

**SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION
FOR
TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 401(K) PROFIT SHARING
PLAN**

TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 401(K) PROFIT SHARING PLAN

Summary Plan Description

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**SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION
FOR
TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 401(K) PROFIT SHARING
PLAN**

INTRODUCTION

Effective January 1, 1999, TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. established the TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 401(K) PROFIT SHARING PLAN for the exclusive benefit of all eligible employees and their beneficiaries with the intention to provide a measure of retirement security for your future.

This Summary Plan Description reflects the plan options as of March 1, 2011.

This Summary Plan Description is a brief description of your plan and your rights and benefits under the plan and is not intended to cover every plan provision. This Summary Plan Description is not meant to interpret or change the provisions of your plan. A copy of your plan is on file at your employer's office and may be read by you, your beneficiaries, or your legal representatives at any reasonable time. This plan is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). If you have any questions regarding either your plan or this Summary Plan Description, you should ask your plan administrator. If any discrepancies exist between this Summary Plan Description and the actual provisions of the plan, the plan shall govern.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Plan Name: TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 401(K) PROFIT SHARING PLAN

Employer: TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
2511 Garden Road
Bldg. A, Suite 104
Monterey, CA 93940-5376
(831) 655-6350

Employer Tax ID: 36-4244580

Three Digit Plan Number: 001

Type of Plan: Cash or Deferred Profit Sharing Plan

Administration Type: Self-Administered

Plan Administrator: TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
2511 Garden Road
Bldg. A, Suite 104
Monterey, CA 93940-5376
(831) 655-6350

Plan Administrator ID Number: 36-4244580

Legal Agent: TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
2511 Garden Road
Bldg. A, Suite 104
Monterey, CA 93940-5376
(831) 655-6350

Service of legal process may also be made upon a plan trustee or the plan administrator as listed herein.

Trust Name: TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. RETIREMENT TRUST

Trustees: James E. Graber

Funding Arrangement: Trust

Trust Tax ID Number: 36-4244580

Plan Year: January 1st to December 31st

Limitation Year: January 1st to December 31st

Anniversary Date: December 31st

Valuation Date: The last day of the plan year for pooled accounts and daily valuation for individual investment accounts

PARTICIPATION IN YOUR PLAN

In order to take advantage of the opportunities provided by your plan you must participate in the plan. There may be certain restrictions to your eligibility and participation. The following is information about how you can participate in the plan.

Who may participate?

As an employee of TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. you may participate in the plan, once you have met the eligibility requirements.

Who is considered an employee?

An employee is an individual who performs services for the employer as a common law employee, a self-employed individual who is treated as an employee, or a leased employee.

Are any employee groups ineligible to participate?

The following individuals are not eligible for participation in the plan:

1. Members of a collective bargaining unit where retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining; and
2. Non-resident aliens.

How is service with prior employers treated under the plan?

Service with the following is credited as service under this Plan: All companies acquired by Triad Broadcasting, LLC.

Past service is granted for:

- Determining years of eligibility service
- Satisfying the requirements to receive a share of employer contributions
- Determining years of vesting service

What types of contributions are available in the plan?

There are 3 different contribution types available in the plan:

1. Employer Non-Elective: This is also known as a profit sharing contribution. Your employer may, at its discretion, make a profit sharing contribution to the plan.
2. Elective Deferrals: This type of contribution is also known as a 401(k) contribution or a salary deferral contribution.
3. Employer Matching: In order to share in matching contributions, you must be making salary deferrals to the plan. Matching contributions, if any, are based on your salary deferrals.

In addition, your plan permits rollovers. See "Does the plan accept rollovers?" in the "Contributions" section.

What are the requirements to be eligible to make salary deferrals?

To be eligible to make a salary deferral contribution you must have attained age 21.0 and completed 6.0 months of service. Once you have met this requirement, you will enter the plan on the first day of each calendar month of the plan year, coincident with or next following satisfaction of the eligibility requirements. If you were employed on November 1, 1999 you will be eligible for the plan if you have met the age requirements for the plan. You may enter the plan effective March 1, 2011.

What are the requirements to be eligible for employer contributions?

To be eligible to receive an employer Non-Elective contribution you must have attained age 21.0 and completed 6.0 months of service. Once you have met this requirement, you will enter the plan on the first day of each calendar month of the plan year, coincident with or next following satisfaction of the eligibility requirements. If you were employed on November 1, 1999 you will be eligible for the plan if you have met the age requirements for the plan. You may enter the plan effective March 1, 2011.

