

ABATEMENT WORKERS NATIONAL DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

P.O. Box 1349 Troy, MI 48099-1349
TELEPHONE 800-772-0459

APPLICATION FOR ANNUITY FUND DEATH BENEFITS PAYABLE TO SURVIVING CHILD OR CHILDREN

As the legal guardian of the surviving child(ren) of _____, who died on _____, I hereby make application on their behalf, for any death benefit which may be payable to them under the Pension Fund.

Personal Information Regarding Deceased Participant

Full Name: _____ Social Security #: _____

Home Address: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Local Union #: _____

Last Date Worked: _____ Name of Last Employer: _____

Personal Information Regarding Surviving Child(ren)

<u>Full Name</u>	<u>Social Security Number</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Home Address: _____
(If address is different for any children listed above, please provide information on back of application)

Name of Legal Guardian: _____ Phone Number: _____

Address of Legal Guardian: _____

Relationship of Legal Guardian to Surviving Child(ren): _____

I hereby certify that I am the legal Guardian of the child(ren), the surviving child(ren) of _____ and that the above information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true and complete. Before final action is taken on this application, I understand it will be necessary for me to provide the Trustees with a Certificate of Death of the deceased participant and a Birth Certificate for the child(ren) named above.

Date

Signature of Legal Guardian

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**CERTIFICATION OF CLAIMANT
FOR DEATH BENEFITS PAYABLE TO MINOR CHILD(REN)**

do hereby certify the following:

- that I am the legal guardian of the minor child(ren) listed below
- that I have applied for, on the behalf of the minor child(ren) listed below, any death benefits payable from the Abatement Workers National Defined Contribution Pension Fund
- that, to the best of my knowledge, the child(ren) listed below are the only surviving, natural or adopted, child(ren) of _____, a deceased participant in the Abatement Workers National Defined Contribution Pension Fund

Name of Child(ren)

Address

Social Security #

Date of Birth

I swear, subject to penalty of perjury, that I have listed all son(s) / daughter(s) of known to me above.

(Name of Deceased)

Claimant Signature

Page

Subscribed to and sworn before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.
[Signature]

My commission expires

My commission expires _____

Signature of Notary Public

Notary Public, County, State of _____.

**ANY PERSON WHO SUPPLIES A FALSE CERTIFICATION IN CLAIMING A DEATH BENEFIT FORFEITS ANY
RIGHT HE OR SHE MAY HAVE TO THE BENEFIT AND, UPON DISCOVERY, BECOMES LIABLE FOR FULL
REPAYMENT OF ANY MONEY RECEIVED AS A CONSEQUENCE.**

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FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING ELECTION FOR RECIPIENTS OF ONE-TIME PAYMENTS WHICH ARE NOT "ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS"

INSTRUCTIONS

Check either Option A or Option B. Be careful to select the option that says what you want done.

After selecting the option, sign and date this form and return it to the Fund Office as soon as possible.

Option A I wish to have 20% withheld for federal income tax

Option B I wish to have the entire Plan Death Benefit paid in a direct rollover to an INHERITED IRA (see form enclosed)

Name of Minor Beneficiary

Beneficiary Soc. Sec. No.

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Date

Please print name of Parent/Guardian

IMPORTANT:

Even if you elect not to have federal income tax withheld, you are liable for payment of federal income tax in respect to the payment you receive from the Abatement Workers National Defined Contribution Pension Fund. You may also be subject to tax penalties under the estimated tax payment rules if your payment of estimated tax and withholding, if any, are inadequate.

Late receipt of this completed election form may cause your payment to be delayed.

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PENSION FUND FORM FOR ELECTION OF A PLAN DEATH BENEFIT

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING ABATEMENT WORKERS NATIONAL DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN DEATH BENEFIT, which explains my right to choose how my Plan benefit will be distributed and taxed. I understand the contents of the SPECIAL TAX NOTICE, and that I have at least thirty days from the date that I received the SPECIAL TAX NOTICE to decide how I want my Plan benefit paid. I hereby affirmatively elect the following (Check only one):

I hereby elect to have my entire Plan benefit paid in a direct rollover to my INHERITED IRA (Roth or Traditional).

