



LOAN REQUEST FORM

ABA Retirement Funds Program ("Program")
P.O. Box 990073 • Hartford, CT 06199

Customer Contact Center: 800.348.2272
Website: abaretirement.com

Complete this form to receive a loan only if you are still actively employed by the Employer who sponsors this plan. New loans are not available for participants who have terminated employment. Please complete a separate form for each transaction. The participant completes sections 2, and section 3 if applicable; then reads and signs section 4. The participant's spouse, if applicable, must complete and sign section 5, and an Authorized Plan Representative or Notary Public must witness the signature at the same time. The Authorized Plan Representative completes sections 1 and 4, signs section 5, and mails the original, signed form to the address shown above.

1. EMPLOYER INFORMATION

Program Plan Number: _____ Employer Tax ID Number: ____ - _____ IRS Plan Number: _____

Employer's Name: _____ Employer's Business Phone Number: (_____) _____ - _____

2. PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

Participant's Name: _____ Social Security Number: _____ - _____ - _____

Date of Birth: ____ / ____ / ____

Marital Status: ☐ Single ☐ Married

Daytime Phone Number: (_____) _____ - _____ Participant's Email: _____

- ☐ Check here if the participant is employed by the above Employer, if not please **do not submit** this request as new loans are not available for participants who have terminated employment. If this box is not checked, the loan will be processed based on the information held at the Program.

3. LOAN REQUEST INFORMATION (Complete this section, if applicable, and continue to section 4 for required signatures.)

Loan modeling can be done by logging on to your account at www.abaretirement.com or by calling the Customer Contact Center at 800.348.2272.

I request the following loan amount (choose one): ☐ Amount of \$ _____ ☐ The maximum amount available
(minimum of \$1,000)

Note: If the specific amount requested is not available for new loan, the loan will be processed for the maximum available up to the requested amount given unless the available amount is more than the minimum allowed by the Plan.

I understand that if an investment option is a Personal Choice Retirement Account® ("PCRA"), I may need to liquidate my PCRA and transfer those assets to the Base Plan.

Loans are taken pro-rata from all contribution sources, including Roth 401(k), if any.

Interest Rate: The loan interest rate is set by the Program. For information about the current rate call 800.348.2272.

Payment Schedule: ☐ Weekly ☐ Biweekly ☐ Semimonthly ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly

If you are actively employed, payment must be made by payroll deduction – you must choose the payment frequency that corresponds to your payroll deduction.

*First Payment Date: ____ / ____ / ____ Loan Period: Desired loan repayment period is: _____ years,
which complies with (choose one):

* Must be within 60 days of issue date.

- ☐ Loan is for general purposes (maximum loan period is 5 yrs.)
☐ Loan is to purchase principal residence (maximum loan period is 30 yrs.)

4. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE AUTHORIZED PLAN REPRESENTATIVE:

If the participant has any outstanding loans from qualified plans other than this plan, please indicate the highest outstanding loan balance in the last 12 months for each loan:

Name of Plan	Highest Outstanding Loan Balance in Last 12 Months
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____

** Use additional page, if necessary.*

5. SIGNATURES

The participant and employer certify that to their knowledge, the information on this form is accurate and complete. The employer directs the Program to process any loan requested by this form at an interest rate of 1% above the "Prime Rate" as published in The Wall Street Journal. The Program monitors the "Prime Rate" on a quarterly basis and updates its recordkeeping system based on the "Prime Rate" plus 1% at the end of every calendar quarter.

The participant acknowledges that he or she has received and understands the "Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments" and affirmatively elects to waive the 30-day notice period required by applicable income tax regulations.

I understand that if I am a participant in a profit sharing plan, because my loan may be declared a deemed distribution for reason of default or offset, I am entitled to receive an explanation of my benefits under the plan and I acknowledge that I have received, read and understand the "Notice of Benefits and Benefit Payment Form." I understand that I have a right to a period of at least 30 days to review the "Notice of Benefits and Benefit Payment Form" before receiving my loan. If 30 days have not passed between the date I receive the "Notice of Benefits and Benefit Payment Form" and the date I submit this form, I waive the 30-day waiting period.

This section is not applicable to participants in a profit sharing plan, unless sources originated from a plan other than a profit sharing plan.

I understand that if I am a participant in a plan other than a profit sharing plan, or my account contains sources originating from a plan other than a profit sharing plan, and I am married on the date on which my loan may be declared a deemed distribution for reason of default or offset, my benefits will not be paid in the form of a Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA) as required by the plan; and, therefore, my consent and my spouse's consent are required to waive the QJSA payment option. If I am not married on the date on which my loan may be declared a deemed distribution for reason of default or offset, my benefits will not be paid in the form of a Life Annuity as required by the plan; and, therefore, my consent is required to waive the Life Annuity Option.

