

KING MORTGAGE CORPORATION
REVISED AND RESTATED
DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN AND TRUST

SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

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SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

AMENDMENT AND RESTATEMENT OF PLAN

Your employer and other related employer(s) (together referred to as "employer"), previously established a retirement plan and trust. The effective date of adoption of the plan for each employer is January 1, 1994.

This plan has now been amended and restated by the employer, King Mortgage Corporation, effective January 1, 1998.

Your employer is proud of this plan and wants you, as an employee, to know about it. This description of the plan has been prepared to give you an idea about the provisions of the plan and about how it may benefit you. You should read all parts of this description carefully so that you will understand not only the ways in which the plan may benefit you, but also certain exclusions to coverage and limitations on the receipt of benefits which may apply to you. If you wish additional information concerning this defined benefit pension plan, this description tells you how to obtain that information.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS DESCRIPTION

This description summarizes the main provisions of the plan. It is not the complete plan. A complete copy of the plan is available in the office of your employer for your inspection. In case of any conflict between the provisions of the complete plan and this description, the provisions of the complete plan will control.

HOW DOES THE PLAN WORK?

In order to understand more fully some of the matters discussed later on in this plan description, you will need to have a general idea of how the defined benefit pension plan works. Your employer is required to make contributions to this plan in amounts which will be actuarially determined to provide the benefits discussed in this description. These consist of retirement benefits, pre-retirement benefits (including disability benefits) and death benefits. Benefits will be paid to qualifying participants or their beneficiaries, as discussed in this summary of the plan. You will not be required to make any contributions to this plan. In other words, the plan will not cost you anything.

WHEN MAY I PARTICIPATE IN THE PLAN?

You must be an employee (including a leased employee) of your employer, in order to be eligible for participation.

You also must be at least 20 years of age, and must have completed at least a "year of service for participation." (The term "year of service for participation" is explained under the heading which follows). You will be admitted to participation in the plan on the earliest entry date after you have met these requirements. There are two entry dates under the plan; they are the first day of January and the first day of July each year. Generally, this will mean that if you are a full time employee who is at least 20 years of age, you will become a participant within 1-1/2 years after beginning employment. If you have met these requirements, you may already be a participant in the plan.

IF YOU ARE NOT YET A PARTICIPANT IN THE PLAN, MOST OF THE INFORMATION WHICH FOLLOWS WILL APPLY TO YOU ONLY AFTER YOU BECOME A PARTICIPANT.

Year of Service for Participation. A year of service for participation is a 12-consecutive month period during which an employee has at least 1,000 hours of service with the employer. (The way in which hours of service will be measured is discussed in the heading which follows). The 12-month period begins on the date that an employee starts working for his employer. For example, suppose you had begun working for your employer on April 15, 1998, and had completed 1,000 hours of service by April 14, 1999. Then you would be admitted to participation in the plan on July 1, 1999, the first entry date after completion of the year of service for participation, as long as you had attained the age of 20 and were an employee on July 1, 1999.

If you did not (or do not) meet the 1,000-hour requirement during the 12-month period which started with your employment date, you will be admitted to participation at a subsequent time if you render 1,000 hours of service during any 12-month period starting on the first day of January and ending on the last day of December, annually. In other words, if you had 1,000 hours of service for the 12-month period ending on the last day of December 1998, you would be admitted to participation in the plan on January 1, 1999, as long as you were at least 20 years of age, and were an employee on January 1, 1999.

Hour of Service. An hour of service means any hour for which you are paid for working for the employer. It also may include certain hours for which you are not directly paid by the employer. An hour of service is important for measuring 1,000 hours of service for participation (as discussed above), 1,000 hours of service for accrual of benefits, 1,000 hours

of service for vesting and less than 501 hours of service for a one-year break in service (all of which are discussed below).

Suspension or Termination of Participation. If your employment terminates, after you have become a participant, and you incur a one-year break in service, your participation in the plan will be suspended or temporarily terminated until you complete a year of service for participation following your return to employment. For this purpose a year of service for participation will be measured in a manner similar to that of a year of service for participation, discussed above; except that the first day of the 12-month period will begin with the day you return to employment after the one year break in service.