I hereby elect to have my entire Plan benefit paid directly to me and I understand that 20% of my benefit must be withheld for federal taxes.

I hereby elect to have my Plan benefit divided as follows:

\$ paid in a direct rollover to my INHERITED IRA and the remainder paid directly to me

OR

\$ paid directly to me in cash and the remainder paid in a direct rollover to my INHERITED IRA.

I understand that in either case above, 20% of the amount to be paid directly to me in cash must be withheld for federal taxes.

Your Signature: _____

Your Name (please print): _____

Name of Deceased Participant: _____

Your Social Security Number: _____ Date: _____

****INHERITED IRA DIRECT ROLLOVER INSTRUCTIONS:**

If you have elected a direct rollover of the entire death benefit to an INHERITED IRA, please complete the section below:

Company Name of Custodian (or Bank) of the INHERITED IRA: _____

Name of The INHERITED IRA: _____

Title of The INHERITED IRA: _____

The IRA must be established in a manner that identifies it as IRA with respect to the deceased Participant and also identifies the deceased Participant and the beneficiary. Example: "Tom Smith as the beneficiary of John Smith."

The INHERITED IRA Account Number: _____

Address of the Custodian (or Bank) of the INHERITED IRA: _____

Authorized Signature of Custodian (or Bank Rep.) of the INHERITED IRA: _____

Printed Name of Custodian (or Bank Rep.) of the INHERITED IRA: _____

Phone number of the Custodian (or Bank Rep.) of the INHERITED IRA: _____

Withholding Certificate for Michigan Pension or Annuity Payments

INSTRUCTIONS: Use Form MI W-4P to notify pension administrators of the correct amount of Michigan income tax to withhold from your pension or annuity payment(s). You may also use this form to choose not to have any Michigan income tax withheld from your payment(s). Military pensions and pensions paid by the Railroad Retirement Board are exempt from tax and withholding.

Entities subject to Michigan taxes that disburse pension or annuity payments are required to collect withholding if the payment is expected to be taxable unless you opt out using this form (see instructions for line 1). Entities over which Michigan does not have jurisdiction are not required to withhold Michigan income tax from your pension or annuity payment(s). If your pension administrator does not withhold, you may need to make estimated income tax payments to avoid owing penalty and interest. For further information, see General Instructions on page two, the *Michigan Estimated Income Tax for Individuals* (MI-1040ES) or consult a tax advisor.

If you have more than one pension administrator, you will need to complete a form for each pension or annuity. If you do not file MI W-4P, the administrator may withhold even if you will not owe tax on your pension income. See instructions on page two.

GENERAL INFORMATION		
Name	Social Security Number	
Mailing Address (Number, Street, P.O. Box)		
City	State	ZIP Code
Marital Status <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Married (withhold the same as "Single")		

Check only ONE box. For joint filers, the age of the oldest spouse determines the age category.

1. Check here if your pension or annuity payments are not taxable or you wish to opt out. See lines 7 or 8 for additional voluntary withholding.
NOTE: Opting out may result in a balance due on your MI-1040 as well as penalty and/or interest.

2. Check here if you (or your spouse if older) were born before 1946. See instructions for line 2.

3. Check here if you (or your spouse if older) were born during the period 1946 through 1952 (deduction is \$20,000 single/\$40,000 joint).
See instructions for line 3.

4. Check here if you were born during the period 1946 through 1952 and your pension or retirement benefits were from employment with a governmental agency that was not covered by the Social Security Act (deduction is \$35,000 single/\$55,000 joint).

5. Check here if you (and your spouse) were born after 1952. See instructions for line 5.

6. Enter number of personal exemptions allowed on your *Michigan Income Tax Return* (MI-1040). Do not claim more than your allowable personal exemptions on all MI W-4s (wages) or MI W-4P forms combined.

6.

	%
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Additional Voluntary Withholding from Pension or Annuity Payment:

7. Voluntary percentage amount you want withheld from each pension or annuity payment (if permitted by your pension administrator). This amount must be a percentage.

8. Voluntary dollar amount you want withheld from each pension or annuity payment (if permitted by your pension administrator).

7.

	%
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8.

