



CURLS BARTLING P.C.

A Professional Law Corporation

September 2, 2015

FINAL BLUE SKY MEMORANDUM

County of Monterey
Certificates of Participation
(2015 Public Facilities Financing)

Barclays Capital Inc.
San Francisco, California

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This Final Blue Sky Memorandum supplements and completes our Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum dated July 31, 2015 (the "Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum") with respect to the Certificates of Participation described above (the "Certificates").

Action has been completed in the State of New York so that the Certificates may be sold to anyone by dealers or brokers registered or licensed therein.

Except as provided above, we hereby confirm as of the date hereof the views expressed in the Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum.

Very truly yours,

Curls Bartling P.C.



July 31, 2015

PRELIMINARY BLUE SKY MEMORANDUM

County of Monterey
Certificates of Participation
(2015 Public Facilities Financing)

Barclays Capital Inc.
San Francisco, California

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum relates to the requirements of the securities or “Blue Sky” laws of the jurisdictions listed herein with respect to the offer and sale of the Certificates of Participation described above (the “Certificates”) to the public in the jurisdictions referred to herein by persons registered or licensed as brokers or dealers under the securities laws of such jurisdictions and to selected classes of persons in such jurisdictions by persons not registered therein as brokers or dealers.

This Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum is based upon an examination of Section 18 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, statements contained in the Preliminary Official Statement, and the securities laws of the several jurisdictions and the rules and regulations, where published, of the authorities administering such laws, all as set forth in the Wolters Kluwer Blue Sky Law Reporter or upon informal interpretive advice or “no-action” letters obtained from certain securities commissions or their representatives relating to the Certificates or similar securities. Please note, however, that the securities laws of certain jurisdictions provide that the burden of claiming an exemption is upon the person claiming the exemption and that informal interpretive advice and “no-action” letters are not necessarily binding upon a court of law.

We are attorneys admitted to practice in California and we have not obtained any legal opinions of counsel in any jurisdiction or any rulings from any jurisdiction’s securities commission, department or other administrative bodies or officials. Statements made or conclusions expressed in this Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum are subject to change upon exercise of broad discretionary powers vested in administrative authorities authorizing them, among other things, to withdraw exemptions, to impose additional requirements, to refuse registrations or to issue stop orders.

In view of the foregoing limitations, this Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum is furnished only for your general information and is not to be relied upon as a legal opinion of counsel.

We will provide you a Final Blue Sky Memorandum at the time of the closing of the Bonds advising you whether the actions that are listed in Section I.B. of this Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum have been completed.

This Preliminary Blue Sky Memorandum does not purport to cover the requirements under any of the laws of the jurisdictions enumerated herein with respect to the registration or licensing of dealers, brokers, salesmen, the form or substance of advertising, the legality of investments in the Certificates by any institutional investor which is subject to statutory or other restrictions as to its investments or any resale of the Certificates by any person who may purchase them in the present offering.

Very truly yours,

Curls Bartling P.C.

SECTION I

SALES TO THE PUBLIC

A. Jurisdictions Where Action Is Not Required

It is believed that offers and sales of the Certificates may be made in any amount to anyone in the following jurisdictions without registration of the Certificates or any filing being made with the local securities law administrator. Such offers and sales may be made only by sellers who are registered or licensed appropriately as dealers, brokers, salespersons or sales agents within the applicable jurisdictions or who are properly exempted from such jurisdictions' sellers' registration or licensing requirements.

Alabama	Kentucky	Oklahoma
Alaska	Louisiana	Oregon
Arizona	Maine	Pennsylvania
Arkansas	Maryland	Puerto Rico
California	Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Colorado	Michigan	South Carolina
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Dakota
Delaware	Mississippi	Tennessee
District of Columbia	Missouri	Texas
Florida	Montana	Utah
Georgia	Nebraska	Vermont
Guam	New Hampshire	Virginia
Hawaii	New Jersey	Virgin Islands
Idaho	New Mexico	Washington
Illinois	North Carolina	West Virginia
Indiana	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Iowa	Ohio*	Wyoming
Kansas		

*The Certificates are exempt from registration and notice filings in Ohio provided that at the time of first sale of the Certificates in Ohio there is no default in the payment of any of the interest or principal of the Certificates and there are no adjudications or pending suits adversely affecting their validity.

B. Jurisdiction Where Action Is Required

It is believed that offers and sales of the Certificates may be made in any amount to anyone in the following jurisdiction, provided that certain filings are made and certain state fees are paid. Such offers and sales may be made only by sellers who are registered or licensed appropriately as dealers, brokers, salespersons or sales agents within the following jurisdiction or who are properly exempted from such jurisdiction's sellers' registration or licensing requirements. We are attempting to qualify all of the Certificates within the following jurisdiction:

New York

C. Jurisdiction In Which Sales to the Public May Not Be Made

In the following jurisdiction, it is believed that appropriate action is required by registration, the filing of notice or the payment of fees before the Certificates may be offered or sold to anyone therein other than in exempt transactions. No such action is being taken in this jurisdiction, and, therefore, no offers or sales of the Certificates may be made to anyone in this jurisdiction other than in exempt transactions:

Nevada

SECTION II

Sales to Specified Institutions and Dealers

It is assumed in this Section that the person who offers for sale or sells the Certificates in the following jurisdictions is not registered or licensed as a dealer or broker therein. In the following jurisdictions, it is believed that no action need be taken to qualify the Certificates and the seller need not be registered or licensed as a dealer or broker to offer for sale or sell the Certificates to the persons and institutions described below, as well as to dealers or brokers registered or licensed in such jurisdictions, subject to the conditions, if any, set forth below:

Alabama:

Any bank, savings institution, credit union, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity.

