

### Directed Account Plan

**385086-01**

#### When would I use this form?

*When I am requesting a periodic installment payment and I am no longer employed by the employer/company sponsoring this Plan. I should not use this form if I am a Beneficiary or Alternate Payee. Instead, I should contact the DAP Plan Administrator.*

#### Additional Information:

- For purposes of this form, the terminology 'Separation' is the same as 'Severance', 'Employment' is the same as 'Service' and 'Withdrawal' is the same as 'Distribution'.
- By logging into my account on the Web site at [www.DAP401k.com](http://www.DAP401k.com), I may confirm the address that is on file and track the status of this withdrawal request.
- For questions regarding this form, refer to the attached Participant Withdrawal Guide ("Guide"), visit the Web site at [www.DAP401k.com](http://www.DAP401k.com) or contact Service Provider at 1-800-338-4015.
- Return Instructions for this form are in Section H.
- Use black or blue ink when completing this form.

#### A What is my personal information?

*(Continue to the next section after completing.)*

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

Account Extension \_\_\_\_\_

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Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number  
(Must provide all 9 digits)

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

First Name \_\_\_\_\_

M.I. \_\_\_\_\_

/      /  
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

Payroll Center \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Married    ☐ Unmarried

Email Address - By providing an email address above, I am consenting to receive emails related to this request.

Daytime Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Select One:

☐ U.S. Citizen    ☐ U.S. Resident Alien

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Alternate Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Non-Resident Alien or Other \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Residence (Required)

#### B What is my reason for this withdrawal?

☒ I have Separated from Employment/Retired

#### C What type of withdrawal and how much am I requesting?

**100% withdrawal will be the Maximum Amount Available**

*(Continue to the next section after completing.)*

☐ **Periodic Installment Payments** (Complete the information below.)

☐ I am requesting to establish a new Periodic Installment Payment.

☐ I am making a change to an existing Periodic Installment Payment.

Unless I make a selection below, the payment will be calculated and prorated from all contribution sources.

☐ Deplete Non-Roth Contribution Sources First (Once the Non-Roth contribution sources are depleted, the payment will continue and will then be prorated between all available Roth contribution sources.)

OR

☐ Deplete Non-Roth Contribution Sources Only (The payment will stop once the Non-Roth contribution sources are depleted.)

OR

☐ Deplete Roth Contribution Sources Only (The payment will stop once the Roth contribution sources are depleted.)

First Payment Processing Date: Payments will be made on the 15th. If the 15th is a weekend or holiday, then it will be effective the following business day.

Frequency - Select One:

☐ Monthly    ☐ Quarterly    ☐ Semi-Annually    ☐ Annually

Payment Type - Select One:

☐ Amount Certain (Gross Amount Only) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Period Certain (Specific Number of Years) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ **Annuity Purchase with Annuity Provider Selected by my Plan as a One-time Withdrawal** (A Letter of Acceptance from the new provider must be attached.)

Amount Non-Roth \_\_\_\_\_ % or \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Amount Roth \_\_\_\_\_ % or \$ \_\_\_\_\_

<b>D</b>	<p><i>If I am requesting a Annuity Purchase with Another Provider,</i></p> <p><b>To whom do I want my withdrawal payable and where should it be sent?</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>(Continue to the next section after completing.)</i></span></p>												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <b>Annuity Purchase with Another Provider</b>  Non-Roth </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Roth </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Name of Trustee/Custodian/Provider <i>(To whom the check is made payable)</i> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Name of Trustee/Custodian/Provider <i>(To whom the check is made payable)</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Mailing Address  (                      ) </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Mailing Address  (                      ) </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> City/State/Zip Code                      Phone Number </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> City/State/Zip Code                      Phone Number </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Account Number </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Account Number </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Retirement Plan Name <i>(if applicable)</i> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Retirement Plan Name <i>(if applicable)</i> </td> </tr> </table>		<b>Annuity Purchase with Another Provider</b> Non-Roth	Roth	Name of Trustee/Custodian/Provider <i>(To whom the check is made payable)</i>	Name of Trustee/Custodian/Provider <i>(To whom the check is made payable)</i>	Mailing Address (                      )	Mailing Address (                      )	City/State/Zip Code                      Phone Number	City/State/Zip Code                      Phone Number	Account Number	Account Number	Retirement Plan Name <i>(if applicable)</i>	Retirement Plan Name <i>(if applicable)</i>
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<b>E</b>	<p><b>How do I want my withdrawal delivered?</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>(Continue to the next section after completing.)</i></span></p> <p><b>Select One - Delivery of payment is based on completion of the withdrawal process, which includes receipt of a complete request in good order <u>and</u> additional/required information from my employer. If no option is selected, a check will be sent regular mail.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Check by United States Postal Service ("USPS") mail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated delivery time is 7-10 business days</li> <li>No additional charge</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Direct Deposit via Automated Clearing House ("ACH")</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated delivery time is 2-3 business days</li> <li>No additional charge</li> <li>Not available for Direct Rollovers</li> <li>If I have requested a periodic installment payment and my first payment processing date does not allow for the 10 day pre-notification process, I understand that my first payment will be sent by check to my address on file.</li> <li><b>The name on my checking/savings account MUST match the name on file with Service Provider.</b></li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Checking Account</b> - <b>Include a copy of a preprinted voided check</b> for the receiving account. I may also attach a letter on financial institution letterhead, signed by a representative from the receiving institution, which includes my name, checking account number and ABA routing number.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Savings Account</b> - <b>Include a letter on financial institution letterhead, signed by a representative</b> from the receiving institution, which includes my name, savings account number and ABA routing number.</p> <p>An ACH request <b>cannot</b> be sent to a prepaid debit card, business account or other retirement Plan. If the ACH information outlined above is missing, incomplete or inaccurate, this request may be rejected and my withdrawal may be delayed. By requesting my withdrawal 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 my 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.</p> </div>												

