

**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION AND
LOCAL UNION 134 I. B. E. W. JOINT PENSION TRUST OF CHICAGO
6195 West 115th Street
Alsip, Illinois 60803**

Dear Participant:

Attached you will find the necessary forms to complete for distribution from the Electrical Contractors' Association and Local Union 134, I.B.E.W. Joint Pension Trust of Chicago Pension Plan No. 5. **These forms need to be completed, notarized and returned to our office.**

Affidavit

We need to know where you are currently employed. If you are not working, please put unemployed by "Employer's Name". **Without this form notarized and returned to our office, we are unable to process your distribution.**

Distribution Form

Section 1: Participant Information

This section of the Distribution Form is for your personal information. If you are taking a direct payment to yourself, John Hancock will send your check to the address indicated in this section. If your distribution will be sent to an address outside of the United States, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands or Guam, you must also submit either an IRS Form W-9 to certify you are a U.S. person or a Form W-8BEN if you are a non-resident alien with respect to the U.S. To obtain these forms or for assistance in determining which form you should submit, please go to the IRS website at www.irs.gov or consult with a tax adviser. If you do not know the Date Last Worked or Last Contractor Worked For, you can leave these items blank.

Section 2: Form of Payment

This section is where you choose what type of distribution you would like. Your choices are Direct Rollover, Immediate Lump-Sum Distribution and Defer your distribution. You may also choose to have your distribution made in the form of an annuity. For more information about the annuity option, please contact the Fund Office.

Section 3: Direct Rollover Election

If you choose to rollover your balance at John Hancock into an IRA or another Qualified Plan, you must complete this section.

Section 4: Receiving IRA or Employer Plan

If you choose to roll over your balance at John Hancock into an IRA or another Qualified Plan, you must complete this section.

Section 5: Participant Signature/ Annuity Waiver

If you are married and have selected a Direct Rollover or a Direct Payment, we need your signature and your spouse's notarized. If you return this form without your spouse's signature and our records indicate that you are married, we will return the Distribution Form and request a court certified copy of the Divorce Decree or a copy of your spouse's Death Certificate.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS NEEDED - What You Need To Do

To apply for your pension, you must take the following steps.

- ◆ **Complete, sign, date and notarize the Distribution Form and Affidavit.**
- ◆ **Complete, sign and date the W-9 Form.**
- ◆ **Enclose original or court certified copies of the documents needed to process your Distribution Form.**
(Photo copies of these documents will not be accepted.)

These documents include:

- o Your birth certificate,
- o Your marriage certificate (if you are married),
- o Your spouse's birth certificate (if you are married), and
- o If you are no longer married a complete copy of your divorce decree(s).

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (312) 782-5442.

Sincerely,

Pension Department

Dear Pension Plan No. 5 Participant:

You have requested distribution of the balance in your Pension Plan No. 5 account.

Please complete this affidavit, have your signature notarized and return this form to our office.

AFFIDAVIT

I, _____, certify that I am a participant in the Electrical Contractors Association and Local Union 134 I.B.E.W. Joint Pension Trust of Chicago Pension Plan No. 5. To qualify for a lump sum distribution, from the plan, I further certify that I have left the Industry and have not worked in any capacity within the trade and/or geographical jurisdiction of Local Union 134 for the two years preceding the date of this affidavit.

I am currently employed with:

Employer's Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer's Address: _____

Date _____

Signature _____

SSN _____

Sworn to before me this

_____ day of _____

Notary Public



Local No. 134 Pension Plan No. 5

BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION FORM

- Use this form to request a payment of benefits after retirement, disability or other severance from employment.
Your choices on this form may affect your taxes. You may want to consult a tax or financial advisor.
If your distribution will be sent to an address outside of the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands or Guam, you must also submit either an IRS Form W-9 to certify you are a U.S. person or a Form W-8BEN if you are a non-resident alien with respect to the U.S. To obtain these forms or for assistance in determining which form you should submit, please go to the IRS website at www.irs.gov or consult with a tax advisor. If you do not submit one of these forms along with this form, 30% tax withholding will be applied to your distribution.
Please return your completed form to: Electrical Insurance Trustees, 6195 West n5th St., Alsip, IL 60803.

