



CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN PENSION PLAN

A not-for-profit ministry of Church of the Brethren Benefit Trust Inc.
1505 Dundee Avenue • Elgin, IL 60120-1619
800-746-1505 • 847-695-0200 • Fax 847-622-3399
www.cobbt.org • pension@cobbt.org

APPLICATION FOR ANNUITY BENEFIT

The following forms are necessary to begin your annuity:

- 1. Application for Annuity Benefit (Pages 4, 5, and 6)
- 2. If you are married and applying for a single life annuity, your spouse must sign the “Election of Single Life Annuity Option” form. The form will also need to be notarized. (Page 7)
- 3. Payment Election for Pension Plan Distribution (if withdrawing personal contributions, or rolling them out of the Brethren Pension Plan to another eligible retirement account) (Page 8)
- 4. Direct Deposit (ACH) form. (Page 9)
 - If checking account, include voided check.
 - If savings account, include letter from financial institution.
- 5. Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments (Form W-4P) (Page 10)
- 6. Copy of your birth certificate or passport.
- 7. If applying for a spousal survivor benefit, we require a:
 - Copy of your spouse’s birth certificate or passport.
 - Copy of your marriage certificate.

Your annuity request cannot be processed until we are in receipt of the above required documents.



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Annuity Benefit Options

When you wish to retire and begin your annuity, the amount you will receive each month will be calculated by staff in the Pension Plan office.

In simple terms, the money you have in the Plan when you begin receiving payments will be divided by the number of months you are expected to live based on our actuarial tables. However, the size of the payment will also reflect —

- ▶ The anticipated future earnings on your accumulations.
- ▶ Which of your various options you choose.
- ▶ If you are married, whether you choose a payment option that would continue to give your spouse an annuity should you die first.

Types of benefits

Most retiring members have a personal account and an employer account.

- ▶ The personal account consists of the contributions made by the employee during the years of service plus the earnings on those contributions. It also includes any rollover funds you have transferred into your account, and their earnings. **Note: Rollover funds and their earnings are not eligible for annuitization.**
- ▶ The employer account consists of the contributions made by the employer plus the earnings on those contributions.

Money from the employer account is used to fund your monthly annuity. You have choices about what to do with the money in your personal account —

- ▶ You may stipulate that the personal account be combined with the employer account to fund your monthly annuity.
- ▶ You may take the personal account as a lump-sum withdrawal at the time the annuity begins.
- ▶ You may take a partial lump-sum withdrawal from the personal account and combine the remainder with the employer account to fund your monthly annuity.
- ▶ You may leave your personal account in the Pension Plan, where it will remain fully invested in whatever funds you designate. However, if your personal account is not annuitized at the same time as your employer account, it cannot be annuitized at a later date. You will only have withdrawal or periodic payment options available for your remaining personal account balance.
- ▶ You may take a partial lump-sum withdrawal from your personal account and leave the remainder in the Pension Plan. However, if your personal account is not annuitized at the same time as your employer account, it cannot be annuitized at a later date. You will only have withdrawal or periodic payment options available for your remaining personal account balance.

Types of payment

When you apply for your annuity you will be asked to select one of the following payment options —

- ▶ **Single Life Annuity** — Payments will be made in equal monthly amounts during your lifetime, and they will stop when you die. If you are married, your spouse must sign a consent form before payments begin.
- ▶ **Surviving Spouse Option** — Your monthly payment will be somewhat lower than for a single life annuity, but your spouse will receive a surviving spouse annuity if he or she lives longer than you do.
 - **50 percent spouse annuity** — If you die before your spouse, your spouse will receive a monthly payment equal to 50 percent of the amount you were receiving. If your spouse dies first, you continue to receive the same size payment.
 - **75 percent spouse annuity** — If you die before your spouse, your spouse will receive a monthly payment equal to 75 percent of the amount you were receiving. If your spouse dies first, you continue to receive the same size payment.
 - **100 percent spouse annuity** — The same monthly payment will be paid as long as you or your spouse is living.

Your monthly payment will be highest if you select a single life annuity and lowest if you select a 100 percent spouse option.

For additional information, see your Church of the Brethren Pension Plan *Participants' Handbook* or call the Pension Plan office.

Before you wish to start your annuity, contact the Pension Plan office. You will be sent the application forms and information about your account balance and projected annuity payment. Annuities cannot be made retroactively.

