



ANNUITY DISBURSEMENT PACKET

This annuity disbursement packet includes all the appropriate forms that you need to roll-over part or all of your account; take a partial or total withdrawal; or schedule periodic installment payments.

Request for Disbursement Instructions: Complete the enclosed forms by printing clearly. Do not skip any section. **Take Your Time** and fill out all the appropriate forms included in their entirety. If any form is not legible, or improperly completed, your application will not be processed.

Rollover: If you are rolling your account balance into another qualified plan, the trustee/custodian must receive a copy of the Annuity Plan Introduction including the Plan Type on the following page. **All rollovers will be distributed in check form and will be mailed to you.** You will be responsible for delivering the rollover check to the institution you are rolling it to within the time frame required to qualify as a rollover.

Federal and State Taxes: Please read the **Notice of Withholding of Federal and State Income Tax** included within this packet. You should consult your tax advisor with any questions on exemptions, deductions, or tax credits that may apply. Failure to complete the Federal and/or State Tax section(s) will result in default tax withholding applicable to the type of disbursement requested for Federal, and State tax.

Spousal Consent: If you are married, the Spousal Waiver must be completed and signed by your spouse in the presence of a notary. The notary's signature and stamp must be valid and not expired before the Fund Office can authorize your annuity disbursement. Your spouse must provide the Fund Office with a signed copy of his/her Social Security card to validate the signature. If you have provided a copy of your current spouse's signed Social Security Card to Fund Office in the past, you do not need to provide it again.

Signature: You must **sign** and **date** the application. If you do not sign and date the application authorizing the distribution, your application will not be processed. Your signature is valid for only 90 days.

Delivery of Payment: Complete the Payment Options section of this packet directing Empower how to disburse your account. You may request delivery by **regular mail** (free), **direct deposit** (free), or **express mail** (\$25 fee).

In order for your funds to be direct deposited, you MUST contact Empower set up your direct deposit information. This must be done at least 15 days prior to completing and mailing this form to the Fund Office. Failure to do so will result in delivery of your distribution by paper check via regular mail service.

Processing Time: Normal processing time is approximately three weeks.

Only Original Forms will be accepted. Complete and Return original forms to:

**Iron Workers District Council of Southern Ohio & Vicinity Annuity Trust
1470 Worldwide Place
Vandalia, OH 45377-1156**

Emailed or Faxed applications will not be processed



Annuity Plan Introduction

The Iron Workers District Council of Southern Ohio & Vicinity Annuity Trust (the “Annuity Plan”) is designed to supplement your other retirement benefits. When you become a Participant in the Annuity Plan, an Individual Account is established in your name. Employer Contributions are then made on your behalf to your Individual Account. You are always 100% vested in, or entitled to, the money in your Individual Account. Your Individual Account balance includes Employer Contributions made on your behalf, adjusted by expenses of operating the Annuity Plan, net earnings, and losses, if applicable. Since your investment needs are unique, you choose how to invest the Employer Contributions made to the Annuity Plan. With some investment knowledge and the flexibility to choose among the Annuity Plan investment options you can help build the retirement nest egg you will need. It is the intention of the Trustees that this Plan qualify as a participant-directed Plan under ERISA §404(c).

Please see the Annuity Trust Summary Plan Description (SPD) for more details about the Annuity Plan. The SPD is available at iwtrustfund.com. Contact the Annuity Trust Office at (937) 454-1744 if you have any questions about your benefits.

Plan Type

The Iron Workers District Council of Southern Ohio & Vicinity Annuity Trust is a money purchase plan under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a).



Request for Disbursement IW DC of SOV Annuity Trust

Instructions Please print using blue or black ink. This request *must* be authorized by the fund office. Please forward this completed form to the fund office. This request cannot be processed without an authorized signature from the fund office on file. Do not fax or mail to Empower.

Questions?

Call 1-937-454-1744
for assistance.

**About
You**

Plan ID 524818-01

Last 4 Digits of Social Security Number

Telephone number (Please Circle One) **Home** or **Cell**

_____-_____-_____
area code

First name

MI

Last name

Street Address Including PO Box, if applicable

City

State

ZIP code

Date of birth

Gender

____/____/____
month day year

M

F

Local Union Number _____

Notification Preference (Choose One)

Text _____

Email _____

Check box 1, 2 or 3 below to describe why you are eligible for a distribution:

- 1. I have left the industry or area and have had no employer contributions made to my individual Annuity account in the last 12 months
- 2. I am retired
- 3. I am disabled

Marital status: Married - spousal signature required* Single Divorced Widowed

COMPLETE THIS PAGE ONLY IF YOU ARE ROLLING YOUR ACCOUNT OVER

Please select from the following option(s): (May be continued on next page.)

Direct Rollover-Please complete applicable sections below.

1. Types of money in your account.	2. What do you want to roll over?	3. What type of account are you rolling to?	4. Provide the Name and your Account Number with the qualified plan or IRA
Tax-Deferred Account. (Excludes Roth Accounts. May include one or more of the following: contributions, made by your employer, or money you've rolled over from another employer-based plan.)	<input type="checkbox"/> The entire Account. <input type="checkbox"/> A portion of the Account: \$ _____ OR _____%	<input type="checkbox"/> Another eligible employer-based plan. <input type="checkbox"/> A Traditional IRA. <input type="checkbox"/> A Roth IRA. ¹	Financial Institution _____ _____ Account number: _____ _____

¹This type of rollover is subject to current taxes.

Your direct rollover check will be sent to you. You are responsible for completing the direct rollover to your financial institution in a timely manner in accordance with applicable law. If rolling over to multiple institutions, make a copy of this page and complete for each additional institution or IRA's.

If you want the Rollover to be direct deposited at the Financial Institution, contact Empower at 833-569-2433 for details prior to submitting this application.

SELECT A DISTRIBUTION OPTION

Distribution Options

Partial Single Sum-To receive \$ _____ of my account made payable to me.

Total Single Sum-To receive my total vested account balance made payable to me.

Installment payments.

Dollar Amount: Please issue \$ _____, _____ per payment.

OR

Number of Payments: Please issue _____ number of payments.

Payments to be made Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annually or Annually.

You have the option to purchase an Annuity. You can obtain an annuity quote and request a form by calling Empower. There is no need to complete the remainder of this form.

Federal Tax

Complete ONLY If You Want More Than 20% In Federal Tax Withheld.

By default, Empower will withhold 20% Federal Tax. If you complete the below, the percentage you enter is the rate Empower will withhold from your distribution. You must specify an amount greater than 20%, or leave blank.

I want _____% federal income tax withheld from my distribution.

ONLY COMPLETE THIS SECTION FOR INSTALLMENTS OVER 120 MONTHS!!!

This section only applies to elections for installment payments over 120 months. Your election applies until revoked.

1. I elect **not** to have federal income tax withheld.

2. I elect **to have** federal income tax withheld. Please complete the information on marital status and number of exemptions below. You may also designate an additional dollar amount under Number 3 below.

Single Married Married withholding at a higher single rate Number of Exemptions Claimed: _____

** If number of exemptions is not complete, default is zero.*

SELECT HOW YOU WANT YOUR MONEY SENT TO YOU

Payment Options

- Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).

If you would like your disbursement sent to you via EFT, please provide the information below to validate your account:

Last 4 digits of Bank Account: _____

Routing Number _____

IMPORTANT: You must register your bank account at Empower 15 days prior to signing this form. Login to your account at empowermyretirement.com or call Empower at 833-569-2433

If you do not register your bank account with Empower, you will be mailed a check via the United States Postal Service, regular mail.

I have carefully read this form and I hereby authorize Empower to make this Plan payment(s) to the financial institution listed above in the form of Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT). I understand Empower is not responsible for any losses associated with incorrect information provided (e.g. wrong banking instructions). The credit will typically be applied to your account within 2 business days of being processed.

In the event that an overpayment is credited to the financial institution account listed above, I hereby authorize and direct the financial institution designated above to debit my account and refund any overpayment to Empower. This authorization will remain in effect until Empower receives a written notice from me stating otherwise and until Empower has had a reasonable chance to act upon it.

REQUIRED:

Select one option below in the event EFT fails or if you did not authorize EFT

- Regular Mail
- UPS. A \$25 fee will be deducted from your gross distribution

ELECT TO HAVE STATE INCOME TAX WITHHELD

Election For Withholding of State Income Taxes

- A. **Mandatory State Withholding:** If you reside in a state where state income tax withholding is mandatory AR, CA*, DC (mandatory for total single sum distributions only), DE, IA, KS, MA, MD (mandatory for eligible rollover distributions only, subject to 20% mandatory federal withholding), CT, ME, MI (see below), NC, NE, OK*, OR*, VA or VT* applicable withholding will be deducted automatically, unless an election out is applicable (see below). Note: Some states require withholding if federal income tax is withheld from the distribution.

If you are a resident of IA, have federal income taxes withheld, and receive one or more distributions totaling more than \$6,000 in the calendar year, IA income taxes are required to be deducted for the amount over \$6,000.

- My resident state is AR, DE, KS, ME, NC, NE, or VA (for NE and VA, election out is allowed for payments from IRA's only) and I do not want state income tax withholding deducted from my distribution. (An election out of AR, DE, KS, ME, NC, or VA state tax is not allowed for eligible rollover distributions, subject to 20% mandatory federal withholding.) *Important note to Maine (ME) residents. If you elect out of ME withholding, you must either have elected out of federal withholding, or have no Maine State tax liability in the prior or current years.*
- *My resident state is one of the following: CA, OK, OR, **VT and withholding is required if federal income tax is withheld, unless I elect out of state withholding. By checking this box I am electing out of state withholding. **An election out is not allowed for eligible rollover distributions, subject to 20% mandatory federal withholding.
- My resident state is CT and Empower will withhold 6.99% on your taxable distribution. Please note that if you are not requesting a distribution of your entire account balance and if Form CT-W4P, *Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments*, applies to you, please return Form CT-W4P as part of this distribution form. Form CT-W4P is available on the Department of Revenue Services (DRS) website, at www.ct.gov/DRS.

My resident state is MI and withholding of 4.25% is required, unless my payments are not taxable and I opt out.

- My resident state is MI and I would like to opt out of MI withholding. Note: Opting out may result in a balance due on your MI 1040 as well as penalty and/or interest.
- My resident state is MI and if my payments are are taxable, I wish to have MI state withholding based on the number of exemptions selected. I have entered the number of exemptions below:
_____ Enter the number of personal exemptions allowed on your Michigan Income Tax Return (MI-1040). The total number of exemptions you claim may not exceed the number of exemptions you are entitled to claim when you file your MI-1040. Withholding will be computed at the percentage determined by the state after subtracting your personal exemption allowances.
- My resident state is MI and I am requesting _____% additional MI state tax withheld from my payment. This amount must be a whole percentage.

- B. **Voluntary State Withholding:** Please check the appropriate box below. If state income tax withholding is not mandatory in your state, you may be allowed to request state tax withholding. If your state of residence is not listed, or if you choose a method of withholding that is not offered for your state, we cannot withhold state income tax.

- I reside in one of the following voluntary withholding states: AL, CO, DC (voluntary for partial and systematic distributions), GA, ID, IA (voluntary if no federal tax withheld) IL, IN, KY, LA, MD (non-eligible rollover distributions only), MA (voluntary if no federal income tax withheld), MN, MO, MS (voluntary except for early distributions), MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OH, PA, RI, SC, UT, VA, WI, WV (NE and VA state withholding is voluntary for payments from IRA's only) and would like state income tax withheld. (Specify a percentage or dollar amount to be withheld.)
_____ % or \$ _____

- I reside in one of the voluntary withholding states listed above and I do not want state income tax withholding deducted from my distribution.

- C. **No State Withholding:** Some states do not have state income tax withholding.

- My resident state is one of the following: AK, FL, HI, NV, NH, SD, TN, TX, WA, WY and there is no state income tax withholding.
- My resident state is AZ and there is no state income tax withholding on non-periodic (single sum) payments.

SPOUSAL WAIVER FOR MARRIED PARTICIPANTS

For Married Participants

I am the participant's spouse. I understand that I am entitled to a spousal death benefit under the Plan based on the participant's account balance at the time of his or her death. I understand that if this spousal benefit is in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" or QJSA, an explanation of the QJSA and other payment options was provided to the participant with this waiver form. I realize that the participant cannot waive this spousal benefit and obtain a distribution in the form requested or obtain a loan unless I consent. I acknowledge that the transaction requested by the participant may reduce or eliminate any benefit otherwise payable to me. I voluntarily consent to the participant's waiver and acknowledge that this will authorize the request.

Spousal Waiver

 X _____ Date | |

Spouse's signature - must be witnessed by a notary public OR authorized plan representative. Spouse and Notary must sign and date the form at the same time and on the same date. The dates must match.

Spouse's name (printed)

Last 4 of Social security number _____

Iron Worker's name (printed)

Subscribed and sworn before me on the _____ day of _____, the year _____

State of _____, County of _____

My commission expires _____

 X _____ Date | |

Notary's signature OR

 X _____ Date | |

Authorized plan representative's signature

(Seal/Stamp)



SPOUSES: YOU MUST INCLUDE A COPY OF YOUR SIGNED SOCIAL SECURITY CARD. YOUR COMPLETE SIGNATURE ON THIS FORM MUST MATCH YOUR SIGNED SOCIAL SECURITY CARD. IF YOU HAVE HAD A LEGAL NAME CHANGE, YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY CARD MUST REFLECT THAT.

**Your
Authorization**

I understand that Empower will rely on the information I have provided in processing my request. I understand that my request must be reviewed to confirm eligibility under applicable Internal Revenue Code requirements and plan rules and will be processed upon confirmation. I further understand that I am responsible for its accuracy in the event any dispute arises with respect to the transaction. I acknowledge that I have read the attached **Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments**. I understand the tax implications regarding this disbursement, including that if I am entitled to an eligible rollover distribution, I have the right to consider whether or not to elect a direct rollover for at least 30 days after this special tax notice is provided. By signing this form, I am waiving this notice period. The taxable portion of any distribution that is eligible for "rollover" is subject to a *mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding*, unless that amount is directly rolled to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or to another plan in which I am a participant.

Current federal tax rules require your plan sponsor to notify you, in writing, of certain requirements you must meet to receive a cash distribution from your retirement plan. By signing the approval section below, you waive the required 30-day notice and you will receive a distribution from your retirement plan without delay, but no sooner than 8 days from your receipt of this form, **regardless of your marital status**, under the terms of your retirement plan. Also, by signing below, you affirm that you will have received a general description and explanation of the optional forms of benefits, if any, available to you and a written notice describing the general tax rules applicable to this distribution.

I have read the explanation of the Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity ("QJSA") and other payment options that was provided and I know that I have the right to receive my benefits as a joint and survivor annuity if I am married or a life annuity if I am not married. I also know I can waive the right to annuity payments, with the consent of my spouse if I am married. I understand that if I waive those rights I can change my mind and revoke the waiver at any time before my payments begin. I have at least 30 days to decide whether or not to waive the annuity payments. By consenting to this distribution, I understand I am waiving my right to a life annuity.

If there are investment options available through your retirement account that are subject to the fund's market timing policies, you may be subject to restrictions or incur fees if you engage in excessive trading activity in those investments. You may wish to review the fund prospectus or your retirement account's market timing policy prior to submitting this transaction request. If a fee applies to the transaction, you will be able to view the details after the transaction is processed by logging on to the retirement internet site at **empowermyretirement.com**.

 X

Participant's signature

_____|_____|_____
Date

Participant's Printed Name (First and Last)

Notice of Withholding of Federal and State Income Tax for Periodic Pension Payments

Retain For Your Records

Generally, periodic pension distributions anticipated to be paid either: (1) over your lifetime or (2) over a period of 10 years or longer are not eligible for rollover. Internal Revenue Code Section 3405(a) requires federal income tax withholding from such periodic payments unless you elect not to have withholding apply. Withholding will only apply to the portion of your pension payment that is included in your income and subject to federal income tax, and will follow the rules for the withholding of tax from wages. Therefore, there will be no withholding on the return of your own nondeductible contributions to the plan.

If your payments are anticipated to be paid over a period of less than 10 years, some or all of your distribution may be eligible for rollover and subject to mandatory 20% federal withholding. Please read the Special Tax Notice regarding eligible rollover distributions.

In the event that we are unable to determine the portion of your payment that is includible in gross income, tax will be withheld on the gross amount of the payment, even though you may be receiving amounts that are not subject to withholding (because they are excludable from gross income). This withholding procedure may result in excess withholding on the payment. You may, however, provide us with the information necessary to calculate the taxable portion of each payment, or you may adjust your allowances claimed on the election notice if you want a lesser amount withheld from each payment.

The amount of federal income tax withheld will change if the periodic amount of your pension changes or if the tax rates change.

You may elect not to have withholding apply to your pension payments by checking Box 1 in the **Election for Withholding of Federal Income Taxes** section of this form (unless you are a U.S. citizen or resident alien and your payment is to be delivered outside of the United States or its possessions).

If you elect to have withholding, please check Box 2 in the **Election for Withholding of Federal Income Taxes** section of this form and supply the additional information indicated below the box. Withholding will be calculated on the basis of whether you are married or single and the number of withholding allowances which you claim.

You may also elect to have an additional flat amount withheld from each periodic payment; please check Box 3 in the **Election for Withholding of Federal Income Taxes** section of this form and enter the additional amount to withhold below the box.

After completing the form, please sign and date in the **Your Authorization** section and return it as directed in the **Instructions** section of the form. Your election choice will become effective no later than with the payment that is due at least one month after our receipt of the election. Your election will remain in effect until you change or revoke it. You may make and revoke elections not to have withholding apply as often as you wish. Additional election forms may be obtained by calling your Customer Service Representative.

If you do not return this signed and completed form, or if your election is not received prior to the processing of your initial retirement check, we will be required by law to withhold federal income tax from your pension payments as if you were a married person and entitled to three withholding allowances. As a result, no federal income tax will be withheld if the taxable portion of your periodic payment is below the threshold for the current tax year.

Caution: If you elect not to have withholding apply to your pension payments, or if you do not have enough federal income tax withheld from your pension payments, you may be responsible for payment of estimated tax. You may incur penalties under the estimated tax rules if your withholding and estimated tax payment are not sufficient. This information is not intended as legal or tax advice. You should consult your tax advisor with any questions regarding your federal income tax withholding.

STATE WITHHOLDING

If you live in a state that requires withholding of state income taxes, withholding will be deducted automatically at the applicable state default rate.

Ed. 6/2003

402(f) NOTICE OF SPECIAL TAX RULES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Plan (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 in some employer plans that are subject to special tax). 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. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the "Special Rules and Options" section.

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 (generally, distributions made before age 59½), 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 to the 10% additional income tax applies).

What types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?

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, IRAs are not subject to spousal consent rules, 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. Generally, 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 (if you were born before July 1, 1949), after age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951), after age 73 (if you were born after December 31, 1950), or after death;
- Hardship distributions;
- Payments of employee stock ownership plan (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); and
- Distributions of certain premiums for health and accident insurance.

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 applies to the part of the distribution that you must include in income and 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 plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you (1) will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation or (2) have at least 25 years of service under the Plan;
- Payments from a tax-qualified plan or section 403(b) plan made after you separate from service if you are an employee who provides firefighting services, and you (1) will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation or (2) have at least 25 years of service under the Plan;
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you from a defined contribution plan if the payment is a qualified birth or adoption distribution;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments made while you are terminally ill;
- 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 (without regard to whether you itemize deductions for the taxable year);
- 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;
- Payments of up to \$22,000 made in connection with federally-declared disasters; and
- Phased retirement payment made to federal employees.

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 on the part of the distribution that you must include in income, 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:

- The exceptions for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation (or age 50 or following 25 years of service for qualified public safety employees and employees providing firefighting services) do not apply;
- 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); and
- 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.

Additional exceptions apply for payments from an IRA, including:

- Payments for qualified higher education expenses;
- Payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase;
- 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); and
- Payments of net income attributable to an excess IRA contribution made in a calendar year where such amounts are distributed by tax return deadline for the year (including extensions) and no deduction is allowed for the excess contribution.

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 you receive a partial payment of your total 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 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.

Similarly, if you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the portion 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, 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. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day rollover deadline by making a written self-certification. Otherwise, to apply for a waiver from the IRS, 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, generally, the 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 outstanding amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount. Any offset amount that is not rolled over will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over offset amounts to an IRA or an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers).

How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan offset you have. If you have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return due date (including extensions) for the tax year during which the offset occurs to complete your rollover. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you sever from employment. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason (such as a failure to make level loan repayments that results in a deemed distribution), then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

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 your payment is from a governmental section 457(b) plan

If the Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, the same rules described elsewhere in this notice generally apply, allowing you to roll over the payment to an IRA or an employer plan that accepts rollovers. One difference is that, if you do not do a rollover, you will not have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the Plan even if you are under age 59½ (unless the payment is from a separate account holding rollover contributions that were made to the Plan from a tax-qualified plan, a section 403(b) plan, or an IRA). However, if you do a rollover to an IRA or to an employer plan that is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences are that you cannot do a rollover if the payment is due to an “unforeseeable emergency” and the special rules under “If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over” and “If you were born on or before January 1, 1936,” do not apply.

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your payment is used to pay for health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance

If the Plan is a governmental plan, you retired as a public safety officer, and your retirement was by reason of disability or was after normal retirement age, you can exclude from your taxable income plan payments paid as premiums to an accident or health plan (or a qualified long-term care insurance contract) that your employer maintains for you, your spouse, or your dependents, up to a maximum of \$3,000 annually. For this purpose, a public safety officer is a law enforcement officer, firefighter, chaplain, or member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew.

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. In general, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the five-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).

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 do a rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan

You cannot roll over a distribution to a designated Roth account in another employer’s plan. However, you can roll the distribution over into a designated Roth account in the distributing Plan. If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in the Plan, the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts directly rolled over) will be taxed. In general, the 10% additional tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the five-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year you made the first contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account 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). With respect to taxable years beginning after 2023, you are not required to take required minimum distributions from a designated Roth account during your lifetime.

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 and the special rules for public safety officers do not apply, and the special rule described under the section “If you were born on or before January 1, 1936,” applies only if the deceased 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 were born before July 1, 1949), age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949, and before January 1, 1951), or after age 73 (if you were born after December 31, 1950).

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 participant was born before July 1, 1949), age 72 (if participant was born after June 30, 1949, and

before January 1, 1951), or age 73 (if the participant was born after December 31, 1950).

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 QDRO. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a QDRO, you generally have the same options and the same tax treatment that 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). However, 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. Use 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 federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover. Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cash-out 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 cash-out 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 on special rollover rights related to the U.S. Armed Forces, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. You also may have special rollover rights if you were affected by a federally declared disaster (or similar event), or if you received a distribution on account of a disaster. For more information on special rollover rights related to disaster relief, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

Postponement of Distribution Notice

If you elect to defer your distribution, the Plan will not make a distribution to you without your consent until required by the terms of the Plan or by law. If you elect to defer your distribution, your vested account balance will continue to experience investment gains, losses and Plan expenses. As a result, the value of your vested account balance ultimately distributed to you could be more or less than the value of your current vested account balance. In determining the economic consequences of postponing your distribution, you should compare the administration cost and investment options (including fees) applicable to your vested account balance in the Plan if you postpone your distribution to the costs and options you may obtain with investment options outside the Plan.

Upon distribution of your vested account balance from the Plan, you will be taxed (except to the extent your vested account balance consists of after-tax contributions or qualified amounts held in a ROTH money source) on your vested account balance at the time of the distribution if you do not rollover your balance. As explained in greater detail in the 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions, you can roll over your distribution directly or you may receive your distribution and roll it over within 60 days to avoid current taxation and to continue to have the opportunity to accumulate tax-deferred earnings. There are many complex rules relating to rollovers, and you should read the 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions carefully before deciding whether a rollover is desirable in your circumstances. You should also note that a 10% penalty tax may apply to distributions made before you reach age 59½ unless another exception applies.

If you defer your distribution of your vested account balance, you may invest in the investment options available to active employees. If you do not defer distribution of your vested account balance, the currently available investment options in the Plan may not be generally available on similar terms outside the Plan. Fees and expenses (including administrative or investment-related fees) outside the Plan may be different from fees and expenses that apply to your vested account balance in the Plan. For more information about fees, expenses, and currently available Plan investment options, including investment related fees, refer to the prospectuses and/or disclosure documents regarding Plan investments and fees available from your Plan administrator and/or Plan service representative.

When considering whether to defer your distribution, carefully review the Plan Document and/or Plan's Summary Plan Description, including the sections on timing of distributions and available distributions.

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.