I understand that if I am a participant in a plan other than a profit sharing plan, or my account contains sources originating from a plan other than a profit sharing plan, I have a period of at least 30 days to review the explanation of "Notice of Waiver of Annuity and Election of Alternate Benefit Payment Form" prior to my loan issuance to consider whether to waive the QJSA or the Life Annuity. If 30 days have not passed between the date I receive the explanation of "Notice of Waiver of Annuity and Election of Alternate Benefit Payment Form" and the date I submit the loan request, I waive the 30-day waiting period.

I, the participant, hereby certify that I am:

- ☐ Married and hereby waive the QJSA form of distribution.
- ☐ Not married and hereby waive the Life Annuity form of distribution.

By signing this waiver, if my loan is declared a deemed distribution for reason of default or offset, I will receive my benefit payment in the form of the outstanding loan balance.

Payroll Deduction: If paying by payroll deduction, by signing in the area provided at the bottom of this note, the participant authorizes the employer listed in section I above to make a regular payroll deduction from the participant's periodic salary or wage payments to pay obligations under this note as each of the payments becomes due beginning on the "First Payment Date" as disclosed above.

Source of Amount Financed/Loan Payments: By signing in the area provided at the end of this note, the participant's loan payments will be credited to the loan account in the participant's name and will be invested upon payment according to the current allocation percentages on file for the participant.

Default: In the event of default in the full and timely payment of any amount of principal or interest coming due hereunder, the entire principal sum plus accrued interest shall immediately become due and payable to the participant without notice or demand by the participant. By signing in the area provided at the bottom of this note, the participant agrees that if any payment is not made when due, this loan will be considered in default at the end of the calendar quarter following the quarter in which the payment was due. Interest will continue to accrue on the outstanding amount of the loan. In the event that the participant defaults on the loan, the

outstanding amount of the loan will be reported as a deemed distribution from the participant's account on Form 1099-R, subject to taxes and any applicable Internal Revenue Service penalties, but are not eligible for rollover into another qualified plan or individual retirement account (IRA). After the loan is reported as a deemed distribution, it will continue as an outstanding loan against the participant's account, and continue to accrue interest. The outstanding defaulted loan amount may be repaid to the plan on an after-tax basis in one lump sum payment.

Please note the Florida Department of Revenue imposes a stamp tax on any documents that contain a promise to pay a specific amount of money and are signed, executed or delivered in Florida. The documentary stamp tax applies to promissory notes made in connection with pension plans, as well as to loans taken from Section 401(k), 403(b), 457(b) and 401(a) plans. You can pay the documentary stamp tax by filing Form DR-228 directly with the Florida Department of Revenue.

For more information or a copy of Form DR-228, please contact: Taxpayer Services
Florida Department of Revenue
5050 W. Tennessee Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0150

Additional information is available on the Florida Department of Revenue's website at <http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/> or by calling Taxpayer Services at 800.352.3671.

You are also authorizing the plan trustee to offset your account balance if you default on repayment of the loan. If your defaulted loan is offset (i.e., if your account balance is reduced to repay the loan), the amount offset is an actual distribution and an amount equal to the offset may be eligible for rollover into another qualified plan or IRA.

SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT/ALTERNATE PAYEE

DATE

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED PLAN REPRESENTATIVE ON BEHALF OF THE EMPLOYER

DATE

SPOUSAL CONSENT AND WITNESS SIGNATURES

(This section is not applicable to participants in a profit sharing plan, unless sources originated from a plan other than a profit sharing plan.)

This section should be completed by the participant's spouse and a witness in the form of a Notary Public or Authorized Plan Representative who is someone other than the participant.

This is a very important decision. Before signing this form, be sure that you understand the retirement benefits that you may get and those that you may no longer receive.

Your spouse, the participant, should have received an explanation entitled "Notice of Waiver of Annuity and Election of Alternate Benefit Payment Form" on the types of retirement benefits available under the plan. It is important that you review this information. To receive copies of this information, contact the Plan Administrator.

Your Agreement

I, _____ (your name) am the spouse of _____ participant). I have been informed that this loan will be secured by my spouse's vested accrued balance under the plan. I understand that I have the right to have my spouse's retirement benefits paid in the form of a QJSA. I further understand and agree that: (1) by giving my consent to this loan, if my spouse fails to repay the outstanding loan and accrued interest ("Outstanding Loan Balance") in full, I will forfeit any benefits I would have otherwise received to the extent there remains an Outstanding Loan Balance; (2) my spouse cannot obtain this loan unless I consent to it; and (3) my consent is irrevocable.