1. Participant Information (To be filled out by Participant)

Please print clearly in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Marital Status

Married Not Married

Form fields for Participant Information: Social Security Number, Date of Birth, Date Last Worked, Last Name, First Name, MI, Mailing Address, Apt. #, City, State, Zip Code, Daytime Telephone Number, Evening Telephone Number, Home E-mail Address, Last Contractor Worked For.

2. Form of Payment

Select the form of your benefit payment by completing this section. Your Summary Plan Description may describe other distribution options that apply only in limited circumstances or only to certain participants that are not reflected here. You should consult your Summary Plan Description for details on the forms of payment of benefits that may be available to you.

I elect to have my vested account balances paid as follows (check one):

- Immediate Lump-Sum Distribution (Please skip sections 3 and 4 of this form. If you do not elect a "direct rollover" of the eligible rollover distribution amount, it will be paid directly to you, and 20% of the amount paid by check will be withheld and credited against any federal income tax you owe.)
Direct Rollover (Please complete sections 3 and 4 of this form).
Partial Distribution in the amount of \$ or % of my accounts (gross amounts, before taxes, if any, are withheld; complete both sections 3 and 4 of this form if you are rolling over any part of your distribution).
Defer my distribution until a later date. However, required minimum distributions must begin at age 70 1/2. (This is available only if your vested account balance is over \$200. No payment to you or direct rollover will be made until we receive further instruction.) This option cannot be chosen in connection with any other option.
An Annuity (If you are married and your distribution is paid in any form other than a Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity, you must obtain spousal consent prior to receiving your distribution.) Please contact the Fund Office for more information regarding this option.

3. Direct Rollover Election

If any part of your distribution is an "eligible rollover distribution" (as described in the "Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments"), you may elect a tax-free "direct rollover" of that amount to another employer plan or to an IRA. (check one and complete section 4):

- Roll over my entire eligible rollover distribution as indicated in section 4.
Distribute % or \$ (gross amount, before taxes, if any, are withheld) of my account balance directly to me and roll over the remainder as indicated in section 4 (the minimum "direct rollover" amount is \$500).

4. Receiving IRA or Employer Plan

IMPORTANT: Your "direct rollover" check from the Plan will be made payable to the employer plan, IRA or Roth IRA that you describe below, for your benefit, and the "direct rollover" check will be mailed to you at the most recent address the Plan has for you on file. You should deliver the check to the IRA custodian or employer plan trustee as soon as you receive it. However, if you provide the full name, address, and account number of an IRA you have already established, your "direct rollover" will be sent directly to the custodian or trustee of that IRA. In order to have the check sent directly to the custodian or trustee of the IRA, the account number must not be your social security number. If your account number is your social security number the check will be mailed to you. Please ensure that the IRA custodian or trustee or Plan Trustee will accept all assets you are requesting to be rolled over prior to submitting this form. (check one of the two options and complete mailing instructions below):

My "Direct Rollover" should be:

- made to my employer's plan.
made to my appropriate IRA (Please complete the proper forms to establish your IRA(s). If conversion to a Roth IRA applies, check below):
My "Direct Rollover" should be rolled over directly to a Roth IRA in a taxable rollover distribution. (Please refer to the Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments for the tax consequences associated with rolling over to a Roth IRA.)

Mailing Instructions

Mail check to me made payable to:

NAME OF EMPLOYER PLAN OR IRA CUSTODIAN/TRUSTEE

Make Direct Payment to the following Custodian/Trustee:

NAME OF IRA CUSTODIAN/TRUSTEE

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

IRA ACCOUNT NUMBER

5. Participant Signature/Annuity Waiver

I have received and read the Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments and understand that I have at least 30 days to decide whether or not to elect a direct rollover.