Alaska:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Arizona:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity.

Arkansas:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

California:

Any bank, savings and loan association, trust company, insurance company, investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust (other than a pension or profit-sharing trust of the issuer, self employed individual retirement plan or individual retirement account), or such other institutional investor or governmental agency or instrumentality as the Commissioner of Corporations may designate by rule, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or as trustee (the other institutional investors and governmental agencies or instrumentalities designated by the Commissioner by rule being any organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended December 29, 1981, which has total assets, including endowment, annuity and life income funds, of not less than \$5,000,000 according to its most recent audited financial statement, any corporation with a consolidated net worth of not less than \$14,000,000 according to its most recent audited financial statement, and any wholly-owned subsidiary of any such institutional investor, the federal government, any agency or instrumentality thereof, any corporation wholly-owned by the federal government, any state, city, city and county, or county, or any agency or instrumentality of a state, city, city and county, or county, or any state university or state college, and any retirement system for the benefit of employees of any of the foregoing public agencies); *provided*, that the purchaser represents that it is purchasing for its own account (or for such trust account) for investment and not with a view to or for sale in connection with any distribution of the security; provided further, as to all of the foregoing, that any seller not registered as a broker-dealer in California has no place of business in California and either effects transactions exclusively with a broker-dealer or is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 who has not previously had any certificate denied or revoked under the California Corporate Securities Law of 1968 or any predecessor statute and does not direct offers to sell or buy into California other than to broker-dealers and the institutional investors or governmental agencies or instrumentalities listed above.

Colorado:

Any broker-dealers licensed or exempt from licensing under the Colorado Securities Act (except when the seller is acting as a clearing broker-dealer for such broker-dealers); financial or institutional investors (*“financial or institutional investor”* means any of the following: a depository institution (*“depository institution”* means any of the following: a person that is organized or chartered, or is doing business or holds an authorization certificate, under the laws of a state or of the United States which authorize the person to receive deposits, including deposits in savings, share, certificate, or other deposit accounts, and that is supervised and examined for the protection of depositors by an official or agency of a state or the United States; and a trust company or other institution that is authorized by federal or state law to exercise fiduciary powers of the type a national bank is permitted to exercise under the authority of the comptroller of the currency and is supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States. The term does not include an insurance company or other organization primarily engage in the insurance business.); an insurance company; a separate account of an insurance company; an investment company registered under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940; a business development company as defined in the federal Investment Company Act of 1940; any private business development company as defined in the federal Investment

Advisers Act of 1940; an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of five million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the federal Investment Advisers Act of 1940, a depository institution, or an insurance company; an entity, but not an individual, a substantial part of whose business activities consist of investing, purchasing, selling, or trading in securities of more than one issuer and not of its own issue and that has total assets in excess of five million dollars as of the end of its latest fiscal year; a small business investment company licensed by the federal small business administration under the federal Small Business Investment Act of 1958; and any other institutional buyer); *provided*, seller is registered as a broker-dealer under the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and has no place of business in this state and the business transacted in this state as a broker-dealer is exclusively with the foregoing entities and institutions.

Connecticut:

Any bank and trust company, national banking association, savings bank, savings and loan association, federal savings and loan association, federal savings bank, credit union, federal credit union, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or as a trustee; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in Connecticut has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Delaware:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

District of Columbia:

Any financial or institutional investor (*“financial or institutional investor”* means any of the following, whether acting for itself or others in a fiduciary capacity: a depository institution (*“depository institution”* means: a person that is organized, chartered, or holding an authorization certificate under the laws of a state or of the United States to receive deposits, including a savings, share, certificate or deposit account, and that is supervised and examined for the protection of depositors by an official or agency of a state or the United States; a trust company or other institution that is authorized by federal or state law to exercise fiduciary powers of the type a national bank is permitted to exercise under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency and is supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United

States; and “*depository institution*” does not include an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the insurance business, or a Morris Plan bank, industrial loan company, or a similar bank or company unless its deposits are insured by a federal agency); an insurance company; a separate account of an insurance company; an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940; a business development company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940; an employee pension, profit-sharing or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of \$5 million, or if investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is either a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, a depository institution, or an insurance company; a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in SEC Rule 144A; a broker-dealer; *provided*, that the seller has no place of business in the District of Columbia and effects transactions therein exclusively with the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Florida:

Any bank or trust company, savings institution, insurance company, investment company as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, or pension plan or profit-sharing trust, or qualified institutional buyer as defined in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 144A (17 C.F.R. 230.144(A)(a)), whether any of such entities is acting in its individual or fiduciary capacity; *provided* that (1) the seller is registered as a dealer in Florida and (2) such offer or sale of securities is not for the direct or indirect promotion of any scheme or enterprise with the intent of violating or evading any provision of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act.

