QUALIFIED BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION AND EXERCISE OF TESTAMENTARY POWERS OF APPOINTMENT UNDER LIVING TRUST AGREEMENT

Section 1. Exercise of General Power of Appointment and Qualified Beneficiary Designation

I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the surviving Founder (herein also referred to as "Trustor" and "Founder") of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, am the holder of a general power of appointment over the principal and accrued and undistributed net income of a trust named the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST (pursuant to Article VIII, Section B.4 of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996), (hereinafter called "The Survivor's Trust") the full legal name of which is as follows:

> NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

The NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST was created pursuant to Article VII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article VIII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST contains the administrative provisions of the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST. All property in the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST is allocated to "Share One" under Article VIII of the said BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article III further allows a qualified beneficiary designation as to the ownership interest of NELVA E. BRUNSTING in the trust property.

In the exercise of the general power of appointment, which is to take effect at my death, and as a qualified beneficiary designation as to the ownership interest of NELVA E. BRUNSTING in the subject trust property, I direct my Trustee, at the time of my death, to administer and distribute the balance of the principal and undistributed income from the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST as set forth in Section 3 of this document.

The BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes (herein sometimes referred to as "the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996," and the "Trust Agreement").

Section 2. Exercise of Limited Power of Appointment and Qualified Beneficiary Designation

I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the surviving Founder of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, am the holder of a limited power of appointment over the principal and accrued and undistributed net income of a trust named

the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST (pursuant to Article IX, Section D of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996), the full legal name of which is as follows:

> NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

The ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST was created pursuant to Article VII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article IX of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST contains the administrative provisions of the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST.

In the exercise of this limited power of appointment, which is to take effect at my death, I direct my Trustee to administer and distribute the balance of the principal and undistributed income from the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST, except for any portion which has been disclaimed by me, as set forth in Section 3 of this document.

Section 3. Provisions for Distribution and Administration of the Survivor's Trust and the Decedent's Trust

DISTRIBUTION OF TRUST ASSETS

A. Beneficiaries

The Trustee shall divide the remainder of the Trust Estate into separate shares hereinafter individually referred to as Personal Asset Trusts, as follows:

Beneficiaries	Share
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	1/5
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	1/5
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	1/5
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	1/5
ANITA KAY BRUNSTING	1/5

B. Division into Separate Shares

My Trustee shall distribute the share for each of my beneficiaries in a separate Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of each beneficiary as provided in this Section 3. If a named beneficiary fails to survive me, then that share shall be distributed as set forth below as if it had been an original part thereof. The decisions of the Trustee as to the assets to constitute each such share shall be conclusive, subject to the requirement that said shares shall be of the respective values specified.

1. Share for CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

2. Share for CAROL ANN BRUNSTING

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If CAROL ANN BRUNSTING fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

3. Share for AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If AMY

RUTH TSCHIRHART fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

4. Share for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If CARL HENRY BRUNSTING fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

5. Share for ANITA KAY BRUNSTING

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If ANITA KAY BRUNSTING fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

PERSONAL ASSET TRUST PROVISIONS

A. Establishment of the Personal Asset Trust:

A Personal Asset Trust shall be created for a beneficiary of the Trust when, under any other provision of this Trust Agreement, a distribution of the Trust Estate specified

to be made to said beneficiary's Personal Asset Trust first occurs. The Personal Asset Trust shall be held, administered and distributed as set forth under this Agreement. After a beneficiary's Personal Asset Trust is established, any further distribution specified to be made to said beneficiary's Personal Asset Trust under any other provisions of this Agreement shall be added to and become a part of said existing Personal Asset Trust, to be held, administered and distributed as if it had been an original part thereof. The Personal Asset Trust may be referred to by either using the name of the beneficiary for whom such trust is created or such other name as is designated by the Trustee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Trustee exercises his or her right to create a separate and distinct Personal Asset Trust for said beneficiary (pursuant to the paragraph of this Agreement entitled "Trustee's Discretion to Hold, Manage and Distribute Separate Trusts in Different Manners"), any further distributions specified to be made to said beneficiary's Personal Asset Trust may, in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, instead be partly or entirely made to such newly created Personal Asset Trust.

B. Trustor's Intent in Establishing Personal Asset Trusts: The Trustor's intended purposes in creating a Personal Asset Trust for a beneficiary are as follows:

1. To protect and conserve trust principal;

2. To eliminate and reduce income taxes, generation skipping transfer taxes and estate and death taxes on trust assets and on assets in the estate of the beneficiary;

3. To benefit and provide for the financial needs of the beneficiary and his or her descendants;

4. To protect trust assets and income from claims of and interference from third parties;

5. To invest in non-consumables, such as a principal residence, in order to provide the beneficiary with the liberal use and enjoyment of such property, without charge, rather than make a distribution of trust assets to the beneficiary or purchase them in the name of the beneficiary. It is the Trustor's desire in this regard that the beneficiary, to the extent possible, use his or her own resources to pay for living expenses and consumables in order to reduce the size of such beneficiary's estate subject to estate taxes and claims of third parties;

6. To invest in reasonable business ventures, including business start-ups, where the beneficiary is a principal or otherwise involved in such ventures or start-ups;

7. To give the beneficiary the ability to direct the distribution of wealth (during life or at death) to other individuals or charitable organizations (subject to any limitation provided elsewhere herein);

8. To allow for the prudent management of property if the beneficiary is incapacitated or otherwise unable to handle his or her own financial affairs because of alcohol or drug abuse or other reasons;

9. To protect the beneficiary from the unreasonable or negative influence of others, divorce claims, paternity or maternity suits or claims, and other lawsuits; and

10. To protect the beneficiary against claims of third parties.

C. Duty to Inform Beneficiary of Trust Benefits and Protections: Immediately prior to a Personal Asset Trust being established for a beneficiary hereunder, the then acting Trustee of the Trust shall, if at all practicable, have a private meeting or telephone call with such beneficiary to explain the above stated long-term purposes and benefits of the Personal Asset Trust and to advise such beneficiary how he or she may maintain the benefits and protections that such trust provides. The Trustee is directed to have an attorney assist the Trustee in conducting this meeting or call and the Trustor hereby authorizes the Trustee to employ the services of VACEK & FREED, PLLC, formerly the Vacek Law Firm, PLLC, for such purpose and waive any potential conflict that may otherwise deter them from acting; however, the Trustee is free to hire any other attorney, provided such attorney is an experienced estate planning specialist.

D. Designation of Trustee: Except for the Personal Asset Trusts created for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, each beneficiary for whom a Personal Asset Trust is created shall act as sole Trustee of said trust. ANITA KAY BRUNSTING and AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall act as Co-Trustees for the Personal Asset Trusts for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS. If either ANITA KAY BRUNSTING or AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART cannot serve for any reason, the remaining Co-Trustee shall serve alone. Both ANITA KAY BRUNSTING and AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall have the right to appoint their own successor Trustee in writing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each beneficiary who is acting as his or her own Trustee of his or her said trust shall have the right, at such time as said beneficiary is acting as sole Trustee and in said beneficiary's sole and absolute discretion, to appoint an independent bank or trust company to act jointly with said beneficiary as Co-Trustee of said trust. Said beneficiary shall also have the right, at any time and in said beneficiary's sole and absolute discretion, to remove said independent bank or trust company acting as Co-Trustee provided said beneficiary appoints another independent bank or trust company in its place. The appointment or removal of an independent bank or trust company as Co-Trustee shall be by written instrument delivered to the Co-Trustee. Furthermore, said beneficiary shall have the right to designate by will or other written instrument, either individual(s) or an independent bank or trust company, to act as a

successor Trustee or Co-Trustee(s) in said beneficiary's place, as the case may be, in the event of said beneficiary's death, incompetency, inability or unwillingness to act; but, if said beneficiary is still living, the majority of acting Trustees must be independent within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 674(c) and said beneficiary shall not have the right to remove the successor Trustee or Co-Trustee so designated and appoint another in its place. Should said beneficiary fail to so designate a successor Trustee or Co-Trustees of such trust, then the FROST NATIONAL BANK shall act as successor Trustee, notwithstanding any other provisions contained in the trust agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the ability of said beneficiary to appoint a successor Trustee may be limited as set forth in the Sections of the Trust entitled "Special Co-Trustee Provisions" and "Trust Protector Provisions."

E. Designation of Trustee for Primary Beneficiary's Issue: Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon attaining age thirty five (35) each of the descendants of a Primary Beneficiary (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "issue") shall act as sole Trustee of the Personal Asset Trust created for such issue. Said issue shall have the right, at such time as said issue is acting as sole Trustee and in said issue's sole and absolute discretion, to appoint an independent bank or trust company to act jointly with said issue as Co-Trustee of said trust. Said issue shall also have the right, at any time and in said issue's sole and absolute discretion, to remove said independent bank or trust company acting as Co-Trustee provided said issue appoints another independent bank or trust company in its place. The appointment or removal of an independent bank or trust company as Co-Trustee shall be by written instrument delivered to the Co-Trustee. Furthermore, said issue shall have the right to designate by will or other written instrument, either individual(s) or an independent bank or trust company, to act as a successor Trustee or Co-Trustee(s) in said issue's place, as the case may be, in the event of said issue's death, incompetency, inability or unwillingness to act; but, if said issue is still living, the majority of acting Trustees must be independent within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 674(c)) and said issue shall not have the right to remove the successor Trustee or Co-Trustee so designated and appoint another in its place. Should said issue fail to so designate a successor Trustee or Co-Trustees of such trust, then the FROST NATIONAL BANK shall act as successor Trustee, notwithstanding any other provisions contained in the trust agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the ability of said issue to appoint a successor Trustee may be limited as set forth in the Sections of the Trust entitled "Special Co-Trustee Provisions" and "Trust Protector Provisions."