Married Participants: I have received the Joint and Survivor Notice For Married Participants and I understand that: (1) normally my benefits under the Plan will be paid to me in the form of a joint and survivor annuity; (2) I have the right to waive that form of payment, provided that my spouse consents in writing to the waiver; (3) I understand the terms of a joint and survivor annuity and the financial effect of a waiver; (4) I will not receive a distribution prior to the expiration of 30 days unless I waive the 30-day waiting period; and (5) I may revoke any waiver in effect at any time before benefit payments begin.

- I hereby elect to waive the joint and survivor annuity form of payment.
- I hereby elect to waive the 30-day notice period requirement.

Participant Signature

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

WITNESSED:

Signature of Notary Public (*stamp or seal required*)

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

My commission expires: _____

I consent to my spouse's election not to have benefits paid in the form of a joint and survivor annuity. I understand that (1) the effect of my consent will be to forfeit benefits I might otherwise receive upon my spouse's death (unless I am the Beneficiary under an alternative option) or to forfeit the right to annuity payments; (2) my spouse's waiver is not valid unless I consent to it; and (3) my consent is irrevocable unless my spouse revokes this waiver or unless provided otherwise under a qualified domestic relations order.

Signature of Spouse

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

WITNESSED:

Signature of Notary Public (*stamp or seal required*)

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

My commission expires: _____

Unmarried Participants: I have received the Straight Life Annuity Notice for Unmarried Participants and I understand that: (1) normally my benefits under the Plan will be paid to me in the form of a straight life annuity; (2) I have the right to waive that form of payment; (3) I understand the terms of a straight life annuity and the financial effect of a waiver; (4) I will not receive a distribution prior to the expiration of 30 days unless I waive the 30-day waiting period; and (5) I may revoke any waiver in effect at any time before benefit payments begin.

- I hereby elect to waive the straight life annuity form of payment.
- I hereby elect to waive the 30-day notice period requirement.

Participant Signature

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

WITNESSED:

Signature of Notary Public (*stamp or seal required*)

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

My commission expires: _____

6. Plan Administrator Authorization

- Normal
- Retirement
- Disability
- Other _____

Signature of Authorized Plan Representative

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Give Form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 2.	<p>1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.</p> <p>2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above</p> <p>3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____</p>	<p>4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i></p>
	<p>5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)</p> <p>6 City, state, and ZIP code</p> <p>7 List account number(s) here (optional)</p>	<p>Requester's name and address (optional)</p> <p>Electrical Insurance Trustees (EIT Benefit Funds) 221 N. LaSalle Suite 200 Chicago, IL 60601</p>

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number				
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; border: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td style="width: 25%; border: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td style="width: 25%; border: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td style="width: 25%; border: 1px solid black;"> </td> </tr> </table>				
or				
Employer identification number				
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; border: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td style="width: 25%; border: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td style="width: 25%; border: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td style="width: 25%; border: 1px solid black;"> </td> </tr> </table>				

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶ _____	Date ▶ _____
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General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.
 Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) is at www.irs.gov/fw9.

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding?* on page 2.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting?* on page 2 for further information.

Electronic funds transfer for Plan withdrawals

The Electrical Contractors' Association and IBEW Local 134 Pension Plan No. 5 (the Plan) allows you to receive eligible withdrawals from the Plan by electronic funds transfer (EFT), or direct deposit into a personal bank account.

An EFT allows you faster access to your money and is available for all eligible Plan disbursements. Please be aware that rollovers are not eligible for EFT transactions. If you select an EFT, the information needs to be set up ten (10) business days prior to the Plan withdrawal request being received and processed. If an EFT is not set up at least ten (10) business days in advance, the Plan withdrawals will be processed in the form of a paper check.

See the following for instructions on setting up an EFT.

Setting up an EFT

You can set up an EFT for your Plan withdrawals quickly and easily, either online at www.mylife.jhrps.com or by phone at 1-888-PLAN555.

Enrolling online

Follow these **seven steps** to set up an EFT online.

STEP 1: Log on to your account at www.mylife.jhrps.com.com. You will need to enter your User Name and Password to access your account.