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AUTHORIZATION	
Signature	
Printed or Typed Name and Title	Date

Sign and return this completed form to the administrator of your pension or annuity. Keep a copy for your records.

Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes for additional information.

****YOU KEEP FOR YOUR RECORD****

**SPECIAL TAX NOTICE
REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS FOR THE ABATEMENT WORKERS NATIONAL
DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION TRUST FUND**

THIS NOTICE EXPLAINS HOW YOU CAN CONTINUE TO DEFER FEDERAL INCOME TAX ON YOUR RETIREMENT SAVINGS IN THE ABATEMENT WORKERS NATIONAL DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION FUND (THE "PLAN") AND CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION YOU WILL NEED BEFORE YOU DECIDE HOW TO RECEIVE YOUR PLAN BENEFITS.

This notice is provided to you by the Plans' Administrative Manager for the Abatement Workers National Defined Contribution Pension Fund, P.O. Box 1349, Troy, MI 48099-1349 (the "Plan Administrator") because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from the Plan or Plans may be eligible for rollover by you or your Plan Administrator to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. A rollover is a payment by you or the Plan Administrator of all or part of your benefit to another plan or IRA that allows you to continue to postpone taxation of that benefit until it is paid to you. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account (formerly known as an education IRA). An "eligible employer plan" includes a plan qualified under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, including a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan, defined benefit plan, stock bonus plan, and money purchase plan; a section 403(a) annuity plan; a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity; and an eligible section 457(b) plan maintained by a governmental employer (governmental 457 plan).

An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Before you decide to roll over your payment to another employer plan, you should find out whether the plan accepts rollovers and, if so, the types of distributions it accepts as a rollover. You should also find out about any documents that are required to be completed before the receiving plan will accept a rollover. Even if a plan accepts rollovers, it might not accept rollovers of certain types of distributions, such as after-tax amounts. If this is the case, and your distribution includes after-tax amounts, you may wish instead to roll your distribution over to a traditional IRA or split your rollover amount between the employer plan in which you will participate and a traditional IRA. If an employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may restrict subsequent distributions of the rollover amount or may require your spouse's consent for any subsequent distribution. A subsequent distribution from the plan that accepts your rollover may also be subject to different tax treatment than distributions from this Plan or these Plans. Check with the administrator of the plan that is to receive your rollover prior to making the rollover.

If you have additional questions after reading this notice, you can contact the Plans' Administrative Manager, BeneSys, Inc. at 248-641-4907 or 800-772-0459. Neither the Trustees nor the Fund Office personnel are tax advisors. **You are strongly encouraged to consult with a professional tax advisor before you take a payment of your benefits from the Plan.**

SUMMARY OF YOUR OPTIONS

There are two ways you may be able to receive a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover: (1) Certain payments can be made directly to a traditional IRA that you establish or to an eligible employer plan that will accept it and hold it for your benefit ("DIRECT ROLLOVER"); or (2) The payment can be PAID TO YOU.

1. IF YOU CHOOSE A DIRECT ROLLOVER:

- Your payment will not be taxed in the current year and no income tax will be withheld.
- You choose whether your payment will be made directly to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account because these are not traditional IRAs.

- The taxable portion of your payment will be taxed later when you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan. Depending on the type of plan, the later distribution may be subject to different tax treatment than it would be if you received a taxable distribution from this Plan.

2. IF YOU CHOOSE TO HAVE A PLAN PAYMENT THAT IS ELIGIBLE FOR ROLLOVER PAID TO YOU:

- You will receive only 80% of the taxable amount of the payment, because the Plan Administrator is required to withhold 20% of that amount and send it to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.
- The taxable amount of your payment will be taxed in the current year unless you roll it over. Under limited circumstances, you may be able to use special tax rules that could reduce the tax you owe. However, if you receive the payment before age 59 ½, you may have to pay an additional 10% tax.
- You can roll over all or part of the payment by paying it to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover within 60 days after you receive the payment. The amount rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.
- If you want to roll over 100% of the payment to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, you must find other money to replace the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you roll over only the 80% that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld and that is not rolled over.