F. Administration of Personal Asset Trust: The Personal Asset Trust shall be held, administered and distributed by the Trustee appointed under this Section of the Trust Agreement as follows:

1. Discretionary Distributions of Income and/or Principal: The Trustee, shall have the power, in such Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, binding on all persons interested now or in the future in this trust, to distribute or apply for

the benefit of the beneficiary for whom the trust was created (hereinafter the "primary beneficiary") and the primary beneficiary's issue or to a trust for their benefit, so much of the income and/or principal of the Trust Estate, and at such time or times as such Trustee shall deem appropriate for such distributees' health, support, maintenance and education. Any income not distributed shall be accumulated and added to principal. In exercising the discretions conferred in this paragraph, the Trustee may pay more to or apply more for some beneficiaries to the exclusion of others, if such Trustee deems this necessary or appropriate in light of the circumstances, the size of the Trust Estate and the probable future needs of the beneficiaries. The Trustee shall, before making any such distributions, consider the Trustor's intent in creating the trust, as set forth above in paragraph B.

2. Additional Guidelines for Distributions: In addition to the provisions set forth above for making discretionary distributions of income and/or principal, the Trustee shall be further guided as follows in making such distributions. Any such distributions shall be made in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee and shall be binding on all persons howsoever interested now or in the future in this trust.

   a. Primary Beneficiary's Needs Considered First; Broad Interpretation of "Health, Education, Maintenance and Support": In exercising the discretionary powers to provide benefits under this trust, the Trustee shall take into consideration that the primary purpose in establishing this trust is to provide for the present and future welfare of the primary beneficiary, and secondly, the present and future welfare of the primary beneficiary's issue. Furthermore, the Trustee may take into account any beneficiary's character and habits and his or her willingness and action to support himself or herself in light of his or her particular abilities and disabilities, and the needs of other beneficiaries, if any, of the same trust. Finally, the Trustor requests that the Trustee be liberal in determining the needs of a beneficiary for health, support, maintenance and education and in conferring benefits hereunder. The term "health" need not take into account any private or governmental medical insurance or other medical payments to which a beneficiary may be entitled, and the Trustee may pay for the expense of providing health and medical insurance coverage for the beneficiary. The term "education" may include but is not limited to, all expenses incurred in connection with or by reason of a beneficiary's attendance at public or private elementary or high school, college, university or vocational, technical or other educational institution or specialized training programs (whether or not any such institution or program provider shall be a fully accredited educational institution), graduate or post-graduate education expenses, and all expenses incurred in providing such beneficiary with an education in a non-institutional setting; including,

but not limited to, the expense of travel and charges for tutoring, tuition, room and board (whether or not charged by an educational institution at which such beneficiary shall be a student), laboratory fees, classroom fees, clothing, books, supplies, laboratory or other equipment or tools (including computer hardware and software) or other material or activities that the Trustee shall determine to be of educational benefit or value to such beneficiary. In determining the need for funds for education, the Trustee shall consider all direct and indirect expenses, including living expenses of the beneficiary and those persons who may be dependent upon said beneficiary. The terms "support" and "maintenance" may include but are not limited to investment in a family business, purchase of a primary residence, entry into a business, vocation or profession commensurate with a beneficiary's abilities and interests; recreational or educational travel; expenses incident to marriage or childbirth; and for the reasonably comfortable (but not luxurious) support of the beneficiaries. When exercising the powers to make discretionary distributions from the trust, the Trustee shall maintain records detailing the amount of each distribution made to any beneficiary from trust income and/or principal and the reasons for such distribution. The distributions made to a beneficiary shall not be allocated to or charged against the ultimate distributable share of that beneficiary (unless so provided in the primary beneficiary's exercise of his or her limited power of appointment).

b. Consider the Situation of the Beneficiary: In determining whether or not it is in the best interest of a beneficiary for any payment to be made to that beneficiary, the Trustee shall consider the financial responsibility, judgment and maturity of such beneficiary, including whether or not, at the time of such determination, such beneficiary: (i) is suffering from any physical, mental, emotional or other condition that might adversely affect the beneficiary's ability to properly manage, invest and conserve property of the value that would be distributed to said beneficiary; (ii) is at such time, or previously has been, a substantial user of or addicted to a substance the use of which might adversely affect the beneficiary's ability to manage, invest and conserve property of such a value; (iii) has demonstrated financial instability and/or inability to manage, invest and conserve the beneficiary's property; or (iv) is going through a period of emotional, marital or other stress that might affect the beneficiary's ability to manage, invest and conserve such property.

c. Consider Any Written Letter of Instructions from the Trustor: The Trustor may from time to time by written letter or other instrument, not constituting a holographic will or codicil or amendment to any trust, set forth instructions to the Trustee as to how the Trustor wishes the

Trustee's discretion to be exercised. The Trustor recognizes and intends that such instructions shall only be directive in nature and not binding on the Trustee or any beneficiary hereunder; however, the Trustor requests, to the extent possible, that the Trustee be mindful of these instructions when administering the trust.

d. Loans, Use of Trust Property and Joint Purchases Preferred Over Distributions: The Trustee is directed, prior to making any distributions directly to or for the benefit of a beneficiary, to consider the alternatives of making a loan to the beneficiary, allowing the beneficiary the use of property of the Trust Estate (or such property to be acquired) and/or making a joint purchase of property with the beneficiary, pursuant to the paragraph below entitled "Special Trustee Powers."

e. Restrictions on Distributions That Discharge Legal Obligations of a Beneficiary: The primary beneficiary is expressly prohibited from making any distributions from the trust, either as Trustee or under any limited power of appointment, either directly or indirectly, in favor of anyone to whom the primary beneficiary owes a legal obligation, to satisfy, in whole or in part, such legal obligation. Any such distributions may only be made by the Trust Protector.

G. Primary Beneficiary's Limited Power of Appointment: The primary beneficiary shall have the following Limited Powers of Appointment. During the lifetime of the primary beneficiary, said beneficiary may appoint and distribute the accumulated income and/or principal to any one or more of said beneficiary's issue, either outright or in trust upon such terms and conditions, and in such amounts or proportions as said beneficiary wishes. Upon the death of the primary beneficiary, the Trustee shall distribute any remaining balance, including accumulated income and principal, to any one or more of said beneficiary's issue, either outright or in trust upon such terms and conditions and in such amounts or proportions as said beneficiary shall appoint by said beneficiary's last unrevoked Will, codicil or other written instrument executed prior to said beneficiary's death and specifically referring to this power of appointment. In the event there should be a failure of disposition of all or any portion of said income or principal, either in connection with the exercise or as a result of the nonexercise of the above testamentary limited power of appointment, all of said income and principal not disposed of shall be administered and distributed as set forth below in the paragraph entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." The terms of this paragraph may be limited by the Section of this Trust Agreement entitled "Trust Protector Provisions."

H. Final Disposition of Trust: If the primary beneficiary for whom the Personal Asset Trust has been created should die before complete distribution of said trust, and the beneficiary's above powers of appointment have not been fully exercised, said trust shall terminate and the remaining principal (including accumulated income added

thereto) in said trust shall be held, administered and distributed for the benefit of the succeeding or contingent beneficiaries named, if any, pursuant to the respective paragraph set forth in Section 3.B. of this Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Power of Appointment establishing said beneficiary's share as if such beneficiary had been an original part thereof. Any share or portion thereof of any trust administered hereunder which is not disposed of under any of the foregoing provisions (or the provisions of the Article entitled "Trust Protector Provisions") shall be distributed pursuant to the paragraph of the Trust Agreement entitled "Ultimate Distribution."

I. Special Trustee Powers: With respect to each Personal Asset Trust created under this Section, and in addition to or in lieu of the powers and authority granted to the Trustee under any other provisions of the Trust Agreement, during the existence of the Personal Asset Trust and until such time of its termination the Trustee, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, shall have the powers and authority to do the following.

1. Permit Beneficiaries to Use Trust Assets: The Trustor desires that the beneficiaries of the trust be given the liberal use and enjoyment of trust property. To the extent deemed practical or advisable in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee, the primary beneficiary (or other beneficiaries) of each trust hereunder may have the right to the use, possession and enjoyment of (a) all of the tangible personal property at any time held by such trust, including but not limited to artwork, jewelry, coin or stamp collections and other collectible assets, and (b) all real property that may at any time constitute an asset of such trust. Such use, possession and enjoyment may be without rent or other financial obligation. To the extent of the trust assets and unless the Trustee is relieved of such obligation by such beneficiary (or beneficiaries), which the Trustee may agree to do, the Trustee shall see to the timely payment of all taxes, insurance, maintenance and repairs, safeguarding and other charges related to the preservation and maintenance of each and every such property. The Trustor requests, but do not require, that any such use, possession or enjoyment by a beneficiary other than the primary beneficiary be subject to veto at any time by the primary beneficiary.

   a. Hold and Maintain a Residence for the Use of Beneficiaries: The Trustee is specifically authorized to hold and maintain any residence (whether held as real property, condominium or cooperative apartment) for the use and benefit of any beneficiary of any trust. If the Trustee, in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, determines that it would be in the best interests of any beneficiary of any trust to maintain a residence for their use, but that the residence owned by the Trustee should not be used for such purpose, the Trustee is authorized to sell said residence and to apply the net proceeds of the sale to the purchase of such other residence or to make such other arrangements as the Trustee, in such Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, deems suitable

for the purpose. Any proceeds of sale not needed for reinvestment in a residence as provided above shall be added to the principal of the trust and thereafter held, administered and disposed of as a part thereof. The Trustee is authorized to pay all carrying charges of such residence, including, but not limited to, any taxes, assessments and maintenance thereon, and all expenses of the repair and operation thereof, including the employment of domestic servants and other expenses incident to the running of a household for the benefit of any beneficiary of the trust; the Trustee may alternatively provide, by agreement with the beneficiary, that such charges and expenses, or a portion of them, are to be paid by the beneficiary. Having in mind the extent to which funds will be available for future expenditure for the benefit of the beneficiaries, the Trustee is authorized under this paragraph to expend such amounts as such Trustee shall, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, determine to maintain the current lifestyle of the beneficiaries and their personal care and comfort; the Trustor does not, however, desire that the Trustee assist the beneficiaries in maintaining a luxurious lifestyle.

