

NYU Money Purchase Pension Plan



Summary Plan Description

For Local One Security Officers Union



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Although this booklet contains a summary of the Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan complete information can be found in the plan document. If there is any conflict between this booklet and the plan document, the document will govern. If you need more information, please contact the NYU Benefits Office via e-mail at benefits@nyu.edu or call 212-998-1270 . NYU, subject to the requirements of any collective bargaining agreement, reserves the right to discontinue or change the Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan any time. The Plan is not an employment contract or any type of employment guarantee.

The issue date of this publication is July 2007.

**NYU LOCAL ONE SECURITY OFFICERS UNION
MONEY PURCHASE PENSION PLAN**

The NYU Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan (MPP), as set forth in the Article 26 of the collective bargaining agreement, was amended to cease contributions effective **June 30, 2007**.

After June 30, 2007, no additional contributions will be made to the Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan and no new employees will join the Plan.

All individual account balances shall be retained in the plan and accounts will continue to be adjusted for investment gains and losses.

Participants in the Plan shall continue to be eligible to receive benefits in accordance with the terms of the Plan, provided they are vested upon their termination of employment with New York University.

Effective July 1, 2007, participants in the Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan will be covered prospectively by the NYU Staff Pension Plan.

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How the Plan Works

NYU's Commitment to Benefits

New York University provides outstanding employee benefits, which compare favorably with those of other top-ranking research universities and are unparalleled outside the academic community. One of the chief benefits of being an NYU employee is the opportunity to participate in the Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan. This Plan is a defined contribution retirement plan to which NYU contributes. There are no employee contributions to the Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan.

How the Plan Works

NYU makes a specified contribution to your account each month when you are an eligible participant. For this reason, this type of plan is called a "defined contribution" plan. The Plan is authorized under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Your monthly retirement benefit depends on the amount of money that is contributed to your account before you retire and how this money grows through investment by the time you reach retirement. The funds in your account are invested in your choice of a wide range of investment funds approved by the Plan Trustees. Investment earnings are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn.

Eligibility and Participation

You are eligible to participate in the Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan if you are an employee who is in the bargaining unit as defined by the collective bargaining agreement between NYU and the Local One Security Officers Union.

If you are an eligible employee your participation in the plan begins on the first day of the month following your date of hire. The contributions that NYU makes to the plan on your behalf begin after one year.

You remain a participant in the Plan until you cease to be an eligible employee. If your participation ends and you become eligible again at a later date, your participation may begin again on the date you become eligible.

Important Note: Even though you are eligible to participate in the Plan, participation in the Plan is not automatic. You must complete and submit your enrollment form to the NYU Benefits Office as soon as possible after your date of hire in order to activate your participation.

Contributions to Your Account

As a participant, you contribute nothing to the Plan. For each calendar week that you are a participant in the Plan, NYU will make a contribution to your account:

- For employees working 20 hours or more per week, the contribution is 6.5% of the base rate per week.
- For employees working 20 hours or more per week who were hired on or before December 21, 2001, the contribution is 6.5% of the base rate or \$42.62 per week (whichever is greater).

How You Become Vested

You must be vested in order to receive a benefit from the Plan. Vesting means you have a non-forfeitable right to receive the benefit from the Plan. Therefore, if you leave NYU for any reason, you can take the total amount you have accumulated in the plan with you. Generally, if you retire, your benefit will not be payable until you reach Normal Retirement Age.

You become 100% vested in your benefit from the Plan once you have completed one year of vesting service. A year of vesting service is a 12-month period beginning on your date of employment.

Other Situations that Affect A Period of Service

- If you have a leave of absence for military duty and you return to work after any period of U.S. military service in which your reemployment rights are protected by federal law, contributions, benefits and service credit with respect to qualified military service will be provided in accordance with Internal Revenue Code section 414 (u).