Georgia:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

“Institutional investor” means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (A) A depository institution or international banking institution; (B) An insurance company; (C) A separate account of an insurance company; (D) An investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1, et seq.; (E) A broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. Section 78a, et seq.; (F) An employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of \$10 million or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. Section 1001, et seq., that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. Section 78a, et seq., an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1, et seq., an investment adviser registered under the state’s uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company; (G) A plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees if the plan has total assets in excess of \$10 million or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public

official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. Section 1001, et seq., that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. Section 78a, et seq., an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1, et seq., an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company; (H) A trust if it has total assets in excess of \$ 10 million, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clause (F) or (G) of this paragraph, regardless of the size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans; (I) An organization that is not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of \$10 million, including an organization described in subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3), a corporation, a Massachusetts trust or similar business trust, a limited liability company, or a partnership; (J) A small business investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, 15 U.S.C. Section 681(c), with total assets in excess of \$10 million; (K) A private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. Section 80b-2(a)(22), with total assets in excess of \$10 million; (L) A federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account; (M) A qualified institutional buyer as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1), other than Rule 144A(a)(1)(H), 17 C.F.R. 230.144A, adopted under the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. Section 77a, et seq.; (N) A major United States institutional investor as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(4)(I), 17 C.F.R. 240.15a-6, adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. Section 78a, et seq.; (O) Any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of \$10 million not organized for the specific purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act; or (P) Any other person specified by rule adopted or order issued under the state's uniform securities act.

“Depository institution” means: (i) A bank; or (ii) A savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not include: (i) An insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance; (ii) A Morris Plan bank; or (iii) An industrial loan company that is not an ‘insured depository institution’ as defined in subsection 3(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. Section 1813(c)(2), or any successor federal statute.

“Bank” means: (A) A banking institution organized under the laws of the United States; (B) A member bank of the Federal Reserve System; (C) Any other banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to Section 1 of P. L. 87-722, 12 U.S.C. Section 92a, and which is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks and which is not operated for the purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act; or (D) A

receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included in clause (A), (B), or (C) of this paragraph.

“Federal covered investment adviser” means a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1, et seq.

“Insurance company” means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

Guam:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in Guam has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Hawaii:

See Idaho, below.

Idaho:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

“Institutional investor” means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (a) a depository institution or international banking institution, (b) an insurance company, (c) a separate account of an insurance company, (d) an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, (e) a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (f) an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state’s uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (g) a plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state’s

uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (h) a trust, if it has total assets in excess of ten million dollars, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clause (f) or (g) of this paragraph, regardless of the size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans, (i) an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3)), a corporation, Massachusetts trust or similar business trust, a limited liability company, or a partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (j) a small business investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. Section 681(c)) with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (k) a private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-2(a)(22)) with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (l) a federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account, (m) a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1), other than Rule 144A(a)(1)(i)(H), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933 (17 C.F.R. 230.144A), (n) a “major U.S. institutional investor” as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 C.F.R. 240.15a-6), (o) any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of ten million dollars not organized for the specific purpose of evading the state’s uniform securities act, or (p) any other person specified by rule adopted or order issued under the state’s uniform securities act.

“Depository institution” means: (a) a bank or (b) a savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not include: (i) an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance, (ii) a Morris Plan bank, or (iii) an industrial loan company.

“Bank” means: (a) banking institution organized under the laws of the United States, (b) a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, (c) any other banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to Section 1 of United States Public Law 87-722, 12 United States Code, Section 92a, and that is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks and that is not operated for the purpose of evading the state’s uniform securities act, or (d) a receiver, conservator or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm described in the foregoing clauses (a), (b) or (c).

“Federal covered investment adviser” means a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

“Insurance company” means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

Illinois:

Any corporation, bank, savings bank, savings institution, savings and loan association, trust company, insurance company, building and loan association, pension fund or pension trust, employees’ profit-sharing trust, other financial institution (including, but not limited to, a manager of investment accounts on behalf of other than natural persons who, with affiliates, exercises sole investment discretion with respect to such accounts; *provided*, that such accounts exceed 10 in number and have a fair market value of not less than \$10,000,000 at the end of the calendar month preceding the offering of the securities) or institutional investor (including, but not limited to, any investment company, university, or other organization whose primary purpose is to invest its own assets or those held in trust by it for others; trust accounts and individual or group retirement accounts in which a bank, trust company, insurance company or savings and loan institution acts in a fiduciary capacity; and foundations and endowment funds exempt from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code, a principal business function of which is to invest funds to produce income in order to carry out the purpose of the foundation or fund), any government or political subdivision or instrumentality thereof, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; or any partnership or other association engaged as a substantial part of its business or operations in purchasing or holding securities, or any trust in respect of which a bank or trust company is trustee or co-trustee; or any employee benefit plan within the meaning of Title I of the Federal ERISA Act if (i) the investment decision is made by a plan fiduciary as defined in Section 3(21) of the Federal ERISA Act and such plan fiduciary is either a bank, savings and loan association, insurance company, registered investment adviser or an investment adviser registered under the Federal 1940 Investment Advisers Act or (ii) the plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or (iii) in the case of a self-directed plan, investment decisions are made solely by persons that are described in this paragraph; *provided*, however, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state is not regularly engaged in the business of offering or selling securities in reliance upon the exemptions set forth in Sections 4.G or 4.M. (relating to limited offerings and preorganization subscriptions) of the Illinois Securities Act of 1953.

Indiana:

See Minnesota, below.