Breaks in Service. Five (or more) consecutive one year breaks in service can be important in determining the number of years of service for vesting, discussed below under the heading "VESTED OR NONFORFEITABLE PORTION OF PARTICIPANT'S BENEFITS." A one-year break in service occurs when an employee has no more than 500 hours of service during a plan year. In certain cases of absence due to pregnancy, child birth, or an adoption, you may be credited with enough hours of service to avoid a one year break in service for one plan year. You should check with the employer about this.

WHAT IS THE PLAN YEAR?

The plan year is the first day of January to the last day of December annually. The plan year is important for various reasons. For example, it is the period as to which records are kept for plan administration.

COMPENSATION

Generally, your annual compensation for purposes of determining the amount of your benefits under the plan will be your wages for purposes of federal income tax withholding and all other payments of compensation to you by your employer shown on your form W-2. Compensation also includes amounts deferred pursuant to a 401(k) plan, a salary reduction simplified employee pension, or a 403(b) annuity, or contributed to any welfare benefit plans maintained by the employer through a reduction in your compensation which, pursuant to a flexible benefit (cafeteria) plan, are not included in your gross income for the taxable year in which those amounts are contributed.

Compensation does not include amounts in excess of \$200,000 as indexed (235,840 as of 1993). For Plan Years beginning on or after January 1, 1994, compensation does not include amounts in excess of \$150,000 (\$160,000 as of 1997).

In determining a participant's "average annual compensation," the same types of compensation are taken into account as in determining his or her annual compensation.

Average annual compensation normally consists of the three highest consecutive years of annual compensation. For example, if a participant's compensation for his three highest paid consecutive plan years is \$18,000, \$19,000, and \$20,000, his average annual compensation would be \$19,000. If the participant has less than three years of annual compensation, his or her average annual compensation for the available years will be used.

WHAT BENEFITS DO PARTICIPANTS ACCRUE?

All participants who have at least 1,000 hours of service during the plan year will accrue benefits under the plan. The vested or nonforfeitable portion of accrued benefits will be distributed to a participant after his or her termination of employment. (The vested portion will be discussed below under the heading "VESTED OR NONFORFEITABLE PORTION OF PARTICIPANT'S BENEFITS," and the time and manner of distribution is discussed under the heading "DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS," below.) You may also accrue benefits which would be payable in case you die while an employee. The general manner of computation of all of these benefits is discussed below. The exact method of computation is contained in the plan, you should refer to it to determine the precise amount to which you are entitled.

Retirement Benefits. A participant's accrued benefits at normal retirement age (age 62) will be computed in the form of a joint and survivor annuity with a survivor annuity percentage of 100%, payable monthly starting at normal retirement and continuing until the death of the participant and his spouse. However, if benefits are paid in any form other than a joint and survivor annuity with a survivor annuity percentage of 100%, the accrued benefit will be computed in the form of a single life annuity, payable monthly starting at normal retirement age and continuing until the death of the participant. If the total value of your benefits exceeds \$3,500 (\$5,000 for plan years beginning after August 5, 1997), you will receive a joint and survivor annuity for your life and the life of your wife or husband if you are married or a single life annuity if you are not married, unless you elect otherwise and, if you are married, your spouse consents. (The joint and survivor annuity is discussed below under the heading "A SURVIVOR OR JOINT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY.")

If you are, or become, a participant, your accrued benefit at normal retirement age will be computed as follows:

1. Determine your average annual compensation (as discussed above).
2. Multiply your average annual compensation (as determined under Step 1) by 100%.

For example, if your annual average compensation is \$19,000, your retirement benefits would be:

$$100.00\% \times \$19,000 = \$19,000.00$$

And so you would have an accrued benefit of \$19,000.00 at normal retirement age.

Your accrued benefits under the plan determined as of the day before the effective date of this amended and restated plan are preserved and will not be reduced.

Pre-retirement Benefits. If you become a participant but then terminate your employment prior to normal retirement age, your accrued benefit, as determined above, will be reduced by multiplying the above described amount by the following fraction:

$$\frac{\text{number of years of service for accrual of benefits as of your termination date}}{\text{number of years of service for accrual of benefits if you had remained an employee to your normal retirement date}}$$

(or 25 years, if longer)

For example, if your accrued benefit as determined above is \$15,000, you commenced participation in the plan at age 35, had 10 years of service in which you accrued benefits, terminated as an employee at age 45, and your normal retirement age under the plan is 65, your accrued benefit would be:

$$\frac{10 \times \$15,000}{30} = \$5,000$$

And so you would have a pre-retirement accrued benefit of \$5,000 at normal retirement age.