I acknowledge that I have received, read and understand the "Notice of Waiver of Annuity and Election of Alternate Benefit Payment Form." I understand that my spouse has waived his/her right to a QJSA to the extent he/she fails to repay the outstanding loan.

SIGNATURE OF SPOUSE

DATE

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE OF SPOUSAL CONSENT

DATE (MUST BE SAME AS SPOUSE)

(NOTARY PUBLIC OR AUTHORIZED PLAN REPRESENTATIVE OTHER THAN THE PARTICIPANT)

**DO NOT RETURN THIS PAGE OR
ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PAGES.
IF RETURNED, ANY PAGES
AFTER THIS PAGE WILL NOT
BE REVIEWED.**

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN PAYMENTS



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YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

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

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account in some employer plans that is subject to special tax rules). If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, you will be provided a different notice for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

HOW CAN A ROLLOVER AFFECT MY TAXES?

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

However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception to the 10% additional income tax applies).

WHAT TYPES OF RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS AND PLANS MAY ACCEPT MY ROLLOVER?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, IRAs are not subject to spousal consent rules, and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

HOW DO I DO A ROLLOVER?

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

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

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

HOW MUCH MAY I ROLL OVER?

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Required minimum distributions after age 73 (if you reach age 72 after Dec. 31, 2022) or after death;
- Hardship distributions;
- Payments of employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends);

- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there generally will be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA); and
- Distributions of certain premiums for health and accident insurance.

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

IF I DON'T DO A ROLLOVER, WILL I HAVE TO PAY THE 10% ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX ON EARLY DISTRIBUTIONS?

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

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation;
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Payments from a governmental plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments after your death;
- Payments of ESOP dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO);
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you from a defined contribution plan if the payment is a qualified birth or adoption distribution;
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses (without regard to whether you itemize deductions for the taxable year);
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters; and
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.

IF I DO A ROLLOVER TO AN IRA, WILL THE 10% ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX APPLY TO EARLY DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE IRA?

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

- The exception for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation (or age 50 for qualified public safety employees) does not apply;
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse); and
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.

Additional exceptions apply for payments from an IRA, including:

- Payments for qualified higher education expenses;
- Payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase; and
- Payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

WILL I OWE STATE INCOME TAXES?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

IF YOUR PAYMENT INCLUDES AFTER-TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

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

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and at the same time the rest is paid to you, the portion rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of

\$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you directly roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover of the entire amount paid from the Plan to two or more destinations at the same time, you can choose which destination receives the after-tax contributions.

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

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

IF YOU MISS THE 60-DAY ROLLOVER DEADLINE

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

IF YOUR PAYMENT INCLUDES EMPLOYER STOCK THAT YOU DO NOT ROLL OVER

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

IF YOU HAVE AN OUTSTANDING LOAN THAT IS BEING OFFSET

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the outstanding amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount. Any offset amount that is not rolled over will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over offset amounts to an IRA or an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers).

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

IF YOU WERE BORN ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1936

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

IF YOUR PAYMENT IS FROM A GOVERNMENTAL SECTION 457(B) PLAN

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

IF YOU ARE AN ELIGIBLE RETIRED PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER AND YOUR PAYMENT IS USED TO PAY FOR HEALTH COVERAGE OR QUALIFIED LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

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

IF YOU ROLL OVER YOUR PAYMENT TO A ROTH IRA

If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. In general, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).

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

IF YOU DO A ROLLOVER TO A DESIGNATED ROTH ACCOUNT IN THE PLAN

You cannot roll over a distribution to a designated Roth account in another employer’s plan. However, you can roll the distribution over into a designated Roth account in the distributing Plan. If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in the Plan, the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts directly rolled over) will be taxed. In general, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year you made the first contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

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 generally will be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions and the special rules for public safety officers do not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the deceased participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

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

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 73 (if you reach age 72 after Dec. 31, 2022).

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 73 (if the participant would have reached age 72 after Dec. 31, 2022).

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

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

IF YOU ARE A NONRESIDENT ALIEN

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. 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 do a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

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

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

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information on special rollover rights related to the U.S. Armed Forces, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. You also may have special rollover rights if you were affected by a federally declared disaster (or similar event), or if you received a distribution on account of a disaster. For more information on special rollover rights related to disaster relief, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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 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 portion of the payment that is earnings. If you are under age 59½, a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (generally, distributions made before age 59½) 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.

WHAT TYPES OF RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS AND PLANS MAY ACCEPT MY ROLLOVER?

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, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457 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, Roth IRAs are not subject to spousal consent rules, 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 (generally 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 at the same time, the portion directly rolled over consists first of earnings.