**F How will my income taxes be withheld?**

(Continue to the next section after completing.)

I should refer to and **read the attached 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions and the Guide**, as well as information from the Department of Revenue for my state of residence.

**Federal Income Tax**

- Twenty percent (20%) mandatory Federal Income Tax withholding will apply to the taxable amount of all amount certain or period certain periodic installment payments scheduled to continue for less than ten (10) years.
- If my periodic installment payments are payable over my life expectancy or are scheduled to continue for a period certain of more than ten (10) years, I elect one of the following:

☐ Do not withhold Federal Income Tax.

☐ Withhold Federal Income Tax based on the following:

Marital Status: ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Married, but withhold at higher single rate

Number of allowances claimed: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional amount to be withheld: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Withhold: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ %

**Note: If I do not make an election above, Federal Income Tax will be withheld from the taxable portion of my withdrawal as if I am married claiming three (3) withholding allowances regardless of my marital status indicated in Section A.**

**State Income Tax**

If applicable, **attach my State Income Tax withholding form to make tax elections when required**. In the event these forms are required for my withdrawal and not submitted, Service Provider will withhold in accordance with applicable State regulations.

- State Income Tax withholding is mandatory in some states and will be withheld regardless of any election below.

I would like **additional** State Income Tax withholding:

\_\_\_\_\_ % or \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(This is in addition to any mandatory State Income Tax withheld based on the reason and type of withdrawal.)

- Certain states allow an election for no State Income Tax withholding depending on the reason and type of withdrawal I have selected. For these states only, State Income Tax will be withheld unless I elect otherwise below.

If the checkbox is not marked below, I choose to have State Income Tax withheld from my withdrawal. I would also like to have **additional** State Income Tax withholding:

\_\_\_\_\_ % or \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(This is in addition to any elective State Income Tax withheld based on the reason and type of withdrawal.)

- ☐ Do not withhold State Income Tax (if election is permitted and I have attached the proper election form if required by my state).

- Certain states do not require mandatory State Income Tax withholding but allow to elect State Income Tax withholding depending on the reason and type of withdrawal I have selected.

☐ I would like State Income Tax withheld - **Optional** State Income Tax withholding:

\_\_\_\_\_ % or \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(If this optional income tax election is permitted. I also have attached the proper income tax election form if required by my state to elect this optional withholding).

**G Signatures and Consent**

(After receiving ALL required signatures, continue to the next section.)

**My Consent**

I acknowledge that I have read, understand and agree to all pages of this Periodic Installment Payment Request, the Participant Withdrawal Guide and the 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions and affirm that all information that I have provided is true and correct.

I understand the following:

- Any election on this Withdrawal Form is effective for 180 days.
- It is my responsibility to ensure that this election conforms with all applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code").
- I am liable for any income tax and/or penalties assessed by the IRS and/or state tax authorities for any election I have chosen.
- Once a payment has been processed, it cannot be changed or reversed.
- In the event that any section of this form is incomplete or inaccurate, Service Provider may not process the transaction requested on this form and may require a new form or that I provide additional or proper information before the transaction can be processed.
- Funds may impose redemption fees on certain transfers, redemptions or exchanges if assets are held less than the period stated in the fund's prospectus or other disclosure documents. I will refer to the fund's prospectus and/or disclosure documents for more information.
- Under penalty of perjury, I certify that the Social Security Number (or Taxpayer Identification Number) shown in Section A is correct. I am a U.S. person if I marked U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien box in Section A.
- The Service Provider is required to comply with the regulations and requirements of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury ("OFAC"). As a result, Service Provider cannot conduct business with persons in a blocked country or any person designated by OFAC as a specially designated national or blocked person. For more information, please access the OFAC Web site at: <http://www.treasury.gov/about/organizational-structure/offices/Pages/Office-of-Foreign-Assets-Control.aspx>.
- For at least 30 days after my receipt of the 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions, I have the right to consider whether to consent to a withdrawal of the vested account balance or elect a direct rollover of any vested portion of the eligible rollover withdrawal. By signing this form less than 30 days after I received the 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions, I affirmatively waive any unexpired portion of the 30 day period and affirmatively elect a withdrawal from the account pursuant to this Periodic Installment Payment Request form.

Last Name

First Name

M.I.

Social Security Number

385086-01

Number

**G Signatures and Consent**

(After receiving ALL required signatures, continue to the next section.)

**My Consent**

- If I am married and I have not elected to receive my benefits in the form of a joint and survivor annuity, my signature below constitutes a waiver of my right to receive payment of my vested account balance in the form of a joint and survivor annuity. If I am not married and I have not elected to receive my benefit in a form of a life annuity, my signature below constitutes a waiver of my right to receive payment of my vested account balance in the form of a life annuity and also constitutes a certification that I am not married.

**My withdrawal may be subject to withdrawal fees and/or loss of interest based upon my investment options, my length of time in the Plan and other possible considerations. If I have not been advised of the fees and risks associated with my withdrawal, I may contact Service Provider for a withdrawal quote at 1-800-338-4015.**

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

**Before signing this form: I must sign this form in the presence of a Notary Public if my withdrawal request will include a change of address. The date that I sign this form must match the date of the Notary Public signature.**

**My Signature** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date (Required)** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Change of Address Notarization**

- ☐ **Permanent Address Change** - I would like the address on my account to be updated with this address. If I am requesting a check, I understand that it will be mailed to this address.

Mailing Address

City/State/Zip Code

If I live in California and my notary is required to use the state notary form, the following items must be completed by the notary on the state notary form: the title of the form I am completing, the plan name, the plan number, the document date, and the participant's name. The notary forms not containing this information will be rejected and it will delay this request.

**The date I sign this form must match the date on which my signature in 'My Consent' section was notarized or witnessed.**

**Statement of Notary****NOTE: Notary seal must be visible.**

This request was subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me

State of \_\_\_\_\_) on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, year \_\_\_\_\_, by

**SEAL**

)ss.

**(name of participant)** \_\_\_\_\_

County of \_\_\_\_\_) proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person who appeared before me.

Notary Public \_\_\_\_\_ My commission expires \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

**My Spouse's Consent****Not Applicable if I am unmarried**

**If I am legally married, I must obtain my spouse's consent to request this withdrawal.**

**Waiver of Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity**

I (name of spouse), \_\_\_\_\_, the Participant's spouse, understand that I have a right to have the Plan pay my spouse's retirement benefit in the form of Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA). I acknowledge that I have received and read the QJSA notice describing the QJSA and optional forms of benefit offered in the Plan and I waive my right to the QJSA. I understand that by waiving the right to the QJSA and signing this form, I may receive less money than I would have received under the QJSA payment form and I may receive nothing after my spouse dies, depending on the form of payment my spouse chooses.

I agree that my spouse may receive retirement benefits by the method elected on this form. I understand that my spouse cannot choose a different method of retirement benefit unless I agree to the change (unless it's to increase the survivor benefit of the Joint and Survivor Annuity).

I understand that I do not have to sign this form. I am waiving my right to the QJSA and signing this agreement voluntarily. I acknowledge that as the Participant's spouse, I have the right to limit my consent only to a specific payment election and that I voluntarily relinquish such right. I further understand that if I do not sign this form, then my spouse and I will receive payment from the Plan in the form of the QJSA.

<b>G</b>	<b>Signatures and Consent</b>	(After receiving ALL required signatures, continue to the next section.)
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	<b>My Spouse's Consent</b> <i>Not Applicable if I am unmarried</i>	
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	<b>Spouse's Signature</b> _____	<b>Date (Required)</b> _____
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If I live in California and my notary is required to use the state notary form, the following items must be completed by the notary on the state notary form: the title of the form I am completing, the plan name, the plan number, the document date, the participant's name and participant spouse's name. The notary forms not containing this information will be rejected and it will delay this request.