2. Special Investment Authority: Notwithstanding any investment limitations placed on the Trustee under the Trust Agreement or the provisions of any state law governing this trust which may contain limitations such as the prudent investor rule, the Trustee is authorized to make the following types of investments of trust assets:

   a. Closely Held Businesses: To continue to hold and operate, to acquire, to make investments in, to form, to sell, or to liquidate, at the risk of the Trust Estate, any closely held partnership, corporation or other business that a beneficiary is involved in as an owner, partner, employee, officer or director, as long as the Trustee deems it advisable. The Trustee shall not be liable in any manner for any loss, should such loss occur, resulting from the retention or investment in such business. In the absence of actual notice to the contrary, the Trustee may accept as correct and rely on financial or other statements rendered by any accountant for any such business. Any such business shall be regarded as an entity separate from the trust and no accounting by the Trustee as to the operation of such business shall be required to be made. The Trustee shall have these powers with respect to the retention and purchase of such business, notwithstanding any rule or law requiring diversification of assets. Additionally, the foregoing shall not be limited by the fact that the Trustee or related parties, or any of them, shall be owners, partners, employees, officers or directors of the business. This paragraph, however, shall not be deemed to be a limitation upon the right of the Trustee to sell the investment in any

business if in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion such sale is deemed advisable.

b. Tangible Personal Property: To acquire and/or continue to hold as an asset of the trust such items of tangible personal property as an investment or for the use of a beneficiary, including but not limited to artwork, jewelry, coin or stamp collections and other collectible assets, home furniture and furnishings.

3. Permit Self-Dealing: Financial transactions, both direct and indirect, between any trust and any beneficiary and/or Trustee who is also a beneficiary of that trust (including, for example, the sole or joint purchase, sale or leasing of property, investments in mortgages, acquisitions of life insurance policies, employment in any capacity, lending, etc.), whether or not specifically described in the Trust Agreement as permitted between such parties, except to the extent expressly prohibited hereunder, are expressly authorized, notwithstanding any rule of law relating to self-dealing, provided only that the Trustee, in thus acting either on behalf of or with or for such trust, shall act in good faith to assure such trust receives in such transaction adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. Furthermore, the Trustee shall have the power to employ professionals or other individuals to assist such Trustee in the administration of any trust as may be deemed advisable (and as more particularly described in the paragraph of the Trust Agreement entitled "Trustee Powers"), notwithstanding such person or entity may be, or is affiliated in business with, any Trustee or beneficiary hereunder. The compensation to which a Trustee who is also a beneficiary is entitled under the Trust Agreement shall not be reduced or offset by any employment compensation paid to such Trustee for services rendered outside the scope of such Trustee's ordinary fiduciary duties and responsibilities, or for reason of receiving sales or other fees or commissions on property sold to the trust by such Trustee (directly or indirectly), which sales are hereby authorized.

4. Make Loans: Loan money to any beneficiary, or to any estate, trust or company in which such person or any trust hereunder has an interest, or had an interest while living, for any purpose whatsoever (including but not limited to purchasing, improving, repairing and remodeling a principal residence or entering into, purchasing or engaging in a trade or business or professional career), with or without security and at such rate of interest as the Trustee shall determine in the exercise of reasonable fiduciary discretion, and, with respect to such loans and/or security interests, to renew, extend, modify and grant waivers. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and without limiting the ability of the Trustee to act in such Trustee's discretion under this paragraph, the Trustor hereby expresses his preference that, whenever economically feasible, any and all loans made pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph be adequately secured and bear interest at least at the higher of the "applicable federal rate"

as set forth by the Internal Revenue Service for loans with similar payment terms and length or a fair market rate for such loans.

5. Take Actions With Respect to Properties and Companies Owned in Common With a Beneficiary or Others: The Trustee is specifically authorized, with or without the joinder of other owners of the property or securities that may be held in trust (and notwithstanding that one or more such other owners may be, directly or indirectly, a beneficiary or a fiduciary hereunder), to enter upon and carry out any plan (a) for the foreclosure, lease or sale of any trust property, (b) for the consolidation or merger, dissolution or liquidation, incorporation or reincorporation, recapitalization, reorganization, or readjustment of the capital or financial structure of any corporation, company or association, the securities of which, whether closely held or publicly traded, may form a part of such trust, or (c) for the creation of one or more holding companies to hold any such securities and/or properties (even if it leaves, following the termination of such trust, a trust beneficiary as a minority shareholder in such holding company), all as such Trustee may deem expedient or advisable for the furtherance of the interests of such trust and the carrying out of the Trustor's original intent as to such trust, its beneficiaries and as to those properties and/or securities. In carrying out such plan, such Trustee may deposit any such securities or properties, pay any assessments, expenses and sums of money, give investment letters and other assurances, receive and retain as investments of such trust any new properties or securities transferred or issued as a result thereof, and generally do any act with reference to such holdings as might be done by any person owning similar securities or properties in his own right, including the exercise of conversion, subscription, purchase or other rights or options, the entrance into voting trusts, etc., all without obtaining authority therefor from any court.

6. Right to Distribute to Entities: Any distribution from the trust, including a distribution upon trust termination (whether made by the Trustee or Trust Protector) may be made directly to an entity, such as a trust, "S" corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership, whether existing or newly created, rather than directly to the beneficiary (and if it is a newly created entity or one in which the Trust Estate holds an interest, the interest in the entity may be distributed to such beneficiary).

7. Trustee's Discretion to Hold, Manage and Distribute Separate Trusts in Different Manners: Without in any manner limiting any other power or right conferred upon the Trustee hereunder, the Trustee may divide a trust into separate trusts, and if a trust is held as, or divided into, separate trusts, the Trustee may, at any time prior to combining such trusts, treat the trusts in substantially different manners, including, without limitation, the right to: (a) make different tax elections (including the disproportionate allocation of the generation skipping tax exemption) with respect to each separate trust; (b)

make disproportionate principal distributions; (c) exercise differently any other discretionary powers with respect to such separate trusts; (d) invest the property of such separate trusts in different investments, having different returns, growth potentials, or bases for income tax purposes; and (e) take any and all other actions consistent with such trusts being separate entities. Furthermore, the holder of any power of appointment with respect to any trust so divided may exercise such power differently with respect to the separate trusts created by the division of a trust.

TRUST PROTECTOR PROVISIONS

A. Purpose of Trust Protector: The Trustor has established the position of Trust Protector for the reasons and purposes set forth below, which are intended as general guidelines only and in no way shall limit any other provisions relating to the Trust Protector.

1. Insulate the Trustee from Negative Influences: To protect the Trustee from the negative, or potentially negative, influences of third parties and to protect the Trust Estate and its beneficiaries from damaging, or potentially damaging, conduct by the Trustee.

2. Carry Out the Purposes of the Trust: To help ensure that the Trustor's purpose in establishing the Trust Agreement, as defined elsewhere herein, will be properly carried out.

3. Adapt to Changing Laws and Conditions: To adapt the provisions of the Trust Agreement to law changes, changes in interpretation of the law or other changing conditions that threaten to harm the Trust or its beneficiaries, keeping in mind the dispositive wishes of the Trustor and the Trustor's desires as expressed in the Trust Agreement.

B. Designation of Trust Protector: In addition to the Trustee and Special Co-Trustee provided in the Trust Agreement, there shall, from time to time, be a Trust Protector whose limited powers and duties are defined below. The order of succession of Trust Protector shall be as follows:

1. Initial Trust Protector: The Special Co-Trustee, at any time and in his sole and absolute discretion, may appoint a Trust Protector of the entire Trust or of any separate trust established hereunder (hereinafter the trust for whom a Trust Protector is appointed shall be referred to as "the affected trust") by a writing delivered to the Trustee of the affected trust. The Trustor requests that the Special Co-Trustee, prior to making the appointment, meet (in person or by telephone) with VACEK & FREED, PLLC, formerly the Vacek Law Firm,

PLLC of Houston, Texas, to help ensure the appropriate selection of the initial Trust Protector.

2. Successor Trust Protector: Upon the removal, death, incompetency, inability or unwillingness to act of the initial Trust Protector (including a written resignation delivered to the Trustee of the affected trust), the next succeeding Trust Protector shall be appointed either by the Special Co-Trustee or by the initial Trust Protector (except as limited by paragraph 4 below) in writing delivered to the Trustee of the affected trust (the first such writing delivered to the Trustee shall control). All further successor Trust Protectors shall be appointed in the same manner, except that where the word "initial" is used in the foregoing sentence there shall be substituted the words "last appointed."