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 joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Required minimum distributions after age 73 (if you reach age 72 after Dec. 31, 2022).
- Hardship distributions;
- Payments of employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends);
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution; and
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there generally will be adverse tax consequences if S corporation stock is held by an IRA); and
- Distributions of certain premiums for health and accident insurance.

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

IF I DON'T DO A ROLLOVER, WILL I HAVE TO PAY THE 10% ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX ON EARLY DISTRIBUTIONS?

If 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 joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Payments from a governmental plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments after your death;
- Payments of ESOP dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO);
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you from a defined contribution plan if the payment is a qualified birth or adoption distribution;
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses (without regard to whether you itemize deductions for the taxable year);

- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution; and
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters.

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:

- The exception for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation (or age 50 for qualified public safety employees) does not apply;
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to a Roth IRA of a spouse or former spouse); and
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.

Additional exceptions apply for payments from an IRA, including:

- Payments for qualified higher education expenses;
- Payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase; and
- Payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

WILL I OWE STATE INCOME TAXES?

This notice does not address 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. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day rollover deadline by making a written self-certification. Otherwise, to apply for a waiver from the IRS, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

IF YOUR PAYMENT INCLUDES EMPLOYER STOCK THAT YOU DO NOT ROLL OVER

If you 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, generally, the 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 outstanding amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount. If the distribution attributable to the offset is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll over

the offset amount, you will be taxed on any earnings included in the distribution (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over the earnings included in the loan offset to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers). You may also roll over the full amount of the offset to a Roth IRA.

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

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 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 receive a payment that is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll it over, you will not 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, 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 that is not a qualified distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on earnings allocated to the payment (unless an exception applies). Other differences include 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 RECEIVE A NONQUALIFIED DISTRIBUTION, ARE AN ELIGIBLE RETIRED PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER, AND YOUR PAYMENT IS USED TO PAY FOR HEALTH COVERAGE OR QUALIFIED LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

If the Plan is a governmental plan, you retired as a public safety officer, and your retirement was by reason of disability or was after normal retirement age, you can exclude from your taxable income 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 generally will 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 deceased participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

If you are a surviving spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to 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 73 (if the participant would have reached age 72 after Dec. 31, 2022).

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 QDRO. If you are the spouse or a former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a QDRO, you generally have the same options and the same tax treatment that the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own Roth IRA or to a designated Roth account in an eligible employer plan that will accept it).

IF YOU ARE A NONRESIDENT ALIEN

If you are a nonresident alien, you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, and the payment is not a qualified distribution, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% (instead of withholding 20%) of the earnings 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 do 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 federal income taxes. However, you can do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout 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 cashout is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed \$5,000 (not including any amounts held under the plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the plan).

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information on special rollover rights related to the U.S. Armed Forces, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. You also may have special rollover rights if you were affected by a federally declared disaster (or similar event), or if you received a distribution on account of a disaster. For more information on special rollover rights related to disaster relief, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

NOTICE OF YOUR RIGHT TO DEFER DISTRIBUTIONS

The Rules under Section 411(a) of the Internal Revenue Code require the delivery of this notice prior to the payment of distributions from 401(k) and other retirement plans subject to ERISA. If you are a participant in a non-ERISA plan, this notice is not legally required, but still provides important information that merits your consideration.

You may elect to (1) leave the assets in your Plan account until a later date (subject to IRS minimum distribution requirements), (2) take a distribution of your assets from your Plan account, or (3) roll over your assets from your Plan account to another retirement plan vehicle (including an IRA). When considering which alternative is best for you, you should consider the economic consequences which include evaluating any new investment options available to you if you move your account monies and the respective investment fees and expenses associated with any new investment option.

If you elect to take a distribution and not roll the assets over from your Plan account to an IRA or other retirement plan, you typically lose the opportunity to continue accumulating earnings on your plan account on a tax-deferred basis (tax-free for Roth contributions) for retirement. This means that by taking a cash distribution now and being taxed on it, you potentially may end up with lower retirement income even if you invest the after tax distribution.

Information on administrative fees and transactional fees assessed to your Plan account can be obtained from the following documents (Note: not all documents may apply to you):

- Summary Plan Description (SPD) for ERISA plans,
- Enrollment kit,
- Prospectus summary,
- Disclosure booklet, or
- Your individual contract.

To request a copy of the SPD, disclosure booklet and enrollment kit, call your local Voya representative, your employer or plan administrator. To request a copy of the prospectus summary and individual contract, call Customer Service, using the toll-free number provided to you in your distribution package or on your Voya statement of account. Administrative and transactional fees assessed on your Plan account will be reflected on your Voya statement of account.