*My signature must be notarized by a Notary Public The date I sign this form must match the date on which my signature is notarized. **My consent must be obtained no more than 180 days prior to the effective date of the original request in order to be effective.***

**Statement of Notary**

**NOTE: Notary seal must be visible.**

The consent to this request was subscribed and sworn (or affirmed)

State of \_\_\_\_\_) to before me on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, year \_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_

**SEAL**

)ss. **(name of spouse)** \_\_\_\_\_

County of \_\_\_\_\_) proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person who appeared before me, who affirmed that such consent represents his/her free and voluntary act.

Notary Public \_\_\_\_\_ My commission expires \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

<b>H</b>	<b>Where should I send this form?</b>
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**After all signatures have been obtained, this form can be sent by**

**Fax to:**  
Great-West Financial  
**1-866-633-5212**

**OR**

**Regular Mail to:**  
Great-West Financial  
PO Box 173764  
Denver, CO 80217-3764

**OR**

**Express Mail to:**  
Great-West Financial  
8515 E. Orchard Road  
Greenwood Village, CO 80111

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## Participant Withdrawal Guide - 401(k) Plan

### The Periodic Installment Payment Request

#### **Before completing the form, please note the following information:**

- I must be eligible to receive a withdrawal from my employer's Plan.
- All pages of the Periodic Installment Payment Request form ("Withdrawal Form") must be returned excluding the Participant Withdrawal Guide and the 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions.
- Neither this Guide nor this Withdrawal Form are intended to provide tax or legal advice. In the preparation of this Withdrawal Form, and where I deem appropriate, I will seek a consultation with my accountant and/or tax advisor.
- Great-West Financial ("Service Provider") cannot release the funds until my employer approves the withdrawal from the Plan.
- **I must complete a separate Withdrawal Form for each account or plan number.**
- **If I am a Beneficiary, I need to complete and submit a Death Benefit Claim Request form rather than this Withdrawal Form.**
- **If I am an Alternate Payee, I need to complete and submit an Alternate Payee QDRO Distribution Request rather than this Withdrawal Form.**

#### **Changes to My Request**

- Any changes to this Withdrawal Form must be crossed-out and initialed. If I do not initial all changes, this Withdrawal Form may be returned to me for verification.

#### **Incomplete or Inaccurate Information**

- In the event that any section of this Withdrawal Form is incomplete or inaccurate, Service Provider may not be able to process the transaction requested on this Withdrawal Form. I may be required to complete a new form or provide additional or proper information before the transaction will be processed.

### **Section A: What is my personal information?**

- All information in this section must be completed.
- Personal information will be kept confidential.

### **Section B: What is my reason for this withdrawal?**

- Once Service Provider has processed a withdrawal, it cannot be returned.

#### **I have Separated from Employment/Retired**

- I would check this box to request a withdrawal from my account due to my separation from employment/retirement from the employer/company sponsoring this Plan.

### **Section C: What type of withdrawal and how much am I requesting?**

#### **My Self-Directed Brokerage Account**

- If I would like to receive a withdrawal from my SDB assets, it is my responsibility to contact the SDB provider directly to liquidate the securities and transfer the cash to the core investments (non-SDB investments) before my withdrawal request can be processed.
- Once the cash is swept into the SDB money market fund, I must request a transfer of the cash back to my Plan's core investment options by visiting [www.DAP401k.com](http://www.DAP401k.com) or by calling 1-800-338-4015.
- In the event that the transfer of funds has not been received by Service Provider prior to receipt of this Withdrawal Form, my request will be processed from the amount that is available in the core investment options in excess of the "core minimum" (the amount of investment funds, required by my Plan, that must be maintained in my core investment options at all times).
- For any further withdrawals, I must transfer the appropriate funds into my core investment options and submit an additional Withdrawal Form.

#### **Periodic Installment Payments**

- If I am requesting to establish a new periodic installment payment, I would check the box before "I am requesting to establish a new Periodic Installment Payment." I would then fill in the First Payment Processing Date, Frequency and Payment Type. See [Periodic Installment Payment Options](#) below for explanation of the options available.
- If I have an existing periodic installment payment and I would like to change the frequency or payment date, I would check the box before "I am making a change to an existing Periodic Installment Payment." I would then fill in the information that I want changed.
- Unless I make a selection on the form for my Non-Roth and Roth contribution sources, the payment will be calculated and prorated from all contribution sources.

#### **Periodic Installment Payment Options**

##### **Frequency**

- I must select the frequency of my payment from the available options.

##### **Payment Type**

###### **Amount Certain (*Gross Amount Only*)**

- I would select this option if I wish to receive specific dollar amount payments on an installment basis.
- The payments will continue until my account balance is zero.
- The number of payments I receive will vary depending on the performance of my underlying investment options.

###### **Period Certain (*Specific Number of Years*)**

- I would select this option if I wish to receive a set number of periodic installment payments.
- Payment amounts will depend on the account value, which may fluctuate depending upon my chosen investments' performance, the number of years I elect to receive payments and the frequency chosen.
- The payment amount will be calculated by dividing my current vested account balance by the number of remaining payments and is recalculated each time a payment is distributed; therefore, the amount of each payment typically differs. For example, if the payout is to be annually for 4 years, the initial payout amount will be equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of my account balance. The second payment will be  $\frac{1}{3}$  of my balance. The third payment will be  $\frac{1}{2}$  and the final payment will be the remainder of the account balance, resulting in a zero account balance.

#### **Annuity Purchase with Annuity Provider Selected by My Plan as a One-time Withdrawal**

- I would check this box to have my withdrawal sent to an annuity provider under the Plan and enter the requested amount.
- A letter of acceptance from the new annuity provider must be attached. The withdrawal may not be completed if the acceptance letter and the form provide conflicting information. I may be contacted to provide additional information.
- I must contact the annuity provider and complete all paperwork needed to initiate annuity payments.



## Section D: To whom do I want my withdrawal payable and where should it be sent?

- It is my responsibility to make sure that the Trustee/Custodian/Provider information provided is accurate.
- Service Provider is not responsible for misdirected payments due to incorrect information or address.

### Annuity Purchase with Another Provider

- If I elected to have my withdrawal sent to another retirement provider, I must provide the requested information for the receiving Trustee/Custodian/Provider for my Non-Roth and Roth contribution sources.

## Section E: How do I want my withdrawal delivered?

- Certain delivery options are not available on all types of withdrawals.
- Delivery of payment is based on completion of the withdrawal process, which includes receipt of a complete request in good order **and** additional/required information from my employer.
- I must select a delivery option from the choices provided. If I do not make any selection, the check will be sent by regular mail.
- Below is a description of each delivery option.

### Check by United States Postal Service ("USPS") Regular Mail

- Estimated delivery time is 7-10 business days
- No additional charge
- If the check is payable to me, it will be sent to the address on file unless an address change or alternate address is indicated in the 'Signatures and Consent' section and is properly notarized or witnessed.
- If the check is payable to another retirement provider, it will be sent to the address indicated in Section D.

### Direct Deposit via Automated Clearing House ("ACH")

- I would elect this option if I want my payment to be electronically deposited into my personal checking or savings account.
- Estimated delivery time is 2-3 business days
- No additional charge
- Not available for Direct Rollovers
- If I have requested a periodic installment payment and my first payment processing date does not allow for the 10 day pre-notification process, I understand that my first payment will be sent by check to my address on file.
- **The name on my checking/savings account MUST match the name on file with Service Provider.**
- For deposit into my **checking account**, I must attach a copy of a **preprinted voided check** for the receiving account. I may also attach a letter on financial institution letterhead, signed by a representative from the receiving institution, which indicates my name, checking account number and the ABA routing number.
- For deposit into my **savings account**, I must attach a **letter on financial institution letterhead, signed by a representative** from the receiving institution, which indicates my name, savings account number and the ABA routing number.
- **An ACH request can not be sent to a prepaid debit card, an IRA, or a business account.**
- Any missing, incomplete, or inaccurate information will delay my withdrawal request.
- 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.

### General ACH Information

- I authorize Service Provider to initiate credit entries and, if necessary, debit entries and adjustments for any credit entries in error.
- In addition, I authorize my financial institution, in the form of an electronic funds transfer, to credit and/or debit the same to such account.
- Service Provider will make payment in accordance with the direction I have specified on this Withdrawal Form until such time that I notify Service Provider in writing that I wish to cancel the ACH agreement.
- I must provide notice of cancellation at least 30 days prior to a payment date for the cancellation to be effective with respect to all of my subsequent payments.
- Service Provider reserves the right to terminate the 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 with Service Provider.
- It is my obligation to notify Service Provider of any address or other changes affecting electronic fund transfers during my lifetime.
- I am solely responsible for any consequences and/or liabilities that may arise out of my failure to provide such notification.
- By selecting the ACH method of delivery, I acknowledge that Service Provider is not liable for payments made by Service Provider in accordance with a properly completed Withdrawal Form.
- I am authorizing and directing my financial institution not to hold any overpayments made by Service Provider on my behalf, or on behalf of my estate or any current or future joint account holder, if applicable.
- ACH delivery is not available to a foreign financial institution or to a United States financial institution for subsequent transfer to a foreign financial institution.
- Any requests received containing foreign financial institution instructions will be rejected and require new ACH or check delivery instructions.