Iowa:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

“Institutional investor” means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (a) a depository institution or international banking institution, (b) an

insurance company, (c) a separate account of an insurance company, (d) an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, (e) a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (f) an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of five million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the Iowa Uniform Securities Act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (g) a plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of five million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the Iowa Uniform Securities Act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (h) a trust, if it has total assets in excess of five million dollars, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clause (f) or (g) of this paragraph, regardless of the size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans, (i) an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3)), a corporation, Massachusetts trust or similar business trust, a limited liability company, or a partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of five million dollars, (j) a small business investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. Section 681(c)) with total assets in excess of five million dollars, (k) a private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-2(a)(22)) with total assets in excess of five million dollars, (l) a federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account, (m) a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1), other than Rule 144A(a)(1)(i)(H), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933 (17 C.F.R. 230.144A), (n) a “major U.S. institutional investor” as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 C.F.R. 240.15a-6), (o) any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of five million dollars not organized for the specific purpose of evading the Iowa Uniform Securities Act, or (p) any other person specified by rule adopted or order issued under the Iowa Uniform Securities Act.

“Depository institution” means: (a) a bank or (b) a savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not include: (i) an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance, (ii) a Morris Plan bank, or (iii) an industrial loan company.

“Bank” means: (a) banking institution organized under the laws of the United States, (b) a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, (c) any other banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to Section 1 of United States Public Law 87-722, 12 United States Code, Section 92a, and that is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks and that is not operated for the purpose of evading the Iowa Uniform Securities Act, or (d) a receiver, conservator or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm described in the foregoing clauses (a), (b) or (c).

“Federal covered investment adviser” means a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

“Insurance company” means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

Kansas:

See Idaho, above.

Kentucky:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Louisiana:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as now or hereafter amended, real estate investment trust, small business investment corporation, pension or profit-sharing plan or trust, or other financial institution, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity.

Maine:

See Idaho above, except that in clauses (j) and (k) of the definition of “institutional investor” the amount of ten million dollars should be changed to read five million dollars.

Maryland:

Any investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, a bank, trust company, savings and loan association or insurance company, whether acting for itself or as trustee, *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Massachusetts:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer ("*Institutional Buyer*" includes, but is not limited to, the following: (1) a Small Business Investment Company licensed by the U.S. Small Business Administration under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended; (2) a private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, as amended; (3) a Business Development Company as defined in Section 2(a)(48) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; (4) an entity with total assets in excess of \$5 million and which is either: (a) a company (whether a corporation, a Massachusetts or similar business trust, a partnership, a limited liability company or a limited liability partnership) not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered; a substantial part of whose business activities consists of investing, purchasing, selling or trading in securities issued by others and whose investment decisions made by persons who are reasonably believed by the seller to have such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of investment; or (b) an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (5) a Qualified Institutional Buyer as defined in 17 CFR 230.144A(a)), whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Michigan:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

"Institutional investor" means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (i) a depository institution or international banking institution, (ii) an insurance company, (iii) a separate account of an insurance company, (iv) an investment company as defined in the investment company act of 1940, (v) a broker-dealer registered under the securities exchange act of 1934, (vi) an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of \$2,500,000 or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the employee retirement income security act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the securities exchange act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the investment advisers act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (vii) a plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or

an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of \$2,500,000 or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the employee retirement income security act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the securities exchange act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the investment advisers act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (viii) a trust, if it has total assets in excess of \$2,500,000, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clauses (vi) or (vii), regardless of size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans, (ix) an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 501, a corporation, Massachusetts or similar business trust, limited liability company, or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of \$2,500,000, (x) a small business investment company licensed by the small business administration under section 301(c) of the small business investment act of 1958, 15 USC 681, with total assets in excess of \$2,500,000, (xi) a business development company as defined in section 202(a)(22) of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 USC 80b-2, with total assets in excess of \$2,500,000, (xii) a federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account, (xiii) a "qualified institutional buyer" as defined in rule 144A(a)(1), other than rule 144A(a)(1)(i)(H), adopted under the securities act of 1933, 17 CFR 230.144A, (xiv) A "major U.S. institutional investor" as defined in rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted under the securities exchange act of 1934, 17 CFR 240.15a-6(b)(4)(i), (xv) any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of \$2,500,000 not organized for the specific purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act, and (xvi) any other person specified by rule or order under the state's uniform securities act.

"Depository institution" means a bank; or a savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by federal statute by the federal deposit insurance corporation, the national credit union share insurance fund, or a successor authorized by federal law; or a bank that does not receive deposits because of a limitation in its charter, articles of incorporation, or articles of association. The term does not include any of the following: (i) an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance, (ii) a Morris Plan bank, or (iii) an industrial loan company that is not an insured depository institution, as that term is defined in section 3(c)(2) of the federal deposit insurance act, 12 USC 1813(c)(2).

"Bank" means any of the following: (i) a banking institution organized under the laws of the United States, (ii) a member bank of the federal reserve system, (iii) any other banking institution that meets all of the following: (A) it is doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, (B) a substantial portion of its business consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the comptroller of the currency pursuant to 12 USC 92a, (C) it is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks, and (D) it is not operated

for the purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act, (iv) a receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included in clauses (i), (ii), or (iii).

"Federal covered investment adviser" means a person registered under the investment advisers act of 1940.