Information on the investment options available to you under the Plan today, including related fees or expenses, can be obtained from the Fund Performance and Fund Fact Sheets available online at www.voyaretirementplans.com or by calling us.

To learn more about your distribution options under the Plan please call us. To inquire about the tax consequences of each option, please contact a professional tax advisor.



NOTICE OF BENEFITS AND BENEFIT PAYMENT FORM

ABA Retirement Funds Program ("Program")
P.O. Box 990073 • Hartford, CT 06199

Customer Contact Center: 800.348.2272
Website: abaretirement.com

Read this notice carefully -- it contains important plan distribution information you and your spouse will need before you decide how to receive your benefits from your employer's plan through the ABA Retirement Funds Program.

HOW ARE BENEFITS PAID?

You will receive your benefit under the plan as a single lump sum distribution.

OPTIONAL FORMS OF DISTRIBUTION

If your vested account balance is greater than \$5,000, you may elect instead to receive payment of your plan account in the form of installment payments (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual installment payments) or in the form of a partial withdrawal.

WHEN WILL PAYMENT OF MY BENEFITS BEGIN?

You are entitled to receive a distribution of your plan account upon your termination of employment as soon as administratively practicable after you submit the appropriate distribution form to the address shown on such form. Unless you elect otherwise, payment of your plan account will begin no later than the 60th day after the end of the plan year which includes the latest of the date of your termination of employment, your 65th birthday, or the 10th anniversary of the date you became a participant in the plan. You may elect, however, to defer payment of your plan account until April 1 following the later of the year you attain age 73 and the year you terminate employment except that if you are a 5% owner, certain minimum distributions must begin no later than April 1 following the year you attain 73, regardless of whether you have terminated employment.

WHAT DEATH BENEFIT IS PAYABLE IF I DIE AFTER DISTRIBUTION BEGINS?

If the distribution of your account balance has begun in the form of installment payments, then any remaining portion of your account will, after your death, continue to be paid to your surviving spouse (or, with the consent of your spouse, any other designated beneficiary) in the form of installments at least as rapidly as those installments were paid prior to your death.

No benefit is payable after your death if you previously received a single lump sum payment of your entire vested account balance.

WHAT DEATH BENEFIT IS PAYABLE IF I DIE BEFORE DISTRIBUTION BEGINS?

If you are married at the time of your death and you die before the distribution of your account balance has begun, your surviving spouse will receive a distribution of your account in the form of a single lump sum distribution or installment payments (as elected by your surviving spouse). If you are not married at the time of your death or you designated, with the consent of your spouse, a beneficiary other than your spouse, your beneficiary will receive distribution of your plan account in the form of a single lump sum distribution or installment payments, as elected by your beneficiary.

YOUR RIGHT TO RECEIVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND REVOCATION

You have the right to receive information from the Plan Administrator (i.e., the Employer/Plan Sponsor) about the relative value of your plan account within a reasonable time before your benefit begins to be paid to you. You may change or revoke your elected benefit form at any time during the 180-day period ending on the date your benefits are paid to you.

FUTURE CHANGES

Once you sign the appropriate distribution form, you agree that benefits under the plan will be paid in the form stated on the distribution form.

INVOLUNTARY CASH-OUTS

Unless you elect otherwise, if your vested account balance is \$1,000 or less, the Plan will automatically pay your benefit to you in a single lump sum payment. Unless you elect otherwise, if your benefit is between \$1,000 and \$5,000, it will be rolled over to an individual retirement account with Voya. The Voya IRA will be invested in an investment product designed to preserve principal and provide a reasonable rate of return and liquidity. Any fees and expenses will be charged to your IRA.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR RIGHT TO DEFER DISTRIBUTIONS

As a participant who is eligible to receive benefits, you will make a decision about what to do with your retirement savings in the plan. You may leave your money in your account, where it will continue to be invested as you choose and will continue to defer federal income tax.

If you decide to take money out of the plan, any amount that is not directly rolled over to an IRA or another eligible plan will be subject to 20% income tax withholding. Any amount received that is not rolled over within 60 days must be included in your taxable income and may be subject to an additional 10% penalty tax if you received the amount before age 59 1/2. If you decide to keep your money in the plan, you must begin taking at least a minimum payment beginning April 1st of the calendar year following the year you reach age 73 or retire, whichever is later.

If you decide to keep your money in the plan, you may continue to invest in any of the plan's investment options. Your account will still be subject to investment gains and losses. While there is a general inability to borrow against your account, you may take a partial or complete distribution at any time.