### ACH for Periodic Installment Payments Only

- ACH is a form of electronic funds transfer by which Service Provider can transfer my payments directly to my financial institution.
- I should allow at least 15 days from the date Service Provider receives my properly completed Withdrawal Form to begin using ACH for my payments.
- Upon receipt of a properly completed Withdrawal Form, Service Provider will notify my financial institution of my ACH request. This is called the pre-notification process.
- The pre-notification process takes approximately 10 days.
- During the pre-notification process, my financial institution will confirm with Service Provider that the account and routing information I submitted is correct and that it will accept the ACH transfer.
- After this confirmation is received, my payments will be transferred to my financial institution within 2 days of the first payment date.
- If my payments are withdrawn from investments that are subject to time delays upon withdrawal, the deposit to my financial institution may be delayed accordingly.
- In the event of a change to my periodic installment payment, my electronic funds transfer may be subject to delay and a check will be sent to my last known address on file with Service Provider.
- If my financial institution rejects the pre-notification, I will be notified and payments will be mailed to me via check until I submit new ACH instructions.
- As a result, it is important to notify Service Provider in writing of any changes to my mailing address.
- I may submit my new ACH instructions on the Direct Deposit (ACH) form which is available at [www.DAP401k.com](http://www.DAP401k.com) or by calling 1-800-338-4015.

## Section F: How will my income taxes be withheld?

- Withdrawal withholding will vary depending on the type of withdrawal I am requesting.
- I have received and **must read the attached 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions**, which provides additional income tax withholding information.
- If I do not have sufficient Federal or State Income Tax withheld from my withdrawal, I will be responsible for payment of estimated tax and/or may incur penalties under estimated tax rules.
- If applicable, I have attached IRS Form W-4P and/or my State's Income Tax withholding form to make tax elections when required. In the event these forms are required for my withdrawal and not submitted, Service Provider will withhold in accordance with applicable Federal and State regulations.
- If I need and as I see applicable, I will consult with my tax advisor to determine my appropriate tax withholding.

### Early Withdrawal Penalty

- I may be subject to an additional ten percent (10%) tax penalty for withdrawals if I am under the age of 59½, unless another exception to the early withdrawal penalty applies.

### Periodic Installment Payments

- Twenty percent (20%) mandatory Federal Income Tax withholding will apply to the taxable amount of all amount certain or period certain periodic installment payments scheduled to continue for less than ten (10) years.
- If my periodic installment payments are payable over my life expectancy or are scheduled to continue for a period certain of more than ten (10) years, it is suggested that I complete and attach an IRS Form W-4P to this Withdrawal Form.
- If an IRS Form W-4P is not attached, Federal Income Tax withholding will be made as though I am married with three (3) allowances, regardless of my marital status indicated in Section A.
- I may obtain an IRS Form W-4P at <http://www.irs.gov>.

### Income Tax Withholding Applicable to Payments Delivered Outside the U.S.

- If I am a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien and my payment is to be delivered outside the U.S. or its possessions, I may not elect out of Federal Income Tax withholding.

### Income Tax Withholding for a Non-U.S. Person

- If I am a non-resident alien, I must attach IRS Form W-8BEN with an original signature and this must be sent by mail or express delivery. Service Provider cannot accept a fax of this form.
- The withholding rate applicable to my payment is thirty percent (30%) unless a reduced rate applies because my country of residence has entered into a tax treaty with the U.S. and the treaty provides for a reduced withholding rate or an exemption from withholding. In order to claim a treaty rate, I must complete the appropriate fields and provide a U.S. Taxpayer Identification Number on Form W-8BEN. I may call 1-800-TAX-FORM (829-3676) to obtain IRS Form W-8BEN. If I need and as I see applicable, I will consult with my tax advisor to determine my appropriate tax withholding.

### State Income Tax Withholding

- If applicable, I will attach my State's Income Tax withholding form to make tax elections when required. In the event these forms are required for my withdrawal and not submitted, Service Provider will withhold in accordance with applicable state regulations.
- If I live in the state that mandates State Income Tax withholding, State Income Tax will be withheld. If I wish to have additional State Income Tax withheld, I may elect so by entering a percentage or dollar amount on the line provided.
- Certain states allow an election for no State Income Tax withholding depending on the reason and type of withdrawal I have selected. For these states only, State Income Tax will be withheld unless I properly elect otherwise on the form.
- Certain states do not require mandatory withholding but allow to elect State Income Tax withholding depending on the reason and type of withdrawal I have selected. If I elect this, State Income Tax will be withheld based on a default rate/rules provided by the state of my residence. I may elect to have an additional State Income Tax withheld by entering a percentage or a dollar amount on the line provided.
- **For more information and applicable forms or documentation that may be required for my state**, refer to the appropriate state tax authority.