"Insurance company" means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

Minnesota:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

"Institutional investor" means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (a) a depository institution or international banking institution, (b) an insurance company, (c) a separate account of an insurance company, (d) an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, (e) a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (f) an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (g) a plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (h) a trust, if it has total assets in excess of ten million dollars, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clause (f) or (g) of this paragraph, regardless of the size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans, (i) an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3)), a corporation, Massachusetts trust or similar business trust, a limited liability company, or a partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (j) a small business investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. Section 681(c)) with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (k) a private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-2(a)(22)) with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (l) a federal

covered investment adviser acting for its own account, (m) a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1), other than Rule 144A(a)(1)(i)(H), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933 (17 C.F.R. 230.144A), (n) a “major U.S. institutional investor” as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 C.F.R. 240.15a-6), (o) any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of ten million dollars not organized for the specific purpose of evading the state’s uniform securities act, or (p) any other person specified by rule adopted or order issued under the state’s uniform securities act.

“Depository institution” means: (a) a bank or (b) a savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not include: (i) an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance, (ii) a Morris Plan bank, or (iii) an industrial loan company that is not an “insured depository institution” as defined in section 3(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, United States Code, title 12, section 1813(c)(2), or any successor federal statute.

“Bank” means: (a) banking institution organized under the laws of the United States, (b) a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, (c) a banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to Section 1 of United States Public Law 87-722, 12 United States Code, Section 92a, and that is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks and that is not operated for the purpose of the state’s uniform securities act, or (d) a receiver, conservator or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm described in the foregoing clauses (a), (b) or (c).

“Federal covered investment adviser” means a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

“Insurance company” means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

Mississippi:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

"Institutional investor" means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (A) A depository institution or international banking institution; (B) An insurance company; (C) A separate account of an insurance company; (D) An investment

company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940; (E) A broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; (F) An employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company; (G) A plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company; (H) A trust, if it has total assets in excess of ten million dollars, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clause (F) or (G), regardless of the size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans; (I) An organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC Section 501(c)(3)), corporation, Massachusetts trust or similar business trust, limited liability company, or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; (J) A small business investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 USC Section 681(c)) with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; (K) A private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 USC Section 80b-2(a)(22)) with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; (L) A federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account; (M) A "qualified institutional buyer" as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1), other than Rule 144A(a)(1)(i)(H), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933 (17 CFR 230.144A); (N) A "major U.S. institutional investor" as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR 240.15a-6); (O) Any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of ten million dollars not organized for the specific purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act; or (P) Any other person specified by rule adopted or order issued under the state's uniform securities act.

"Depository institution" means: (A) A bank; or (B) A savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not include: (i) An insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance; (ii) A Morris Plan bank; or (iii) An industrial loan company that is not an "insured depository institution" as defined in Section 3(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 USC 1813(c)(2), or any successor federal statute.

"Bank" means: (A) A banking institution organized under the laws of the United States; (B) A member bank of the Federal Reserve System; (C) Any other banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to Section 1 of Public Law 87-722 (12 USC Section 92a), and which is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks, and which is not operated for the purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act; and (D) A receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included in clause (A), (B) or (C).

"Federal covered investment adviser" means a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

"Insurance company" means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

Missouri:

See Idaho, above.

Montana:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Nebraska:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity.

Nevada:

Any financial or institutional investor (*"financial or institutional investor"*) means a depository institution (defined as any person (person is defined to include a government, government agency or political subdivision of a government) that is organized, chartered or holding an authorization certificate under the laws of a state or of the United States which authorizes the person to receive deposits, including a savings, share, certificate or deposit account, and that is

supervised and examined for the protection of depositors by an official or agency of a state or the United States or any trust company or other institution that is authorized by federal or state law to exercise fiduciary powers of the type a national bank is permitted to exercise under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency and is supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States, provided the term “depository institution” does not include any insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the insurance business, a Morris Plan bank, industrial loan company, or a similar bank or company unless its deposits are insured by a federal agency); insurance company; a separate account of an insurance company; an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940; an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is either a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, a depository institution, or an insurance company, and any other institutional buyer); *provided*, that the seller either is registered or is not required to be registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and has no place of business in Nevada and effects transactions therein exclusively with the foregoing classes of purchasers.

New Hampshire:

Any offer or sale to a bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, or to a broker-dealer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers. “*Institutional buyer*” means an organization or person with a net worth of more than \$25,000,000, but excluding from the calculation of net worth certain intangible and other assets as provided by administrative order of the New Hampshire Bureau of Securities Regulation.

New Jersey:

Any bank, savings institution (“*savings institution*” means any savings and loan association or building and loan association operating pursuant to the Savings and Loan Act of New Jersey, and any federal savings and loan association and any association or credit union organized under the laws of the United States or of any state whose accounts are insured by a federal corporation or agency), trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in New Jersey effects transactions exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

New Mexico:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business therein and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

"Institutional investor" means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (i) a depository institution or international banking institution, (ii) an insurance company, (iii) a separate account of an insurance company, (iv) an investment company as defined in the investment company act of 1940, (v) a broker-dealer registered under the securities exchange act of 1934, (vi) an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the employee retirement income security act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the securities exchange act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the investment advisers act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (vii) a plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the employee retirement income security act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the securities exchange act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the investment advisers act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (viii) a trust, if it has total assets in excess of ten million dollars, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clauses (vi) or (vii), regardless of size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans, (ix) an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 501, a corporation, Massachusetts or similar business trust, limited liability company, or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (x) a small business investment company licensed by the small business administration under section 301(c) of the small business investment act of 1958, 15 USC 681, with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (xi) a private business development company as defined in section 202(a)(22) of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 USC 80b-2(a)(22), with total assets in excess of ten million dollars, (xii) a federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account, (xiii) a "qualified institutional buyer" as defined in rule 144A(a)(1), other than rule 144A(a)(1)(i)(H), adopted under the securities act of 1933, 17 CFR 230.144A, (xiv) A "major U.S. institutional investor" as defined in rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted under the securities exchange act of 1934, 17 CFR 240.15a-6(b)(4)(i), (xv) any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of ten million dollars not organized for the specific purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act, and (xvi) any other person specified by rule or order under the state's uniform securities act.