3. Qualifications to Act as Trust Protector: A Trust Protector may act once he has accepted, in writing, his appointment and, other than the case of the initial Trust Protector, has delivered a copy of his appointment and acceptance to the last appointed Trust Protector. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at no time may a Trust Protector be appointed or otherwise act if such person or entity is a currently acting Trustee or Special Co-Trustee or is a current beneficiary of the affected trust or is related to any such beneficiary in any of the following ways: as spouse, ancestor or issue, brother, sister, employee of such beneficiary or of any corporation, firm or partnership in which such beneficiary is an executive or has stock or other holdings which are significant from the viewpoint of control, or is otherwise "related or subordinate to" such beneficiary under IRC Sections 674(a) and (c) and the Regulations thereunder or any similar succeeding Sections or Regulations.

4. Removal of Trust Protector: The primary beneficiaries of the affected trust may by majority vote, and at any time and for any reason, remove the current Trust Protector by delivering to said Trust Protector and to the Special Co-Trustee a signed instrument setting forth the intended effective time and date of such removal. The Special Co-Trustee shall then appoint a successor Trust Protector in accordance with paragraph 2 above (the Trust Protector removed shall no longer have the power under paragraph 2 to appoint his successor). The powers of removal under this paragraph may be limited by the paragraph of the Trust Agreement entitled "Compelled Exercise of Powers Not Effective."

5. Temporarily Filling a Trust Protector Vacancy: If at any time a vacancy in the office of Trust Protector has not yet been filled as otherwise provided above (including the time before the initial Trust Protector is appointed), such office may be filled promptly, on a temporary basis, by a bank or trust company experienced in trust administration or an attorney (or law firm) who is an experienced tax and/or estate planning specialist provided they meet the qualifications set forth in paragraph 3 above. The Trustor requests, but do not

require, that VACEK & FREED, PLLC, formerly the Vacek Law Firm, PLLC, or its successors or assigns, act as such temporary Trust Protector and the Trustor hereby waives any conflict of interest that may arise if VACEK & FREED, PLLC, or its successors or assigns, is also representing the Trustee of the affected trust and/or the Trustor. Any Trust Protector acting under this paragraph shall first notify the Trustee of the affected trust and only serve as Trust Protector until such time as a successor Trust Protector is appointed by the Special Co-Trustee in accordance with paragraph 2 above and there is delivered to the Trust Protector acting under this paragraph a written acceptance of such appointment signed by the successor Trust Protector.

C. Limited Powers of the Trust Protector: The Trust Protector shall not have all the broad powers of a Trustee; rather, the powers of the Trust Protector shall be limited to the powers set forth below. The Trustor directs the Trust Protector, prior to exercising any power, to consult with VACEK & FREED, PLLC, formerly the Vacek Law Firm, PLLC, or another law firm or attorney specializing in estate planning and/or asset protection planning in order to be fully informed of the consequences of exercising such power.

1. Give Advance Notice to Affected Beneficiaries: Within a reasonable time prior to the exercise of any power under this paragraph C, the Trust Protector shall provide to the Trustee and the primary beneficiary or beneficiaries of the affected trust a written notice, setting forth the power intended to be exercised, the intended date of exercise and the reasons for exercise. The Trust Protector shall, in his sole and absolute discretion, determine what is "a reasonable time," as the Trustor recognizes that emergency situations may arise which may permit little or no time for advance notice or, as a practical matter, it may be too difficult to notify the beneficiary; the Trustor specifically waives this advance notice requirement when the particular beneficiary is "incapacitated" as defined below. Once notice is given, the Trust Protector shall not exercise the power prior to the date specified in the notice, unless the Trust Protector in his sole and absolute discretion determines that an emergency so warrants.

   A person shall be deemed "incapacitated" if in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, it is impracticable for said person to give prompt, rational and prudent consideration to financial matters, whether by reason of accident, illness, advanced age, mental deterioration, alcohol, drug or other substance abuse, or similar cause.

   A person shall be conclusively deemed "incapacitated" if a guardian of the person or his or her estate, or both, has been appointed by a court having jurisdiction over such matters or two (2) licensed physicians who are not related by blood or marriage to such person have examined said person and stated in writing that such incapacity exists; the Trust Protector may, but shall not be under any duty to, institute any inquiry into a person's possible

incapacity (such as, but not limited to, by drug testing) or to obtain physician statements; and if he does, then the expense may be paid from the Trust Estate of said person's trust.

2. Postpone Distributions: Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Trust Agreement, except the paragraph herein entitled "Rule Against Perpetuities," the Trust Protector shall have the power to postpone any distribution of income and/or principal otherwise required to be made from the affected trust to any one or more of its beneficiaries (including as the result of exercise of a power of appointment or withdrawal right) and to postpone the termination of such trust which might otherwise be required if the Trust Protector, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, determines, after taking into consideration the Trustor's overall intent as expressed in the Trust Agreement, that there is a compelling reason to do so.

A "compelling reason" may include but is not limited to: the beneficiary requesting in writing that distributions be retained by the trust; the beneficiary being "incapacitated" as defined in paragraph 1 immediately above; the beneficiary contemplating, or in the process of filing for or has a pending bankruptcy; a pending or threatened divorce, paternity or maternity claim or other lawsuit; a creditor claim (including for unpaid taxes or reimbursement of government benefits); an existing judgment or lien; the fact the beneficiary is receiving (or may in the near future receive) government or other benefits that may be jeopardized; the beneficiary having demonstrated financial instability and/or inability to manage, invest or conserve the beneficiary's own property; the beneficiary being under the negative influence of third parties, such that the beneficiary's good judgement may be impaired; a serious tax disadvantage in making such distribution; or any other substantially similar reasons.

Any such postponement of distribution or termination may be continued by the Trust Protector, in whole or in part and from time to time, up to and including the entire lifetime of the beneficiary. While such postponement continues, all of the other provisions previously applicable to such trust shall continue in effect, except (a) any power of appointment or withdrawal shall be exercisable only with the approval of the Trust Protector and (b) distributions of income and/or principal shall only be made to or for the benefit of the beneficiary from time to time and in such amounts as the Trust Protector, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, deems appropriate for the best interests of the beneficiary; provided, however, the Trust Protector may, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, determine that the beneficiary's situation is extreme enough to warrant the establishment of a special needs trust pursuant to other provisions of this Section of the Trust Agreement.

The Trust Protector may also, from time to time, make certain distributions which cannot be made by the primary beneficiary because of limits imposed in this Section entitled "Restrictions on Distributions That Discharge Legal Obligations of the Beneficiary."

3. Terminate a Trust Due to Unforeseen Conditions: The Trustor recognizes that some or all of the following conditions may arise in the future, although they cannot be foreseen at the time of creation of this Trust: (a) a radical, substantial and negative change in the political, economic or social order in the United States of America; (b) legislation or IRS or court decisions highly detrimental to a trust or beneficiary hereunder (including, for example, if the federal estate tax or IRA required minimum distribution rules are modified, repealed or no longer applicable and the non-tax reasons for the trust no longer justify the trust's existence); (c) a beneficiary's capability to prudently manage his own financial affairs or a radical, positive change in his situation regarding possible third party claims; (d) a beneficiary no longer has a need for (or the availability of) government benefits; and (e) other events that may greatly impair the carrying out of the intent and purposes of the Trust Agreement.

   If any of the foregoing conditions occur, the Trust Protector may, in addition to the other powers granted him or her, in his sole and absolute discretion, and keeping in mind the Trustor's wishes and dispositive provisions of the Trust Agreement, terminate the affected trust, or a portion thereof, and distribute same to or for the benefit of the primary beneficiary thereof (notwithstanding any other provisions of the Trust Agreement), or to a newly created or existing Personal Asset Trust for that beneficiary.

4. Revise or Terminate a Trust So It Can Qualify as a "Designated Beneficiary" of an IRA or Retirement Plan: In the event that the affected trust does not qualify as a "designated beneficiary" of an IRA or other retirement plan as that term is used in IRC Section 401(a)(9), the Regulations thereunder and any successor Section and Regulations, the Trust Protector may, keeping in mind the Trustor's wishes and the dispositive provisions of the Trust Agreement: (a) revise or reform the terms of the Trust Agreement in any manner so that the affected trust will qualify as a "designated beneficiary" (any such revision or reformation may by its terms apply retroactively to the inception of the Trust Agreement or creation of any separate trust established hereunder); or (b) deem it to have been dissolved in part or in whole as of September 30 of the year following the year of the Trustor's death, with fee simple interest vesting outright in the primary beneficiary and the rights of all other persons who might otherwise have an interest as succeeding life income beneficiaries or as remaindermen shall cease.

   If the beneficiary is still a minor, the Trustee may designate a custodian and transfer the principal and accrued income of the beneficiary's trust to the

custodian for the benefit of the minor under the Texas Uniform Transfers to Minors Act until such beneficiary attains age 21. A receipt from the custodian shall be a complete discharge of the Trustee as to the amount so paid.

Notwithstanding any provisions of the Trust Agreement to the contrary, after the Trustor's death this Trust or any separate trust established hereunder shall not terminate and be distributed in full prior to September 30 of the year following the year of the Trustor's death pursuant to this paragraph if this will result in this Trust or any separate trust established hereunder not qualifying as a "designated beneficiary."