Remember that retirement benefits (including pre-retirement benefits) are the amounts which would be payable to you annually at normal retirement age. If you started receiving this benefit sooner than that age, it would be actuarially reduced. The benefit would also be reduced if you were not 100% vested, as explained under the heading "VESTED OR NONFORFEITABLE PORTION OF PARTICIPANT'S BENEFITS," below.

Disability Benefits. If you terminate your employment because of total and permanent disability, your benefits (if you are a participant) will be computed in the same manner as under Retirement Benefits if you have attained normal retirement age, or in the same manner as Pre-retirement Benefits if you have not attained normal retirement age.

Death Benefits. Under the plan, the trustee can purchase life insurance for the participants. If purchased, the face amount of this policy (the amount payable in the event of your death) will not exceed 100 times your estimated monthly normal retirement benefit (computed as discussed above). Thus, for example, if your estimated annual retirement

benefit is \$12,000, the maximum amount of the policy would be $\$12,000/12 \text{ months} \times 100 = \$100,000$. If you are not insurable at normal rates, the amount of insurance coverage will be reduced; it will be the amount of reduced coverage which the same size premium will buy. If you are uninsurable or cannot be insured at rates which exceed standard rates by \$10.00 per \$1,000 of coverage, an annuity will be purchased instead, using the amount which would have been paid for premiums on insurance.

If you should die prior to normal retirement age, and while you are still an employee, your benefits under the plan would be the greater of:

1. The greater of (i) the cash value of the life insurance and annuity policies on you, or (ii) the face value of the life insurance and annuity policies on you; or

2. Your Pre-retirement Benefits, computed as discussed above.

If a life insurance policy is not purchased and you die prior to normal retirement age, and while you are still an employee, your benefits under the plan will be your Pre-retirement Benefits, computed as discussed above.

Limitations on Benefits. This plan contains certain limitations on the amount of benefits which can be distributed to the 25 highest paid employees of the employer, under certain circumstances. A copy of the plan should be consulted to determine the exact limitations. Also the plan places certain limitations on the amount of annual benefits which may be distributed to employees. For example, no normal retirement benefit can exceed the lesser of (i) \$115,641 (for 1993), or (ii) the participant's average annual compensation (determined using the participant's highest 3 consecutive years of compensation). Again, a copy of the plan should be consulted concerning these limitations.

VESTED OR NONFORFEITABLE PORTION OF PARTICIPANT'S BENEFITS

Nonforfeitable or Vested Percentage. The portion or percentage of your accrued benefit which will eventually be distributed to you after you have terminated employment is called the nonforfeitable or vested percentage. If, for example, your vested percentage is 0%, no benefits will be distributed to you. If your vested percentage is 100%, 100% of your accrued benefit will be distributed to you. The time and manner in which your benefits will be distributed to you is discussed under the heading "DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS," below.

You will be 100% vested under any of the following circumstances:

1. You retire on or after age 62.
2. You die while still working for the employer.

3. You become totally and permanently disabled while still working for the employer.

However, if you terminate your employment for any reason other than retirement, death, or total and permanent disability, your nonforfeitable or vested percentage may be less than 100%. This means that part of your accrued benefit may be forfeited after your termination and used to reduce future employer contributions to the plan. The plan contains this provision in order to encourage plan participants to remain employees of your employer, by rewarding long-time employees with proportionately greater benefits than short-time employees. The actual percentage of vested benefits is based on the number of years of service for vesting. (A year of service for vesting is explained below.) The vested percentage of your accrued benefit is determined as follows:

Years of Service for Vesting	Vested Percentage
2 Years or less	0%
3 Years or more	100%

Restoration of Forfeiture. If you are less than 100% vested and you receive a lump sum distribution of your vested accrued benefit upon termination of employment, and you subsequently return to employment prior to the time you have 5 consecutive one year breaks in service, you may repay the amount previously distributed to you and any forfeited benefits will be restored on your behalf. However, to have the forfeited amount restored, you must repay in full with interest any amounts distributed to you before the earlier of (i) 5 years after the first date on which you are re-employed, or (ii) the date you incur 5 consecutive one year breaks in service following the date of the previous distribution to you. On the other hand if you are 100% vested and receive a lump sum distribution, you will not forfeit any of your accrued benefit, and therefore will not have the right to restore. (The time and manner in which your benefits will be distributed to you is discussed below under the heading "DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS.")