STEP 2: Click on the plan MENU option at the top of the page.

STEP 3: Click on the "User Profile/Bank Information" tab, select "Add or Edit My Bank Information," and follow the instructions.

STEP 4: Fill in the information for the bank account where you want your Plan payment to be deposited.

- Indicate the type of account: savings or checking.
- Fill in the bank's routing number. You can find this nine-digit number at the bottom left-hand corner of a personal check (see illustration). If the account is a savings account, you can find the routing number on a deposit slip.
- Fill in the savings or checking account number.
- Fill in the name on the bank account, exactly as it appears on the checks or the account statement.
- Click "Continue" at the bottom of the screen.

The illustration shows a check with the following fields and labels:

- Name on the account:** A box labeled "Your Name" with the address "Any Street, Anytown" and phone number "Tel: (001) 555-0000".
- DATE:** A line for the date.
- PAY TO THE ORDER OF:** A line for the payee name.
- \$:** A box for the amount in dollars.
- Any Bank:** A box with the address "Any Street, Anytown" and phone number "Tel: (001) 555-5555".
- MEMO:** A line for a memo.
- Routing number:** A box containing "001002003".
- Account number:** A box containing "01234567890".
- MP:** A small box for the MICR line.

STEP 5: Read the statement thoroughly and click the disclaimer at the bottom of the screen if you agree with the terms and conditions stated. Then click “Continue” at the bottom of the screen.

STEP 6: Review the bank account information. If it is correct, click “Submit” at the bottom of the screen to process your EFT enrollment. If not, click “Modify” to return to the first EFT election screen and make changes.

STEP 7: You will see a message stating that your EFT request has been received, along with a confirmation number. It is a good idea to write down this number or print this screen for your records.

Enrolling by phone

To set up an EFT by phone, call 1-888-PLAN555 between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Central Time, any business day, to speak with a Service Representative. You will need to provide the representative with your User Name and personal identification number (PIN) to access your Plan account. You will also need the same information required for online EFT setup: type of account, bank routing number, account number, and name on the bank account.

Questions?

If you have any questions about setting up an EFT, please call a Service Representative toll free at 1-888-PLAN555 between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Central Time, any business day.

JOINT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY NOTICE FOR MARRIED PARTICIPANTS

Your benefits under the Plan will be paid to you in the form of a joint and survivor annuity unless you elect another form of payment. A “joint and survivor annuity” provides you a monthly payment for your life, and after your death a monthly payment during your spouse’s life equal to 50% of the monthly payment you received. The monthly payments you receive are less than the payments under a straight life annuity, because payments will continue to your spouse after your death. Your vested account balance will be used to purchase this annuity when your benefits begin.

You may elect in writing *not* to receive your benefits in the form of a joint and survivor annuity, at any time during the 180-day period before your benefits are due to be paid. If you do so, your spouse must consent to your election in writing in the presence of a plan representative or notary public.

If you elect to waive the joint and survivor annuity form of payment, and your spouse consents to the waiver, you may elect to have your benefits paid in an another form: [a single lump sum payment, a direct rollover to an IRA or qualified plan, or a single life annuity.] You may also revoke this waiver at any time before your benefits begin. Your spouse does not need to consent to the revocation of the waiver.

You are entitled to receive this notice at least 30 days prior to the distribution of benefits in order to decide what form of payment is best for you. You may waive the 30-day notice period and have your benefits paid sooner, but in no event will they be distributed prior to 7 days after you receive this notice. You may revoke your affirmative election to receive benefits at any time prior to the actual distribution.

If you have any questions about the forms of payment available under the Plan or your rights under this notice, you should direct your questions to the Fund Office.

STRAIGHT LIFE ANNUITY NOTICE FOR UNMARRIED PARTICIPANTS

Your benefits under the Plan will be paid to you in the form of a straight life annuity, unless you elect another form of payment. A “straight life annuity” provides you a monthly payment for your life only, and no benefits will be paid after your death. Your vested account balance will be used to purchase this annuity when your benefits begin.