5. Modify Certain Other Trust Provisions: The Trust Protector shall have the power, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, at any time and from time to time, to delete, alter, modify, amend, change, add to or subtract from all or any part of the various paragraphs and provisions of the Trust Agreement and any trust created thereunder, effective (even retroactively) as of the date determined by the Trust Protector, for the following purposes.

   a. Change Income Tax Treatment of the Trust: The Trust Protector may, at any time, and from time to time, create, terminate and/or reinstate a power granted to a beneficiary, either prospectively or retroactively, enabling trust income to be income taxable to a beneficiary, even as income accumulates in the trust, if the Trust Protector deems this to be in the best interests of the affected trust and its beneficiaries.

   b. Protect a Disabled Beneficiary's Government Benefit by Establishing a Special Needs Trust: The Trust Protector may take any such actions he or she deems appropriate or necessary in connection with a beneficiary's qualification for, receipt of and/or possible future liability to reimburse government benefits (whether income, medical, disability or otherwise) from any agency (state, federal or otherwise), such as but not limited to Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare, SSI and state supplemental programs. In particular, but not by way of limitation, the Trust Protector may add new trust provisions to govern administration and distribution of assets for the benefit of the beneficiary (such as would create a "special needs trust").

   c. Protect a Beneficiary from Himself or from Creditors by Establishing a Spendthrift Trust or Eliminating Any General Power of Appointment: In the event there is a compelling reason to postpone distributions to a beneficiary pursuant to the paragraph of this Section entitled "Postpone Distributions," the Trust Protector may alternatively, in his or her sole discretion, add new trust provisions to govern administration and distribution of assets for the benefit of said beneficiary (such as would create a "spendthrift trust" in the form recognized by the laws of the

state(s) in which trust assets are located). Furthermore, the Trust Protector may, in his or her sole discretion, in order to protect the beneficiaries of a Trust beneficiary, terminate and/or reinstate said Trust beneficiary's testamentary general power of appointment, if any, under the Section of this Trust Agreement entitled "Generation Skipping Tax Provisions."

6. Change Legal Jurisdiction of the Trust: The Trust Protector may change the situs of the affected trust to another jurisdiction by any such means deemed appropriate by the Trust Protector. This paragraph shall in no way limit the Trustee's power and authority to change the situs of this Trust or any separate trust established hereunder.

7. Remove and Reinstate a Trustee: The Trust Protector shall have the power at any time to remove the acting Trustee of the affected trust (but not the Special Co-Trustee) for any reason which he believes to be in the best interests of the beneficiaries. Such removal shall be stated in writing and delivered to the Trustee. The successor Trustee shall then be determined and appointed in accordance with the Section of the Trust Agreement entitled "Successor Trustees." At any time after the Trust Protector removes a Trustee, the Trust Protector may reinstate the previously removed Trustee and the order of successor Trustees shall be thereafter determined as if such reinstated Trustee was never removed.

8. Eliminate Own Powers: The Trust Protector shall have the power, on his own behalf and/or on behalf of all successor Trust Protectors, to release, renounce, suspend, reduce, limit and/or eliminate any or all of his enumerated powers and to make the effective date any date he wishes, including ab initio to the date of establishment of a trust hereunder or retroactively to the date of death of the Trustor, by a writing delivered to the Trustee of the affected trust.

9. Limitations on Above Powers: The Trust Protector may not exercise any power if he is compelled by a court or other governmental authority or agency to do so or is otherwise acting under the duress or undue influence of an outside force; if the Trust Protector is so compelled, or under such duress or influence, his powers shall become void prior to exercise; these limitations are in addition to those contained in the paragraph of the Trust Agreement entitled "Compelled Exercise of Powers Not Effective." The Trust Protector is directed not to exercise any of the foregoing powers if such exercise will result in any substantial, direct or indirect financial benefit to anyone who at the time of exercise is not an ancestor, spouse or issue of a primary beneficiary or is not already a present or contingent beneficiary of this Trust. The Trust Protector shall not exercise any power that may be construed as a general power of appointment to himself, his creditors, his estate or the creditors of his estate under IRC Sections 2041 and 2514, or that would otherwise cause the

inclusion of any of the Trust Estate in the Trust Protector's taxable estate for estate, inheritance, succession or other death tax purposes.

D. Limited Liability of the Trust Protector: The Trust Protector shall not be held to the fiduciary duties of a Trustee. The Trust Protector shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust either now or in the future, merely by reason of his appointment as Trust Protector and shall not have any affirmative duty to monitor, investigate and learn of any circumstances or acts or omissions of others, relating to this Trust, its beneficiaries or otherwise that may warrant the Trust Protector to act. Furthermore, the Trust Protector shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust either now or in the future, by reason of any act or omission and shall be held harmless by the Trust and its beneficiaries and indemnified by the Trust Estate from any liability unless (a) the Trustee and/or a beneficiary has brought directly to the attention of the Trust Protector a circumstance that may warrant his action and (b) such act or omission is the result of willful misconduct or bad faith. Any action taken or not taken in reliance upon the opinion of legal counsel shall not be considered the result of willful misconduct or bad faith, provided such counsel was selected with reasonable care. In the event a lawsuit against the Trust Protector fails to result in a judgment against him, the Trust Protector shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Trust for any and all costs and expenses related to his defense against such lawsuit.

E. Compensation: The Trust Protector shall not be entitled to compensation merely as the result of his appointment. The Trust Protector shall only be entitled to reasonable compensation for his actual time spent and services rendered in carrying out his duties and powers hereunder, at the hourly rate commensurate with that charged by professional Trustees for similar services. The Trust Protector shall, in addition, be entitled to prompt reimbursement of expenses properly incurred in the course of fulfilling his duties and powers, including but not limited to the employment of legal counsel or other professionals to advise him regarding his decisions.

F. Waiver of Bond: No bond shall be required of any individual or entity acting as Trust Protector.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. Prohibition Against Contest: If any devisee, legatee or beneficiary under the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it, no matter how remote or contingent such beneficiary's interest appears, or any legal heir of the Trustor, or either of them, or any legal heir of any prior or future spouse of the Trustor (whether or not married to the Trustor at the time of the Trustor's death), or any person claiming under any of them, directly or indirectly does any of the following, then in that event the Trustor specifically disinherits each such person, and all such legacies, bequests, devises and interests given to that person under the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it shall be forfeited and shall be distributed as provided elsewhere herein as though he or she had predeceased the Trustor without issue:

1. unsuccessfully challenges the appointment of any person named as a Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector pursuant to the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it, or unsuccessfully seeks the removal of any person acting as a Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector;

2. objects in any manner to any action taken or proposed to be taken in good faith by the Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector pursuant to the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it, whether the Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector is acting under court order, notice of proposed action or otherwise, and said action or proposed action is later adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to have been taken in good faith;

3. objects to any construction or interpretation of the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it, or the provisions of either, that is adopted or proposed in good faith by the Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector, and said objection is later adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be an invalid objection;

4. claims entitlement to (or an interest in) any asset alleged by the Trustee to belong to the Trustor's estates (whether passing through the Trustor's probate estate, or by way of operation of law or through the Trustor's Living Trust, IRA Inheritance Trust, if any, or otherwise), whether such claim is based upon a community or separate property right, right to support or allowance, a contract or promise to leave something by will or trust (whether written or oral and even if in exchange for personal or other services to the Trustor), "quantum meruit," constructive trust, or any other property right or device, and said claim is later adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid;

5. files a creditor's claim against the assets of the Trustor's estate (whether passing through the Trustor's probate estate, or by way of operation of law or through the Trustor's Living Trust, IRA Inheritance Trust, if any, or otherwise) and such claim is later adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid;

6. anyone other than the Trustor attacks or seeks to impair or invalidate (whether or not any such attack or attempt is successful) any designation of beneficiaries for any insurance policy on the Trustor's life or any designation of beneficiaries for any bank or brokerage account, pension plan, Keogh, SEP or IRA account, employee benefit plan, deferred compensation plan, retirement plan, annuity or other Will substitute of the Trustor;

7. in any other manner contests this Trust or any amendment to it executed by the Trustor (including its legality or the legality of any provision thereof, on the basis of incapacity, undue influence, or otherwise), or in any other manner,

attacks or seeks to impair or invalidate this Trust, any such amendment or any of their provisions;

8. conspires with or voluntarily assists anyone attempting to do any of the above acts;

9. refuses a request of the Trustee to assist in the legal defense against any of the above actions.

Expenses to legally defend against or otherwise resist any above contest or attack of any nature shall be paid from the Trust Estate as expenses of administration. If, however, a person taking any of the above actions is or becomes entitled to receive any property or property interests included in the Trustor's estate (whether passing through the Trustor's probate estate, or by way of operation of law or through the Trustor's Living Trust, IRA Inheritance Trust, if any, or otherwise), then all such expenses shall be charged dollar-for-dollar against and paid from the property or property interests that said person would be entitled to receive under the Trust Agreement or the Trustor's Will, whether or not the Trustee (or Executor under the Trustor's Will) was successful in the defense against such person's actions.

The Trustor cautions the Trustee against settling any contest or attack or any attempt to obtain an adjudication that would interfere with the Trustor's estate plan and direct that, prior to the settlement of any such action short of a trial court judgment or jury verdict, the Trustee seek approval of any such settlement from the appropriate court having jurisdiction over this Trust by way of declaratory judgment or any other appropriate proceeding under applicable Texas law. In ruling on any such petition for settlement, the Trustor requests the Court to take into account the Trustor's firm belief that no person contesting or attacking the Trustor's estate plan should take or receive any benefit from the Trust Estate or from the Trustor's estate (whether passing through the Trustor's probate estate, or by way of operation of law or through the Trustor's Living Trust, IRA Inheritance Trust, if any, or otherwise) under any theory and, therefore, no settlement should be approved by the Court unless it is proved by clear and convincing evidence that such settlement is in the best interest of the Trust Estate and the Trustor's estate plan.

In the event that any provision of this Section is held to be invalid, void or illegal, the same shall be deemed severable from the remainder of the provisions in this paragraph and shall in no way affect, impair or invalidate any other provision in this paragraph. If such provision shall be deemed invalid due to its scope and breadth, such provision shall be deemed valid to the extent of the scope or breadth permitted by law.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any disclaimer (or renunciation) by any person of any benefit (or right or power) under the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it.