"Depository institution" means a bank; or a savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized

by federal statute by the federal deposit insurance corporation, the national credit union share insurance fund, or a successor authorized by federal law; or a receiver, conservator or other liquidating agent or such institutions or entities. "Depository institution" does not include: (i) an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance, (ii) a Morris Plan bank, or (iii) an industrial loan company that is not an "insured depository institution" as defined in section 3(c)(2) of the federal deposit insurance act, 12 USC 1813(c)(2), or any successor federal statute.

"Bank" means: (i) a banking institution organized pursuant to the laws of the United States, (ii) a member bank of the federal reserve system, (iii) any other banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of its business consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks pursuant to the authority of the comptroller of the currency pursuant to Section 1 of Public Law 87-722 (12 USC 92a) and that is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks, and that is not operated for the purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act, and (iv) a receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included in clauses (i), (ii), or (iii).

"Federal covered investment adviser" means a person registered under the federal investment advisers act of 1940.

"Insurance company" means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and that is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

New York:

Any bank ("*bank*" means a state or national bank, trust company or savings institution incorporated under the laws and subject to the examination, supervision and control of any state or of the United States or of any insular possession thereof), syndicate, corporation or group formed for the specific purpose of acquiring such securities for resale to the public directly or through other syndicates or groups, or any person purchasing such securities on the floor of any securities exchange registered as a national securities exchange under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

North Carolina:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

North Dakota:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

"Institutional investor" means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: a. A depository institution or international banking institution; b. An insurance company; c. A separate account of an insurance company; d. An investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940; e. A broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; f. An employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company; g. A plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state's securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company; h. A trust, if it has total assets in excess of ten million dollars, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clause f. or g., regardless of the size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans; i. An organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, corporation, Massachusetts trust or similar business trust, limited liability company, or partnership, not formed for specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; j. A small business investment company licensed by the small business administration under section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; k. A private business development company as defined in section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; l. A federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account; m. A qualified institutional buyer as defined in rule 144A(a)(1), other than rule 144(a)(1)(i)(H), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933; n. A major United States institutional investor as defined in rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; or o. Any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of ten million dollars not organized for the specific purpose of evading the state's securities act.

"Depository institution" means: a. A bank; or b. A savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the federal deposit insurance corporation, the national credit union shares insurance fund, or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not

include: (1) An insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance; (2) A Morris plan bank; or (3) An industrial loan company.

"Bank" means: a. A bank institution organized under the laws of the United States; b. A member bank of the federal reserve system; c. Any other banking institution, whether or not incorporated, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the comptroller of the currency pursuant to section 1 of Public Law 87-722, and which is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks, and which is not operated for the purpose of evading the state's securities act; and d. A receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included in clause a., b., or c.

"Federal covered adviser" means a person who is registered under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

Ohio:

An unlicensed Ohio dealer may sell to any licensed Ohio dealer. In addition, a licensed Ohio dealer may sell to the issuer, a dealer or an institutional investor. "*Institutional investor*" means any corporation, bank (defined to include any bank, trust company, savings and loan association, savings bank or credit union that is organized under the laws of the United States or any state and that is subject to regulation or supervision by the United States or that state), insurance company, pension fund or pension fund trust, employees' profit sharing fund or employees' profit sharing trust, any association engaged, as a substantial part of its business or operations, in purchasing or holding securities, or any trust in respect of which a bank is trustee or co-trustee. "Institutional investor" does not include any business entity formed for the primary purpose of evading Sections 1707.01 to 1707.45 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Oklahoma:

See Idaho, above.

Oregon:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer (including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and the Government National Mortgage Association), or to a mortgage broker or a mortgage banker, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in a fiduciary capacity when the purchaser has discretionary authority to make investment decisions, *provided* that the transaction is not part of an attempt to evade fraudulently any provision of the Oregon Securities Law and *provided further* any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in Oregon effects transactions exclusively with or through registered or licensed dealers or brokers or with the foregoing and has no place of business in Oregon.