## Section G: Signatures and Consent

### My Consent

- My signature and the date of my signature are required.
- I attest to receiving, reading, understanding and agreeing to all provisions of this Withdrawal Form Request, the Participant Withdrawal Guide and the 402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions.

### My Change of Address Notarization

#### Permanent Address Change

- I would check this box if I would like for Service Provider to update the address on file to this new permanent address. If I am requesting a check, I understand that it will be mailed to this address.
- **I must notify my employer of my address change.**
- Any changes to my address must be notarized.

### My Spouse's Consent *(if applicable)*

- If my marital status in Section A is married and my Plan is subject to the spousal consent requirements of ERISA or otherwise requires spousal consent, I must have my spouse sign in this section of this Withdrawal Form, and my spouse's signature must be notarized in this section.
- My spouse's consent must be obtained no more than 180 days prior to my withdrawal date.

## Section H: Where should I send this form?

- Once I have completed this Withdrawal Form, including obtaining all signatures, I must forward it according to the instructions listed in this section.
- If I have elected to fax this Withdrawal Form to Service Provider, I need to allow 2-4 hours for fax receipt before I check on the fax status.



## Required Information

### 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. Please refer to the Plan's Summary Plan Description for specific information on timing of distributions. 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 cost 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 amounts held in a Roth contribution source) on your vested account balance at the time of the distribution if you do not take advantage of the rollover rules. 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% early withdrawal penalty may apply to distributions made before you reach age 59½.

If you defer your distribution of your vested account balance, you will be entitled to 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 and expenses as well as the currently available investment options in the Plan, including investment related fees, you may refer to the Summary Plan Description available from the Plan Administrator and obtain applicable prospectuses and/or disclosure documents regarding investments in the Plan from your registered representative.

When considering whether to defer your distribution you should review the Plan's Summary Plan Description carefully.

### Important Note

- Although every effort is made to keep the information in this Guide current, it is subject to change without notice. Federal, state, and local tax laws may be revised, and new Plan provisions may be adopted by the Plan. For the most up to date version of this Guide, please visit the Web site at [www.DAP401k.com](http://www.DAP401k.com) or call Client Service at 1-800-338-4015.
- Access to KeyTalk® or the Web site may be limited or unavailable during periods of peak demand, market volatility, systems upgrades, maintenance or for other reasons.
- For more information about available investment options, including fees and expenses, I may obtain applicable prospectuses and/or disclosure documents from my registered representative. Read them carefully before investing.

## **402(f) NOTICE OF SPECIAL TAX RULES ON DISTRIBUTIONS**

For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account

### **YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS**

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Directed Account 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
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of 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
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of enrollment
- 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 after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

## **Will I owe State income taxes?**

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

### **SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS**

#### **If your payment includes after-tax contributions**

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is generally included in the payment. 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.

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 a portion is paid to you, each of the payments will include an allocable portion of 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 complete distribution of your benefit which totals \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an 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, 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**

You can roll over a payment from the Plan made before January 1, 2010 to a Roth IRA only if your modified adjusted gross income is not more than \$100,000 for the year the payment is made to you and, if married, you file a joint return. These limitations do not apply to payments made to you from the Plan after 2009. If you wish to roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, but you are not eligible to do a rollover to a Roth IRA until after 2009, you can do a rollover to a traditional IRA and then, after 2009, elect to convert the traditional IRA into a Roth IRA. If you roll over the payment 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). For payments from the Plan during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

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, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs). Payments from the Plan cannot be rolled over to a designated Roth account in an employer plan.

#### **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.

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 Summary Plan Description available from your Plan Administrator and prospectuses and/or disclosure documents regarding Plan investments available from your Plan representative.

When considering whether to defer your distribution, carefully review the 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, 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](http://www.irs.gov), or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

### **402(f) NOTICE OF SPECIAL TAX RULES ON DISTRIBUTIONS**

For Payments From a Designated Roth Account

#### **YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS**

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Directed Account Plan (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are from a designated Roth account. If you also receive a payment from the Plan that is not from a designated Roth account, 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 designated Roth account 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?**

After-tax contributions included in a payment from a designated Roth account are not taxed, but earnings might be taxed. The tax treatment of earnings included in the payment depends on whether the payment is a qualified distribution. If a payment is only part of your designated Roth account, the payment will include an allocable portion of the earnings in your designated Roth account.