B. Compelled Exercise of Powers Not Effective: It is the Trustor's intent that the terms of the Trust Agreement be carried out free from outside interference. Therefore, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Trust Agreement, the purported exercise of any power granted under the Trust Agreement, whether by a Trustee, Special Co-Trustee, Trust Protector or a beneficiary, including a power of appointment, withdrawal, substitution or distribution, shall be of no force and effect if such purported exercise was the result of compulsion. The purported exercise of a power shall be deemed to be the result of compulsion if such exercise is (i) in response to or by reason of any order or other direction of any court, tribunal or like authority having jurisdiction over the individual holding the power, the property subject to the power or the trust containing such property or (ii) the result of an individual not acting of his or her own free will. An individual's agent may not exercise a power given to such individual under the Trust Agreement if such purported exercise is in response to or by reason of any such order or direction unless the order or direction was obtained by the agent in a proceeding in which the agent was the moving party or voluntarily acquiesced. Notwithstanding the above, if a Trustee's failure to exercise a power or to acquiesce in a beneficiary's exercise of a power may result in exposing a Trustee to serious personal liability (such as contempt of court or other sanctions), a Trustee may: (a) withdraw and permit the Special Co-Trustee to act instead in relation to such purported exercise of a power; (b) if the Special Co-Trustee would also be exposed to such liability, then the Trustee may notify the Trust Protector who may, in his discretion, act if permitted under the Trust Agreement; or (c) if neither the Special Co-Trustee nor the Trust Protector acts, then the Trustee may exercise or acquiesce in a beneficiary's exercise of a power.

C. Creditor's Rights – Spendthrift Provisions: Subject to the express grant herein of certain rights to withdraw or substitute assets and/or powers of appointment, if any, no beneficiary under the trusts created herein shall assign, transfer, alienate or convey, anticipate, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise encumber his or her interest in principal or income hereunder prior to actual receipt. To the fullest extent permitted by law:

(1) neither the principal of these trusts nor any income of these trusts shall be liable for any debt of any beneficiary, any beneficiary's spouse, ex-spouse or others, or be subject to any bankruptcy proceedings or claims of creditors of said persons (including said persons' spouses or ex-spouses), or be subject to any attachment, garnishment, execution, lien, judgment or other process of law; (2) no interest of any beneficiary shall be subject to claims of alimony, maternity, paternity, maintenance or support; and (3) no power of appointment or withdrawal or substitution shall be subject to involuntary exercise. Should the Trustee so desire, the Trustee may as a condition precedent, withhold payments of principal or interest under this Trust until personal order for payment is given or personal receipt furnished by each such beneficiary as to his or her share. The Trustee may, alternatively in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, deposit in any bank designated in writing by a beneficiary to his or her credit, income or principal payable to such beneficiary. The

Trustee may, alternatively in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, hold and accumulate any income and/or principal so long as it may be subject to the claims, control or interference of third parties, up to and until the beneficiary's death, at which time it shall be distributed in accordance with the beneficiary's exercise of his or her power of appointment, if any, and/or pay to or for the benefit of the beneficiary only such sums as the Trustee deems necessary for said beneficiary's reasonable health, support, maintenance and education.

D. Trustee Power to Determine Principal and Income: The Trustee shall determine what is principal or income of the Trust Estate, and apportion and allocate any and all receipts and expenses between these accounts, in any manner the Trustee determines, regardless of any applicable state law to the contrary including any Principal and Income Act of Texas, or similar laws then in effect. In particular (but not by way of limitation), the Trustee shall have sole and absolute discretion to apportion and allocate all receipts and expenses between principal and income in whole or in part, including the right to: allocate capital gains; elect whether or not to set aside a reserve for depreciation, amortization or depletion, or for repairs, improvement or upkeep of any real or personal property, or for repayments of debts of the Trust Estate; and charge Trustee's fees, attorney's fees, accounting fees, custodian fees and other expenses incurred in the collection, care, management, administration, and protection of the Trust Estate against income or principal, or both. The exercise of such discretion shall be conclusive on all persons interested in the Trust Estate. The powers herein conferred upon the Trustee shall not in any event be so construed as allowing an individual to exercise the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion except in a fiduciary capacity.

E. Broad Trustee Power to Invest: It is the Trustor's express desire and intention that the Trustee shall have full power to invest and reinvest the Trust Estate without being restricted to forms and investments that the Trustee may otherwise be permitted to make by law. The Trustee is empowered to invest and reinvest all or any part of the Trust Estate in such property as the Trustee in his discretion may select including but not limited to bank accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit, government bonds, annuity contracts, common or preferred stocks, closely held businesses, shares of investment trusts and investment companies, corporate bonds, debentures, mortgages, deeds of trust, mortgage participations, notes, real estate, put and call options, commodities, commodities futures contracts and currency trading. When selecting investments, the Trustee may take into consideration the circumstances then prevailing, including but not limited to the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the Trust Estate and its beneficiaries, the amount and nature of all assets available to beneficiaries from sources outside the Trust and the beneficiaries' economic circumstances as a whole, and shall exercise the judgment that a reasonable person would if serving in a like capacity under the same circumstances and having the same objectives. In addition to the investment powers conferred above, the Trustee is authorized (but not directed) to acquire and retain investments not regarded as traditional for trusts, including investments that would

be forbidden by the "prudent person" (or "prudent investor") rule. In making investments, the Trustee may disregard any or all of the following factors: (i) whether a particular investment, or the trust investments collectively, will produce a reasonable rate of return or result in the preservation of principal; (ii) whether the acquisition or retention of a particular investment, or the trust investments collectively, is consistent with any duty of impartiality as to the different beneficiaries (the Trustor intends no such duty shall exist); (iii) whether the trust is diversified (the Trustor intends that no duty to diversify shall exist); and (iv) whether any or all of the trust investments would traditionally be classified as too risky or speculative for trusts (the Trustor intends the Trustee to have sole and absolute discretion in determining what constitutes acceptable risk and what constitutes proper investment strategy). The Trustor's purpose in granting the foregoing broad authority is to modify the prudent person rule insofar as the rule would prohibit an investment or investments because of one or more factors listed above, or any other factor relating to the nature of the investment itself. Accordingly, the Trustee shall not be liable for any loss in value of an investment merely because of the nature, class or type of the investment or the degree of risk presented by the investment, but shall be liable if the Trustee fails to meet the "reasonable person" standard set forth above or if the Trustee's procedures in selecting and monitoring the particular investment are proven by affirmative evidence to have been negligent, and such negligence was the proximate cause of the loss.

F. Special Co-Trustee Provisions: Notwithstanding anything in the Trust Agreement to the contrary, the powers, duties or discretionary authority granted hereunder to any Trustee shall be limited as follows:

1. Prohibited and Void Trustee Powers: Except where a beneficiary shall act as sole Trustee of his or her share, or unless limited by an ascertainable standard as defined in Code Section 2041 , no Trustee shall participate in the exercise of any discretionary authority to allocate receipts and expenses to principal or income, any discretionary authority to distribute principal or income, or any discretionary authority to terminate any trust created hereunder, if distributions could then be made to the Trustee or the Trustee has any legal obligation for the support of any person to whom distributions could then be made. Any other power, duty or discretionary authority granted to a Trustee shall be absolutely void to the extent that either the right to exercise such power, duty or discretionary authority or the exercise thereof shall in any way result in a benefit to or for such Trustee which would cause such Trustee to be treated as the owner of all or any portion of any of the trusts created herein for purposes of federal or state income tax, gift, estate or inheritance tax laws, or cause any disclaimer of an interest or benefit hereunder to be disqualified under Code Section 2518. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a beneficiary serving as Trustee may have and exercise a power, duty or discretionary authority that causes any Personal Asset Trust created hereunder to be a grantor trust with said beneficiary being treated as the owner for income tax purposes.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this paragraph shall not apply during the lifetime of the Trustor, nor shall it apply when the exercise of any power, duty, or discretionary authority relates to any provisions herein directed towards preserving the trust estate for beneficiaries named in the Trust Agreement in the event the Trustor should require long-term health care and/or nursing home care. Should a Trustee be prohibited from participating in the exercise of any power, duty, or discretionary authority, or should a power, duty or discretionary authority granted to a Trustee be absolutely void, as a result of the foregoing, then such power, duty or discretionary authority may be exercised in accordance with the following paragraphs.

2. Exercise of Power by an Existing Independent Co-Trustee: In the event that the right to exercise or the exercise of any power, duty or discretionary authority is prohibited or void as provided above, or is prohibited elsewhere in this Trust Agreement with respect to "incidents of ownership" of life insurance, or the Special Co-Trustee is given any other powers or authority under this paragraph "Special Co-Trustee Provisions," the remaining Co-Trustee, if any, shall have the right to exercise and may exercise said power, duty or discretionary authority, provided the Co-Trustee is independent within the meaning set forth in Section 674(c) of the Code, or any successor statute or regulations thereunder.

3. Exercise of Power if No Existing Independent Co-Trustee: In the event there is no independent Co-Trustee capable of exercising any power, duty or discretionary authority which is prohibited or void as provided above, or which is given to the Special Co-Trustee elsewhere herein, then the following procedure shall apply:

   a. Appointment of Special Co-Trustee: The next succeeding, Trustee or Co-Trustees, as the case may be, of the Trust (or, if only a particular, separate trust created under this Trust Agreement is affected by the exercise of such power, duty or authority, then the next succeeding Trustee or Co-Trustees of said separate trust) who is not disqualified under paragraph "2" above, shall serve as Special Co-Trustee of the Trust herein created.