Your Right to Waive the 30-Day Notice Period. Generally, neither a direct rollover nor a payment can be made from the plan until at least 30 days after your receipt of this notice. Thus, after receiving this notice, you have at least 30 days to consider whether or not to have your withdrawal directly rolled over. If you do not wish to wait until this 30-day notice period ends before your election is processed, you may waive the notice period by making an affirmative election indicating whether or not you wish to make a direct rollover. Your withdrawal will then be processed in accordance with your election as soon as is practical after it is received by the Plan Administrator.

MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

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I.

PAYMENTS THAT CAN AND CANNOT BE ROLLED OVER

Payments from the Plan or Plans may be "eligible rollover distributions." This means that they can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. Payments from a plan cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account. Your Plan administrator should be able to tell you what portion of your payment is an eligible rollover distribution.

After-tax Contributions. If you made after-tax contributions to the Plan, these contributions may be rolled into either a traditional IRA or to certain employer plans that accept rollovers of the after-tax contributions. The following rules apply:

(a) *Rollover into a Traditional IRA.* You can roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA either directly or indirectly. The administrative manager should be able to tell you how much of your payment is the taxable portion and how much is the after-tax portion. If you roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, it is your responsibility to keep track of, and report to the Service on the applicable forms, the amount of these after-tax contributions. This will enable the nontaxable amount of any future distributions from the traditional IRA to be determined.

Once you roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, those amounts **CANNOT** later be rolled over to an employer plan.

(b) *Rollover into an Employer Plan.* You can roll over after-tax contributions from an employer plan that is qualified under Code section 401(a) or a section 403(a) annuity plan to another such plan using a direct rollover if the other plan provides separate accounting for amounts rolled over, including separate accounting for the after-tax employee contributions and earnings on those contributions. You can also roll over after-tax contributions from a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity to another section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity using a direct rollover if the other tax-sheltered annuity provides separate accounting for amounts rolled over, including separate accounting for the after-tax employee contributions and earnings on those contributions. You **CANNOT** roll over after-tax contributions to a governmental 457 plan. If you want to roll over your after-tax contributions to an employer plan that accepts these rollovers, you cannot have the after-tax contributions paid to you first. You must instruct the Plan Administrator of this Plan to make a direct rollover on your behalf. Also, you cannot first roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA and then roll over that amount into an employer plan.

The following types of payments cannot be rolled over:

- *Payments Spread over Long Periods.* You cannot roll over a payment if it is part of a series of equal (or almost equal) payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for:

- your lifetime (or a period measured by your life expectancy), or
 - your lifetime and your beneficiary's lifetime (or a period measured by your joint life expectancies), or
 - a period of ten years or more.
- *Required Minimum Payments.* Beginning when you reach age 70 1/2 or retire, whichever is later, a certain portion of your payment cannot be rolled over because it is a "required minimum payment" that must be paid to you. Special rules apply if you own 5% or more of your employer.
- *Hardship Distributions.* A hardship distribution cannot be rolled over.
- *ESOP Dividends.* Cash dividends paid to you on employer stock held in an employee stock ownership plan cannot be rolled over.
- *Corrective Distributions.* A distribution that is made to correct a failed nondiscrimination test or because legal limits on certain contributions were exceeded cannot be rolled over.
- *Loans Treated as Distributions.* The amount of a plan loan that becomes a taxable deemed distribution because of a default cannot be rolled over. However, a loan offset amount is eligible for rollover, as discussed in Part III below. Ask the Plan Administrator of this Plan if distribution of your loan qualifies for rollover treatment.

The Administrative Manager should be able to tell you if your payment includes amounts which cannot be rolled over.

II.

DIRECT ROLLOVER

A **DIRECT ROLLOVER** is a direct payment of the amount of your Plan benefits to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it. You can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER of all or any portion of your payment that is an eligible rollover distribution, as described in Part I above. You are not taxed on any taxable portion of your payment for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER until you later take it out of the traditional IRA or eligible employer plan. In addition, no income tax withholding is required for any taxable portion of your Plan benefits for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER. This Plan might not let you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER if your distributions for the year are less than \$200.