NOTICE OF WAIVER OF ANNUITY AND ELECTION OF ALTERNATE BENEFIT PAYMENT FORM



ABA Retirement Funds Program ("Program")
P.O. Box 990073 • Hartford, CT 06199

Customer Contact Center: 800.348.2272
Website: abaretirement.com

[For Non-Profit Sharing Plans Only]

Read this notice carefully – it contains important plan distribution information you and your spouse will need before you decide how to receive your benefits from your employer's plan through the ABA Retirement Funds Program ("Program").

As a result of federal law and in an effort to protect the interests of plan participants and their spouses, if (i) you are a participant in a plan other than a profit sharing plan or (ii) you are a participant in a profit sharing plan and your account contains assets originating from a plan other than a profit sharing plan that was subject to the survivor annuity requirements of section 401(a)(11) and 417 of the Internal Revenue Code (such as a money purchase plan), the plan requires that retirement benefits be paid in the form of an annuity unless you waive the annuity and elect another form of benefit and, if you are married, your spouse consents to such waiver.

1. HOW ARE BENEFITS PAID?

A plan participant who is not married must receive his or her benefit as a Life Annuity unless there has been a proper election by the plan participant to waive the Life Annuity as the form of distribution.

A plan participant who is married must receive payment of his or her benefit under the plan in the form of a Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA), unless there has been a proper election by the plan participant, with spousal consent, to waive the QJSA as the form of distribution and receive the benefit in an elected optional form of distribution offered under the plan (described below). In this event, the participant's spouse will no longer be eligible for survivor benefits after the participant's death unless the elected optional form of distribution provides for such benefits.

The annuity benefit is provided through an annuity contract, which will be purchased by the plan from an insurance company. The amount of your periodic benefits will be the largest benefit amount that can be purchased with your plan account balance at the time payments are to begin.

2. WHAT IS A LIFE ANNUITY?

If you are not married at the time benefit payments begin under the plan, the normal form of benefit is a Life Annuity, which is an annuity that provides for periodic payments to you during your life. Upon your death, payments will end.

3. WHAT IS A QUALIFIED JOINT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY (QJSA)?

If you are married at the time benefit payments begin under the plan, the normal form of benefit is a QJSA, which is an annuity that provides for periodic payments to you during your life and, if you die before your spouse, for payments equal to 100% of the periodic amount that was paid to you during your life to continue to your surviving spouse until his or her death. (This form is known as a 100% QJSA.) If your spouse dies before you, the amount of the periodic payments to you will continue unchanged until your death.

Example: John Participant is receiving monthly benefits of \$300 under the 100% QJSA. He dies leaving Jane as his surviving spouse. Upon John's death, Jane will receive monthly benefits of \$300 for the remainder of her life under the 100% QJSA. If Jane dies before John, John will continue to receive a monthly benefit of \$300 until his death.

Because a QJSA provides for periodic payments over two lifetimes (i.e., yours and your spouse's), the amount of the periodic annuity payable during your life will be less than it would be under an annuity payable for your life only ("single life annuity"). This reduced amount contemplates the possibility that benefits under the QJSA form may be made for a longer period of time than under the single life annuity.

To determine the approximate level monthly payments you will receive under the 100% QJSA payment form as of the proposed distribution date, divide your vested account balance by the annuity factor on page 2 which most closely approximates your situation. Determine your age and, if you are married, your spouse's age as of the birth date nearest the proposed distribution date. The plan administrator, upon request, will provide a more precise calculation.

ANNUITY FACTOR TABLE				
Married Participant's Age	Spouse's Age	Annuity Factor	Unmarried Participant's Age	Annuity Factor
50	45	177.12	50	153.16
50	50	172.64	52	148.45
50	55	168.38	54	143.49
55	50	168.38	55	140.93
55	55	162.84	57	135.59
55	60	157.66	59	130.02
60	55	157.66	60	127.15
60	60	150.96	61	124.23
60	65	144.86	62	121.06
65	60	144.86	63	118.25
65	65	137.04	64	115.21
65	70	130.17	65	112.14
70	65	130.17	66	109.07
70	70	121.48	68	102.91
70	75	113.95	70	96.69

Note: We have based the annuity factors on the UP-1984 mortality tables, assuming a 6% interest rate. The insurance company from which the annuity is paid may use different factors. Different factors will produce a different monthly payment.

The quotient of your annuity factor divided into your vested account balance represents the approximate monthly payment you will receive during your lifetime if you elect to commence distribution on the proposed distribution date. If you are married, after your death, your spouse will receive 100% of that amount.

For example, if you and your spouse both are 65 and your vested account balance is \$10,000, your approximate monthly payment is \$72.97 (\$10,000 divided by 137.04) and, if your spouse survives you, the approximate monthly payment to your surviving spouse is \$72.97. If you are unmarried, age 65, and your nonforfeitable account balance is \$10,000, your approximate lifetime monthly payment is \$89.17 (\$10,000 divided by 112.14).