Managing Your Portfolio

Choosing Investments

You decide how the money in your account is invested. You can choose to invest your entire account in one fund or you can spread your investments among several funds. Before making an investment decision, you should read the TIAA-CREF kit and each fund's prospectus. Most of the funds available involve moderate to substantial investment risk and do not guarantee your principle or investment return. You can obtain the information kit from:

NYU Benefits Office
7 East 12th Street, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10003-4475
Telephone: 212-998-1270
E-mail: benefits@nyu.edu

You can order prospectuses directly from:

TIAA-CREF

730 Third Avenue

New York, New York 10017-3206

Telephone: 800-842-2733, ext. 5509

You may also download prospectuses by visiting the TIAA-CREF Web Center at:

- www.tiaa-cref.org.

The TIAA-CREF investment options available under the plan include the TIAA Traditional Annuity, the variable TIAA Real Estate Account, and eight variable CREF accounts. Each account maintains a diverse portfolio, and it's important that you know what each one is and how it works for you. By allocating your funds among a combination of accounts, you can take advantage of a wide variety of investment opportunities and diversify your risk. Here is a brief outline of your choices:

The TIAA-CREF Investment Options

The **TIAA Traditional Annuity** offers maximum safety. It invests in publicly traded bonds, direct loans to business and industry, mortgages, and real estate. TIAA Traditional Annuity guarantees your principal and a specified interest rate. It also offers greater growth through dividends.

The **TIAA Real Estate Account** looks for a favorable long-term rate of return through rental income and capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of commercial real estate. Real estate investing has specific risks. These risks include changes in property values, higher expenses, lower income than expected, and potential environmental problems and liability.

The **CREF Money Market Account** invests in short-term debt instruments, like commercial paper, to keep pace with inflation. While returns will fluctuate in response to market conditions, the possibility of losing principal is very low. The CREF Money Market Account is neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

The **CREF Bond Market Account** holds primarily high- and medium quality fixed-income securities—bonds of many different companies or government agencies—all with varying maturities. The bonds are often actively bought and sold rather than held to maturity. The value of the portfolio is sensitive to interest rate changes: total return will tend to be relatively stable when interest rates are stable. Generally, the portfolio value will likely increase when interest rates fall, and decrease when interest rates rise.

The **CREF Inflation-Linked Bond Account** seeks a long-term rate of return that will outpace inflation. Its portfolio focuses on U.S. Treasury Inflation-Indexed Securities and similar bonds whose principal or interest is adjusted to track the inflation rate. The portfolio also includes money market securities. The account may be valuable for investors seeking to protect accumulations and retirement income from high inflation, as well as those seeking another way to diversify. Because the account's assets are

“market-valued,” and may be bought and sold regularly, its performance will not always track the inflation rate as directly as an individual security held to maturity.

The **CREF Social Choice Account** is a balanced fund, diversified among stock, bond, and money market investments. The account has a special focus, for those seeking investment returns that reflect the performance of the financial markets overall, while giving special consideration to certain social principles. Currently, the account does not invest in companies that fail to adhere to sound environmental policies and practices; certain companies with operations in Northern Ireland; companies that have significant involvement in weapons manufacturing, produce and market alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, or produce nuclear energy. Because of these investment limitations, the account’s performance may not exactly parallel that of the broader U.S. markets.

The **CREF Stock Account** is the largest singly managed equity account in the world, based on assets under management. Its returns tend to be close to those of the stock markets in which it is invested. Currently, about two-thirds of the portfolio is indexed, and the remaining third is actively managed to identify companies with above-average investment potential. About half of the actively managed portion is invested in non-U.S. stocks. Like prices in the stock market, the value of the account will fluctuate. However, its broad diversification among thousands of different stocks helps temper risk from adverse developments in any one sector.

The **CREF Global Equities Account** actively managed account usually invests at least 40% of its assets in foreign securities and at least 25% in domestic securities, with the balance distributed between foreign and domestic. This may vary with market conditions. Because foreign market cycles can run counter to domestic ones, global holdings can help reduce volatility. A large percentage of investments is in countries with well established markets, like Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Developing nations are also considered on the basis of their potential. Foreign stock markets are subject to additional risks from changing currency values, interest rates, government regulations, and political and economic conditions.