The annuity application must be returned with a copy of your birth certificate or a copy of your passport. If you are choosing a surviving spouse option, you will also need to include a copy of your spouse's birth certificate or a copy of his/her passport, and a copy of your marriage certificate.

A completed application and required forms must be received by BBT before your annuity begins.

Your annuity payment will be generated by the 15th of each month.



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Application for Annuity Benefit

**A completed application and required forms must be received by
Brethren Benefit Trust before the date you want your annuity to begin.**

1. INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

Name: _____

Gender: Male Female Social Security Number: _____

Date of birth: _____ Daytime Phone Number: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Email: _____

2. INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR SPOUSE

Name: _____

Gender: Male Female Social Security Number: _____

Date of Birth: _____ If Deceased, Date of Death: _____

3. WITH THIS FORM SEND PROOF OF AGE FOR YOURSELF, PROOF OF AGE FOR YOUR SPOUSE, AND PROOF OF MARRIAGE.

Acceptable forms of proof are:

Birth — Photocopy of birth certificate or photocopy of passport.

Marriage — Photocopy of marriage certificate, obtainable from the county in which you were married.

4. WHEN YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR ANNUITY TO BEGIN

Month _____ Year _____ (cannot be retroactive)

VERY IMPORTANT: *Enclose a voided check and fill out and sign the enclosed Direct Deposit (ACH) form.*

Please give these decisions careful consideration. Once your annuity begins, it cannot be changed. For additional information see your Church of the Brethren Pension Plan *Participants' Handbook* or call the Pension Plan office.

Last name First name M.I. Social Security Number

Name: _____ SSN: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Relationship to you: _____

Name: _____ SSN: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Relationship to you: _____

Name: _____ SSN: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Relationship to you: _____

8. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN PENSION PLAN, I AM HEREBY APPLYING FOR MY ANNUITY.

Plan member's signature: _____

Spouse's signature: _____

Date: _____

NOTE: If you are applying for a disability benefit (before your plan's retirement age), please send a copy of your Social Security Disability Income approval letter. This information needs to be approved by the Pension Plan office before your benefit begins.

Last name

First name

M.I.

Social Security Number

Payment Election for Pension Plan Distribution (This form is applicable if you chose 5b, c, or e on page 5.)

1. PAYMENT ELECTION

Please choose how you would like the amount chosen on page 5 for withdrawal from your personal account to be distributed.

- A. I elect to have 100 percent (less tax withholding) of amount chosen on page 5 PAID TO ME. I understand that 20 percent federal withholding will be applicable. State income tax withholding is mandatory in some states and will be withheld if required.
- B. I elect to have 100 percent of the amount chosen on Page 5 transferred according to instructions below.
- C. I elect to have ____% or \$ _____ of the amount chosen on Page 5 PAID TO ME with the remainder transferred according to the instructions below.

My after-tax contributions will be included in the transfer, unless I mark this box:

- No, pay my after-tax contributions to me.*

2. PAYMENT TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS

I elect to transfer my tax-deferred account balance noted in 1B or 1C above to the following eligible transferee (check one): IRA 403(b) retirement plan 401(a) 401(k)

Payable to: _____
(Name of transferee)

Account Number: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

3. SIGNATURE

I understand that a direct transfer payment must be payable to the trustee or sponsor of the eligible transferee plan. I have read the 402(f) notice of special tax rules on distributions and understand the tax consequences of the above election.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

BBT - Retired Trust
97199-D1
When would I use this form?
When I am requesting to have Direct Deposit (ACH) information established on my Automated Minimum Distributions and Periodic Payments.
Additional Information

- For questions regarding this form, visit the website at www.empower-retirement.com/participant or contact Service Provider at 1-800-746-1505.
- Use black or blue ink when completing this form.

A Participant Information

Account extension identifies funds transferred to a beneficiary due to death, alternate payee due to divorce or a participant with multiple accounts.

Account Extension

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Social Security Number (Must provide all 9 digits)

Last Name

First Name

M.I.

(____)

Daytime Phone Number

Email Address

(____)

Alternate Phone Number

B Financial Institution Information (A business account or an IRA may not be designated.)