4. Protect the Trust Estate by Appointment and Removal of an Independent Co-Trustee: In addition to any other powers granted to the Special Co-Trustee under the Trust Agreement, in the event that the Special Co-Trustee named above, in his sole and absolute discretion, determines that it is necessary in order to protect the Trust Estate and/or the Trustee and/or the beneficiaries of any trust established under the Trust Agreement from the negative influence of outside third parties, including but not limited to a spouse or creditors, then the Special Co-Trustee may appoint a Co-Trustee (to immediately act with the then existing Trustee) who is independent from the party to be protected within

the meaning set forth in IRC Section 674(c). The Special Co-Trustee may appoint himself to act as such Co-Trustee if he is independent within the meaning of IRC Section 674(c). In addition, if the Special Co-Trustee, in his sole and absolute discretion, determines that it is no longer necessary for an independent Co-Trustee to act in order to protect the Trust Estate and/or the Trustee and/or the beneficiaries from the negative influence of outside third parties, including but not limited to a spouse or creditors, then the Special Co-Trustee may remove any independent Co-Trustee whom was either appointed by another acting Trustee of the Trust pursuant to other provisions of the Trust Agreement (if any) or appointed by the Special Co-Trustee, and shall not be required to replace such removed independent Co-Trustee with another.

5. Limited Responsibilities of Special Co-Trustee: The responsibilities of the Special Co-Trustee shall be limited to the exercise of the Trustee power, duty or discretionary authority prohibited or void as provided in the Trust Agreement, and the Special Co-Trustee powers regarding the appointment and removal of an independent Co-Trustee as permitted above, and appointment of a Trust Protector as permitted in the Section of the Trust Agreement entitled "Trust Protector Provisions," and said Special Co-Trustee shall not be concerned with, nor shall have, any power, duty or authority with respect to any other aspects of administration of the Trust Estate.

6. Limited Liability of the Special Co-Trustee: The Special Co-Trustee shall not be held to the fiduciary duties of a Trustee. The Special Co-Trustee shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust, merely by reason of his appointment as Special Co-Trustee and shall not have any affirmative duty to monitor, investigate and learn of any circumstances or acts or omissions of others, relating to this Trust, its beneficiaries or otherwise that may warrant the Special Co-Trustee to act. The Special Co-Trustee shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust either now or in the future, for failing to properly or timely appoint a Trust Protector or to properly or timely advise a Trust Protector of any circumstances or facts that might impact a Trust Protector's decisions. Furthermore, the Special Co-Trustee shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust, by reason of any act or omission and shall be held harmless by the Trust and its beneficiaries and indemnified by the Trust Estate from any liability unless (a) the Trustee and/or a beneficiary has brought directly to the attention of the Special Co-Trustee a circumstance that may warrant his action and (b) such act or omission is the result of willful misconduct or bad faith. Any action taken or not taken in reliance upon the opinion of legal counsel shall not be considered the result of willful misconduct or bad faith, provided such counsel was selected with reasonable care and in good faith. In the event a lawsuit against the Special Co-Trustee fails to result in a judgment against him, the Special Co-Trustee shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Trust for any and all costs and expenses related to his defense against such lawsuit.

7. Compensation: The Special Co-Trustee shall not be entitled to compensation merely as the result of his appointment. The Special Co-Trustee shall only be entitled to reasonable compensation for his actual time spent and services rendered in carrying out his duties and powers hereunder, at the hourly rate commensurate with that charged by professional Trustees for similar services. The Special Co-Trustee shall, in addition, be entitled to prompt reimbursement of expenses properly incurred in the course of fulfilling his duties and powers, including but not limited to the employment of legal counsel or other professionals to advise him regarding his decisions.

8. Waiver of Bond: No bond shall be required of any individual or entity acting as Special Co-Trustee.

GENERATION SKIPPING TAX PROVISIONS

Article XIV, Section R of the said Trust entitled "Generation Skipping Transfers" is hereby amended so that from henceforth Article XIV, Section R is replaced in its entirety with the provisions which follow.

A. Explanation of this Section: The purpose of this Section of the Trust Agreement and the desire of the Trustor is to eliminate or reduce the burden on the Trustor's family and issue resulting from the application of the federal generation skipping transfer tax under Chapter 13 of the Code, including any future amendments thereto (hereinafter referred to as the "GST Tax"). The Trustor directs the Trustee and any court of competent jurisdiction to interpret the provisions of this Section in accordance with the Trustor's desires stated above, since the Trustor, when creating this Trust, is aware that the provisions of said GST Tax are very complex and as yet there are few court rulings to aid in their interpretation. The Trustor requests that, before the Trustee or any beneficiary acts in accordance with the provisions of this Section, they seek professional advice from an attorney who specializes in estate planning, in order that they may avoid any unintentional triggering of negative GST Tax consequences.

B. Allocation of Trustor's GST Tax Exemptions: The Trustee (or such other person or persons whom Code provisions, Treasury Regulations or court rulings authorize to make elections or allocations with regard to the Trustor's GST Tax exemptions) is instructed to allocate such exemptions in good faith, without a requirement that such allocation be proportionate, equal or in any particular manner equitably impact any or all of the various transferees or beneficiaries of property subject to or affected by such allocations. When allocating such exemptions, the Trustee may include or exclude any property of which the Trustor is the transferor for GST Tax purposes, including property transferred before the Trustor's death, and may take into account prior transfers, gift tax returns and other relevant information known to the Trustee. It is recommended that, to the extent possible, any such trust allocated an inclusion ratio of zero shall contain any and all Roth IRAs. The Trustee is also directed, when allocating Trustor's GST Tax exemptions, to coordinate with the Executor of Trustor's estate and/or the Trustee of Trustor's revocable Living Trusts regarding the

most appropriate use of said exemption; however, the Trustee's final determination shall be made in his or her sole and absolute discretion and shall be binding upon all parties howsoever interested in this Trust.

1. Trustee's Power to Combine and Divide Trusts: If a trust hereunder would be partially exempt from GST Tax by reason of an allocation of GST Tax exemption to it, before the allocation the Trustee in his discretion may divide the trust into two separate trusts of equal or unequal value, to permit allocation of the exemption solely to one trust which will be entirely exempt from GST Tax. The Trustee of any trust shall have authority, in the Trustee's sole discretion, to combine that trust with any other trust or trusts having the same exempt or nonexempt character, including trusts established (during life or at death) by the Trustor or any of his issue; and the Trustee may establish separate shares in a combined trust if and as needed to preserve the rights and protect the interests of the various beneficiaries if the trusts being combined do not have identical terms or if separate shares are otherwise deemed desirable by the Trustee. These powers to combine and divide trusts may be exercised from time to time, and may be used to modify or reverse their prior exercise. In deciding whether and how to exercise this authority the Trustee may take account of efficiencies of administration, generation-skipping and other transfer tax considerations, income tax factors affecting the various trusts and beneficiaries (including determination of life expectancy to be used for Retirement Assets required minimum distribution purposes), the need or desirability of having the same or different trustees for various trusts or shares, and any other considerations the Trustee may deem appropriate to these decisions. Prior to exercising any power to combine trusts under this paragraph, the Trustee shall take into consideration that, where possible and appropriate (keeping in mind the dispositive provisions of the Trust Agreement and the situation of the beneficiary), separate trusts should be maintained so that the trust beneficiaries may enjoy the benefit of distributions from any Retirement Assets being stretched out over their separate life expectancies; in particular, the Trustee shall not merge trusts when one provides for the payout to or for the beneficiary of all withdrawals from IRAs and other Retirement Assets, net of trust expenses, and another provides for the accumulation of income (including IRA and Retirement Asset withdrawals).

2. Same Terms and Provisions for Divided Trusts: Except as expressly provided in the Trust Agreement, when a trust otherwise to be established is divided under the foregoing provisions into exempt and non-exempt trusts or otherwise into separate trusts, each trust shall have the same provisions as the original trust from which it is established, and references in the Trust Agreement to the original trust shall collectively refer to the separate trusts derived from it.

3. Exempt (and Non-Exempt) Character of Property to be Preserved: On termination, partial termination, subdivision or distribution of any of the

separate trusts created by the Trust Agreement, or when it is provided that separate trusts are to be combined, the exempt (zero inclusion ratio) or the non-exempt (inclusion ratio of one) generation-skipping character of the property of the trusts shall be preserved. Accordingly, when property is to be added to or combined with the property of another trust or trusts, or when additional trusts are to be established from one or more sources, non-exempt property or trusts shall not be added to or combined with exempt property or trusts, even if this requires the establishment of additional separate trusts with the same terms and provisions, unless the Trustee believes that economic efficiency or other compelling considerations justify sacrificing their separate generation-skipping characteristics.

4. Trustee's Investment Power; Distributions: Without limiting the foregoing, the Trustor specifically authorizes (but do not require) the Trustee, in administering different trusts wholly or in part for the benefit of a particular beneficiary or group of beneficiaries, to adopt different investment patterns and objectives for different trusts based on whether they are funded by Roth IRAs or other assets and on their generation-skipping ratios, and to prefer making distributions from Retirement Assets other than Roth IRAs and from non-exempt trusts to beneficiaries who are non-skip persons for generation-skipping purposes and from exempt trusts to those who are skip persons. Upon division or distribution of an exempt trust and a nonexempt trust hereunder, the Trustee may allocate property from the exempt trust first to a share from which a generation-skipping transfer is more likely to occur. It is further recommended that to the extent that distributions would be made for the benefit of skip persons and such distributions would be exempt from GST Tax because such distributions are for the payment of medical expenses exempt under IRC Section 2503(e)(2)(B) or for the payment of tuition or educational expenses exempt under IRC Section 2503 (e)(2)(A), such payments to the extent possible be first made from a trust which has an inclusion ratio of one.

5. Trustee's Exoneration: The Trustor expressly exonerates the Trustee from any liability arising from any exercise or failure to exercise these powers, provided the actions (or inactions) of the Trustee are taken in good faith.

C. Beneficiary's General Power of Appointment: Should a beneficiary die prior to the creation of his or her separate share of the Trust Estate or die subsequent to the creation of such share but before complete distribution of such share, and as a result of said death a portion of the Trust Estate would be subject to GST Tax but for the provisions of this paragraph, the beneficiary may, pursuant to a general power of appointment exercised in his or her last Will (but not in a codicil) or other writing delivered to the Trustee prior to his or her death and specifically referring to the Trust Agreement, provide for such share to pass to the creditors of that beneficiary's estate, in accordance with the terms set forth below. The asset value subject to such general power of appointment shall be the maximum amount, if any, which, when added to

the beneficiary's net taxable estate (computed prior to said power), will cause the federal estate tax marginal rate to increase until it equals the GST Tax marginal rate; but in no case shall such general power of appointment exceed the asset value of such beneficiary's share. This general power of appointment may be subject to termination and reinstatement by the Trust Protector. To the extent the beneficiary does not effectively exercise the general power of appointment, the unappointed asset value shall be held, administered and distributed in accordance with the other provisions of the Trust Agreement.

TRUSTEES ENVIRONMENTAL POWERS

A. Trustee Authorized to Inspect Property Prior to Acceptance:

1. Actions at Expense of Trust Estate: Prior to acceptance of this Trust by any proposed or designated Trustee (and prior to acceptance of any asset by any proposed, designated or acting Trustee), such Trustee or proposed or designated Trustee shall have the right to take the following actions at the expense of the Trust Estate:

   a. Enter Property: To enter and inspect any existing or proposed asset of the Trust (or of any partnership, limited liability company or corporation in which the Trust holds an interest) for the purpose of determining the existence, location, nature, and magnitude of any past or present release or threatened release of any hazardous substance; and

   b. Review Records: To review records of the currently acting Trustee or of the Trustor (or of any partnership, limited liability company or corporation in which the Trust holds an interest) for the purpose of determining compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including those records relating to permits, licenses, notices, reporting requirements, and governmental monitoring of hazardous waste.

2. Rights Equivalent to Partner, Member or Shareholder: The right of the proposed or designated Trustee to enter and inspect assets and records of a partnership, limited liability company or corporation under this provision is equivalent to the right under state law of a partner, member or shareholder to inspect assets and records under similar circumstances.

3. Right to Still Refuse Acceptance of Trusteeship: Acts performed by the proposed or designated Trustee under this provision shall not constitute acceptance of the Trust.

4. Right to Accept Trusteeship Over Other Assets Only: If an asset of the Trust is discovered upon environmental audit by the acting Trustee or any proposed or designated Trustee to be contaminated with hazardous waste or otherwise

not in compliance with environmental law or regulation, the Trustee may decline to act as Trustee solely as to such asset, and accept the Trusteeship as to all other assets of the Trust. The Trustee, in his discretion, may petition a court to appoint a receiver or special Trustee to hold and manage the rejected asset, pending its final disposition.

5. Right to Reject Asset: Any currently acting Trustee shall have the right to reject any asset proposed to be transferred to the Trustee.

B. Termination, Bifurcation or Modification of The Trust Due to Environmental Liability:

1. Trustee's Powers over Hazardous Waste Property: If the Trust Estate holds one or more assets, the nature, condition, or operation of which is likely to give rise to liability under, or is an actual or threatened violation of any federal, state or local environmental law or regulation, the Trustee may take one or more of the following actions, if the Trustee, in the Trustee's sole and binding discretion, determines that such action is in the best interests of the Trust and its beneficiaries:

   a. Modify Trust: Modification of trust provisions, upon court approval, granting the Trustee such additional powers as are required to protect the Trust and its beneficiaries from liability or damage relating to actual or threatened violation of any federal, state or local environmental law or regulations, with it being the Trustors' desire that the Trustee keep in mind the Trustors' dispositive wishes expressed elsewhere in this Trust Agreement and that the Trustee consider and weigh any potentially negative federal and state income, gift, estate or inheritance tax consequences to the Trustee, Trust and its beneficiaries;

   b. Bifurcate Trust: Bifurcation of the Trust to separate said asset from other assets of the Trust Estate;

   c. Appoint a Special Trustee: Appointment of a special Trustee to administer said asset; and/or

   d. Abandon Property: Abandonment of such asset.

2. Terminate Trust or Distribute Other Assets: With court approval, the Trustee may terminate the Trust or partially or totally distribute the Trust Estate to beneficiaries.

3. Broad Discretion: It is the intent of the Trustors that the Trustee shall have the widest discretion in identification of and response to administration problems connected to potential environmental law liability to the Trust Estate and the

Trustee, in order to protect the interests of the Trust, the Trustee and the beneficiaries of the Trust.

C. Trustee's Powers Relating to Environmental Laws: The Trustee shall have the power to take, on behalf of the Trust, any action necessary to prevent, abate, avoid, or otherwise remedy any actual or threatened violation of any federal, state, or local environmental law or regulation, or any condition which may reasonably give rise to liability under any federal, state, or local environmental law or regulation, including, but not limited to, investigations, audits, and actions falling within the definition of "response" as defined in 42 U.S.C. §9601 (25), or any successor statute, relating to any asset, which is or has been held by the Trustee as part of the Trust Estate.

D. Indemnification of Trustee from Trust Assets for Environmental Expenses:

1. Indemnification and Reimbursement for Good Faith Actions: The Trustee shall be indemnified and reimbursed from the Trust Estate for any liabilities, loss, damages, penalties, costs or expenses arising out of or relating to federal, state or local environmental laws or regulations (hereinafter "environmental expenses"), except those resulting from the Trustee's intentional wrongdoing, bad faith or reckless disregard of his fiduciary obligation.

   a. Environmental Expenses Defined: Environmental expenses shall include, but not be limited to:

      (i) Costs of investigation, removal, remediation, response, or other cleanup costs of contamination by hazardous substances, as defined under any environmental law or regulation;

      (ii) Legal fees and costs arising from any judicial, investigative or administrative proceeding relating to any environmental law or regulation;

      (iii) Civil or criminal fees, fines or penalties incurred under any environmental law or regulation; and

      (iv) Fees and costs payable to environmental consultants, engineers, or other experts, including legal counsel, relating to any environmental law or regulation.

   b. Properties and Businesses Covered: This right to indemnification or reimbursement shall extend to environmental expenses relating to:

      (i) Any real property or business enterprise, which is or has been at any time owned or operated by the Trustee as part of the Trust Estate; and

(ii) Any real property or business enterprise, which is or has been at any time owned or operated by a corporation, limited liability company or partnership, in which the Trustee holds or has held at any time an ownership or management interest as part of the Trust Estate.

2. Right to Pay Expenses Directly from Trust: The Trustee shall have the right to reimbursement for incurred environmental expenses without the prior requirement of expenditure of the Trustee's own funds in payment of such environmental expenses, and the right to pay environmental expenses directly from Trust assets.

3. Right to Lien Trust Assets: The Trustee shall have a primary lien against assets of the Trust for reimbursement of environmental expenses, which are not paid directly from Trust assets.

E. Exoneration of Trustee for Good Faith Acts Relating to Environmental Law: The Trustee shall not be liable to any beneficiary of the Trust or to any other party for any good faith action or inaction, relating to any environmental law or regulation, or for the payment of any environmental expense (as defined above); provided, however that the Trustee shall be liable for any such action, inaction or payment which is a breach of Trust and is committed in bad faith, or with reckless or intentional disregard of his fiduciary obligations.

F. Allocation of Environmental Expenses and Receipts Between Principal and Income: The Trustee may, in the Trustee's discretion, allocate between income and principal of the Trust Estate environmental expenses (as defined above) and reimbursements or other funds received from third parties relating to environmental expenses. In making such allocation, the Trustee shall consider the effect of such allocation upon income available for distribution, the value of Trust principal, and the income tax treatment of such expenses and receipts. The Trustee may, in the Trustee's discretion, create a reserve for payment of anticipated environmental expenses.

This instrument shall serve as an exercise of the Testamentary Powers of Appointment provided for in Article VIII and Article IX of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended; and, this instrument will serve as and will constitute the "valid living trust agreement" referred to in Article VIII and Article IX. This instrument shall also serve as a qualified beneficiary designation pursuant to Article III of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, as it pertains to the interests of NELVA E. BRUNSTING.

All other provisions contained in the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended, and that certain Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement dated June 15, 2010 are hereby

ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent that any such provisions are amended hereby.

EXECUTED and effective on August 25, 2010.

Nelva E. Brunsting

NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Beneficiary

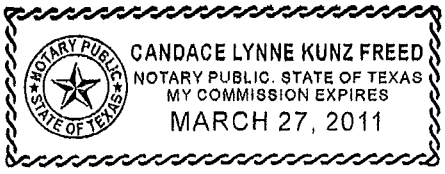
ACCEPTED and effective on August 25, 2010.

Nelva E. Brunsting

NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Trustee

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on August 25, 2010, by NELVA E. BRUNSTING, in the capacities stated therein.



Candace Lynne Kunz Freed

Notary Public, State of Texas