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Traditional IRA. You can open a traditional IRA to receive the direct rollover. If you choose to have your payment made directly to a traditional IRA, contact an IRA sponsor (usually a financial institution) to find out how to have your payment made in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA at that institution. If you are unsure of how to invest your money, you can temporarily establish a traditional IRA to receive the payment. However, in choosing a traditional IRA, you may wish to make sure that the traditional IRA you choose will allow you to move all or a part of your payment to another traditional IRA at a later date, without penalties or other limitations. See IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements, for more information on traditional IRAs (including limits on how often you can roll over between IRAs).

DIRECT ROLLOVER to an Inheritance IRA. Beginning on January 1, 2007, a non-spouse beneficiary may have payment made directly to an IRA established for the purpose of receiving the distribution. The transfer must be made directly to the IRA, which is treated as an inherited IRA with the meaning of IRC § 408(d)(3). The IRA must be established in a manner that identifies it as an IRA with respect to a deceased individual and also identifies the deceased individual and the beneficiary. The payment must be made directly to the IRA, and cannot be rolled over pursuant to the Sixty-Day Rollover Option mentioned later.

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Plan. If you are employed by a new employer that has an eligible employer plan, and you want a direct rollover to that plan, ask the plan administrator of that plan whether it will accept your rollover.

An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Even if your new employer's plan does not accept a rollover, you can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA. If the employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may provide restrictions on the circumstances under which you may later receive a distribution of the rollover amount or may require spousal consent to any subsequent distribution. Check with the plan administrator of that plan before making your decision.

DIRECT ROLLOVER of a Series of Payments. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it, and it is paid in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice to make or not make a DIRECT ROLLOVER for a payment will apply to all later payments in the series until you change your election. You are free to change your election for any later payment in the series.

Change in Tax Treatment Resulting from a DIRECT ROLLOVER. The tax treatment of any payment from the eligible employer plan or traditional IRA receiving your DIRECT ROLLOVER might be different than if you received your benefit in a taxable distribution directly from the Plan. For example, if you were born before January 1, 1936, you might be entitled to ten-year averaging or capital gain treatment, as explained below. However, if you have your benefit rolled over to a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, a governmental 457 plan, or a traditional IRA in a DIRECT ROLLOVER, your benefit will no longer be eligible for that special treatment. See the sections below entitled "Additional 10% Tax if You Are under Age 59 1/2" and "Special Tax Treatment if You Were Born before January 1, 1936."

III.

PAYMENT PAID TO YOU

If your payment can be rolled over (see Part I above), but the payment is made to you in cash, it is subject to 20% federal income tax withholding on the taxable portion (state tax withholding may also apply). The payment is taxed in the year you receive it unless, within 60 days, you roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you do not roll it over, special tax rules may apply.

Income Tax Withholding:

- (a) *Mandatory Withholding.* If any portion of your payment can be rolled over under Part I, above, and you do not elect to make a DIRECT ROLLOVER, the Plans are required by law to withhold 20% of the taxable amount. This amount is sent to the IRS as federal income tax withholding. For example, if you can roll over a taxable payment of \$10,000, only \$8,000 will be paid to you because the Plans must withhold \$2,000 as income tax. However, when you prepare your income tax return for the year, unless you make a rollover within 60 days (see "Sixty-Day Rollover Option" below), you must report the full \$10,000 as a taxable payment from the Plans. You must report the \$2,000 as tax withheld, and it will be credited against any income tax you owe for the year. There will be no income tax withholding if your payments for the year are less than \$200.
- (b) *Voluntary Withholding.* If any portion of your payment is taxable but cannot be rolled over under Part I above, the mandatory withholding rules described above do not apply. In this case, you may elect not to have withholding apply to that portion. If you do nothing, 10% will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding, ask the Plan Administrator for the election form and related information.
- (c) *Sixty-Day Rollover Option.* If you receive a payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, you can still decide to roll over all or part of it to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you decide to roll over, you must contribute the amount of the payment you received to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan within 60 days after you receive the payment. The portion of your payment that is rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.

You can roll over up to 100% of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, including an amount equal to the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you choose to roll over

100%, you must find other money within the 60-day period to contribute to the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan, to replace the 20% that was withheld. On the other hand, if you roll over only the 80% of the taxable portion that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld.