If the payment from the Plan is not a qualified distribution and you do not do a rollover to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in an employer plan, you will be taxed on the earnings in the payment. If you are under age 59½, a 10% additional income tax on early distributions will also apply to the earnings (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay taxes currently on the earnings and you will not have to pay taxes later on payments that are qualified distributions.

If the payment from the Plan is a qualified distribution, you will not be taxed on any part of the payment even if you do not do a rollover. If you do a rollover, you will not be taxed on the amount you roll over and any earnings on the amount you roll over will not be taxed if paid later in a qualified distribution.

A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account in the Plan is a payment made 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 the 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you did a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in another employer plan, your participation will count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the other employer plan.

##### **Where may I roll over the payment?**

You may roll over the payment to either a Roth IRA (a Roth individual retirement account or Roth individual retirement annuity) or a designated Roth account in an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan or section 403(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the Roth IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the Roth IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to Roth IRAs and Roth IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the Roth IRA or the designated Roth account in the employer plan. In general, these tax rules are similar to those described elsewhere in this notice, but differences include:

- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, all of your Roth IRAs will be considered for purposes of determining whether you have satisfied the 5-year rule (counting from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to any of your Roth IRAs).
- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, you will not be required to take a distribution from the Roth IRA during your lifetime and you must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your Roth IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later Roth IRA payments that are not qualified distributions).

- Eligible rollover distributions from a Roth IRA can only be rolled over to another Roth IRA.

#### **How do I do a rollover?**

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

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. You should contact the Roth 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 within 60 days into a Roth IRA, whether the payment is a qualified or nonqualified distribution. In addition, you can do a rollover by making a deposit within 60 days into a designated Roth account in an employer plan if the payment is a nonqualified distribution and the rollover does not exceed the amount of the earnings in the payment. You cannot do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of any part of a qualified distribution. If you receive a distribution that is a nonqualified distribution and you do not roll over an amount at least equal to the earnings allocable to the distribution, you will be taxed on the amount of those earnings not rolled over, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you, each of the payments will include an allocable portion of the earnings in your designated Roth account.

If you do not do a direct rollover and the payment is not a qualified distribution, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the earnings 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 to a Roth IRA, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld.

#### **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
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of 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 S corporation stock is held by 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 a payment is not a qualified distribution and you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions with respect to the earnings allocated to the payment that you do not roll over (including amounts withheld for income tax), unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the earnings 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 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
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of enrollment

- 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 a Roth IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?**

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

- There is no special exception for payments after separation from service.
- 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 a Roth 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 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 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, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

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

If you receive a payment that is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll it over, you can apply a special rule to payments of employer stock (or other employer securities) that are 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 included in the earnings in the payment will not be taxed when distributed to you from the Plan and will be taxed at capital gain rates when you sell the stock. If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA for a nonqualified distribution that includes employer stock (for example, by selling the stock and rolling over the proceeds within 60 days of the distribution), you will not have any taxable income and the special rule relating to the distributed employer stock will not apply to any subsequent payments from the Roth IRA or employer plan. Net unrealized appreciation is generally the increase in the value of the employer stock after it was acquired by the Plan. The Plan administrator can tell you the amount of any net unrealized appreciation.

If you receive a payment that is a qualified distribution that includes employer stock and you do not roll it over, your basis in the stock (used to determine gain or loss when you later sell the stock) will equal the fair market value of the stock at the time of the payment from the Plan.

#### **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, if the distribution is a nonqualified distribution, the earnings in the loan offset 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 earnings in the loan offset to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan.

**If you receive a nonqualified distribution and 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 is not a qualified distribution and that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the earnings in the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

**If you receive a nonqualified distribution, 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 nonqualified distributions 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 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, whether the payment is a qualified distribution generally depends on when the participant first made a contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan. Also, 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 receive a nonqualified distribution and 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 a Roth IRA, you may treat the Roth IRA as your own or as an inherited Roth IRA.

A Roth IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other Roth IRA of yours, so that you will not have to receive any required minimum distributions during your lifetime and earnings paid to you in a nonqualified distribution before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If you treat the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA, payments from the Roth IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. An inherited Roth IRA is subject to required minimum distributions. If the participant had started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth 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 Roth IRA. Payments from the inherited Roth IRA, even if made in a nonqualified distribution, will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or a 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 as described in this notice).

**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 (only including payments from the designated Roth account in the Plan) are less than \$200, 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 can do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cash-out from the designated Roth account in the Plan of more than \$1,000 will be directly rolled over to a Roth 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.

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 Summary Plan Description available from your Plan Administrator and prospectuses and/or disclosure documents regarding Plan investments available from your Plan representative.

When considering whether to defer your distribution, carefully review the 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, 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](http://www.irs.gov), or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.