Year of Service for Vesting. A year of service for vesting is each plan year in which an employee has 1,000 hours of service with the employer. The total nonforfeitable percentage is determined by adding each year of service for vesting together to obtain the total number of years of service for vesting. Years of service for vesting may include plan years for which you were an employee but not a participant.

If you are 0% vested and any of the years of service for vesting are interrupted by five or more one-year breaks in service, credit for years of service which occurred prior to the break in service may be lost or suspended. For example, if a participant has 3 years of service for vesting and then terminates employment for five year so that he has five consecutive one year breaks in service, he would lose credit for the 3 years of service for vesting he had before his employment was terminated.

DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS

Time of Distribution. After you have terminated your employment you may elect at any time within 90 days after the plan year in which such termination occurs or as soon thereafter as is administratively feasible to receive your vested accrued benefit. However, if the value of your vested accrued benefits is \$3,500 (\$5,000 for plan years beginning after August 5, 1997) or less, your vested accrued benefit will be distributed to you in the form of a lump-sum at the above time even if you do not elect to receive it. If your benefits are not 100% vested on distribution, the nonvested portion will be forfeited.

You may incur a 10% penalty tax if distributions are made to you before age 59-1/2.

If any nonvested accrued benefit is forfeited, you may have the right to repay such amounts to the plan, plus interest, and have the forfeited amount restored as part of your accrued benefit, as more fully described above under the heading "VESTED OR NONFORFEITABLE PORTION OF PARTICIPANT'S BENEFITS."

Benefits may be distributed to you without your consent after you have terminated employment with your employer and have attained the earliest retirement age under the plan. Benefits must be distributed to you beginning no later than April 1 of the year following the calendar year in which you attain age 70-1/2 even if you are still an employee.

Manner of Distribution. At your election benefits may be distributed in any one of the following ways:

1. An annuity, payable monthly during your lifetime; or
2. A joint and survivor annuity payable during your lifetime and that of your wife or husband, if you are married; or
3. A survivor annuity payable during your wife's or husband's lifetime if you die before the anticipated starting date of distribution; or
4. Approximately equal periodic installments over a time not exceeding the lesser of (i) 10 years or (ii) your anticipated life expectancy or the life expectancy of you and a designated beneficiary;
5. A lump sum;
6. An annuity, payable monthly during your lifetime, but not less than 120 months; or

7. A rollover, or a direct rollover to an IRA or another qualified retirement plan.

Under the plan there are certain situations under which your spouse (or other designated Beneficiary) will receive, if you are married, a survivor annuity in case of your death before retirement, or a joint and survivor annuity on your retirement. You have the right to elect not to receive benefits in these forms, provided your spouse consents to your election. These rights of election are so important that they are discussed below under a separate heading "A SURVIVOR OR JOINT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY."

A SURVIVOR OR JOINT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY

Generally, the plan requires that a joint and survivor annuity be paid to you if distributions to you begin before your death and if you are married at the time distributions begin or a single life annuity if you are not married. Under a joint and survivor annuity, if your spouse survives you, she or he will receive monthly payments equal to the monthly payments which were made to you. For example, if a participant with a joint and survivor annuity received \$1,000 per month during his lifetime, his wife, if she survived him, would have to receive \$1000 per month. (The exact amount she would receive would have been determined by the administrator prior to the date distributions to the participant began.)

However, if you want, you may elect not to receive a single life annuity (if not married) or a joint and survivor annuity (if married). You might wish to make such an election for various reasons: for example, so that monthly annuity payments to you during your lifetime would be greater than under a joint and survivor annuity, or because you wished to have distributions made to you in a different form than a life annuity. The other forms of distribution which are available if you elect (with your spouse's consent, if married) not to receive a joint and survivor annuity or a single life annuity (if not married) are described under the heading "DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS," above.

No less than 30 days and no later than 90 days before the anticipated starting date of a joint and survivor annuity (or a single life annuity if you are not married), your employer will distribute to you information concerning your right to elect not to receive a joint and survivor annuity (or single life annuity if not married). If you request it at that time, your employer will also furnish you with more detailed information on the economic effects of such an election. You will then have the right, with the consent of your spouse (if married), up until the starting date of the annuity, to elect in writing not to receive a joint and survivor annuity, or single life annuity if you are not married. The consent of your spouse to the election not to receive a joint and survivor annuity must be witnessed by a plan official or notary.

If you die prior to the anticipated starting date of a joint and survivor annuity, the plan provides that your spouse will receive a survivor annuity under certain circumstances. In the case of a single employee, your accrued benefit will be distributed to your designated

Beneficiary or lineal descendants, parents, or estate, in that order, if you failed to designate a Beneficiary. If you die prior to normal retirement age, while married, your spouse will then be entitled to receive survivor annuity benefits equal to the benefit she or he would have been entitled to receive if the plan had started paying a joint and survivor annuity to you and your spouse one day before your death. If you are married you may elect, with the consent of your spouse (in the manner described in the plan), not to receive a pre-retirement survivor annuity.

"TOP HEAVY" PLANS

If this plan is a "top heavy" plan, special rules concerning vesting and, minimum benefits or contributions will be applicable.

Generally, a "top heavy" plan is a plan in which the present value of the accrued benefit of all "key-employees" exceeds 60% of the present value of the total accrued benefits of all employees. A "key-employee" is a participant who for the current plan year and any of the four preceding plan years is (i) an officer who earns at least \$45,000 per year (adjusted for the cost of living to \$62,250 in 1997), (ii) one of the ten employees owning the largest interests in the employer and who earns at least \$30,000 per year, (iii) an owner of more than 5% of the employer, or (iv) an owner of at least 1% of the employer having an annual compensation from the employer of more than \$150,000.

Some of the special provisions which are applicable during plan years in which a plan is top heavy are as follows:

Rapid Vesting. For plan years during which the plan is a top heavy plan the vesting schedule set forth under the sub-heading "Nonforfeitable or Vested Percentage" will be revised (to the extent the vesting schedule shown below is more favorable to you) as follows:

Years of Service for Vesting	Vested Percentage
2 Years or less	0%
3 Years or more	100%

If following a year in which the plan is a top heavy plan, the plan no longer qualifies as a top heavy plan, then the rapid vesting schedule set forth above will no longer be applicable and the schedule set forth under the heading "VESTED OR NONFORFEITABLE PORTION OF PARTICIPANT'S BENEFITS" will apply instead. However, your vested accrued benefit will not be reduced by this change and if you have 3 or more years of service for vesting you will have the right to choose between the two vesting schedules.

Minimum Benefits and Contributions. For plan years during which this plan is a top heavy plan the employer must provide minimum benefits or contributions to all non-key employees with a year of service for accrual of benefits. Generally this means that you will accrue benefits at least equal to 2% of your average annual compensation times every year of service (not in excess of 10 years) you have with the employer, as long as similar benefits are accruing to key employees. For the purpose of the preceding sentence the term "years of service" only includes years after December 31, 1983 in which the plan was top heavy.

In addition to the limitations set forth above, other consequences may result during plan years in which this plan is a top heavy plan. For details as to these provisions see the plan itself.

DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY

You should designate a Beneficiary to receive any benefits which would become payable upon or after your death. This designation should be made in writing on a form to be provided to you. If you do not make such a designation, your spouse, your lineal descendants, your parents, and your estate, in that order, would receive any benefits payable upon your death.

Under most circumstances your spouse is required to be your Beneficiary. The plan provides for a procedure for your spouse consenting not to being named as your sole Beneficiary. If the procedure in the plan is not followed, your spouse may well be your Beneficiary, even though you have named a different Beneficiary.

CERTAIN BENEFITS GUARANTEED BY PBGC

Benefits under this plan are insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) if the plan terminates unless the plan is maintained by a professional service employer with less than 25 participants in the plan. Generally, the PBGC guarantees most vested normal retirement benefits, early retirement benefits, and certain disability and survivor's pensions. However, the PBGC does not guarantee all types of benefits, and the amount of benefit protection is subject to certain limitations.

The PBGC guarantees vested benefits at the level in effect on the date of plan termination. However, if a plan has been in effect less than five years before it terminates, or if benefits have been increased within the five years before plan termination, the whole amount of the plan's vested benefits or the benefit increase may not be guaranteed. In addition, there is a ceiling on the amount of monthly benefit that PBGC guarantees, which is adjusted periodically.

For more information on the PBGC insurance protection and its limitations, ask your plan administrator or the PBGC. Inquiries to the PBGC should be addressed to the PBGC

Inquiries Branch, PBGC, 2020 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The PBGC Inquiries Branch may also be reached by calling (202) 778-8820.

FILING CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS

You, as a participant, or your Beneficiary (in the event of your death), at the time discussed above in this plan description, may file a written election with the Administrator, requesting a distribution of benefits. If your claim, or that of your Beneficiary, is denied, the reasons for the denial will be given to you or your Beneficiary in writing. You or your Beneficiary will then have 60 days from the date of notice of denial of your claim to appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator. You or your Beneficiary will then be given an opportunity for a full and fair review by the Administrator.

RIGHTS OF PARTICIPANTS

Participants and beneficiaries in this defined benefit pension plan are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Title I of ERISA provides that all plan participants shall be entitled to:

(a) Examine, without charge, at the plan administrator's office and at other locations such as work sites and union halls, all plan documents, including insurance contracts, collective bargaining agreements and copies of all documents filed by the plan administrator with the U.S. Department of Labor, such as annual reports and plan descriptions.

(b) Obtain copies of all plan documents and other plan information upon written request to the plan administrator. The administrator may make a reasonable charge for the copies.

(c) Receive a summary of the plan's annual financial report. The plan administrator is required by law to furnish each participant with a copy of this summary annual report.

(d) Obtain, once a year, a statement of the total plan benefits accrued and the nonforfeitable (vested) plan benefits, if any, or the earliest date on which benefits will become nonforfeitable (vested). The plan may require a written request for this statement, but it must provide the statement free of charge.

In addition to creating rights for plan participants, Title I of ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the plan. The people who operate your plan, called "fiduciaries" of the plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the interest of you and other plan participants and beneficiaries.

No one, including your employer, your union or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a plan benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

If your claim for a plan benefit is denied in whole or in part, you must receive a written explanation of the reason for the denial. You have the right to have the plan review and reconsider your claim.

Under Title I of ERISA there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request materials from the plan administrator and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a federal court. In such a case, the court may require the plan administrator 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 the control of the administrator. If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful the court may order the person 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.

If you have any questions about this plan, you should contact the plan administrator.

If you have any questions about this statement or your rights under ERISA, you should contact the plan administrator or the nearest Area Office of the U.S. Labor-Management Service Administration, Department of Labor.

AMENDMENT AND TERMINATION

Your employer expects to continue the plan indefinitely, but reserves the right to terminate the plan or to amend it. Your employer also reserves the right to suspend contributions if it is determined that continuation of contributions is impossible or inadvisable. If the plan is terminated, or if the employer contributions to the plan are permanently discontinued, each participant will be entitled to receive the entire amount of his accrued benefit.

IDENTIFYING DATA

Under this heading the names and addresses of certain individuals who have various responsibilities with respect to this plan are shown. Also, certain identification information with respect to the plan itself is set out in case that information would be of use to you.

Employer: King Mortgage Corporation, 7832 Aberdeen Road, Suite 3, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

Identification Numbers. The employer's IRS identification number is 52-1747255 and the plan identification number is 001.

Type of Administration. The plan is administered by the employer and trustee.

Plan Administrator: Bert M. King, 7832 Aberdeen Road, Suite 3, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

Agent for Service of Process: Bert M. King, 7832 Aberdeen Road, Suite 3, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. In addition, service of legal process may be made upon any plan trustee or the plan administrator, whose names and addresses are listed under this heading.

Trustee: Bert M. King, 7832 Aberdeen Road, Suite 3, Bethesda, Maryland 20814