You may elect in writing *not* to receive your benefits in the form of a straight life annuity, at any time during the 180-day period before your benefits are due to be paid. If you do so, you may elect to have your benefits paid in another form: [a single lump sum payment, a direct rollover to an IRA or qualified plan.] You may also revoke this waiver at any time before your benefits begin.

You are entitled to receive this notice at least 30 days prior to the distribution of benefits in order to decide what form of payment is best for you. You may waive the 30-day notice period and have your benefits paid sooner, but in no event will they be distributed prior to 7 days after you receive this notice. You may revoke your affirmative election to receive benefits at any time prior to the actual distribution.

If you have any questions about the forms of payment available under the Plan or your rights under this notice, you should direct your questions to the Fund Office.

Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Plan is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans).

If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, you will be provided a different notice for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

Rules that apply to most payments from a plan are described in the "General Information About Rollovers" section below. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the "Special Rules and Options" section below.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception applies).

Where may I roll over the payment?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can do either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your IRA or an employer plan. You should contact the IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. You will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

If you wish to do a rollover, you may roll over all or part of the amount eligible for rollover. Any payment from the Plan is eligible for rollover, except:

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (or after death)
- Hardship distributions
- ESOP dividends
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends)
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there will generally be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA).

The Plan administrator or the payor can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover.

If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

The 10% additional income tax does not apply to the following payments from the Plan:

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments from a governmental defined benefit pension plan made after you separate from service if you are a public safety employee and you are at least age 50 in the year of the separation
- Payments made due to disability
- Payments after your death
- Payments of ESOP dividends
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.

If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

If you receive a payment from an IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the IRA, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA are the same as the exceptions listed above for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from an IRA, including:

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

This notice does not describe any State or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is included in the payment, so you cannot take a payment of only after-tax contributions. However, if you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment. In addition, special rules apply when you do a rollover, as described below.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and at the same time the rest is paid to you, the portion directly rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you directly roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not directly rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover of the entire amount paid from the Plan to two or more destinations at the same time, you can choose which destination receives the after-tax contributions.

If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the after-tax

contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions, and no part of the distribution is directly rolled over. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

You may roll over to an employer plan all of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only through a direct rollover (and only if the receiving plan separately accounts for after-tax contributions and is not a governmental section 457(b) plan). You can do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of part of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only up to the amount of the payment that would be taxable if not rolled over.

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. To apply for a waiver, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over

If you do not do a rollover, you can apply a special rule to payments of employer stock (or other employer securities) that are either attributable to after-tax contributions or paid in a lump sum after separation from service (or after age 59½, disability, or the participant's death). Under the special rule, the net unrealized appreciation on the stock will not be taxed when distributed from the Plan and will be taxed at capital gain rates when you sell the stock. Net unrealized appreciation is generally the increase in the value of employer stock after it was acquired by the Plan. If you do a rollover for a payment that includes employer stock (for example, by selling the stock and rolling over the proceeds within 60 days of the payment), the special rule relating to the distributed employer stock will not apply to any subsequent payments from the IRA or employer plan. The Plan administrator can tell you the amount of any net unrealized appreciation.

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The loan offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a 60-day rollover in the amount of the loan offset to an IRA or employer plan.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936 and receive a lump sum distribution that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax

amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover).

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability, or as a qualified first-time homebuyer distribution of up to \$10,000) and after you have had a Roth IRA for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to a Roth IRA. Payments from the Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). You do not have to take required minimum distributions from a Roth IRA during your lifetime. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

If you are not a plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions does not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

If you are a surviving spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to an IRA, you may treat the IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA.

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70½.

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You

will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order.

If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). Payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Other special rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

If your payments for the year are less than \$200 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan), the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout of more than \$1,000 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan) will be directly rolled over to an IRA chosen by the Plan administrator or the payor. A mandatory cashout is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed \$5,000 (not including any amounts held under the plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the plan).

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or payor, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income; IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); and IRS Publication 571, Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans). These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.