

**SAFE HARBOR 401(K)
PROFIT SHARING PLAN**

Summary Plan Description

For Employees of

**TAMPA FAMILY HEALTH
CENTERS, INC.**

Tampa, Florida

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INTRODUCTION

Tampa Family Health Centers, Inc., (hereafter "we", "us" and "our") is pleased to provide this Safe Harbor 401(k) Profit-Sharing Plan to enable our employees (hereafter "you" and "your") to accumulate long term savings for your retirement while benefiting from favorable tax treatment.

This voluntary retirement savings program offers you the opportunity to contribute to the plan each pay period through payroll deduction. You have the right to invest any amounts that you contribute, in one or more of the investment alternatives available under the plan.

You may make either or both of the following types of salary reduction contributions to the Plan, up to the dollar limits imposed by federal tax law:

- "Before Tax Contributions" are deducted from your salary *before* federal income tax is imposed. This means that any Before Tax Contributions that you make during a calendar year will reduce your gross income reported on IRS Form W-2 and therefore your federal income tax for that year. Similarly, investment earnings accumulated on these contributions are tax-free as long as they remain in the plan. However, Before Tax Contributions (and their earnings) are generally taxable when they are withdrawn from the plan.
- "Designated Roth Contributions" are deducted from your salary after federal income tax is imposed. This means that any Designated Roth Contributions that you make during a calendar year are reported as gross income on IRS Form W-2 and are subject to federal income tax for that year. Accordingly, Designated Roth Contributions are not taxable in the year that they are distributed from the plan. Investment earnings accumulated on Designated Roth Contributions are tax-free as long as they remain in the plan, but may be taxable when they are withdrawn.

See the section of this booklet entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions** for more details about these contributions.

This plan is called a Safe Harbor plan because we will make contributions on your behalf that satisfy the Internal Revenue Service safe harbor contribution requirements. Because we agree to make this contribution, the plan is exempt from certain rules that apply to other types of 401(k) plans.

Prior to each plan year, you will receive a written notice from us indicating what the safe harbor contribution will be for the upcoming plan year. This notice will also include additional information about your rights and obligations under the Safe Harbor plan.

Under a contract with us, Mutual of America Life Insurance Company receives the plan contributions, maintains participants' individual accounts, offers the investment options and pays benefits to participants and their beneficiaries. Benefits are based on a stated contribution formula and are fully funded at all times. Therefore, the plan is classified as a defined contribution plan and is not covered for plan termination insurance provided by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

Although we intend to continue the plan indefinitely, we reserve the right to amend, modify, discontinue or terminate the plan at such time as in our discretion may be deemed appropriate, without the consent of or prior notice to any employee, retiree or beneficiary, subject to the provisions of applicable laws. No amendment to the plan can retroactively reduce benefits, except as required or permitted by applicable law. If the plan is terminated, you will become 100% vested in the value of your account. (See section entitled **Plan Amendments or Termination**.)



This booklet generally explains the major provisions of the plan. It also contains a general discussion of some federal tax law rules. It does not discuss state or local taxes. It is not intended as tax advice. This booklet is only a summary of the highlights of the plan. It is not the complete plan document. It does not in any way alter or modify any of the provisions of the plan document. If there are any inconsistencies between this booklet and the actual plan document, the actual plan document controls. Please retain this booklet for your reference.

This Summary Plan Description outlines the principal provisions of our plan as of January 1, 2020.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible Class

All employees are eligible to participate in this plan, except those who are non-resident aliens with no U.S. source income and those who are classified or treated as independent contractors (even if a government agency or court with the jurisdiction determines that such persons are deemed to be employees for any purpose under common-law principles or federal, state or local law).

Certain employees commonly called leased employees and other individuals who are not employees of the employer, but who are commonly called leased employees because they are employed by a leasing organization are not eligible to participate in this plan.

Salary Reduction Contributions

There is no minimum age requirement to make salary reduction contributions, including Designated Roth Contributions, to this plan.

You must complete at least one year of service to make salary reduction contributions to this plan.

Employer Base Contributions

There is no minimum age requirement to receive employer base contributions under this plan.

You must complete at least one year of service to receive employer base contributions under this plan.

Participation In The Plan

You are included as a participant in the plan on the first day of the month coinciding with or immediately following the date you meet all the above requirements.

You will be credited with a year of service for eligibility at the end of your first twelve months of employment provided you complete at least 1,000 hours of service within that twelve-month period. If you complete fewer than 1,000 hours during your first twelve months with us, you will be credited with a year of service for eligibility at the end of the first twelve-month period, beginning on the anniversary date of your date of hire, in which you complete 1,000 hours of service.

If you have a break-in-service after becoming a participant in the plan and are later rehired, you will be eligible to resume participation in the plan immediately following the date you are rehired:

- (a) if you were at least partially vested in your benefit before you terminated service, or
- (b) if, regardless of your vesting status when you terminated service, your break-in-service did not exceed five consecutive years.

In any other case, you will be eligible to resume participation in the plan only upon completion of the applicable service requirement.

A break-in-service means a twelve consecutive month period during which you do not complete more than 500 hours of service with us due to your termination, layoff, leave or similar reason.

HOW TO ENROLL

Every employee who satisfies the requirements in the **Eligibility** section of this booklet will have an opportunity to enroll in and contribute to the plan. To enroll in this plan, you should submit a "salary reduction agreement" and enrollment information.

The "salary reduction agreement" is an agreement between you (the employee) and us (the employer) that states the amount you will contribute to the plan each pay period. You may choose to contribute a portion of your compensation as long as the amount you contribute does not represent more than 100% of your compensation. You may also elect to contribute nothing to the plan. If you elect to contribute, your election will take effect as soon as reasonably possible on the first day of a pay period beginning on or after the date you specify in the salary reduction agreement, the date we receive the salary reduction agreement, or date you first became a participant covered under the plan, whichever is the latest.

You may make two different types of salary reduction contributions to the plan: pre-tax contributions, and Designated Roth Contributions.

Pre-tax contributions means salary reduction contributions that are made from your salary before federal income taxes are deducted. In other words, the amount of your compensation subject to current federal income taxation will be reduced by the amount you contribute. Generally, Social Security taxes and benefits are not affected by your contributions.

This plan also permits you to designate all or a portion of your contributions as Roth Contributions. If you elect to do so, that portion of your salary reduction contribution designated as Roth Contributions will be subject to current federal income taxation. Generally, the amount you contribute as Designated Roth Contributions and the earnings on those Designated Roth Contributions are not subject to federal income taxes when distributed to you.

See the section of this booklet entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions** for more details.

Your salary reduction agreement may not be made retroactively, shall not be applied retroactively to compensation earned before the salary reduction agreement, must be irrevocable for contributions made during the time the agreement is in effect, and will remain in effect until either you modify or revoke the agreement, or you are no longer eligible to contribute to the plan.

If you ever want to change the amount you contribute, suspend, discontinue, resume contributions to the plan, you will have to submit a new salary reduction agreement.

All contributions to the plan are made through salary reductions withheld from your pay. You may not contribute to the plan by check or any other form of payment.

Your enrollment information indicates how you want to invest your contributions to the plan. You have the opportunity to exercise control over the investments in your account by selecting one or more of the investment alternatives provided under the plan. Before you submit your selection(s), you must first read Mutual of America Life Insurance Company's prospectus and the prospectuses of the management investment companies. That information is available from the Plan Administrator. A detailed description of your options appears in that material. You may change your investment allocation in the future by resubmitting your selection(s). See the section of this booklet entitled **Your Investment Choices** for more details.

You will also be required to choose the beneficiary who will be entitled to receive any death benefit payable under this plan. See the section of this booklet entitled **Death Benefits** for more details.

You will become entitled to receive employer contributions on the first day of the month coinciding with or immediately following the date you meet all of the eligibility requirements.

When we notify Mutual of America Life Insurance Company of your enrollment, they will establish an individual account for you.

IF YOU DO NOT ENROLL

If you do not complete a salary reduction agreement advising that you want to contribute to the plan, we will not deduct any amount from your salary.

HOW MUCH CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE

You can contribute any amount provided that you do not contribute more than the maximum permitted by law.

The maximum contribution permitted by the Internal Revenue Code is \$19,500 in 2020, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years. Additionally, if you have attained age 50, you are eligible to make an additional catch-up contribution. This age-50 catch-up contribution cannot exceed \$6,500 in 2020, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years.

For a plan that is not a Safe Harbor plan, an additional limit may apply for certain employees who are, according to Internal Revenue Service regulations, considered "Highly Compensated". The limit is determined each year as a percentage of the amount that all other employees actually contribute. However, the additional limit does not apply and a separate determination

is not required as long as our plan remains as a Safe Harbor plan. You will be notified if the plan ceases to be a Safe Harbor Plan.

These limits apply to your contributions made by salary reduction.

Rollover Contributions From Certain Retirement Plans

You may also make rollover contributions to this plan. A rollover contribution is a distribution that you are entitled to receive from another eligible retirement plan which you transfer into this plan. An eligible rollover distribution may be any of the following:

- (a) An eligible distribution from an arrangement described in Section 403(b) of the Code;
- (b) An eligible distribution from an individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or (b) of the Code;
- (c) An eligible rollover distribution from a qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or 403(a) of the Code; or
- (d) A repayment of a qualified hurricane distribution in accordance with Section 1400Q(a) of the Code.

However, this plan will not accept any rollovers from a governmental 457(b) plan and cannot accept any non-Roth after-tax contributions.

You must notify the Plan Administrator in advance if you would like to make a rollover contribution. You must also notify the Plan Administrator of the plan from which you are receiving the distribution if you want to make a direct transfer to this plan. You must request a direct transfer if any part of your rollover consists of Designated Roth Contributions.

Your rollover contribution(s) will be placed in your rollover contribution account(s). You will always be 100% vested in the amounts in your rollover contribution account(s) and these amounts may be withdrawn or distributed to you, in whole or in part, at anytime. Separate accounts will be maintained for rollovers of Before Tax Contributions (and their earnings) and Designated Roth Contributions (and their earnings).

A rollover contribution may result in tax savings to you. You should consult your tax advisor before making such a contribution.

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Each plan year we will make an employer base contribution on your behalf equal to 3% of the compensation you received for that year, while you are a participant in the plan. This employer base contribution will be made whether or not you are making contributions.

Compensation Defined

For purposes of calculating employer contributions, compensation generally means, all your taxable earnings from us. It will also include contributions made by a salary reduction agreement with us to certain other retirement or benefit plans.

It excludes reimbursements, expense allowances, fringe and welfare benefits, moving expenses and certain deferred compensation.

Compensation in excess of \$285,000 per year in 2020, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years, is not counted for purposes of employer contributions. This federal tax law limit may be increased for future years according to the Internal Revenue Code.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Federal tax law limits the total of all contributions that may be made to a participant's account. Generally, the maximum annual contribution (including any forfeitures) to all plans that can be made on behalf of a participant is (1) \$57,000 in 2020, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years or (2) 100% of compensation, whichever is less. This amount may have to be reduced because of other contributions to, or benefits of, other retirement plans.

YOUR INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT

All contributions to this plan will be credited to your individual account on or as soon as reasonably practical after the date received in Mutual of America Life Insurance Company's home office in New York.

Mutual of America Life Insurance Company will send you quarterly statements showing the contributions, interest and investment gains or losses, charges, opening and closing account balances and any transactions you have made during the quarter.

YOUR INVESTMENT CHOICES

Detailed information about the interest and investment alternatives will be provided by the Plan Administrator or may be obtained directly from Mutual of America Life Insurance Company. This detailed information, which includes a prospectus or brochure, describes your alternatives, including details about charges and expenses.

You should read this material carefully before making your decisions. This information is not intended by the Plan Administrator or Mutual of America Life Insurance Company as investment advice. You should consult your own professional investment advisor for such advice.

When you enroll, you should specify the interest or investment alternatives to which your contributions are to be allocated. You can place your contributions in one or more of the interest and investment alternatives available under the group annuity contract issued by Mutual of America Life Insurance Company.

If you fail to provide investment directions, any contributions made on your behalf will be allocated to the plan's "default investment alternative". This default investment alternative is one of the group annuity contract's investment alternatives specified by the plan document in accordance with government regulations.

Your contributions will continue to be allocated to the default investment alternative until you provide directions to the contrary. Any contributions allocated to the default investment alternative (and their earnings, if any) will remain there until you request a withdrawal or a transfer to another investment alternative.

For contributions made on and after January 1, 2013, the default investment alternative is the Mutual of America Retirement Funds. You will receive a summary description of this investment alternative before it begins to receive your contributions and at least once a year thereafter until you provide affirmative investment directions. A more detailed description of this alternative may be found in the prospectus or brochure.

For contributions made before January 1, 2013, the default investment alternative was the Interest Accumulation Account, which is also described in the prospectus or brochure.

You can direct the allocation of future contributions or transfer money from one interest or investment alternative to another by completing a form provided for that purpose by the Plan Administrator or Mutual of America Life Insurance Company. You will also receive a Personal Identification

Number (PIN) that you can use to change future allocations or make transfers by phone. Your PIN should be kept confidential.

You can use your PIN to transfer money from one interest or investment alternative to another or change the allocation of future contributions by calling Mutual of America Life Insurance Company's toll-free telephone number: 1-(800) 468-3785 or visiting their website at www.mutualofamerica.com at any time.

If you call between 9:00 am and 9:00 pm (Eastern Time) on a business day, you will be able to talk to a service representative. At other times, you will be asked to leave recorded instructions. Transactions requested before 4:00 pm (Eastern Time) on a business day will be processed as of that day and, in the case of a transfer, will be based on the unit value at the close of that day. Transactions requested at any other time will be processed as of the next business day.

If you choose not to use your PIN, a form is provided for you to notify Mutual of America Life Insurance Company in writing that you want to transfer money from one interest or investment alternative to another or change the allocation of future contributions.

You can allocate all contributions that we make on your behalf to any of the available alternatives. You have the right and the responsibility to make your own choices.

Because you have the right to decide how to invest your retirement plan funds, you are responsible for any losses that result from your decision.

Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), the people who operate a retirement plan (called "fiduciaries") are generally responsible for the investment of all plan funds and are usually liable for any losses that result from imprudent investment decisions. However, an exception to this rule (enacted as Section 404(c) of ERISA) provides that if a retirement plan permits a participant or beneficiary to direct the investment of his or her plan funds in accordance with certain Department of Labor regulations, the plan's fiduciaries will not be liable for any loss that directly results from the participant's or beneficiary's investment decisions. Our plan is designed to comply with these regulations, so the plan's fiduciaries are not responsible for your investment results.

Since you bear the risk of your investment decisions, you should carefully weigh the potential earnings and risk of the plan's Investment Options (including charges and expenses) before you decide how to invest your plan funds. You may consider dividing your plan funds among several investment options to help avoid potential losses.

VESTING

Vesting means that you are entitled to the value of your individual account, even if you terminate employment with us before retirement.

The value of your individual account is fully and immediately vested from your date of participation in the plan.

If you are a participant in a year in which the plan is top-heavy, the vesting provisions stated above will continue to apply. (See section entitled **Top-Heavy Rules**.)

LOANS

You may request a loan based on the vested value of your individual accounts, except the portion attributable to your Designated Roth Contributions. Designated Roth Contributions (and their earnings) are not available for loan purposes. The following discussion describes in general terms the basic loan rules.

The Plan Administrator has the sole discretion to approve or deny all loan requests and may adopt reasonable administrative rules and prescribe forms.

In general, loans are subject to the following federal law and plan requirements:

- (a) The loan may not exceed the amount that may be borrowed from a qualified pension plan without being subject to income tax (currently, \$50,000 or, if less, 50% of the value of your non-Roth vested account balance). This amount may be further limited by the provisions of the contract or if you have other loans under this plan or any other retirement plan we maintain. You cannot borrow less than \$1,000.
- (b) If you are married, your spouse must consent in writing to the loan. Your spouse's consent must be witnessed by a notary public or an authorized representative of the Plan Administrator. Loan application and spouse's consent must be made on forms provided by the plan for that purpose within the 180-day period before the loan is made.
- (c) You must repay the loan in level periodic payments. The loan term may generally not be longer than five years. Loans made for the purchase of your primary residence may be for a longer term.
- (d) The outstanding loan balance will automatically become due and payable in full, upon your death, or if you begin to receive retirement benefits from the plan, or if the plan is terminated, or if you fail to make a scheduled repayment.

- (e) If you default on repayment of the loan, your individual account balance will be reduced when benefits become payable by the amount of the outstanding loan including interest. According to federal income tax rules, the amount of any outstanding loan balance is considered a taxable distribution upon default, and must be reported to you and the Internal Revenue Service.

Interest repayments on these loans generally are not deductible on your federal income tax return.

To inquire about loans, including details about the interest and repayment terms or to request an application, you may contact the Plan Administrator, the Trustee(s) responsible for the loan provision or call Mutual of America Life Insurance Company's toll-free telephone number at 1-(800) 468-3785 or visit Mutual of America online Loan Center at mutualofamerica.com. You may access the Loan Center using your Customer ID or User ID and PIN in the My Account section of the Mutual of America website (then select Loan Center from the menu bar).

Please note that employer-sponsored retirement plans are intended to enable and encourage employees to save for retirement. Although your plan contains a loan provision, Mutual of America and the Plan Administrator do not encourage participants to take loans, and your plan savings are not intended to be used for current expenses. There are participant charges for loans and loan servicing, and significant adverse tax consequences to participants who do not repay loans on a timely basis. Failing to repay loans may have a negative impact on the ability of participants to meet their retirement savings goals. We encourage you to carefully evaluate these issues before applying for a loan.

The following Trustee(s) responsible for the loan provision and who may be contacted at the Plan Administrator's address indicated on the last page are:

Valerie Jacaman-Robles

Sherry Hoback

Kim Lovejoy

WITHDRAWALS FROM YOUR ACCOUNT

In general, while you remain employed with us, you can withdraw amounts from your individual account attributable to both salary reduction contributions and vested employer contributions if you incur a disability that prevents you from working. The same amounts can be withdrawn if the plan is terminated or if the subsidiary, trade or business that employs you is sold.

You can make withdrawals from your individual accounts attributable to salary reduction contributions at age 59½ or later, or after termination of employment with us.

You can also make withdrawals from your individual accounts attributable to vested employer contributions at age 59½ or later, or after termination of employment with us.

You must specify on all withdrawals the interest and investment alternatives from which the withdrawal is to be made. You must also specify whether you wish to withdraw Before Tax Contributions (and their earnings) or Designated Roth Contributions (and their earnings). All requests must be made on forms provided for that purpose. (See section entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions**.)

Hardship

Hardship withdrawals are only available on salary reduction contributions under the Plan.

Federal law permits you to withdraw salary reduction contributions because of a financial hardship.

A hardship is generally defined as an immediate and heavy financial need by you, or in some cases by certain family members, dependents or beneficiaries. Under the plan hardship situations are limited to purchase of (and certain repairs to) a principal residence, certain tuition expenses, certain funeral expenses, certain medical expenses, and payments necessary to prevent eviction from, or the foreclosure of a mortgage on your principal residence.

The hardship withdrawal cannot exceed the amount of the immediate need, including amounts necessary to pay any federal, state or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the withdrawal.

Before you can qualify for a hardship withdrawal, you will be required to make any available withdrawals from this and other retirement plans.

Methods Of Payment For Withdrawals

Any amounts withdrawn due to a hardship must be distributed in a single sum. Any other withdrawal may be paid in a single sum or in any other method of payment permitted by the contract from which the withdrawal is made, such as the Specified Payment Option, as described below.

If you have met other requirements for withdrawals and you (a) are age 59½ or older, or (b) have terminated employment at age 55 or later, you can elect to receive regularly scheduled withdrawals from your account under the Specified Payments Option. Under this form of benefit, you can choose to receive regular monthly payments of \$100 or more. You can also specify in advance the number of payments you wish to receive. You can increase or decrease (not below \$100) the amount of income you receive and you can stop payments at any time subject to Minimum Distribution Requirements described below.

Your monthly payments of \$100 or more, as you elect, will be made from the amount maintained for you in the interest or investment alternatives you specify. Payments will continue up to the earliest of the following events: (a) the date you elect to have payments end, (b) the date you elect to purchase an annuity benefit, (c) your date of death and (d) the date your balance in any account from which you are receiving payments is insufficient to pay the specified amount.

Payments are subject to any restrictions that apply to withdrawals.

Spousal Consent

If you are married, federal law requires that your spouse consent in writing before a withdrawal is made. Your spouse's consent must be made on a form provided by the plan and must be witnessed by a notary public or an authorized representative of the Plan Administrator.

Disaster Relief Withdrawals

Prior to January 1, 2010, in accordance with Federal disaster relief legislation, certain participants were permitted to take emergency withdrawals from their plan accounts to pay certain expenses resulting from the Gulf Coast hurricanes of 2005 and the Midwestern storms and floods of 2007 and 2008. These withdrawals were generally tax-free to the recipient if the funds were recontributed to the plan or an IRA within three years. Similar emergency withdrawals may be permitted for future disasters. Affected participants may obtain additional details from the Plan Administrator.

TAX TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The tax treatment of your contributions and distributions generally depends on whether they are Before Tax Contributions or Designated Roth Contributions.

Before Tax Contributions are deducted from your salary *before* federal income tax is imposed. This means that any Before Tax Contributions that you make during a calendar year will reduce your gross income reported on IRS Form W-2 and therefore your federal income tax for that year.

Since Before Tax Contributions are not taxable when made, they are generally taxable when they are distributed from the plan. Investment earnings accumulated on Before Tax Contributions are tax-free as long as they remain in the plan, but are also generally taxable when they are distributed.

Designated Roth Contributions are deducted from your salary *after* federal income tax is imposed. This means that any Designated Roth Contributions that you make during a calendar year are reported as gross income on IRS Form W-2 and are subject to federal income tax for that year. Since these contributions are taxable when made, they are not taxable when distributed.

Investment earnings accumulated on Designated Roth Contributions are tax-free as long as they remain in the plan, and are generally not taxable when they are distributed if the distribution occurs after the end of the fourth tax year following the tax year in which you first made Designated Roth Contributions to this plan (this is called the "Five-Year Rule"); and is either:

- made on or after the date you attain age 59-1/2,
- made after your death, or
- attributable to your being disabled

In some cases, a distribution from your Designated Roth Contribution accounts will consist of a pro rata share of both contributions and earnings. Accordingly, your distribution may be partially taxable and partially tax-free.

Early Distribution Penalty Tax. If you receive a taxable distribution of Before Tax Contributions and earnings (or of Designated Roth earnings) before you attain age 59-1/2, you may be subject to an early distribution penalty tax in addition to the regular federal income tax. This penalty tax is equal to 10% of the amount of the taxable distribution. However, there are several exceptions to this penalty for certain early retirement and emer-

gency distributions. For example, the 10% penalty tax does not apply if your distribution is paid:

- In the form of substantially equal periodic payments over your life or life expectancy after you leave your job; or
- Because you separated from service with us after you attained age 55; or
- To pay certain medical expenses; or
- After you become disabled; or
- After your death to your beneficiary or estate.

Rollovers. In some cases, it may be possible to postpone the taxation of a distribution by rolling it over (transferring it) to an Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) or an eligible retirement plan. In that case, the funds that were rolled over will generally not be taxable until they are distributed from the recipient IRA or plan. For some payments, you may request this plan to make a rollover for you (a "direct rollover"). Designated Roth Contributions (and their earnings) may only be rolled over to a Roth IRA or an eligible retirement plan that does not commingle those contributions with Before Tax Contributions (and their earnings).

Impact on Other Employee Benefits

Your Before Tax Contributions and Designated Roth Contributions will be made through salary reduction and will reduce your take-home pay. However, these contributions will not reduce your Social Security Tax or the Social Security benefits that you will be entitled to receive when you retire.

Making Before Tax Contributions and/or Designated Roth Contributions may have an effect on your benefits under other retirement and welfare plans in which you are a participant, based on whether benefits are attributable to your salary before or after any contributions are made to this plan.

Please review the provisions of these other retirement and welfare plans and/or request information from the Plan Administrator identified on the last page of this booklet.

Tax Planning. As discussed above, Before Tax Contributions are generally tax-free when made and taxable when distributed. Designated Roth Contributions are generally taxable when made and tax-free when distributed.

You should remember this when you decide what sort of contributions you wish to make to this plan.

You should also consider the tax consequences whenever you request a distribution from the plan. When you receive a distribution from the plan, Before Tax Contributions and their earnings (which are usually taxable) will generally be distributed before Designated Roth Contributions and their earnings (which are usually tax-free) unless you elect otherwise.

The information in this booklet is a brief summary of the applicable federal income tax rules. State tax may also apply, and may be subject to different rules. When you are about to receive a payment from this plan, you will be given a notice that explains the federal tax consequences in greater detail, including the rules concerning the payment and withholding of federal income tax. However, that notice and this booklet are not intended to be, and should not be considered, tax advice. You should consult your accountant, attorney, or other tax advisor before you make any decisions about your contributions to, or distributions from, this plan.

IF YOU LEAVE OUR EMPLOY

If you terminate employment with us and your vested account balance is greater than \$1,000, you have the following choices:

- (a) You can generally leave all or part of your vested account in the plan and defer receipt of your benefit. Your account will continue to accumulate interest or share in the investment experience of the funds in which your vested account is invested.
- (b) You can withdraw all or part of your vested account in a single sum provided you have met the requirements for withdrawals. (See section entitled **Withdrawals From Your Account.**)

If your vested account balance is \$1,000 or less, you will receive a single-sum payment at termination of employment.

Once this cash payment is made, you will not be entitled to any further benefits under this plan. (See section entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions.**)

VETERANS' RIGHTS

If you are absent from work due to a period of qualified military service, you will continue to earn retirement benefits during your absence if you return to work within the time period determined in accordance with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, as amended.

If you return to work within the time period required by law, your period of military service will be treated as service with us for purposes of determining whether you are eligible to participate in the plan and whether you are

entitled to a vested benefit. After you return to work, you may make up any missing salary reduction contributions (and receive any missing Employer Contributions) that would have been made to the plan if you had continued to work for us during your period of military service (including any Employer Contributions that match your make-up salary reduction contributions).

Alternatively, if you are absent from work due to a period of qualified military service, we may continue to pay you a portion of your salary to make up all or part of the difference between your military pay and what you would have received if you had continued to work for us. If so, this "differential pay" will count as Compensation for purposes of determining contributions under the plan. (See section entitled **Compensation Defined**.) In that case, you may make salary reduction contributions (and receive Employer Contributions) based on your differential pay during your period of military service, whether or not you return to work for us afterward.

If you are absent from work due to active military service for at least 30 days, you may obtain a withdrawal from your individual accounts attributable to salary reduction contributions provided you suspend your contributions to the plan for a period of at least six months. (See section entitled **Withdrawals From Your Account**.)

In addition, if you die on or after January 1, 2007, while performing qualified military service, your spouse or other beneficiary will be entitled to a death benefit provided by 100% of the value of your Accounts as if you had died while working for us. (See section entitled **Death Benefits**.)

DEATH BENEFITS

If you die before you begin to receive annuity payments, your beneficiary will be entitled to the total value of your account. If you are married, your spouse will automatically be your beneficiary unless he or she consents to your naming another beneficiary. Your spouse's consent must be given in writing on a form provided by the plan and must be witnessed by a notary public or an authorized representative of the Plan Administrator. A spousal waiver which is signed before the first day of the plan year that contains a participant's 35th birthday is valid only until the participant's 35th birthday. A new spousal waiver would have to be signed on or after the first day of the plan year in which the participant reaches age 35.

Your beneficiary can elect to receive the death benefit in a single sum or, provided your beneficiary is not an entity such as your estate or a trust, use the account to purchase a guaranteed lifetime annuity subject to the applicable tax laws, including regulations governing the time by which death benefits must be distributed.

If you die after annuity payments have begun, a death benefit, if any, will be paid in accordance with the form of annuity you chose at retirement.

Participants have the opportunity to designate a beneficiary when submitting their enrollment information or by completing a Beneficiary Designation form. A beneficiary is a person entitled to receive all or part of the value of your account in the event of your death. If a beneficiary is not surviving when a payment is made to a beneficiary, the plan will make a single sum payment or the commuted value of any remaining periodic payment to the first surviving class of the following classes of successive preference beneficiaries:

- (a) your surviving spouse;
- (b) your surviving children in equal shares;
- (c) your surviving parents in equal shares;
- (d) your surviving brothers and sisters in equal shares; or
- (e) the executors or administrators of your estate.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

You may elect to retire and receive your vested benefit any time on or after the date you terminate employment. (See section entitled **Minimum Distribution Requirements After Age 70½**.)

At retirement, the total value of your individual account, including interest and investment earnings, will be available to purchase a uniform monthly annuity to provide your retirement income.

The election of the type of annuity you wish to receive must be made at least one month before your benefit commencement date.

A choice of benefit payment methods is available so that you can choose the one best suited to your needs. All forms of annuity available under the plan provide a monthly income for your lifetime. Some forms also provide an income to another person after your death. The amount of your monthly income will depend on the type and the extent of the payments, if any, that Mutual of America Life Insurance Company will make after your death. Before retirement, you or your spouse should request Mutual of America Life Insurance Company to provide an estimate of the income you would receive under the annuity forms before you decide which form of benefit to choose.

If you are married when you retire, you will automatically receive the 66⅔% Joint and Survivor with 10 Years Certain and Continuous Annuity with your spouse as the joint annuitant unless your spouse has signed a spouse's waiver within the 180-day period before benefit payments are to begin consenting to the naming of another individual as your beneficiary or the election of another method of benefit payment. Your spouse's consent must be on a form provided by the plan and must be witnessed by a notary public or an authorized representative of the Plan Administrator.

If you are not married when you retire, your benefit will be paid as a Life Annuity unless you choose another form of benefit.

The available forms of annuity are:

- Non-Refund Life Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. All payments cease upon your death.
- Full Cash Refund Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. If your death occurs before your benefit payments equal the total value of your account when you began to receive annuity payments, your beneficiary will receive the balance of that value in a single sum.
- Period Certain and Continuous Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. You may choose a 36, 60, 100, 120 or 180 month guarantee. If your death occurs before you have received the entire 36, 60, 100, 120 or 180 monthly payments, as selected, the same monthly benefit will be continued to your beneficiary until a total of 36, 60, 100, 120 or 180 payments have been made.
- Joint and Survivor Life Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. You may choose a survivorship percentage of 50%, 66⅔%, 75% or 100%. After your death, your joint annuitant will receive a lifetime monthly income equal to 50%, 66⅔%, 75% or 100%, as selected, of your original monthly payment. Payments will end upon the death of the last survivor.
- Joint and Survivor with Period Certain and Continuous Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. You may choose a survivorship percentage of 50%, 66⅔%, 75% or 100%. After your death, if your joint annuitant is still alive, your joint annuitant will receive monthly payments for life equal to that elected percentage of your original monthly payment amount. If both you and your joint annuitant die before the period certain elected, your beneficiary will receive monthly payments (in the amount paid to the last surviving annuitant) until the period ends. You may choose a 36, 60, 120 or 180 month period certain.

- **Lump Sum Payment** - You will receive a single payment instead of a monthly annuity. This payment will be the single sum amount equal to the total value of your vested individual account. However, if any portion of your account is allocated to an investment account that restricts the distribution of such portion, the value of such portion shall be subtracted from 100% of the value of the account and any single sum cash payment made to you under this option shall not exceed the difference.

In lieu of an annuity, you will receive your benefit in a single sum payment if your vested account balance is \$1,000 or less. Once annuity payments begin, you cannot change your payment form or your joint annuitant. (See section entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions**.)

MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS AFTER AGE 70½

The Plan sets a required beginning date for the distribution of your retirement benefit. This date depends on when you attain age 70½.

If you attained age 70½ on or before December 31, 2001, you must begin to receive your retirement benefit no later than April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which you attained age 70½.

If you attained age 70½ on or after January 1, 2002, you must generally begin to receive your retirement benefit by the later of (a) or (b) below:

- (a) April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which you attained age 70½, or
- (b) April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which you stop working for us.

When you reach your required beginning date, you must begin to receive your retirement benefit in accordance with IRS regulations. In general, these regulations provide that your entire retirement benefit must be distributed over a period that does not exceed your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary.

If you are actively employed when distributions are due, you must withdraw the minimum amount required by the regulations from the plan every year. These annual withdrawals are not permitted after you stop working for us. Accordingly, if you are not actively employed on your required beginning date, or if you stop working after your required beginning date, you must elect to receive your entire retirement benefit as an annuity or under any other payment option available under the plan.

TOP-HEAVY RULES

Federal tax law requires qualified retirement plans to be subject to special provisions if the plan is deemed to be top-heavy.

In general, our plan would be considered top-heavy if the account balances for key employees exceeded 60% of the total of the account balances for all plan participants. The percentage includes the sum of any payments made under the plan to key employees during the preceding year and, if applicable, the account balances or benefit values accrued by key employees under other retirement plans provided by the same employer. A key employee is generally defined as an officer whose annual earnings are greater than \$185,000 in 2020, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years.

If our plan ceases to be a Safe Harbor plan and becomes top heavy in any plan year, our contribution on your behalf must be at least 3% of compensation for that plan year.

HOW TO APPLY FOR BENEFITS

In order to receive benefits under the plan, your claim must be submitted in writing on a form provided for this purpose. Forms may be obtained from, and submitted to the Plan Administrator, or Mutual of America Life Insurance Company, the insurance company which assists the Plan Administrator and calculates and pays the benefits according to the terms of the plan. The Plan Administrator will generally either approve or deny the claim within 90 days. Under some circumstances, this date may be extended an additional 90 days. You will be notified in writing if there is to be any delay in making a decision on your claim. Misstatements of fact, such as age, will result in an adjustment in the amount of the payment.

CLAIMS REVIEW PROCEDURE

You will be furnished with a detailed written explanation of any denial of your claim. The explanation will include specific reference to the plan provision on which denial was based. You also will be advised of any information that may be needed for the resubmission and review of your claim. The explanation will include any interpretation made by the Plan Administrator, who has the right to interpret the plan provisions. If your claim is fully or partially denied, you or your representative have the right to appeal that decision and request a review by the Plan Administrator. You also have the right to see all pertinent documents, and to submit written comments. A decision generally will be made by the Plan Administrator no later than 60 days after your request for review is received. Under some circumstances this time may be extended for another 60 days, in which case you

will be notified in writing of the reason for the delay. The final decision on your appeal will also be explained in writing with specific reasons.

BENEFITS NOT ASSIGNABLE

The benefits provided under this plan may generally not be assigned or attached. As an exception, the Plan Administrator may be required by law to honor a "Domestic Relations Order" issued by a court. A Domestic Relations Order is a court order which obligates a participant to pay child support or alimony or allocates part of his or her benefit to a current or former spouse. The court order must meet certain federal tax law rules to be a "qualified" order. All or a portion of a participant's account balance may be used to satisfy a "Qualified Domestic Relations Order." It is the responsibility of the employee to provide the Plan Administrator with a copy of the Domestic Relations Order so that the Plan Administrator may determine if it qualifies as a "Qualified Domestic Relations Order." If it does qualify, the Plan Administrator must comply with the order. If it does not qualify, the order must be amended, or the Plan Administrator cannot implement it. Participants should consult their own legal counsel concerning preparation of such orders and their implications.

The plan procedures for review of Domestic Relations Orders to determine whether they are Qualified Domestic Relations Orders are available on request from the Plan Administrator identified on the last page of this booklet.

PLAN AMENDMENTS OR TERMINATION

It is our intention to provide a plan for our employees on a continuing basis. Nevertheless, we reserve the right in our discretion to amend, modify, suspend or terminate the plan permanently or temporarily, at such time as it seems appropriate, without the consent of or prior notice to any employee, retiree or beneficiary, subject to the provisions of applicable laws.

In the event that the plan is terminated, or employer contributions are permanently discontinued, the total value of your individual account will be fully vested.

Only the employer may amend the plan. The employer may amend the plan only by a written amendment which must be executed by an officer duly authorized to do so by the board of directors or authorized board committee of the employer. No amendment to the plan will result in a reduction of the vested value of your account.

Only the employer may decide to terminate the plan. The employer may terminate the plan according to the same procedure required for plan

amendments. If the plan is fully or partially terminated, affected participants become fully vested. In the event that the plan is terminated, you can withdraw vested amounts from your individual account.

STATEMENT OF ERISA RIGHTS

As a participant in this Safe Harbor 401(k) Profit-Sharing Plan you are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). ERISA provides that all plan participants shall be entitled to:

Receive Information About Your Plan and Benefits

Examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator's office and at other specified locations, such as worksites and union halls, all documents governing the plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the plan with the U.S. Department of Labor and available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

Obtain, upon written request to the Plan Administrator, copies of documents governing the operation of the plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and copies of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) and updated summary plan descriptions. The administrator may make a reasonable charge for the copies.

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.

Obtain a statement telling you whether you have a right to receive a pension at normal retirement age and if so, what your benefits would be at normal retirement age if you stop working under the plan now. If you do not have a right to a pension, the statement will tell you how many more years you have to work to receive a right to a pension. This statement must be requested in writing and is not required to be given more than once every twelve (12) months. The plan must provide the statement free of charge.

Prudent Actions by Plan Fiduciaries

In addition to creating rights for plan participants ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the employee benefit 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 pension benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

Enforce Your Rights

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

Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request a copy of plan documents or the latest annual report from the plan 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 \$110 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 the state or Federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order, you may file suit in Federal court. If it should happen that plan fiduciaries misuse the plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a 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.

Assistance with Your Questions

If you have any questions about your plan, you should contact the Plan Administrator. If you have any questions about this statement or about your rights under ERISA, or if you need assistance in obtaining documents from the Plan Administrator, you should contact the nearest office of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, listed in your telephone directory or the Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

ANY QUESTIONS

This booklet generally explains the major provisions of the plan. It also contains a general discussion of some federal tax law rules. It does not discuss state or local taxes. It is not intended as tax advice. This booklet is only a summary of the highlights of the plan. It is not the complete plan document. It does not in any way alter or modify any of the provisions of the plan document. If there are any inconsistencies between this booklet and the actual plan document, the actual plan document controls. Please retain this booklet for your reference.

If you have any questions about your plan, contact the **Plan Administrator** shown on the last page, who can give you additional details and has the authority to interpret the provisions of the plan and this booklet.

Plan Administrator:
Tampa Family Health Centers, Inc.

P.O. Box 82969
Tampa, FL 33682-2969

(813) 866-0930

The Plan Administrator is designated as the agent for service of legal process.

Employer Identification Number: 59-2420282
Plan Number: 001
Plan Year: January 1-December 31
Effective Date: January 1, 2007
Issue Date: 2/2020