Example: The taxable portion of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above is \$10,000, and you choose to have it paid to you. You will receive \$8,000, and \$2,000 will be sent to the IRS as income tax withholding. Within 60 days after receiving the \$8,000, you may roll over the entire \$10,000 to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. To do this, you roll over the \$8,000 you received from the Plan, and you will have to find \$2,000 from other sources (your savings, a loan, etc.). In this case, the entire \$10,000 is not taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. If you roll over the entire \$10,000, when you file your income tax return you may get a refund of part or all of the \$2,000 withheld.

If, on the other hand, you roll over only \$8,000, the \$2,000 you did not roll over is taxed in the year it was withheld. When you file your income tax return, you may get a refund of part of the \$2,000 withheld. (However, any refund is likely to be larger if you roll over the entire \$10,000.)

(d) *Additional Ten Percent Tax If You Are under Age 59-1/2.* If you receive a payment before you reach age 59-1/2 and you do not roll it over, then, in addition to the regular income tax, you may have to pay an extra tax equal to ten percent of the taxable portion of the payment. The additional ten percent tax generally does not apply to

- (1) payments that are paid after you separate from service with your employer during or after the year you reach age 55,
- (2) payments that are paid because you retire due to disability,
- (3) payments that are paid as equal (or almost equal) payments over your life or life expectancy (or your and your beneficiary's lives or life expectancies),
- (4) dividends paid with respect to stock by an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) as described in Code section 404(k),
- (5) payments that are paid directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy,
- (6) payments that are paid to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, or
- (7) payments that do not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses. See IRS Form 5329 for more information on the additional 10% tax.

The additional ten percent tax will not apply to distributions from a governmental 457 plan, except to the extent the distribution is attributable to an amount you rolled over to that plan (adjusted for investment returns) from another type of eligible employer plan or IRA. Any amount rolled over from a governmental 457 plan to another type of eligible employer plan or to a traditional IRA will become subject to the additional 10% tax if it is distributed to you before you reach age 59-1/2, unless one of the exceptions applies.

(e) *Special Tax Treatment If You Were Born before January 1, 1936.* If you receive a payment from a plan qualified under section 401(a) or a section 403(a) annuity plan that can be rolled over under Part I and you do not roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, the payment will be taxed in the year you receive it. However, if the payment qualifies as a "lump sum distribution," it may be eligible for special tax treatment. (See also "Employer Stock or Securities", below.) A lump sum distribution is a payment, within one year, of your entire balance under the Plan (and certain other similar plans of the employer) that

is payable to you after you have reached age 59-1/2 or because you have separated from service with your employer (or, in the case of a self-employed individual, after you have reached age 59-1/2 or have become disabled). For a payment to be treated as a lump sum distribution, you must have been a participant in the plan for at least five years before the year in which you received the distribution. The special tax treatment for lump sum distributions that may be available to you is described below.

- (f) *Ten-Year Averaging.* If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936, you can make a one-time election to figure the tax on the payment by using "ten-year averaging" (using 1986 tax rates). Ten-year averaging often reduces the tax you owe.
- (g) *Capital Gain Treatment.* If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936, and you were a participant in the Plan before 1974, you may elect to have the part of your payment that is attributable to your pre-1974 participation in the Plan taxed as long-term capital gain at a rate of 20%.

There are other limits on the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions. For example, you can generally elect this special tax treatment only once in your lifetime, and the election applies to all lump sum distributions that you receive in that same year. You may not elect this special tax treatment if you rolled amounts into this Plan from a 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity contract or from an IRA not originally attributable to a qualified employer plan. If you have previously rolled over a distribution from this Plan (or certain other similar plans of the employer), you cannot use this special averaging treatment for later payments from the Plan. If you roll over your payment to a traditional IRA, governmental 457 plan, or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, you will not be able to use special tax treatment for later payments from that IRA, plan, or annuity. Also, if you roll over only a portion of your payment to a traditional IRA, governmental 457 plan, or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, this special tax treatment is not available for the rest of the payment. See IRS Form 4972 for additional information on lump sum distributions and how you elect the special tax treatment.