These monthly payments are only estimates. The plan administrator, upon request, will provide you with a more precise calculation.

4. OPTIONAL QUALIFIED SURVIVOR ANNUITY

The plan provides that instead of electing a 100% QJSA, you may choose a 50% survivor benefit for your spouse after your death. If you choose a QJSA with a survivor benefit of 50%, the periodic annuity payment during your lifetime will be greater than under the 100% QJSA, and the monthly benefit amount payable to your spouse will be 50% of your monthly benefit amount.

Example: John Participant is receiving monthly benefits of \$300 under the 50% QJSA. He dies leaving Jane as his surviving spouse. Upon John's death, Jane will receive monthly benefits of \$150 for the remainder of her life under the 50% QJSA. If Jane dies before John, John will continue to receive a monthly benefit of \$300 until his death.

To determine the approximate level monthly payments you will receive under the 50% QJSA payment form as of the proposed distribution date, divide your vested account balance by the annuity factor below which most closely approximates your situation. Determine your age and, if you are married, your spouse's age as of the birth date nearest the proposed distribution date. The plan administrator, upon request, will provide a more precise calculation.

ANNUITY FACTOR TABLE				
Married Participant's Age	Spouse's Age	Annuity Factor	Unmarried Participant's Age	Annuity Factor
50	45	165.14	50	153.16
50	50	162.90	52	148.45
50	55	160.77	54	143.49
55	50	154.65	55	140.93
55	55	151.88	57	135.59
55	60	149.29	59	130.02
60	55	142.40	60	127.15
60	60	139.06	61	124.23
60	65	136.00	62	121.06
65	60	128.50	63	118.25
65	65	124.59	64	115.21
65	70	121.16	65	112.14
70	65	113.43	66	109.07
70	70	109.09	68	102.91
70	75	105.32	70	96.69

Note: We have based the annuity factors on the UP-1984 mortality tables, assuming a 6% interest rate. The insurance company from which the annuity is paid may use different factors. Different factors will produce a different monthly payment.

The quotient of your annuity factor divided into your vested account balance represents the approximate monthly payment you will receive during your lifetime if you elect to commence distribution on the proposed distribution date. If you are married, after your death, your spouse will receive 50% of that amount.

For example, if you and your spouse both are 65 and your vested account balance is \$10,000, your approximate monthly payment is \$80.26 (\$10,000 divided by 124.59) and, if your spouse survives you, the approximate monthly payment to your surviving spouse is \$40.50. If you are unmarried, age 65, and your nonforfeitable account balance is \$10,000, your approximate lifetime monthly payment is \$89.17 (\$10,000 divided by 112.14).

These monthly payments are only estimates. The plan administrator, upon request, will provide you with a more precise calculation.

The 50% QJSA is actuarially equivalent in value to the single life annuity and the 100% QJSA.

5. OPTIONAL FORMS OF DISTRIBUTION

You may elect instead, with applicable spousal consent, to receive your benefit in the form of a lump sum distribution (equal to your vested account balance or a lesser amount you specify), installment payments (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual installment payments over a period projected to be at least 36 months), life annuity - period certain, joint and survivor annuity - period certain, or life annuity (in the case of a married participant). If you are married and elect an optional form of benefit, your spouse will no longer be eligible for monthly annuity payments after your death unless the other form you elect provides for such payments. If you are married and your spouse does not consent to your waiver, then your benefit will be paid as a QJSA.

A life annuity - period certain is an annuity payable for your life or until the end of a period (5, 10, 15 or 20 years) specified by you, whichever is later. If you die before the end of the specified period, payments (in the same amount as made to you during your lifetime) will be made to your beneficiary for the remainder of the specified period.

Example: John Participant is receiving monthly benefits of \$300 under a life annuity - 10 year period certain. He dies after receiving monthly benefits for 7 years, leaving Jane as his surviving beneficiary. Upon John's death, Jane will receive monthly benefits of \$300 for three years, the remainder of the 10-year period.

A joint and survivor annuity - period certain is an annuity payable for your life with a survivor annuity payable to your beneficiary (equal to 50% or 100%, as elected by you) which continues for the remaining lifetime of the survivor (either you or your beneficiary) or until the end of a period (5, 10, 15 or 20 years) specified by you, whichever is later. If the survivor dies before the end of the specified period, any additional payments will be made to the next succeeding beneficiary for the remainder of the specified period.