What are the requirements to be eligible for matching contributions?

To be eligible to receive a matching contribution you must have attained age 21.0 and completed 6.0 months of service. Once you have met this requirement, you will enter the plan on the first day of each calendar month of the plan year, coincident with or next following satisfaction of the eligibility requirements. If you were employed on November 1, 1999 you will be eligible for the plan if you have met the age requirements for the plan. You may enter the plan effective March 1, 2011.

How do I start contributing salary deferrals?

To contribute to your plan, your employer will ask you to complete a salary deferral agreement. It is here that you tell your employer how much of your income you wish to defer to your plan. These contributions will be deducted from your paycheck on a pre-tax basis. You do not have to complete a salary deferral agreement to receive an employer profit sharing contribution.

What compensation will be used for my contributions in the plan?

The compensation used to calculate your contributions will be based on your wages defined under Section 415(c) that includes wages, salaries and fees paid for professional services, excluding compensation due to Deemed Section 125 Compensation.

The first year you are a participant your compensation will be from the entry date as a participant.

Also, your plan compensation for one year includes the pay you receive during the first few weeks of the following year due to small payroll timing differences.

How are hours of service determined?

You are credited with the actual hours you work, and for hours for which you are paid but not at work, such as paid vacation or paid sick leave.

However, if records of your hours are not maintained, you are credited with 10 hours each day in which you work at least one hour, as a backup method of crediting you with hours of service.

What is a year of service for eligibility purposes?

You will earn a year of service for purposes of eligibility if you are credited with 1000 hours of service during the eligibility computation period. The "eligibility computation period" is the 12-month period that begins with the date you were hired. Thereafter the eligibility computation period becomes the plan year and begins the first day of the plan year that began in your initial eligibility computation period. Each subsequent period is the plan year.

What is a break in service for eligibility purposes?

When you fail to complete more than 500 hours during the eligibility computation period, you incur a break in service. However, in certain circumstances, your plan is required to credit you with 500 hours, even though you didn't actually work 500 hours. This is primarily if you take time off to have, adopt or care for a child for a period immediately following the birth or adoption. You will receive this credit only for the purpose of determining whether you have incurred a break in service and not for receiving additional credit for a contribution or for vesting.

CONTRIBUTIONS

As a plan participant, you can contribute your pay on a tax-deferred basis (that is, before federal and state income taxes are deducted). Your employer may also make contributions to the plan.

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PLAN:

When you enroll in the plan, you decide whether to make your contributions on a pre-tax basis. You will also select the percentage or dollar amount of your pay to be deducted as a contribution. Your employer will deduct the amount you've elected from your paycheck in accordance with procedures established by your employer.

What are pre-tax salary deferrals?

Pre-tax salary deferrals are deducted from your pay before federal income taxes are calculated. This reduces your taxable income by the amount you have elected to save under the plan. Since your taxable income is reduced, you pay less in current federal income taxes. This money is accumulated on a tax deferred basis until it is distributed from the plan. You should consult your plan administrator or tax advisor regarding treatment of salary deferrals for purposes of state and local taxes. See "Distributions" for additional information on tax consequences when you withdraw your money from the plan.

Are there limits to how much I can contribute?

There are no plan imposed limits on the amount you may defer.

The IRS limits the maximum amounts that can be contributed as salary deferral. For 2012, that limit is \$17,000, an increase from \$16,500 in 2011.

If you are age 50 or older, you may be able to contribute in excess of this limit. See "What are catch-up contributions?" below.

What are catch-up contributions?

Effective January 1, 2003, all employees who are eligible to make salary deferrals under this plan and who are age 50 or older before the close of a plan year, are eligible to make catch-up contributions. The catch-up contributions are in addition to the regular salary deferrals mentioned above. The IRS limits the amount that can be contributed as a catch-up contribution. For the 2011 and 2012 tax years, that limit is \$5,500. For future tax years, the limit is subject to cost-of-living increases as published by the IRS.

When can I expect my Salary Deferrals to be deposited?

Salary deferrals are deposited in the trust as soon as reasonably possible, following guidelines issued by the Department of Labor.

When can I change my salary deferral election?

You may make an election, or change an election at any time.

You may revoke your salary deferral election at any time.

What happens if I am contributing to another plan from a different employer?

If you participate in two or more deferred compensation plans (which include 401(k), Simplified Employee Pensions and 403(b) plans), your total deferrals to all plans could exceed IRS limits for the year. To avoid paying excise taxes if excess contributions have to be returned, you may want to designate which plan is to return any excess contributions to you.

If you elect to have this plan return any excess, you should notify the plan administrator so that the excess can be returned to you, along with any earnings, before April 15th following the year in which the deferrals were withheld.

Does the plan accept rollovers?

Rollovers are permitted only if you are a participant.

Direct transfer rollovers are permitted from a qualified plan described in Code sections 401(a) or 403(a), excluding after-tax employee contributions, an annuity contract described in Code sections 403(b), excluding after-tax employee contributions, an eligible plan under Code section 457(b) that is maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state, a Roth deferral account in a qualified plan described in Code sections 401(a) or 403(a), and an Individual Retirement Account or Annuity described in Code sections 408(a) or (b) or 408A that is eligible to be rolled over, limited to amounts that would otherwise be includible in gross income.

You may rollover an eligible distribution from a qualified plan described in Code sections 401(a) or 403(a), excluding after-tax employee contributions, an annuity contract described in Code sections 403(b), excluding after-tax employee contributions, an eligible plan under Code section 457(b) that is maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state, and an Individual Retirement Account or Annuity described in Code sections 408(a) or (b) that is eligible to be rolled over, limited to amounts that would otherwise be includible in gross income.

In-kind rollovers are not permitted.

YOUR COMPANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PLAN:

In addition to your salary deferrals, your employer may make other types of contributions to the plan, such as a profit sharing contribution or a matching contribution.

What are matching contributions?

As an incentive to make salary deferrals to the plan your employer may contribute a certain percentage or dollar amount each year. This additional employer contribution is known as a matching contribution.

Which employee contributions are eligible to receive matching contributions?

Pre-tax salary deferral contributions, and catch-up salary deferral contributions are eligible to be matched, and will be matched at the same rate, as described in the following questions.

Are there requirements to receive the matching contributions?

To be eligible to receive an allocation of matching contribution you must complete 1000 hours of service during the plan year and be employed the last day of the plan year.

What happens if I die, retire or become disabled during the plan year?

If you die or become disabled while in qualified military service on or after January 1, 2009, you will receive an employer contribution as if you had returned to work, and then died or became disabled while working for your employer.

How is the matching contribution determined?

The amount of the match depends on your salary deferrals. Each year, your employer may at their discretion contribute a set matching percentage or a flat dollar amount that is allocated proportionate to the amount of your salary deferrals. Your employer will limit matching contributions, if any, for amounts in excess of the first 4.000% of compensation as elective contributions.

When can I expect the matching contributions to be allocated?

The matching contributions made by your employer will be allocated to your matching contribution account

as of the last day of the plan year.

What are profit sharing contributions?

The company may make a profit sharing contribution to the plan each year and in such amount, if any, as it may determine.

Are there requirements to receive a profit sharing contribution?

To be eligible to receive an allocation of the discretionary employer profit sharing contributions you must complete 1000 hours of service during the plan year and be employed the last day of the plan year.

What happens if I die, retire or become disabled during the plan year?

If you die or become disabled while in qualified military service on or after January 1, 2009, you will receive an employer contribution as if you had returned to work, and then died or became disabled while working for your employer.

How is the profit sharing contribution determined?

Your share of the discretionary contribution will be the same percentage of compensation for all eligible participants. The percentage is determined by dividing the total profit sharing contribution by the total of all participants' compensation. For example, if the discretionary contribution is \$30,000 and if the total compensation is \$1,000,000, the percentage would be 3% of your compensation. If your compensation is \$20,000, your share would be \$600:

$$\$30,000 / \$1,000,000 = .03 (3\%)$$

$$\$20,000 \times .03 (3\%) = \$600$$

When can I expect the employer profit sharing contributions to be allocated?

The profit sharing contributions made by your employer will be allocated to your profit sharing account as of the last day of the plan year.

When can I expect the employer contributions to be deposited?

The employer contributions to the trust are normally paid by the company directly to the Trust either during the plan year or after the close of the plan year (within the time during which the Company has to file its federal tax return).

When is a plan top heavy?

The plan becomes top heavy if more than 60% of the account balances are attributable to "key employees". Key employees are certain highly compensated officers or owner/shareholders.

Each year, the plan administrator will make a top heavy determination.

How will the plan operate in top heavy years?

If your plan is top heavy, all participants except key employees, must receive a minimum contribution for such plan year. This amount is based on the amount of contribution that the key employees receive and may be zero. There may also be a change to the vesting schedule for that year. See "What is the top heavy vesting schedule?"

VESTING

Vesting is the non-forfeitable balance of your employer contribution account(s) that you will be entitled to receive after your employment with the company ends. If you terminate employment before you meet the requirements for retirement, the distribution from your employer contribution account(s) will be limited to the vested portion. Your vesting percentage grows with your years of vesting service.

What is a year of service for vesting purposes?

You will earn a year of service for purposes of vesting if you are credited with 1000 hours of service during the plan year. You cannot earn more than one year of vesting service during the plan year.

What is a break in service for vesting purposes?

When you fail to complete more than 500 hours during the plan year, you incur a break in service. If you have incurred a break in service, your vesting percentage will not increase for the period in which the break occurs.

However, in certain circumstances, your plan is required to credit you with 500 hours, even though you didn't actually work 500 hours. This is primarily if you take time off to have, adopt or care for a child for a period immediately following the birth or adoption. You will receive this credit only for the purpose of determining whether you have incurred a break in service and not for receiving additional credit for a contribution or for vesting.

Is any of my service excluded for vesting purposes?

No, all years of vesting service with your employer except those excluded due to a break in service will be included in determining your vested account balance.

How is my vested percentage calculated?

If you leave employment due to termination, you are entitled to your employer accounts along with earnings, based on the following schedules:

Vesting Schedule for Employer Profit Sharing:

| <u>Years of Vesting Service</u> | <u>Percent Vested</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Less than 2 | 0% |
| 2 but less than 3 | 20% |
| 3 but less than 4 | 40% |
| 4 but less than 5 | 60% |
| 5 but less than 6 | 80% |
| 6 or more | 100% |

Vesting Schedule for Employer Matching:

| <u>Years of Vesting Service</u> | <u>Percent Vested</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Less than 2 | 0% |
| 2 but less than 3 | 20% |
| 3 but less than 4 | 40% |
| 4 but less than 5 | 60% |
| 5 but less than 6 | 80% |
| 6 or more | 100% |

What is the top heavy vesting schedule?

When the plan is top heavy, your contributions will be vested according to the following top heavy vesting schedule:

The top heavy vesting schedule for the employer profit sharing is the same as listed above.

What vesting schedule applies to my salary deferral and rollover accounts?

Salary deferrals (including any catch-up contributions) and rollover accounts along with their associated earnings are always 100% vested.

Does my vested percentage change if I die?

Your beneficiary will be entitled to a percentage of your employer profit sharing account, and employer matching account based on the plan's vesting schedule above.

What is my vested percentage if I become disabled?

You will be entitled to a percentage of your employer profit sharing account, and employer matching account based on the plan's vesting schedule above.

If I retire early, does my vested percentage change?

You will be entitled to a percentage of your employer profit sharing account, and employer matching account based on the plan's vesting schedule above.

What happens if I terminate employment before I am fully vested?

The non-vested portion of your account will be forfeited and used to offset plan expenses or may be used to reduce the employer or matching contribution.

The forfeiture takes place when your entire vested account is distributed to you.

What happens to my forfeited amounts, if I am rehired into a position covered by the plan?

If you were not vested (that is, 0% vested), when you severed employment, and you rejoin the plan before incurring a 5-year break in service, the amounts you forfeited will be restored as of your rehire date.

If you were partially vested (more than 0% but less than 100%), and received a distribution of your vested amounts, the forfeited amount may be restored. However, to restore the forfeiture, you must repay the full amount of your distribution by the earlier of:

- * five (5) years after your rehire date, or
- * the date you incur a 5-year break following the date of the distribution

If I am rehired into a position covered by the plan, how is my vesting service calculated?

If you were fully (100%) vested at the time your employment ended, you will resume participation and be 100% vested immediately, on your rehire date. This means that the vesting service you earned prior to severing employment (pre-break) will be added to the vesting service you earn after reemployment (post-break).

If you were not fully vested when your employment ended, the length of your break in service determines how your vesting service will be calculated, when you resume participation in the plan.

If your break in service is less than 5 years, your pre-break vesting service will be added to your post-break vesting service. Thus, your total years of vesting service are counted toward vesting in:

- * the employer contributions credited to your account after you return, and
- * the pre-break non-vested employer account remaining in the plan, if you did not receive a distribution

However, if you received a distribution from your employer account, and you would like to have your total years of vesting service (pre-break plus post-break) count toward vesting in your pre-break non-vested employer account, you must repay the full amount of your distribution by the earlier of:

- * five (5) years after your rehire date, or

* the date you incur a 5-year break following the date of the distribution

If your break in service is five years or more and you were not fully vested (less than 100%) when you ended your employment, when you are reemployed you will no longer have a vested interest in any pre-break non-vested employer account balance.

However, all your service (pre-break plus post-break) counts toward vesting in employer contributions credited after you are reemployed.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Under TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 401(K) PROFIT SHARING PLAN, the money you deposit and any employer contributions are held in a trust, and placed into investment accounts, which are credited with gains and losses at each valuation date.

Separate accounts are set up for each different type of money, for example: 401(k) deposits, matching, discretionary, rollover, employer contributions (if any) and qualified non-elective contributions because there are different plan and IRS rules for each type of contribution.

What is the value of my account?

The value of each of your accounts is established as of the valuation date under your Plan. The valuation date is the last day of the plan year for pooled accounts and daily valuation for individual investment accounts.

As of the valuation date:

- * Contributions may be added to your accounts (see "Contributions")
- * Distributions you have received since the prior valuation date will be subtracted from your accounts
- * Plan expenses may be subtracted from your accounts
- * Interest and/or dividends, if any, will be added to your accounts

Also, current market values will be reflected in your accounts as of the valuation date. Depending on stock and/or bond market conditions, the value of your accounts may increase or decrease from one valuation date to the next.

How are my accounts invested?

You may direct the investment of all of your accounts. It is intended that your plan meet the requirements of ERISA section 404(c) by providing you with sufficient information for you to make informed investment choices. This information will be provided by the financial institutions managing the investment options. This means that you exercise control over the investments in your Plan account, and you can modify those investment choices as your needs change or as you otherwise see fit. This allows you to invest in the way that best meets your personal goals. Therefore, the Plan fiduciaries may be relieved of liability for losses that your account may experience as a result of your investment elections.

Please note that the trustee is considered the owner of all the assets held in the trust. The trustee, as owner of the securities and other trust property, has the exclusive right to vote the stock in the trust and exercise any other rights of ownership. As a plan participant, you merely have a beneficial interest in the trust and may not exercise the rights of ownership, as can the trustee.

Does my plan offer life insurance as an investment?

No. Life insurance policies are not available as a plan investment.

May I take a loan from my accounts?

Your plan does not permit loans from any source.

Where can I learn about the plan expenses?

Reasonable administrative expenses of the plan and trust may be paid by the plan to the extent not paid by the employer. For more information on plan expenses, see Appendix 1 – Plan Expense Policy attached to this SPD.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Does my plan allow hardship distributions?

Hardship distributions of your pre-tax salary deferrals are permitted.

You may request a hardship distribution while employed for one of the following reasons:

- * **Medical Care** - Expenses for or necessary to obtain medical care for yourself, your spouse, dependents, or named primary beneficiaries.
- * **Principal Residence** - Costs directly related to the purchase of your principal residence (not including mortgage payments).
- * **Eviction and/or Foreclosure** - Payment to prevent eviction from your principal residence and/or foreclosure on the mortgage of your principal residence.
- * **Tuition** - Payment of tuition for the next 12 months of post secondary school education for yourself, your spouse, dependents, or named primary beneficiaries.
- * **Funeral Expenses** - Payments for burial or funeral expenses for your parents, spouse, children, dependents, or named primary beneficiaries.
- * **Principal Residence Repair** - Expenses for repair of damage to your principal residence that qualify for the casualty deduction (as defined in IRC 165, determined without regard to whether the loss exceeds 10% of adjusted gross income).

The Hardship distribution can not exceed the amount necessary to meet your financial hardship. The plan administrator may request proof that the amount requested does not exceed the financial hardship, including evidence that you have received all other available distributions and/or loan proceeds from other plans (including those of other employers).

If you receive a hardship distribution, you will not be allowed to make salary deferrals to this plan or any other retirement plan for six (6) months following the date of your hardship distribution.

Does the plan allow for in-service distributions?

An in-service distribution is one that you receive while you are employed by the employer sponsoring this plan. The primary purpose of the plan is to provide benefits to you upon your retirement; however, you may request an in-service distribution of all or a portion of some of your accounts as listed below:

Salary Deferrals:

You may receive an in-service distribution of your salary deferral account, after you have reached age 59-1/2, provided the amounts in your deferral account are fully vested and have been allocated for at least 2.0 years, or you have been a participant for at least 5.0 years, or because of hardship.

What are my normal retirement benefits?

You will reach the plan's normal retirement age when you reach the later of age 65 or the fifth anniversary of your participation in the plan.

Your normal retirement date is the first day of the month coincident with or next following the date you reach normal retirement age.

At your normal retirement age, you will be fully vested in your employer contribution account.

When will I receive my normal retirement benefits?

Payment of your benefits will begin as soon as practicable following your retirement.

When am I eligible for early retirement benefits?

You are eligible for early retirement benefits on the date you reach age 55 and 5 years of service while a participant. Your vesting in your employer discretionary account will be determined in accordance with the plan's vesting schedule.

When will I receive my early retirement benefits?

Payment of your benefits will begin as soon as practicable following your retirement.

Does the plan have disability benefits?

Should you become permanently disabled while a participant under this plan, you will receive a percentage of your account balance based on the plan's vesting schedule.

You will be considered disabled if the Social Security Administration has determined that you are eligible to receive Social Security disability benefits.

If it is determined you are disabled, your payments will begin as soon as practicable following your disability retirement.

What benefits will I receive upon termination?

If your employment is terminated for any reason other than those set out above, you will be entitled to that portion of your employer accounts in which you are vested.

"Vesting" refers to the percentage of your account balance you are entitled to at any point in time. For each year you remain a participant in the plan, you may become vested with a higher percentage of your employer account balance. See the "Vesting" section for more information.

Payment of your benefits will begin within a reasonable period following your termination of employment.

How might divorce or a Qualified Domestic Relations Order affect my benefits?

Because your spouse has certain rights under your plan, you should immediately inform the plan administrator of any changes in your marital status.

In general, contributions made by you or your employer to this plan are not subject to alienation. This means they cannot be sold, used as collateral for a loan, given away or otherwise transferred. They are not subject to the claims of your creditors. However, they may be subject to claims under a Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO).

A Domestic Relations Order is court-issued decree or order that allocates all or any portion of your plan benefits to your (former) spouse, your child, or other dependent. It is the plan administrator's responsibility to determine if a Domestic Relations Order is qualified (is a QDRO), as defined by law.

Distributions pursuant to a Qualified Domestic Relations Order are not permitted while you are employed until you have reached the "earliest possible retirement age" (as defined below).

For QDRO purposes, the "earliest possible retirement age" means the earlier of these two dates:

1. the date you are entitled to a distribution; or
2. the later of:
 - A. the date you reach age 50; or
 - B. the earliest date you could begin receiving benefits under the plan if you separated from service.

Participants and beneficiaries can obtain, from the plan administrator, without charge, a copy of the plan's procedures governing Qualified Domestic Relations Orders.

How will I receive my distribution?

There is more than one option for benefit payment available to you in the plan. All of the options are "equal." The different options adjust your account balance distribution for the length of payout time and any payment that would continue to be paid to your spouse or beneficiaries after your death. Your plan provides for a lump sum distribution. The plan provides for your distribution as an annuity. An annuity payment means that the distribution is payable for a guaranteed period or the lifetime of you and if elected your spouse's or beneficiary's lifetime. If you are married the normal annuity paid is a 50% joint and survivor annuity. This means that your spouse will receive 50% of the benefit payment you were receiving at the time of your death. If you have been married for more than one year or are single, you may select another annuity option. Other annuity options allowed by the plan are an annuity that is for the life of you, your spouse and your beneficiary.

When you are near retirement, the plan administrator will furnish you with explanations of the joint and survivor and life annuities. These explanations will include descriptions of the optional joint and survivor annuity (e.g. 50% or 75%) available at the time of distribution. You will be given the option of waiving the joint and survivor annuity during the 180 day period before the annuity payment is to begin. If you are married and decide to waive the joint and survivor annuity, your spouse must consent to the waiver. Your spouse's consent must be signed before a notary public or a plan representative. Any waiver you make can be revoked later. However, your spouse cannot revoke his/her consent to the waiver without your permission. The plan administrator will provide you with the necessary forms to waive the joint and survivor annuity.

The election that you make will depend on your marital status at the time of distribution and affect the payments made to you and if selected your spouse or beneficiary. You should consult your tax advisor before making any election.

Will the plan automatically distribute any of my benefit?

The plan may elect to make a mandatory distribution of account balances that are \$1,000.00 or less.

What is a Required Minimum Distribution?

Under certain circumstances, the law requires that your distributions begin no later than April 1 of the year following the date you reach age 70-1/2 (the date six months after your 70th birthday) if you are an owner of the company. All participants that still have a vested account balance after reaching 70-1/2 and are terminated are required to take these distributions. Your plan administrator will contact you if you are affected by this requirement.

How will my distributions be taxed?

The benefits you receive from the plan will be subject to ordinary income tax in the year in which you receive the payment, unless you defer taxation by a "rollover" of your distribution into another qualified plan or an IRA. Also, in certain situations, your tax may be reduced by special tax treatment such as "10-year forward averaging."

VERY IMPORTANT NOTE: Under most circumstances, if you receive a distribution from this plan, twenty percent (20%) of your distribution will be withheld for federal income tax purposes, unless you instruct the trustees of this plan to transfer your distribution DIRECTLY into another qualified plan or an IRA. You must give these instructions to the trustees no more than 180 days before the date you receive the payment. Also, the trustees must wait at least 30 days after receiving your instructions before making the payment, to allow you time to change your decision, unless you waive the waiting period in writing.

In addition to ordinary income tax, you may be subject to a 10% tax penalty if you receive a "premature" distribution. If you receive a distribution upon terminating employment before age 55 and you don't receive the payment as a life annuity, you will be subject to the 10% penalty unless you roll over your payment. If you take a hardship withdrawal before age 59-1/2, the withdrawal will usually be subject to the 10% penalty. But, there is no penalty for payments due to your death or disability.

As the rules concerning "rollovers" and the taxation of benefits are complex, please consult your tax advisor

before making a withdrawal or requesting a distribution from the plan. As required by law, the plan administrator will provide you with a brief explanation of the rules concerning "rollovers."

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Are my benefits protected?

Except for the requirements of a Qualified Domestic Relations Order, your plan benefits are not subject to claims, indebtedness, execution, garnishment or other similar legal or equitable process. Also, you cannot voluntarily (or involuntarily) assign your benefits under this plan.

Can the Plan be amended or terminated?

The employer has reserved the right to amend or terminate the plan. However, no amendment can take away any benefits you have already earned. If your plan is terminated, you will be entitled to the full amount in your account as of the date of termination, regardless of the percent you are vested at the time of termination.

Does Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Insurance apply to this plan?

The benefits provided by this plan are not insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC). Such insurance is only required under Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) for defined benefit pension plans.

What are the claims for benefits procedures under this plan?

When you request a distribution of all or any part of your account, you will contact the plan administrator who will provide you with the proper forms to make your claim for benefits.

Your claim for benefits will be given a full and fair review. However, if your claim is denied, in whole or in part, the plan administrator will notify you of the denial within 90 days of the date your claim for benefits was received, unless special circumstances delay the notification. If a delay occurs, you will be given a written notice of the reason for the delay and a date by which a final decision will be given (not more than 180 days after the receipt of your claim.)

There is an exception to the above rules if your claim is for disability benefits. The plan administrator shall notify you or your beneficiary within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 45 days after the date your claim was received.

The plan administrator may extend this deadline by up to 30 days if there are special circumstances beyond the control of the plan that require additional time to process the claim. If a delay occurs, you will be notified in writing before the end of the initial 45-day period.

If, prior to the end of the first 30-day extension period, the plan administrator determines that, due to matters beyond the control of the plan, a decision cannot be made within that extension period, the period for making the determination may be extended for up to an additional 30 days, provided that the plan administrator notifies you or your beneficiary, prior to the expiration of the first 30-day extension period, of the circumstances requiring the extension and the date as of which the plan expects to render a decision.

In the case of any extension under a claim for disability benefits, the notice of extension will specifically explain the standards on which entitlement to a benefit is based, the unresolved issues that prevent a decision on your claim, and the additional information needed to resolve those issues. Further, you will be given at least 45 days within which to provide the specified information.

Notification of a denial of claims will include:

the specific reason(s) for the denial,

reference(s) to the plan provision(s) on which the denial is based,

a description of any additional material necessary to correct your claim and an explanation of why the material is necessary, and

an explanation of the steps to follow to appeal the denial, including notification that you (or your beneficiary) must file your appeal within 60 days of the date you receive the denial notice.

If you or your beneficiary do not file an appeal within the 60-day period, the denial will stand. If you do file an appeal within the 60 days, your employer will review the facts and hold hearings, if necessary, in order to reach a final decision. Your employer's decision will be made within 60 days of receipt of the notice of your appeal, unless an extension is needed due to special circumstances. In any event, your employer will make a decision within 120 days of the receipt of your appeal.

PARTICIPANT RIGHTS UNDER ERISA

As a participant in TRIAD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 401(K) PROFIT SHARING PLAN you are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

Receive information about your Plan and your benefits:

ERISA provides that all plan participants shall be entitled to:

- * Examine, without charge, at the plan administrator's office all documents governing the plan and a copy of the latest annual report filed by the plan with the U.S. Department of Labor.
- * 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),
- * 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 benefit 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 benefit, the statement will tell you how many more years you have to work to get a right to a benefit. This statement must be requested in writing and is not required to be given more than once a year. The plan must provide the statement free of charge.

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 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 may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a retirement benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

Enforcing your rights:

If your claim for a benefit is denied in whole or in part, you have the right to know why this was done and 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 written materials 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 up to \$110 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the administrator.

Assistance with your questions:

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. In addition, if you disagree with the plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order or a medical child support 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.

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

APPENDIX 1 - PLAN EXPENSE POLICY

This Policy is intended to comply with the disclosure requirement of plan-related administrative and individual expenses as prescribed by Section 3.3.7 of the Plan.

This information is provided to help you make an informed decision about your retirement plan account. Please review it carefully.

Overview

In general, reasonable expenses for the administration, investments, and processing transactions relating to the on-going maintenance and operation of the plan (including expenses or fees charged on a one-time or on-going basis for legal, accounting, or recordkeeping services) may be charged against the assets of the plan and trust, paid by the Employer, or allocated among terminated and active participants (or beneficiaries) in the plan. In some instances, these expenses are deducted directly from the investment returns of the investment funds offered under the plan as an investment fee.

When a plan elects to pay their administrative expenses through the plan and trust, to the extent they are not paid from the forfeiture account, they can allocate them among their terminated and active participants (or beneficiaries) on a pro-rata or per capita basis. Under a pro-rata method, expenses are allocated based on the assets in an individual account; while under the per capita method, expenses are allocated in an equal amount to all individual accounts within the plan.

A plan is also permitted to charge against a participant's (or beneficiary's) account any individual expenses that directly relate to a transaction processed through their account.

This Policy does not cover any investment fees or expenses chargeable against a participant's (or beneficiary's) account for the purchase or sale of an investment.

Effective January 1, 2009, this Policy reflects the manner in which all plan-related administrative and transaction expenses will be paid under the terms of the Plan and Trust.

General Administrative Expenses

Terminated Participants:

Administrative expenses shall be charged against the account balance of each terminated participant responsible for the expense.

Active Participants:

Administrative expenses shall be charged against the account balance of each active participant responsible for the expense.

Individual Expenses

Individual Expenses are reasonable expenses for processing transactions that only affect the account of an individual participant (or beneficiary).

Terminated Participants:

Individual fees and expenses attributable to an individual transaction shall be charged against the account balance of each terminated participant responsible for the expense.

Listed below are the Plan's individual processing transactions and their related fees as they occur under the Plan:

| <u>Transaction</u> | <u>Expense</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| Distributions at termination of employment | \$75.00 |

Active Participants:

Individual fees and expenses attributable to an individual transaction shall be charged against the account balance of each active participant responsible for the expense.

| <u>Transaction</u> | <u>Expense</u> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| QDRO Distribution/Processing | \$125.00 |
| Hardship Distributions | \$125.00 |

In addition, when processing a distribution from the plan, the Plan Administrator will notify you if the automatic rollover provisions apply to you. If these provisions apply, you will receive an Automatic Rollover Notice and be given an opportunity to receive a payment directly in cash or to have it rolled to an eligible plan or IRA. However, if your distribution is equal to or greater than \$1,000 and you fail to make an election, the Plan Administrator is required to establish an IRA for you. There are fees associated with creating and/or maintaining this IRA. Please review the Automatic Rollover Notice for more information on the IRA and the automatic rollover process.

Investment Expenses

This Policy does not address the manner in which investment expenses or fees are handled by the Plan. Investment expenses may vary based on the investment options available under a plan. Typically, these fees are associated with investment transfers, redemption or surrender charges.

Please contact the Plan Administrator for information on the investment options and their fee structure. The Plan Administrator can also address any questions that you may have about this Expense Policy.