- Checking Account - Attach a copy of a preprinted voided check for the receiving account or letter on financial institution letterhead signed by a representative from the receiving institution which includes my name, checking account number and ABA routing number.
- Savings Account - Attach a letter on financial institution letterhead signed by a representative from the receiving institution which includes my name, savings account number and ABA routing number.

Automated Clearing House (ACH) credit can only be made into a United States financial institution. Any requests received referencing a foreign financial institution or referencing a United States financial institution with a further credit to an account associated with a foreign financial institution will be rejected. If your payment start date does not allow for the 10 day pre-notification process, your first payment will be sent by check to your address of record.

C Participant Consent (Please sign on the 'Participant Signature' line below.)

Allow at least 15 days from the date Service Provider receives a properly completed Direct Deposit form to begin using ACH for your payments.

By requesting my distribution via ACH deposit, I certify, represent and warrant that the account requested for an ACH deposit is established at a financial institution or a branch of a financial institution located within the United States and there are no standing orders to forward any portion of the ACH deposit to an account that exists at a financial institution or a branch of a financial institution in another country. I understand that it is my obligation to request a stop to this ACH deposit request if an order to transfer any portion of payments to a financial institution or a branch of a financial institution outside the United States will be implemented in the future. Service Provider reserves the right to reject the ACH request and deliver any payment via check in lieu of direct deposit.

I hereby authorize the initiation of credit entries and, if necessary, debit entries and adjustments for any credit entries in error to my checking or savings account at the financial institution as referenced in the attached documentation, in the form of an ACH transfer. I understand that payments will be made in accordance with the directions I have specified on this form until I cancel this agreement in writing. Notice of cancellation must be made by me at least 30 days prior to a payment date for the cancellation to be effective with respect to my subsequent payments. I understand that Service Provider reserves the right to terminate the authorization agreement for ACH transfers for any reason and will notify me in the event of such termination by sending notice to my last known address on file. I acknowledge that it is my obligation to provide notification of any address or other changes affecting my electronic fund transfers during my lifetime. I am solely responsible for any liability that may arise out of my failure to provide such notification affecting my ACH transfers. I agree that Service Provider is not liable for payments made in accordance with this properly completed Direct Deposit form. I hereby authorize and direct my financial institution not to hold any overpayments made on my behalf or on behalf of my estate or any current or future joint account holder, if applicable.

I understand that if this form is not completed properly, payments will be made by check and mailed directly to me at my last known mailing address on file.

Any person who presents a false or fraudulent claim is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

Participant Signature _____ **Date (Required)** _____

D Mailing Instructions

Participant forward to Brethren Pension Plan
Brethren Pension Plan
1505 Dundee Avenue
Elgin, IL 60120-1619

Core securities, when offered, are offered through GWFS Equities, Inc. and/or other broker dealers.

GWFS Equities, Inc., Member FINRA/SIPC, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company.

Empower Retirement refers to the products and services offered in the retirement markets by Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company (GWL&A), Corporate Headquarters: Greenwood Village, CO; Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company of New York, Home Office: NY, NY; and their subsidiaries and affiliates. The trademarks, logos, service marks, and design elements used are owned by their respective owners and are used by permission.

**Withholding Certificate for
Pension or Annuity Payments**

Purpose. Form W-4P is for U.S. citizens, resident aliens, or their estates who are recipients of pensions, annuities (including commercial annuities), and certain other deferred compensation. Use Form W-4P to tell payers the correct amount of federal income tax to withhold from your payment(s). You also may use Form W-4P to choose (a) not to have any federal income tax withheld from the payment (except for eligible rollover distributions or for payments to U.S. citizens to be delivered outside the United States or its possessions) or (b) to have an additional amount of tax withheld.

Your options depend on whether the payment is periodic, nonperiodic, or an eligible rollover distribution, as explained on pages 3 and 4. Your previously filed Form W-4P will remain in effect if you don't file a Form W-4P for 2017.

What do I need to do? Complete lines **A** through **G** of the **Personal Allowances Worksheet**. Use the additional worksheets on page 2 to further adjust your withholding allowances for itemized deductions, adjustments to income, any additional standard deduction, certain credits, or multiple pensions/more-than-one-income situations. If you don't want any federal income tax withheld (see *Purpose*, earlier), you can skip the worksheets and go directly to the Form W-4P below.

Sign this form. Form W-4P is **not** valid unless you sign it.

Future developments. For the latest information about Form W-4P, such as legislation enacted after we release it, go to www.irs.gov/w4p.

Personal Allowances Worksheet (Keep for your records.)

A Enter "1" for **yourself** if no one else can claim you as a dependent **A** _____

B Enter "1" if:
 { • You're single and have only one pension; or
 • You're married, have only one pension, and your spouse has no income subject to withholding; or
 • Your income from a second pension or a job or your spouse's pension or wages (or the total of all) is \$1,500 or less. } **B** _____

C Enter "1" for your **spouse**. But, you may choose to enter "-0-" if you're married and have either a spouse who has income subject to withholding or more than one source of income subject to withholding. (Entering "-0-" may help you avoid having too little tax withheld.) **C** _____

D Enter the number of **dependents** (other than your spouse or yourself) you will claim on your tax return **D** _____

E Enter "1" if you will file as **head of household** on your tax return **E** _____

F Child Tax Credit (including additional child tax credit). See Pub. 972, Child Tax Credit, for more information.
 • If your total income will be less than \$70,000 (\$100,000 if married), enter "2" for each eligible child; then **less "1"** if you have two to four eligible children or **less "2"** if you have five or more eligible children.
 • If your total income will be between \$70,000 and \$84,000 (\$100,000 and \$119,000 if married), enter "1" for each eligible child **F** _____

G Add lines A through F and enter total here. (**Note:** This may be different from the number of exemptions you claim on your tax return.) ► **G** _____

For accuracy, complete all worksheets that apply.
 { • If you plan to **itemize** or **claim adjustments to income** and want to reduce your withholding, see the **Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet** on page 2.
 • If you're **single and have more than one source of income subject to withholding** or are **married and you and your spouse both have income subject to withholding** and your combined income from all sources exceeds \$50,000 (\$20,000 if married), see the **Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet** on page 2 to avoid having too little tax withheld.
 • If **neither** of the above situations applies, **stop here** and enter the number from line G on line 2 of Form W-4P below.

----- Separate here and give Form W-4P to the payer of your pension or annuity. Keep the top part for your records. -----

**Withholding Certificate for
Pension or Annuity Payments**

► For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 4.

Your first name and middle initial	Last name	Your social security number
Home address (number and street or rural route)		Claim or identification number (if any) of your pension or annuity contract
City or town, state, and ZIP code		

Complete the following applicable lines.

1 Check here if you **do not want any** federal income tax withheld from your pension or annuity. (Do not complete line 2 or 3.) ►

2 Total number of allowances and marital status you are claiming for withholding from each **periodic** pension or annuity payment. (You also may designate an additional dollar amount on line 3.) ► _____

Marital status: Single Married Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. (Enter number of allowances.)

3 Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each pension or annuity payment. (**Note:** For periodic payments, you cannot enter an amount here without entering the number (including zero) of allowances on line 2.) ► \$ _____

Your signature ► _____

Date ► _____

Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet

Note: Use this worksheet *only* if you plan to itemize deductions or claim certain credits or adjustments to income.

1 Enter an estimate of your 2017 itemized deductions. These include qualifying home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, state and local taxes, medical expenses in excess of 10% of your income, and miscellaneous deductions. For 2017, you may have to reduce your itemized deductions if your income is over \$313,800 and you're married filing jointly or you're a qualifying widow(er); \$287,650 if you're head of household; \$261,500 if you're single, not head of household and not a qualifying widow(er); or \$156,900 if you're married filing separately. See Pub. 505 for details	1	\$ _____
2 Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$12,700 \text{ if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)} \\ \$9,350 \text{ if head of household} \\ \$6,350 \text{ if single or married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$	2	\$ _____
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1. If zero or less, enter "-0-"	3	\$ _____
4 Enter an estimate of your 2017 adjustments to income and any additional standard deduction (see Pub. 505)	4	\$ _____
5 Add lines 3 and 4 and enter the total. (Include any credit amounts from the <i>Converting Credits to Withholding Allowances for 2017 Form W-4</i> worksheet in Pub. 505.)	5	\$ _____
6 Enter an estimate of your 2017 income not subject to withholding (such as dividends or interest)	6	\$ _____
7 Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero or less, enter "-0-"	7	\$ _____
8 Divide the amount on line 7 by \$4,050 and enter the result here. Drop any fraction	8	_____
9 Enter the number from the Personal Allowances Worksheet , line G, page 1	9	_____
10 Add lines 8 and 9 and enter the total here. If you use the Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet , also enter this total on line 1 below. Otherwise, stop here and enter this total on Form W-4P, line 2, page 1	10	_____

Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet

Note: Complete *only* if the instructions under line G, page 1, direct you here. This applies if you (and your spouse if married filing jointly) have more than one source of income subject to withholding (such as more than one pension, or a pension and a job, or you have a pension and your spouse works).

1 Enter the number from line G, page 1 (or from line 10 above if you used the Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet)	1	_____
2 Find the number in Table 1 below that applies to the LOWEST paying pension or job and enter it here. However , if you're married filing jointly and the amount from the highest paying pension or job is \$65,000 or less, do not enter more than "3"	2	_____
3 If line 1 is more than or equal to line 2, subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here (if zero, enter "-0-") and on Form W-4P, line 2, page 1. Do not use the rest of this worksheet	3	_____

Note: If line 1 is **less than** line 2, enter "-0-" on Form W-4P, line 2, page 1. Complete lines 4 through 9 below to figure the additional withholding amount necessary to avoid a year-end tax bill.

4 Enter the number from line 2 of this worksheet	4	_____
5 Enter the number from line 1 of this worksheet	5	_____
6 Subtract line 5 from line 4	6	_____
7 Find the amount in Table 2 below that applies to the HIGHEST paying pension or job and enter it here	7	\$ _____
8 Multiply line 7 by line 6 and enter the result here. This is the additional annual withholding needed	8	\$ _____
9 Divide line 8 by the number of pay periods remaining in 2017. For example, divide by 12 if you're paid every month and you complete this form in December 2016. Enter the result here and on Form W-4P, line 3, page 1. This is the additional amount to be withheld from each payment	9	\$ _____

Table 1				Table 2			
Married Filing Jointly		All Others		Married Filing Jointly		All Others	
If wages from LOWEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 2 above	If wages from LOWEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 2 above	If wages from HIGHEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 7 above	If wages from HIGHEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 7 above
\$0 - \$7,000	0	\$0 - \$8,000	0	\$0 - \$75,000	\$610	\$0 - \$38,000	\$610
7,001 - 14,000	1	8,001 - 16,000	1	75,001 - 135,000	1,010	38,001 - 85,000	1,010
14,001 - 22,000	2	16,001 - 26,000	2	135,001 - 205,000	1,130	85,001 - 185,000	1,130
22,001 - 27,000	3	26,001 - 34,000	3	205,001 - 360,000	1,340	185,001 - 400,000	1,340
27,001 - 35,000	4	34,001 - 44,000	4	360,001 - 405,000	1,420	400,001 and over	1,600
35,001 - 44,000	5	44,001 - 70,000	5	405,001 and over	1,600		
44,001 - 55,000	6	70,001 - 85,000	6				
55,001 - 65,000	7	85,001 - 110,000	7				
65,001 - 75,000	8	110,001 - 125,000	8				
75,001 - 80,000	9	125,001 - 140,000	9				
80,001 - 95,000	10	140,001 and over	10				
95,001 - 115,000	11						
115,001 - 130,000	12						
130,001 - 140,000	13						
140,001 - 150,000	14						
150,001 and over	15						

Additional Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

When should I complete the form? Complete Form W-4P and give it to the payer as soon as possible. Get Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax, to see how the dollar amount you're having withheld compares to your projected total federal income tax for 2017. You also may use the IRS Withholding Calculator at www.irs.gov/individuals for help in determining how many withholding allowances to claim on your Form W-4P.

Multiple pensions/more-than-one-income. To figure the number of allowances that you may claim, combine allowances and income subject to withholding from all sources on one worksheet. You may file a Form W-4P with each pension payer, but don't claim the same allowances more than once. Your withholding usually will be most accurate when all allowances are claimed on the Form W-4P for the highest source of income subject to withholding and zero allowances are claimed on the others.

Other income. If you have a large amount of income from other sources not subject to withholding (such as interest, dividends, or capital gains), consider making estimated tax payments using Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals. Get Form 1040-ES and Pub. 505 at www.irs.gov/formspubs.

If you have income from wages, see Pub. 505 to find out if you should adjust your withholding on Form W-4 or Form W-4P.

Note: Social security and railroad retirement payments may be includible in income. See Form W-4V, Voluntary Withholding Request, for information on voluntary withholding from these payments.

Withholding From Pensions and Annuities

Generally, federal income tax withholding applies to the taxable part of payments made from pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity, and certain deferred compensation plans; from individual retirement arrangements (IRAs); and from commercial annuities. The method and rate of withholding depend on (a) the kind of payment you receive; (b) whether the payments are to be delivered outside the United States or its possessions; and (c) whether the recipient is a nonresident alien individual, a nonresident alien beneficiary, or a foreign estate. Qualified distributions from a Roth IRA are nontaxable and, therefore, not subject to withholding. See page 4 for special withholding rules that apply to payments to be delivered outside the United States and payments to foreign persons.

Because your tax situation may change from year to year, you may want to refigure your withholding each year. You can change the amount to be withheld by using lines 2 and 3 of Form W-4P.

Choosing not to have income tax withheld. You (or in the event of death, your beneficiary or estate) can choose not to have federal income tax withheld from your payments by using line 1 of Form W-4P. For an estate, the election to have no income tax withheld may be made by the executor or personal representative of the decedent. Enter the estate's employer identification number (EIN) in the area reserved for "Your social security number" on Form W-4P.

You may not make this choice for eligible rollover distributions. See *Eligible rollover distribution—20% withholding* on page 4.

Caution: There are penalties for not paying enough federal income tax during the year, either through withholding or estimated tax payments. New retirees, especially, should see Pub. 505. It explains your estimated tax requirements and describes penalties in detail. You may be able to avoid quarterly estimated tax payments by having enough tax withheld from your pension or annuity using Form W-4P.

Periodic payments. Withholding from periodic payments of a pension or annuity is figured in the same manner as withholding from wages. Periodic payments are made in installments at regular intervals over a period of more than 1 year. They may be paid annually, quarterly, monthly, etc.

If you want federal income tax to be withheld, you must designate the number of withholding allowances on line 2 of Form W-4P and indicate your marital status by checking the appropriate box. Under current law, you can't designate a specific dollar amount to be withheld. However, you can designate an additional amount to be withheld on line 3.

If you don't want any federal income tax withheld from your periodic payments, check the box on line 1 of Form W-4P and submit the form to your payer. However, see *Payments to Foreign Persons and Payments To Be Delivered Outside the United States* on page 4.

Caution: If you don't submit Form W-4P to your payer, the payer must withhold on periodic payments as if you're married claiming three withholding allowances. Generally, this means that tax will be withheld if your pension or annuity is at least \$1,720 a month.

If you submit a Form W-4P that doesn't contain your correct social security number (SSN), the payer must withhold as if you're single claiming zero withholding allowances even if you checked the box on line 1 to have no federal income tax withheld.

There are some kinds of periodic payments for which you can't use Form W-4P because they're already defined as wages subject to federal income tax withholding. These payments include retirement pay for service in the U.S. Armed Forces and payments from certain nonqualified deferred compensation plans and deferred compensation plans described in section 457 of tax-exempt organizations. Your payer should be able to tell you whether Form W-4P applies.

For periodic payments, your Form W-4P stays in effect until you change or revoke it. Your payer must notify you each year of your right to choose not to have federal income tax withheld (if permitted) or to change your choice.

Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding. Your payer must withhold at a flat 10% rate from nonperiodic payments (but see *Eligible rollover distribution—20% withholding* on page 4) **unless** you choose not to have federal income tax withheld. Distributions from an IRA that are payable on demand are treated as nonperiodic payments. You can choose not to have federal income tax withheld from a nonperiodic payment (if permitted) by submitting Form W-4P (containing your correct SSN) to your payer and checking the box on line 1. However, see *Payments to Foreign Persons and Payments To Be Delivered Outside the United States* on page 4. Generally, your choice not to have federal income tax withheld will apply to any later payment from the same plan. You can't use line 2 for nonperiodic payments. But you may use line 3 to specify an additional amount that you want withheld.

Caution: If you submit a Form W-4P that doesn't contain your correct SSN, the payer can't honor your request not to have income tax withheld and must withhold 10% of the payment for federal income tax.

Eligible rollover distribution—20% withholding. Distributions you receive from qualified pension or annuity plans (for example, 401(k) pension plans and section 457(b) plans maintained by a governmental employer) or tax-sheltered annuities that are eligible to be rolled over tax free to an IRA or qualified plan are subject to a flat 20% federal withholding rate. The 20% withholding rate is required, and you can't choose not to have income tax withheld from eligible rollover distributions. Don't give Form W-4P to your payer unless you want an additional amount withheld. Then, complete line 3 of Form W-4P and submit the form to your payer.

Note: The payer won't withhold federal income tax if the entire distribution is transferred by the plan administrator in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA or another eligible retirement plan (if allowed by the plan), such as a qualified pension plan, governmental section 457(b) plan, section 403(b) contract, or tax-sheltered annuity.

Distributions that are (a) required by law, (b) one of a specified series of equal payments, or (c) qualifying "hardship" distributions are **not** "eligible rollover distributions" and aren't subject to the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding. See Pub. 505 for details. See also *Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding* on page 3.

Tax relief for victims of terrorist attacks. For tax years ending after September 10, 2001, disability payments for injuries incurred as a direct result of a terrorist attack directed against the United States (or its allies), whether outside or within the United States, aren't included in income. You may check the box on line 1 of Form W-4P and submit the form to your payer to have no federal income tax withheld from these disability payments. However, you must include in your income any amounts that you received or you would've received in retirement had you not become disabled as a result of a terrorist attack. See Pub. 3920, Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks, for more details.

Changing Your "No Withholding" Choice

Periodic payments. If you previously chose not to have federal income tax withheld and you now want withholding, complete another Form W-4P and submit it to your payer. If you want federal income tax withheld at the rate set by law (married with three allowances), write "Revoked" next to the checkbox on line 1 of the form. If you want tax withheld at any different rate, complete line 2 on the form.

Nonperiodic payments. If you previously chose not to have federal income tax withheld and you now want withholding, write "Revoked" next to the checkbox on line 1 and submit Form W-4P to your payer.

Payments to Foreign Persons and Payments To Be Delivered Outside the United States

Unless you're a nonresident alien, withholding (in the manner described above) is required on any periodic or nonperiodic payments that are to be delivered to you outside the United States or its possessions. You can't choose not to have federal income tax withheld on line 1 of Form W-4P. See Pub. 505 for details.

In the absence of a tax treaty exemption, nonresident aliens, nonresident alien beneficiaries, and foreign estates generally are subject to a 30% federal withholding tax under section 1441 on the taxable portion of a periodic or nonperiodic pension or annuity payment that is from U.S. sources. However, most tax treaties provide that private pensions and annuities are exempt from withholding and tax. Also, payments from certain pension plans are exempt from withholding even if no tax treaty applies. See Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities, and Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for details. A foreign person should submit Form W-8BEN, Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding, to the payer before receiving any payments. The Form W-8BEN must contain the foreign person's taxpayer identification number (TIN).

Statement of Federal Income Tax Withheld From Your Pension or Annuity

By January 31 of next year, your payer will furnish a statement to you on Form 1099-R, Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc., showing the total amount of your pension or annuity payments and the total federal income tax withheld during the year. If you're a foreign person who has provided your payer with Form W-8BEN, your payer instead will furnish a statement to you on Form 1042-S, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding, by March 15 of next year.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to provide this information only if you want to (a) request federal income tax withholding from periodic pension or annuity payments based on your withholding allowances and marital status, (b) request additional federal income tax withholding from your pension or annuity, (c) choose not to have federal income tax withheld, when permitted, or (d) change or revoke a previous Form W-4P. To do any of the aforementioned, you are required by sections 3405(e) and 6109 and their regulations to provide the information requested on this form. Failure to provide this information may result in inaccurate withholding on your payment(s). Providing false or fraudulent information may subject you to penalties.

Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.

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 Church of the Brethren Pension 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 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. 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 (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 enrollment.
- 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 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 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 the 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 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 pension 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 directly 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. 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 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. However, the 10% additional tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the designated Roth account within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover).

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).

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 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 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, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*.

Postponement of Distribution Notice

Generally, if your vested benefit exceeds \$1,000.00, you have the right to defer distribution of your vested account balance from the Plan. 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.