- (h) *Employer Stock or Securities.* There is a special rule for a payment from the Plan that includes employer stock (or other employer securities). To use this special rule, the payment must qualify as a lump sum distribution, as described above, except that you do not need five years of plan participation, or 2) the employer stock included in the payment must be attributable to "after-tax" employee contributions, if any. Under this special rule, you may have the option of not paying tax on the "net unrealized appreciation" of the stock until you sell the stock. Net unrealized appreciation generally is the increase in the value of the employer stock while it was held by the Plan. For example, if employer stock was contributed to your Plan account when the stock was worth \$1,000 but the stock was worth \$1,200 when you received it, you would not have to pay tax on the \$200 increase in value until you later sold the stock.

You may instead elect not to have the special rule apply to the net unrealized appreciation. In this case, your net unrealized appreciation will be taxed in the year you receive the stock, unless you roll over the stock. The stock can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or another eligible employer plan, either in a direct rollover or a rollover that you make yourself. Generally, you will no longer be able to use the special rule for net unrealized appreciation if you roll the stock over to a traditional IRA or another eligible employer plan.

If you receive only employer stock in a payment that can be rolled over, no amount will be withheld from the payment. If you receive cash or property other than employer stock, as well as employer stock, in a payment that can be rolled over, the 20% withholding amount will be based on the entire taxable amount paid to you (including the value of the employer stock determined by excluding the net unrealized appreciation). However, the amount withheld will be limited to the cash or property (excluding employer stock) paid to you.

If you receive employer stock in a payment that qualifies as a lump sum distribution, the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions described above (such as ten-year averaging) also may apply. See IRS Form 4972 for additional information on these rules.

(i) *Repayment of Plan Loans.* If your employment ends and you have an outstanding loan from the Plan or Plans, your employer may reduce (or "offset") your balance in the Plan by the amount of the loan you have not repaid. The amount of your loan offset is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed unless you roll over an amount equal to the amount of your loan offset to another qualified employer plan or a traditional IRA within 60 days of the date of the offset. If the amount of your loan offset is the only amount you receive or are treated as having received, no amount will be withheld from it. If you receive other payments of cash or property from the Plan, the 20% withholding amount will be based on the entire amount paid to you, including the amount of the loan offset. The amount withheld will be limited to the amount of other cash or property paid to you (other than any employer securities). The amount of a defaulted plan loan that is a taxable deemed distribution cannot be rolled over.

IV.

SURVIVING SPOUSES, ALTERNATE PAYEES AND OTHER BENEFICIARIES

In general, the rules summarized above that apply to payments to employees also apply to payments to surviving spouses of employees and to spouses or former spouses who are "alternate payees." You are an alternate payee if your interest in the Plan results from a "qualified domestic relations order," which is an order issued by a court, usually in connection with a divorce or legal separation.

If you are a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you may choose to have a payment that can be rolled over, as described in Part I above, paid in a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan or paid to you. If you have the payment paid to you, you can keep it or roll it over yourself to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan. Thus, you have the same choices as the employee.

If you are a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you may rollover the payment to an Inheritance IRA, as described in the Direct Rollover to an Inheritance IRA section. You cannot, however, rollover the payment yourself. If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, your payment is generally not subject to the additional 10% tax described in Part III above, even if you are younger than age 59 ½.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, your payment is generally not subject to the additional ten percent tax described in Part III above, even if you are younger than age 59-½.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, you may be able to use the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions and the special rule for payments that include employer stock, as described in Part III above. If you receive a payment because of the employee's death, you may be able to treat the payment as a lump sum distribution if the employee met the appropriate age requirements, whether or not the employee had five years of participation in the Plan.

HOW TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This notice summarizes only the federal (not state or local) tax rules that might apply to your payment. The rules described above are complex and contain many conditions and exceptions that are not included in this notice. Therefore, you may want to consult with the Administrative Manager or a professional tax advisor before you take a payment of your benefits from the Plan or Plans. Also, you can find more specific information on the tax treatment of payments from qualified employer plans in IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income, and IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements. These publications are available from your local IRS office, on the IRS's Internet Web Site at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORMS.