

ALLEGHENY TECHNOLOGIES INC

Form 11-K

June 11, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 11-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

ý ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
[NO FEE REQUIRED]
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO
COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-12001

THE 401(K) PLAN

(Title of Plan)

ALLEGHENY TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED

(Name of Issuer of securities held pursuant to the Plan)

1000 Six PPG Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222-5479

(Address of Plan and principal executive offices of Issuer)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

The 401(k) Plan

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and for the Year Ended December 31, 2014

With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

We have audited the accompanying statements of net assets available for benefits of The 401(k) Plan as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The plan is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of The 401(k) Plan as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the changes in net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The supplemental information in the accompanying schedule of assets (held at end of year) as of December 31, 2014 has been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of The 401(k) Plan's financial statements. The supplemental information is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements but include supplemental information required by the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The supplemental information is the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the supplemental information reconciles to the financial statements or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information presented in the supplemental information. In forming our opinion on the supplemental information in the accompanying schedule, we evaluated whether the supplemental information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. In our opinion, the supplemental information in the accompanying schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

/s/ Schneider Downs & Co., Inc.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

June 11, 2015

The 401(k) Plan
 Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits

	December 31 2014	2013
Investments at fair value:		
Interest in Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Master Trust	\$306,212,894	\$312,395,609
Interest in registered investment companies	925,906	945,246
Total investments at fair value	307,138,800	313,340,855
Notes receivable from participants	19,276,686	18,700,066
Receivables from employer	1,659,195	1,387,322
Receivables from participants	306,807	—
	21,242,688	20,087,388
Net assets available reflecting investments at fair value	328,381,488	333,428,243
Adjustment from fair value to contract value for fully benefit-responsive investment contracts	(794,261) (552,941)
Net assets available for benefits	\$327,587,227	\$332,875,302
See accompanying notes.		

The 401(k) Plan
Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	
Contributions:		
Employee	\$ 15,149,066	
Employer	8,013,272	
Rollovers	722,684	
Total contributions	23,885,022	
Interest income on notes receivable from participants	795,207	
Investment income:		
Net investment income from Plan interest in Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Master Trust	18,410,236	
Net gain from interest in registered investment companies	114,873	
Other income	63,865	
Total investment income	18,588,974	
	43,269,203	
Transfers out of the plan	(1,068,155)
Benefits paid to participants	(47,471,133)
Administrative expenses and other, net	(17,990)
	(48,557,278)
Net decrease in net assets available for benefits	(5,288,075)
Net assets available for benefits at beginning of year	332,875,302	
Net assets available for benefits at end of year	\$ 327,587,227	
See accompanying notes.		

The 401(k) Plan

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2014

1. Description of the Plan

The 401(k) Plan (the Plan) is a defined contribution plan and is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The Plan's sponsor is Allegheny Technologies Incorporated (ATI, the Plan Sponsor). The following brief description of the Plan is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to the summary plan description for more complete information regarding eligibility, vesting, contributions, and withdrawals.

The purpose of the Plan is to provide retirement benefits to eligible employees through company contributions and to encourage employee thrift by permitting eligible employees to defer a part of their compensation and contribute such deferral to the Plan. The Plan allows employees to contribute a portion of eligible wages each pay period through payroll deductions subject to Internal Revenue Code (the Code) limitations.

The Plan allows participants to direct their contributions, and contributions made on their behalf, to any of the investment options offered by the Plan. Unless otherwise specified by the participant, contributions are made to the QDIA (Qualified Default Investment Alternative), The Vanguard Target Retirement Fund that most closely matches the participants 65th birthday date (e.g. Vanguard Target Retirement 2030 Fund). Separate accounts are maintained by the Plan Sponsor for each participating employee. Trustee fees and asset management fees charged by the Plan's trustee, Mercer Trust Company, for the administration of all funds are charged against net assets available for benefits of the respective fund. Certain other expenses of administering the Plan are paid by the Plan Sponsor. Participants may make "in-service" and hardship withdrawals as outlined in the Plan document.

Qualifying employee contributions are matched by the respective employing companies that are affiliates of ATI based on various formulas including as a percentage of employee contributions, or as a flat dollar amount based on years of service. Employees at certain ATI operations also receive an employer contribution to the Plan based on hours worked. The specific conditions, amounts and criteria governing eligibility for the various employer contributions are set forth in the Plan documents.

Participants are fully vested in their entire participant account balance, except for certain employees receiving an employer contribution regardless of their own deferral rate; this non-elective employer contribution vests upon completing three years of service. Participant forfeitures are used to reduce future employer contributions.

Active employees can borrow up to 50% of their vested account balances minus any outstanding loans. The loan amounts are further limited to a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$50,000, and an employee can obtain no more than three loans at one time. Interest rates are determined based on commercially accepted criteria, and payment schedules vary based on the type of loan. General-purpose loans are repaid over 6 to 60 months, and primary residence loans are repaid over periods up to 180 months. Principal and interest payments are made by payroll deductions.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates and Basis of Accounting

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements, accompanying notes and supplemental schedules. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The financial statements are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting.

Investment Valuation

Certain assets of the Plan have been commingled in the Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Master Trust (the Master Trust) with the assets of various ATI sponsored defined contribution plans for investment and administrative purposes. The investment in the Master Trust represents the Plan's interest in the net assets of the Master Trust, and is stated at fair value.

Master Trust assets as well as income/losses are allocated among the participating plans by assigning to each plan those transactions (primarily contributions, benefit payments, and plan-specific expenses) that can be specifically identified and by allocating among all plans, in proportion to the fair value of the assets assigned to each plan, income and expenses resulting from the collective investment of the assets of the Master Trust.

Fully benefit-responsive investment contracts held by a defined contribution plan are reported at fair value in the Plan's statement of net assets available for benefits with a corresponding adjustment to reflect these investments at contract value. Contract value is the relevant measurement attributable to fully benefit-responsive investment contracts because contract value is the amount participants would receive if they were to initiate permitted transactions under the terms of the Plan. The contract value represents contributions plus earnings, less participant withdrawals and administrative expenses.

Payment of Benefits

Benefits are recorded when paid.

Notes Receivable from Participants

Notes receivable from participants represent participant loans that are recorded at their unpaid principal balance plus any accrued but unpaid interest. Interest income on notes receivable from participants is recorded when it is earned. Related fees are recorded as administrative expenses and are expensed when they are incurred. No allowance for credit losses were recorded as of December 31, 2014 or 2013. If a participant ceases to make a note repayment and the Plan administrator deems the note to be a distribution, the note receivable balance is reduced and a benefit payment is recorded.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-07, "Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)." The amendment removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share as a practical expedient. The amendments also remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share as a practical expedient. ASU 2015-07 is effective for public businesses beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2015-07 requires retrospective application by removing investments measured using net asset value as a practical expedient from the fair value hierarchy in all periods presented. The Plan will not elect to early adopt on the ASU and is currently assessing the provision's impact on the financial statements.

3. Investments

Certain assets of the Plan along with the assets of various other ATI sponsored plans are part of the Master Trust. The Plan's interest in the net assets of the Master Trust was approximately 31% at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Plan also permits self-directed investments in registered investment companies that are maintained in accounts separate from the Master Trust.

The Plan's approximate share of the various investment types held by the Master Trust at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

	2014	2013	
Common collective trusts	36	% 38	%
Corporate common stock	36	% 37	%
Registered investment companies	30	% 31	%
Synthetic investment contracts	18	% 18	%
Guaranteed investment contracts	18	% 18	%

The following table is a summary, at fair value, of the net assets of the Master Trust by investment type as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Common collective trusts	\$427,368,687	\$412,878,005
Registered investment companies	287,904,388	288,684,301
Synthetic investment contracts	170,146,222	177,723,536
Corporate common stocks	79,128,106	78,694,750
Guaranteed investment contracts	37,304,420	41,571,159
Other	10,928	—
Total investments held by the Master Trust at fair value	\$1,001,862,751	\$999,551,751

Investment income attributable to the Master Trust for the year ended December 31, 2014 was as follows:

Net appreciation in fair value of investments:		
Common collective trusts	\$28,763,022	
Synthetic investment contracts	3,580,453	
Guaranteed investment contracts	587,727	
Registered investment companies	22,641,061	
Corporate common stocks	79,747	
Other	9,160	
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	55,661,170	
Expenses		
Administrative expenses and other, net	(970,187)
Total investment gain	\$54,690,983	

The BNY Mellon Stable Value Fund (the Fund) investment alternative invests in guaranteed investment contracts (GICs), a pooled separate account, actively managed structured or synthetic investment contracts (SICs), and a common collective trust (CCT). The GICs are promises by a bank or insurance company to repay principal plus a fixed rate of return through contract maturity. SICs differ from GICs in that there are specific assets supporting the SICs and these assets are owned by the Plan. The bank or insurance company issues a wrapper contract that allows participant-directed transactions to be made at contract value. The assets supporting the SICs were comprised of government agency bonds, corporate bonds, residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities (ABOs), common collective trusts (CCT), and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs).

Interest crediting rates on the GICs in the Fund are determined at the time of purchase. Such interest rates are reviewed and may be reset on a quarterly basis. Interest crediting rates on the SICs are either: (1) set at the time of purchase for a fixed term and crediting rate, (2) set at the time of purchase for a fixed term and variable crediting rate, or (3) set at the time of purchase and reset monthly within a "constant duration." A constant duration contract may specify a duration of 2.5 years, and the crediting rate is adjusted monthly based upon quarterly rebalancing of eligible 2.5 year duration investment instruments at the time of each resetting; in effect the contract never matures.

Average yields for all fully benefit-responsive investment contracts held by the Master Trust for 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	
Based on actual earnings	2.14	% 2.02	%
Based on interest rate credited to participants	1.88	% 1.79	%

Although it is management's intention to hold the investment contracts in the Fund until maturity, certain investment contracts provide for adjustments to contract value for withdrawals made prior to maturity. If the Plan was deemed to be in violation of ERISA or lose its tax exempt status, among other events, the issuers of the fully responsive investment contracts would have the ability to terminate the contracts and settle at an amount different from contract value.

Certain investments Funds are subject to restrictions or limitations if the Plan Sponsor decided to entirely exit a Fund. Investments in registered investment companies and the Fund may require at least 30 days prior notice to completely withdraw from the investments. The targeted date fund investments held in common collective trusts currently do not require the prior approval of the investment manager if the Plan Sponsor decides to entirely exit these investments, but prior trade date notification is necessary to effect timely securities settlement or delivery of an investment's liquidation and transfer to another investment.

4. Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with accounting standards, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The accounting standards establish a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based upon models that primarily use, as inputs, market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices, foreign exchange rates and credit curves. In addition to market information, models may also incorporate transaction details, such as maturity. Valuation adjustments, such as liquidity valuation adjustments, may be necessary when the Plan is unable to observe a recent market price for a financial instrument that trades in inactive (or less active) markets. Liquidity adjustments are not taken for positions classified within Level 1 (as defined below) of the fair value hierarchy.

The methods described below may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Valuation Hierarchy

The three levels of inputs to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Valuation Methodologies

The valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value, including their general classification based on the fair value hierarchy, include the following:

Cash and cash equivalents – Where the net asset value (NAV) is a quoted price in a market that is active, it is classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. In certain cases, NAV is a quoted price in a market that is not active, or is based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and these investments are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Corporate common stocks – These investments are valued at the closing price reported on the major market on which the individual securities are traded. Common stock is classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Common collective trust funds – These investments are investment vehicles valued using the NAV provided by the administrator of the fund. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus its liabilities, and then divided by the number of shares outstanding. The NAV is a quoted price in a market that is not active and classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Registered investment companies – These investments are public investment vehicles valued using the NAV provided by the administrator of the fund. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus its liabilities, and then divided by the number of shares outstanding. Where the NAV is a quoted price in a market that is active, it is classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. In certain cases, where NAV is a quoted price in a market that is not active, or is based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, these investments are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Synthetic investment contracts – Fair value is based on the underlying investments. The underlying investments include government agency bonds, corporate bonds, CCTs, ABOs and CMOs. Because inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, synthetic investment contracts are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Corporate debt instruments, U.S. government and federal agency obligations, U.S. government-sponsored entity obligations, ABOs, CMOs and other – Where quoted prices are available in an active market, the investments are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available for the specific security, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows.

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When quoted market prices for the specific security are not available in an active market, they are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Guaranteed investment contracts – Guaranteed investment contracts are unsecured, general account obligations of insurance companies. The obligation is backed by the general account assets of the insurance company that writes the investment contract. The crediting rate on this product is typically fixed for the life of the investment. Fair values for traditional GICs are calculated using the present value of the contract's future cash flow values discounted by comparable duration market rates. GICs are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

The following table presents the financial instruments of the Master Trust at fair value by caption on the statements of net assets available for benefits and by category of the valuation hierarchy (as described above) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Master Trust had no assets classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. There were no reclassifications of assets between levels of the fair value hierarchy for the period presented.

Master Trust assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

December 31, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Interest in common collective trusts (a)	\$—	\$427,368,687	\$427,368,687
Interest in registered investment companies (b)	287,904,388	—	287,904,388
Interest in synthetic investment contracts (c)	—	170,146,222	170,146,222
Corporate common stock (d)	79,128,106	—	79,128,106
Interest in guaranteed investment contracts	—	37,304,420	37,304,420
Other	10,928	—	10,928
	\$367,043,422	\$634,819,329	\$1,001,862,751

December 31, 2013	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Interest in common collective trusts (a)	\$—	\$412,878,005	\$412,878,005
Interest in registered investment companies (b)	288,684,301	—	288,684,301
Interest in synthetic investment contracts (c)	—	177,723,536	177,723,536
Corporate common stock (d)	78,694,750	—	78,694,750
Interest in guaranteed investment contracts	—	41,571,159	41,571,159
	\$367,379,051	\$632,172,700	\$999,551,751

(a) This class includes approximately 3% fixed income funds, 14% equity funds and 83% target dated funds in 2014 and approximately 4% fixed income funds, 15% equity funds and 81% target dated funds in 2013. The target dated funds employ a strategy designed to become more conservative over time as the participant approaches the age of retirement.

(b) This class includes approximately 56% U.S. equity funds, 12% non-U.S. equity funds and 32% fixed income funds in 2014 and approximately 54% U.S. equity funds, 13% non-U.S. equity funds and 33% fixed income funds in 2013.

(c) This class includes approximately 1% government and government agency bonds, 3% corporate bonds, 2% residential mortgage-backed securities, 1% commercial mortgage-backed securities, 92% common collective trusts and 1% asset-backed securities in 2014 and approximately 2% government and government agency bonds, 3% corporate bonds, 3% residential mortgage-backed securities, 4% commercial mortgage-backed securities, 85% common collective trusts and 3% asset-backed securities in 2013. The CCTs within this asset class employ a strategy designed to satisfy investors seeking current income and capital appreciation.

(d) Comprised of ATI common stock.

In addition to the Plan's investments in the Master Trust the Plan held \$925,906 and \$945,246 in self-directed accounts as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These self-directed accounts are invested in registered investment companies and are Level 1 assets.

5. Income Tax Status

The Plan has received a determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) dated October 22, 2011, stating that the Plan is qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code and, therefore, the related trust is exempt from taxation

with respect to amendments through June 1, 2009. Subsequent to the effective date of the amendments addressed by the determination letter, the Plan was amended. Once qualified, the Plan is required to operate in conformity with the Code to maintain its qualification. The Plan administrator believes the Plan is being operated in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Code and, therefore, believes the Plan, as amended, is qualified and the related trust is tax-exempt.

The Plan administrator has analyzed the tax positions taken by the Plan, and has concluded that as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, there are no uncertain positions taken or expected to be taken. The earliest tax year open to U.S. Federal examination is 2011.

6. Plan Termination

Although it has not expressed any intent to do so, the employing companies have the right under the Plan to discontinue their contributions at any time and to terminate their respective participation in the Plan subject to the provisions of ERISA. However, no such action may deprive any participant or beneficiary under the Plan of any vested right. In the event of Plan termination, participants would become 100% vested in their employer contributions.

7. Risks and Uncertainties

The Plan invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risk such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect participants' account balances and the amounts reported in the statements of net assets available for benefits.

The 401(k) Plan

EIN: 25-1792394 Plan: 098

Schedule H, Line 4i-Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year)

December 31, 2014

Description	Current Value
Participant loans* (4.25% to 9.50%, with maturities through 2029)	\$19,276,686
Registered investment companies	
Self-directed Account:	
TD Ameritrade Money Market Portfolio	\$16,602
SSGA Fds S&P 500 Index	39,628
Dodge & Cox Funds Income Fund	19,099
Fidelity Tech Portfolio	13,682
Artisan Intl Fd	23,997
Vanguard Health Care Investor	110,021
Profunds Ultrabull Profund	205,780
Tocqueville Gold Fund	4,006
Fidelity Funds Electronic PTF	902
Vanguard Precious Metals & Mining Fund	3,399
Vanguard Small Cap Index Fund	47,193
Vanguard Equity Income Fund	83,844
T. Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund	27,852
Dodge & Cox Funds Stock Fund	50,510
Vanguard Energy Fund	15,065
Vanguard Primecap Fund	92,202
USAA Precious Metals & Minerals Fund	3,755
Goldman Sachs Commodity Strategy A	3,849
T. Rowe Price Global Tech Fund	65,263
Gabelli Gold Fund Inc Gold AAA	14,635
Doubleline Total Return Bond I	18,246
Oakmark Fds Oakmark Intl	29,040
Fidelity Spartan Extd Market Index Fund	37,336
Total Self-directed accounts	\$925,906

*Party-in-interest

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the administrators of the Plan have duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

ALLEGHENY TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED

THE 401K PLAN

Date: June 11, 2015

By: /s/ Karl D. Schwartz
Karl D. Schwartz
Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer and Duly
Authorized Officer)