Example: John Participant is receiving monthly benefits of \$300 under a 100% joint and survivor annuity - 10 year period certain. He dies after receiving monthly benefits for 7 years, leaving Jane as his surviving beneficiary. Upon John's death, Jane will receive monthly benefits of \$300 for her remaining lifetime. If her remaining lifetime is less than three years (the remainder of the 10-year period), the next succeeding beneficiary will receive a monthly benefit until benefits have been paid for a total of 10 years.

You may elect certain optional forms of benefit to be paid in the form of a direct rollover. A direct rollover means the plan pays the distribution amount directly to another eligible employer plan or to an IRA. You may contact the Customer Contact Center at 800.348.2272 for more information.

6. FINANCIAL EFFECT OF FORMS OF BENEFIT

The following chart illustrates the financial effect of electing various forms of benefits. The chart assumes that the participant has a vested account balance of \$10,000, and that both the participant and the spouse are age 65.

Form of Benefit	Financial Effect
Lump Sum Payment	\$10,000 No benefits are paid after the participant's death.
Life Annuity	\$89.17 per month for the participant's life only. No benefits are paid after the participant's death.
100% QJSA	\$72.97 per month for the participant's life and \$72.97 per month to the surviving spouse for the surviving spouse's life.
50% QJSA	80.26 per month for the participant's life and \$40.50 per month to the surviving spouse for the surviving spouse's life.

Form of Benefit	Financial Effect
Life Annuity – 10 Year Period Certain	\$81.29 per month for the participant's life. Payments will continue to the beneficiary in the same amount until the end of the 10-year period (if later than the participant's death).
100% Joint and Survivor Annuity – 10 Year Period Certain	\$71.63 per month for the participant's life. Payments will continue to the beneficiary in the same amount for the beneficiary's life. If the beneficiary dies before payments have been made for 10 years, the next succeeding beneficiary will receive payments in the same amount until the end of the 10-year period.
50% Joint and Survivor Annuity – 10 Year Period Certain	\$76.15 per month for the participant's life and \$38.08 per month for the beneficiary's life. If the beneficiary dies before payments have been made for 10 years, the next succeeding beneficiary will receive payments of \$38.08 per month until the end of the 10-year period.

Note: This comparison is based on annuity factors on the UP-1984 mortality tables, assuming a 6% interest rate. The insurance company from which the annuity is paid may use different factors. Different factors will produce a different monthly payment.

As part of the plan communication of benefits, we are required to advise you whether some optional forms of payment might be more valuable than others, based on the stream of payments that would be made over your expected lifetime and that of your spouse, if applicable. The plan uses a table of factors based on assumed interest rates and life expectancies to convert benefits from the normal form to each of the optional forms of payment. The relative value of payments made under any optional form will ultimately depend on your actual life span and, for joint and survivor annuities, that of your beneficiary. All the forms of payment are approximately of equal relative value assuming that you and your spouse are the same age.

If you would like to receive a comparison of your benefits based on your actual age and the actual age of your spouse as of your expected benefit commencement date, or would like information on other life annuity – period certain or joint and survivor annuity – period certain options, please call 800.348.2272, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Eastern Time.

7. WHAT DEATH BENEFIT IS PAYABLE IF I DIE BEFORE DISTRIBUTION BEGINS?

If you die before you begin receiving distribution of your benefit under the plan and either you are not married on the date of your death or you designated (with the consent of your spouse if you are married) a beneficiary other than your spouse, your beneficiary will receive distribution of your account in the form of an optional form of distribution (as described above), as elected by your beneficiary. If you did not designate a beneficiary and you are not married on the date of your death, the plan provides that benefits will be payable first to your children, if any, then to your parents, if living, then to your siblings, if any, and finally to your estate.

If you die before you begin receiving distribution of your benefit under the plan and you are married at the time of your death, the plan will pay to your surviving spouse for the rest of your spouse's lifetime, a monthly benefit equal to the monthly benefit payable under an annuity that your plan account, at the time of your death, could purchase for your spouse. Under the plan, your spouse may elect instead to receive payment of your plan account in an optional form of distribution (as described above).

8. WHEN WILL PAYMENT OF MY BENEFITS BEGIN?

You are entitled to receive a distribution of your plan account upon your termination of employment as soon as administratively practicable after you submit the Distribution Request Form to the address shown on such form. Unless you elect otherwise, payment of your plan account will begin no later than the 60th day after the end of the plan year which includes the latest of the date of your termination of employment, your 65th birthday, or the 10th anniversary of the date you became a participant in the plan. You may elect, however, to defer payment of your plan account until April 1 following the later of the year you attain age 72 and the year you terminate employment, except that if you are a 5% owner, certain minimum distributions must begin no later than April 1 following the year you attain 73, regardless of whether you have terminated employment.

Please see the Notice of Benefits and Benefit Payment Form for the effect of failing to defer payment.