The **CREF Equity Index Account** includes a full range of domestic stock investments of both large and small companies. This account uses the Russell 3000 index, a broadly based index of U.S. common stocks, as its benchmark, or standard. The account invests in a sample of stocks selected to track the index’s returns. It may not always have the same return as the index, but it is expected to be very close. Index accounts are attractive to those who believe that investing in a very diversified portfolio of domestic stocks is the best and most economical way to achieve long-term growth.

The **CREF Growth Account** actively managed account seeks favorable long-term returns from a portfolio of stocks issued by companies of all sizes, including firms in emerging areas of the economy and companies with distinctive products or promising market conditions. The account may also invest in foreign stocks.

In Summary

While risk and return are the most important elements of your investment decision, you should also familiarize yourself with the company's expenses, rules regarding transfers and historical performance. This information is available from TIAA-CREF.

If you need more time to study the investment options in depth, you can simply invest your money in a money market fund (a relatively safe and flexible choice) and reallocate it to other funds at a later date. NYU itself is not in a position to offer you investment advice, and no person at NYU is authorized to give you such advice.

NYU's contributions will continue to be invested in your initial choice of funds until you make a change. You can choose to invest your entire account in one fund or you can spread your investments among several funds. You can make two types of decisions – you can put future contributions in a new investment choice (reallocate), or you can move existing account balances from one fund to another (transfer).

Reallocating Your Future Contributions

You can reallocate your future contributions as often as needed. You can change the split of future contributions among TIAA-CREF funds online at www.tiaa-cref.org or by calling TIAA-CREF at 800 842-2776.

Transferring Existing Account Balances

You can transfer existing account balances from one fund to another. These transfers can be made at any time. Fund transfers within CREF can be made online or by telephone. Transfers from TIAA may be made over a ten-year period. You should contact TIAA for information regarding this transfer option.

Tracking Your Investments

TIAA-CREF issues quarterly statements that are mailed directly to your home, so you know the balances of your accounts. In addition, you can get up-to-date information on the value of your investments by calling TIAA-CREF or by visiting their Web Center.

Keep in mind that any investment carries a degree of risk. Your investment may increase or decrease in value, and the annual rate of return on your investment will vary depending on the funds in which you invest. How the funds have performed in the past does not guarantee that those results will continue. It is up to you to monitor the funds and to make investment elections that meet your own financial goals. Neither TIAA-CREF nor NYU is obliged to make up any losses your account may experience, nor will they do so.

When Benefits Are Paid

When You Leave NYU

You do not have to withdraw the funds in your account when you leave NYU. You may keep your funds invested in the Plan and let the funds continue the investment experience at TIAA-CREF. You may transfer from one investment option to another in

accordance with the rules of the Plan. If you do not wish to leave your funds in the Plan, you can avoid taxation through an IRA rollover.

You may roll over your account balance to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA). To avoid tax consequences, the rollover must be made within 60 days of the date the withdrawal is made. Tax laws change frequently and you should obtain current information at the time of your termination of employment.

To get a complete description of the options available to you and the forms necessary to apply for a distribution, contact TIAA-CREF directly. You may want to consult a tax advisor before deciding upon which option is best for you.

When Plan Benefits May Be Paid

Plan benefits may be paid when you:

- retire,
- terminate employment at NYU, or
- die.

When you are ready to make withdrawals, you have several options:

- 100% withdrawal (lump sum),
- a series of partial withdrawals (lump sums),
- an annuity payout of equal monthly payments for a designated period,
- an annuity payout for the lives of the employee and the beneficiary,
- an annuity payout of monthly payments for life with a guaranteed minimum number of years for the employee and his/her beneficiary, or
- a combination of partial withdrawals and an annuity.

Taxation of Your Account

You are not taxed at the time NYU makes contributions to your account. Also, no taxes are applied as long as the money stays in the Plan, but once it is withdrawn, ordinary taxes apply. Investment earnings are also tax-deferred. (This means that investment returns compound faster than if part of them went to pay taxes each year.)

Benefits are taxed as ordinary income when received. If your employment ends, you can postpone taxation by keeping your accounts invested in the Plan or rolling over the funds to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA). If you choose to receive payments before age 59½ such payments may be subject to a 10% federal tax penalty in addition to regular income tax.

This brief summary describes some of the most important rules under which your accounts are taxed. Because tax laws and regulations are complicated and change frequently, you should obtain further information specific to your situation before making a withdrawal from your accounts.

Loans

The Plan permits loans under certain circumstances. If you are interested in borrowing from your account, you should read the TIAA-CREF loan brochure to be sure that you are familiar with all of the terms of the loan provision. You must be fully vested in the Plan in order to take a loan. Also, spousal consent is required for a loan. The Trustees may permit you to borrow from your account for two purposes:

- to buy a home, or
- for higher education for yourself, your spouse or your dependent children.

The total amount of loans you can make cannot exceed the lesser of \$50,000, or 50% of the value of your account balance.

The tax information provided here is based on the assumption that the Plan will continue to comply with Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Also, it is intended as general information only, based on NYU's understanding of tax laws currently in effect. It is subject to change at any time. For that reason, you should periodically consult with a tax specialist about your personal situation, especially before withdrawals.

Benefits upon Death

If you die while your benefits are still invested in the Plan, your benefits will be paid to your designated beneficiary, as named on your application for Plan participation. You may file a new beneficiary designation at any time. If you are married, your spouse must be your beneficiary for your Plan benefits, unless you and your spouse sign a waiver. A waiver can be signed only if you are age 35 or older, and must be signed in the presence of a notary public or a representative authorized by the Trustees of the Plan. Please see Spousal Consent for more information.

Spousal Consent

All consents by a spouse must be in writing, notarized (or signed by a representative authorized by the Trustees of the Plan) and contain an acknowledgment by your spouse to the effect of the consent. All such consents shall be irrevocable. The consent must specifically designate the beneficiary or otherwise expressly permit designation of the beneficiary by you without any further consent by your spouse. If a designated beneficiary dies, unless the express right to designate a new one has been consented to, a new consent is necessary.

A consent to a form of benefit other than a Joint & Survivor Annuity must either name another specific form of benefit or expressly permit designation by you without further consent.

A consent is only valid so long as your spouse at the time of your death benefit commencement, withdrawal or loan, as the case may be, is the same person as the one who signed the consent.

With regard to loans, the spousal consent necessary is that of your spouse at the time

of the loan and your spouse must consent to both the loan and the potential reduction of benefits in the event of a default on the loan.

Any re-negotiation, extension, renewal or other revision of a loan requires a new spousal consent. If you die after you have elected a retirement annuity, death benefits, if any, will depend on the terms of the annuity you have chosen.

Insured Benefits

All contributions made under the Plan are paid directly into your individual Plan account. The benefit you receive is based on the amount in your Plan account. Your account is not insured by any governmental agency, such as the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (which insures only defined benefit plans, not defined contribution plans).

Effects on Other Benefits

Social Security and other benefits will continue to be based on your salary and will not be affected by NYU's contributions under this Plan.

Additional Information

Compliance with Tax Laws

The Plan is governed by the rulings of the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor, and current tax and federal law. The Plan will always be construed to comply with these rulings and laws. If there are any changes in the tax laws or IRS rulings, the Plan will be amended as required to stay in compliance. You will be kept informed of any changes.

Rights to Your Account

You will always be 100% vested in your account under the Plan. Your vested rights under this Plan cannot be assigned or used as collateral. They are not subject to garnishment or attachment. However, the Plan is required to obey a Qualified Domestic Relations Order from a court requiring payment for the purpose of child support, alimony or other marital payments.

Claiming Benefits

In order to receive benefits, you must file a claim. Forms for these purposes are available from TIAA-CREF.

Appealing A Claim

If your claim for benefits is denied, you or your authorized representative will receive a written notice giving the reason for the denial. You then will be entitled to a review of that claim denial.

Your request for a review must be made in writing and sent to the Plan Administrator within 90 days after you receive notice of the denial. You can also request a review if you do not receive any response to your claim within 90 days after you have initially filed it.

The request should specify why you think your claim should not have been denied and should include any additional documents, records or information that you feel support your position.

The decision will be made promptly and usually not later than 60 days after receipt of the request for review. Special circumstances, such as a hearing, may result in an extension of not more than 120 days after the receipt of the request for review. In the event of a hearing, you may have a qualified person represent you (at your own expense), and you have the right to examine the relevant portions of any documents referred to in the claim denial notice.

If you believe that the Plan has denied you benefits to which you are entitled, you must complete each step of the benefit review and appeal procedure described above, within the deadlines, before you can take any legal action. If you have any questions regarding the claims appeal process, contact the Benefits Office.

Future of the Plan

From time to time NYU updates the Plan to reflect changes in federal laws and regulations, and to keep the Plan responsive to employee needs and NYU's business objectives. The University expects and intends to continue the Plan indefinitely, but reserves the right, to change or terminate the Plan in whole or in part at any time subject to the requirements of the collective bargaining agreement and according to the procedures spelled out in the official Plan documents. Any change or termination of benefits will be based solely on the decision of NYU and may apply to all Participants and all persons having or claiming any interest under the Plan.

Your Rights under ERISA

In 1974, Congress passed the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) to safeguard the interests of participants and beneficiaries in employee benefit plans.

As a participant of the Plan, you have certain rights and protections under ERISA, as outlined in the following statement adapted from regulations of the U. S. Department of Labor.

ERISA provides that all Plan participants are entitled to:

- 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 Documents 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 description. 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.

Prudent Actions by Plan Fiduciaries

In addition to creating rights for Plan participants, ERISA imposes obligations upon the Trustees, which is responsible for the operation of the Plan. As the Plan's "fiduciaries," the Trustees have a duty to operate the Plan prudently and in the interest of you and other Plan participants and beneficiaries. No one, including New York University, your union, or any other person may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA. (However, this rule neither guarantees continued employment nor affects NYU's right to terminate your employment for other reasons.)

Enforce Your Rights

If your claim for a Plan benefit is denied 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. You have the right to have the plan review and reconsider your claim.

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 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. 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, 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 to be frivolous.

Assistance with Your Questions

If you have any questions about this Plan, you should contact the Benefits Office. If you have any questions about this statement or about your rights under ERISA or you need assistance in obtaining documents from the Benefits Office, 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 publication hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration at 866-444-EBSA

(3272). You can also visit the Department of Labor's Web site at:
<http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/>.

How to Get Answers to Your Questions

If you have a question concerning your participation in the Plan you should contact the NYU Benefits Office via email at benefits@nyu.edu or call 212-998-1270. If you have a question concerning your investments, you should contact TIAA-CREF directly at 1 800 842-2776 or log on to TIAA's web site at www.tiaa-cref.org.

Some Important Definitions

These definitions may be helpful as you read about the Local One Security Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan.

Annuity a contract by which an insurance company agrees to make regular payments to someone for life or for a fixed period of time.

Annuitant a person entitled to or currently receiving payments from an annuity.

Asset anything with commercial value that is owned and adds to your net worth.

Balanced Portfolio a set of investments balanced between riskier and more conservative holdings.

Beneficiary the person, institution, trustee, or estate named to receive death benefits, if any, from insurance or annuity contracts.

Bond a debt instrument issued for a period of more than one year with the purpose of raising capital by borrowing.

Bond Fund a fund that holds mainly municipal, corporate, and/or government bonds.

Capital appreciation an increase in the market price of an asset.

Collateral anything of value pledged by a borrower to secure a loan.

Common stock equity or ownership in a corporation.

Debt instrument a written promise to repay a debt.

Dividend a taxable payment declared by a company's board of directors and given to its shareholders.

Diversification a risk-reduction strategy that involves spreading assets across a mix of companies, investments, industries, geographic areas, maturities, and/or investment categories.

Diversified containing a variety of investments which are unlikely to all move in the same direction.

Fixed income a security that pays a specific interest rate, such as a bond, money market instrument, or preferred stock.

Fluctuate to change in price, value, or rate.

Growth and income fund a mutual fund whose aim is to provide both growth and income, often by investing in companies which have earnings growth as well as dividends.

Growth fund a fund that invests in the stocks of companies whose growing earnings are reinvested for the purpose of expansion, research, or development.

Guarantee to accept responsibility for an obligation if the entity with primary responsibility for the obligation does not meet it.

Inflation the overall general upward price movement of goods and services in an economy, usually as measured by the Consumer Price Index and the Producer Price Index.

Index a measure of market performance.

Index fund an investment fund that attempts to mirror the performance of a particular broad market by holding a portfolio of stocks or bonds that is representative of that market.

Instrument a document containing some legal right or obligation.

Interest the return on an investment.

Investment the purchasing of stocks, bonds, mutual funds, options, real estate, etc., made with the expectation of future income or capital gains.

Liability claims against or amounts owed by an individual or business.

Market value the price that an investment can command on the open financial markets.

Maturity the date on which a debt becomes due for payment.

Money market a market for short-term debt securities, such as banker's acceptances, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, and Treasury Bills, with a maturity of one year or less, and often 30 days or less.

Money market fund a fund or annuity that invests in short-term debt instruments.

Mortgage a loan to finance the purchase of real estate, usually with specified payment periods and interest rates.

Mutual fund an open-ended fund operated by an investment company which raises money from shareholders and invests in a group of assets, in accordance with a stated set of objectives.

NASDAQ the NASD-owned computer system that provides brokers and dealers with price quotes for stocks sold Over-the-Counter.

National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) a nonprofit, self-regulatory organization for brokers and dealers. The NASD enforces professional and ethical standards and licenses securities professionals.

Net worth the amount by which assets exceed liabilities, for a company or an individual. New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) the largest and oldest security exchange in the United States.

Over-the-Counter (OTC) a market in which securities are bought and sold by telephone and computer network, rather than on an exchange. Typically OTC stocks are companies that do not or choose not to meet requirements to trade on the New York Stock Exchange or American Stock Exchange.

Portfolio a collection of investments all owned by the same individual or organization.

Principal the amount borrowed, or the part of the amount borrowed which remains unpaid (excluding interest), here also called principal amount.

Prospectus a legal document offering securities or mutual fund shares for sale, required by the Securities Act of 1933. It must explain the offer, including the terms, issuer, objectives (if mutual fund) or planned use of the money (if securities), historical financial statements, and other information that could help an individual decide whether the investment is appropriate for him/her.

Return for stocks, the annual dividend divided by the purchase price. The return on bonds is called the current yield which is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Current Yield} = \frac{\text{Current Coupon Rate or Dividend}}{\text{Current Price}}$$

Risk the possibility of losing or not gaining value.

Rollover an employee's transfer of retirement funds from one retirement plan to another plan of the same type or to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) without incurring a tax liability.

Russell 3000® Index an index of the stocks of the 3000 largest U.S. Companies traded on the New York Stock Exchange, other U.S. exchanges, and over-the-counter (i.e., stocks such as those listed in the NASDAQ system.) The Russell 3,000® Index is a trademark of the Frank Russell Company.

Security an investment instrument, other than an insurance policy or fixed annuity, issued by a corporation, government, or other organization, which offers evidence of debt or equity.

Tax deferral postponing taxes due on an investment and/or its earnings until they are withdrawn from an investment or sold.

Plan Facts

OFFICIAL PLAN NAME

Local One Security Officers Union Money
Purchase Pension Plan

PLAN NUMBER

007

TYPE OF PLAN

Defined Contribution Plan

EMPLOYER / PLAN SPONSOR

New York University
c/o Benefits Office
Fairchild Building
7 East 12th Street, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10003-4475
(212) 988-1270
email: benefits@nyu.edu

EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

13-5562308

PLAN YEAR

January 1 - December 31

PLAN ADMINISTRATOR

Board of Trustees, Local One Security
Officers Union Money Purchase Pension Plan
c/o Benefits Office
7 East 12th Street, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10003-4475
(212) 988-1270
email: benefits@nyu.edu

AGENT FOR SERVICE OF LEGAL PROCESS

If, for any reason, you wish to seek legal
action, you may serve legal process on the
Plan Sponser at the following address:
The Office of Legal Counsel
New York University
Elmer Holmes Bobst Library
70 Washington Square South, 11th Floor
New York, NY 10012



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

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