Pennsylvania:

Any institutional investor (“*institutional investor*” means any bank, insurance company, pension or profit-sharing plan or trust (except a municipal pension plan or system), investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, or any person, other than an individual, which controls any of the foregoing, the Federal government, state, or any agency or political subdivision thereof, except Pennsylvania public school districts, or any person so designated by regulation of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, whether the buyer is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity). “*Municipal pension plan or system*” means a pension plan or system provided by a municipality as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Pennsylvania Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recover[y] Act. The other institutional investors designated by regulation of such commission are (1) any corporation or business trust or wholly-owned subsidiary of such person (a) which has a tangible net worth, which shall include net worth less the amount of all items of goodwill, pre-operating, deferred and development expenses, patents, trademarks, licenses or other similar accounts, on a consolidated basis of not less than \$10,000,000, as reflected on its most recent audited financial statements (“most recent” audited financial statements meaning audited financial statements dated not more than 16 months prior to the date of the transaction in which such person proposes to purchase securities), and (b) which has been in existence for 18 months; (2) any college, university or other public or private institution which has received exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and which has total endowment or trust funds, including annuity and life income funds, of not less than \$5,000,000 according to its most recently audited financial statements; *provided*, that the aggregate dollar amount of the securities being sold to such person shall not exceed 5% of such endowment or trust funds; (3) a wholly-owned subsidiary of any bank (“*bank*” means a bank, savings bank, savings institution, savings and loan association, thrift institution, trust company or similar organization which is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, is authorized to and receives deposits and is supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or by the United States if its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or a successor authorized by Federal law; “*bank*” does not include a holding company for a bank or a bank-in-organization); (4) a person, except an individual or an entity whose security holders consist entirely of one individual or group of individuals who are related, which is organized primarily for the purpose of purchasing, in nonpublic offerings, securities of corporations or issuers engaged in research and development activities in conjunction with a corporation and which complies with certain conditions; (5) a Small Business Investment Company as defined in Section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 which meets certain conditions; (6) a Seed Capital Fund, as defined in Section 2 and authorized in Section 6 of the Small Business Incubators Act; (7) a Business Development Credit Corporation, as authorized by the Business Development Credit Corporation Law; (8) a person whose security holders consist solely of institutional investors or broker-dealers; (9) a person as to which the issuer reasonably believed qualified as an institutional investor at the time of the offer or sale of the securities on the basis of written representations made by the purchaser to the issuer; and (10) a qualified institutional buyer as that term is defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, or any successor rule thereto; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in Pennsylvania has no place of business there, and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Puerto Rico:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Companies Act of Puerto Rico, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in Puerto Rico has no place of business there and effects transactions exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Rhode Island:

Any registered or exempt broker-dealer or financial or institutional investor (“*financial or institutional investor*” means any of the following, whether acting for itself or another in a fiduciary capacity: a depository institution (“*depository institution*” means: a person which is organized, chartered, or holding an authorization certificate under the laws of a state or of the United States which authorizes the person to receive deposits, including a savings, share, certificate or deposit account, and which is supervised and examined for the protection of depositors by an official or agency of a state or the United States; a trust company or other institution that is authorized by federal or state law to exercise fiduciary powers of the type a national bank is permitted to exercise under the authority of the comptroller of the currency and is supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States; and “*depository institution*” does not include an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the insurance business, or a Morris plan bank, industrial loan company, or a similar bank or company unless its deposits are insured by a federal agency); an insurance company; a separate account of an insurance company; an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940; an employee pension, profit sharing or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of five million dollars (\$5,000,000), or if investment decisions are made by a plan fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, which is either a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, a depository institution, or an insurance company; and any other institutional buyer); *provided*, that the seller either is registered or is not required to be registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and has no place of business in Rhode Island and effects transactions therein exclusively with the foregoing classes of purchasers.

South Carolina:

See Idaho, above.

South Dakota:

See Idaho, above.

Tennessee:

Any institutional investor (“*institutional investor*” means any bank, unless the bank is acting as a broker-dealer, as such term is defined in the Tennessee Securities Act of 1980, trust company, insurance company, investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, a holding company which controls any of the foregoing, a trust or fund over which any of the foregoing has or shares investment discretion, a pension or profit-sharing plan, an institutional buyer (as the commissioner may define by rule) or any other person engaged as a substantial part of its business in investing in securities, unless such other person is within the definition of a broker-dealer, in each case having a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000); *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in Tennessee has no place of business there, is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and effects transactions in Tennessee exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Texas:

Any registered dealer actually engaged in buying and selling securities; any bank, trust company, building and loan association, insurance company, surety or guaranty company, savings institution (including any federally chartered credit union, savings and loan association or federal savings bank, and any credit union or savings and loan association chartered under the laws of any state of the United States); investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940; small business investment company as defined in the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended; any qualified institutional buyer under SEC Rule 144A; or any corporation, partnership, trust, estate, or other entity (excluding individuals) having net worth of not less than \$5 million or a wholly-owned subsidiary of such entity, as long as the entity was not formed for the purpose of acquiring the Certificates (for purposes of determining a purchaser’s total assets or net worth, the seller may rely upon the entity’s most recent annual balance sheet or other financial statement which shall have been audited by an independent accountant or which shall have been verified by a principal of the purchaser); *provided*, that such financial institutions or other institutional investors are acting for their own account or as a bona fide trustee of a trust organized and existing other than for the purpose of acquiring the Certificates.

Utah:

Any depository institution (as defined in Section 7-1-103, Utah Code), trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Vermont:

See Idaho, above.

Virginia:

Any corporation, investment company, or pension or profit-sharing trust.

Virgin Islands:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer in the Virgin Islands has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

“Institutional investor” means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (a) a depository institution or international banking institution; (b) an insurance company; (c) a separate account of an insurance company; (d) an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940; (e) a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; (f) an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the Virgin Islands Uniform Securities Act, a depository institution, or an insurance company; (g) a plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of ten million dollars or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the Virgin Islands Uniform Securities Act, a depository institution, or an insurance company; (h) a trust, if it has total assets in excess of ten million dollars, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clause (f) or (g) of this paragraph, regardless of size of assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans; (i) an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3)), a corporation, Massachusetts trust and or similar business trust, limited liability company, or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; (j) a small business investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. Section 681(c)) with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; (k) a private business development company as defined in Section 612(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. §80b-2(a)(22)) with total assets in excess of ten million dollars; (l) a federal covered investment adviser acting for its own account; (m) a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1), other than Rule 144A(a)(1)(H), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933; (n) a “major U.S. institutional investor” as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(4)(i) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; (o) any other person other than an individual of institutional character with total assets in excess of ten million dollars not organized for the specific purpose of evading the Virgin Islands Uniform Securities Act; or (p) any other person specified by rule or order under the Virgin Islands Uniform Securities Act.

“Depository institution” means: (a) a bank or (b) a savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not include: (i) an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance; (ii) a Morris Plan bank; or (iii) an industrial loan company.

“Bank” means: (a) a banking institution organized under the laws of the United States, (b) a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, (c) any other banking institution whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to Section 1 of Public Law 87-722 (12 U.S.C. Section 92a), and that is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks, and that is not operated for the purpose of evading the Virgin Islands Uniform Securities Act, and (d) a receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included in the foregoing clauses (a), (b), or (c).

“Federal covered investment adviser” means a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

“Insurance company” means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

Washington:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers. (The Administrator has interpreted the term “*institutional buyer*” to mean: (1) a corporation, business trust, or a partnership or wholly owned subsidiary of such an entity, which has been operating for at least 12 months and which has a net worth on a consolidated basis of at least \$10,000,000 as determined by the entity’s most recent audited financial statements, such statements to be dated within 16 months of the transaction made in reliance upon this exemption; (2) any entity which has been granted exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and which has a total endowment or trust funds of \$5,000,000 or more according to its most recent audited financial statements, such statements to be dated within 16 months of the transaction made in reliance upon this exemption; or (3) any wholly owned subsidiary of a bank, savings institution, insurance company or investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The Administrator has further found that the term “institutional buyer” does not include a natural person, individual retirement account (IRA), Keogh account or other self-directed pension plan.)

West Virginia:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.

Wisconsin:

Any institutional investor; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a broker-dealer effects transactions therein exclusively with an institutional investor.

“Institutional investor” means any of the following, whether acting for itself or for others in a fiduciary capacity: (a) a depository institution or international banking institution, (b) an insurance company, (c) a separate account of an insurance company, (d) an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, (e) a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (f) an employee pension, profit-sharing, or benefit plan if the plan has total assets in excess of \$10,000,000 or its investment decisions are made by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state’s uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (g) a plan established and maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state for the benefit of its employees, if the plan has total assets in excess of \$10,000,000 or its investment decisions are made by a duly designated public official or by a named fiduciary, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an investment adviser registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, an investment adviser registered under the state’s uniform securities act, a depository institution, or an insurance company, (h) a trust, if it has total assets in excess of \$10,000,000, its trustee is a depository institution, and its participants are exclusively plans of the types identified in clause (f) or (g), regardless of the size of their assets, except a trust that includes as participants self-directed individual retirement accounts or similar self-directed plans, (i) an organization described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 501 (c) (3)), corporation, Massachusetts trust or similar business trust, limited liability company, or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of \$10,000,000, (j) a small business investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration under section 301 (c) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 USC 681 (c)) with total assets in excess of \$10,000,000, (k) a private business development company as defined in section 202 (a) (22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 USC 80b-2 (a) (22)) with total assets in excess of \$10,000,000, (l) a federal covered

investment adviser acting for its own account, (m) a qualified institutional buyer, as defined in Rule 144A (a) (1), other than Rule 144A (a) (1) (i) (H), adopted under the Securities Act of 1933 (17 CFR 230.144A), (n) a major U.S. institutional investor, as defined in Rule 15a-6 (b) (4) (i) adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR 240.15a-6), (o) any other person, other than an individual, of institutional character with total assets in excess of \$10,000,000 not organized for the specific purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act, or (p) any other person specified by rule adopted or order issued under the state's uniform securities act.

“Depository institution” means any of the following: (a) a bank or (b) a savings institution, trust company, credit union, or similar institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, authorized to receive deposits, and supervised and examined by an official or agency of a state or the United States if its deposits or share accounts are insured to the maximum amount authorized by statute by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or a successor authorized by federal law. The term does not include any of the following: (i) an insurance company or other organization primarily engaged in the business of insurance, (ii) a Morris Plan bank or (iii) an industrial loan company.

“Bank” means any of the following: (a) a banking institution organized under the laws of the United States, (b) a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, (c) any other banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of a state or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to be exercised by national banks under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to section 1 of Public Law 87-722 (12 USC 92a), and which is supervised and examined by a state or federal agency having supervision over banks, and which is not operated for the purpose of evading the state's uniform securities act or (d) a receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included described in the foregoing clauses (a), (b), or (c).

“Federal covered investment adviser” means a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

“Insurance company” means a company organized as an insurance company whose primary business is writing insurance or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state.

Wyoming:

Any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profit-sharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity; *provided*, that any seller who is not registered as a dealer or broker-dealer in the state has no place of business there and effects transactions therein exclusively with or through the foregoing classes of purchasers.