

U.A. Local No. 467 Trust Funds

MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 5057, ZIP 95150-5057 • SAN JOSE, CALIF. • PHONE: (408) 288-4400

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN REQUEST FOR DISTRIBUTION

Name: _____

SSN: _____

Payee: (check one)

Retiree
Beneficiary
Ex-Spouse / Alternate Payee

Marital Status: (check one)

Married (If yes, please complete
the attached Spousal Waiver Form)
Unmarried

The Defined Contribution Plan of U.A. Local No. 467 provides that you may select the form of payment you prefer from the following choices:

- ☐ 1. Lump Sum – ENTIRE ACCOUNT.
- ☐ 2. A partial lump sum in the gross amount of \$ _____.
NOTE: You can **only** take two (2) Partial Lump Sums from January 1st to December 31st.
- ☐ 3. Installment payments in the gross amount of \$ _____ per month.
NOTE: You can **only** change your monthly amount two (2) times from January 1st to December 31st. Also, your monthly gross amount must be at least \$300.00.
- ☐ 4. I wish to postpone payment until further notice, or until the date at which the IRS requires distribution of my Defined Contribution Plan (April 1 of the year following my attaining the age of 70½).

DIRECTIONS: If you elect the Installment payments, please indicate the monthly amount desired in the space provided above. **Please note that your signatures on this form must be notarized.**

Please be advised that all distributions (except for members over 70½) are subject to, and will be reduced by, a 20% Federal withholding tax and any additional withholdings requested by you, the member.

PLEASE NOTE THAT TO RECEIVE YOUR DISTRIBUTION BY THE FIRST OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH, YOUR REQUEST MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN THE TENTH (10th) OF THE CURRENT MONTH

Signature of Applicant_____
Date

PLEASE SEE NOTARIZATION NEXT PAGE

CALIFORNIA ALL-PURPOSE ACKNOWLEDGMENT**CIVIL CODE § 1189**

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____ before me, _____,
*Date Here Insert Name and Title of the Officer*personally appeared _____
Name(s) of Signer(s)

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____
Signature of Notary Public

Place Notary Seal Above

OPTIONAL

Though this section is optional, completing this information can deter alteration of the document or fraudulent reattachment of this form to an unintended document.

Description of Attached Document

Title or Type of Document: _____ Document Date: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Signer(s) Other Than Named Above: _____

Capacity(ies) Claimed by Signer(s)

Signer's Name: _____

☐ Corporate Officer - Title(s): _____☐ Partner – ☐ Limited ☐ General☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conservator☐ Other: _____

Signer Is Representing: _____

Signer's Name: _____

☐ Corporate Officer - Title(s): _____☐ Partner – ☐ Limited ☐ General☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conservator☐ Other: _____

Signer Is Representing: _____

U.A. Local No. 467 Trust Funds

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Spousal Waiver Form

Participant's Name: _____

SSN: _____

Spouse's Name: _____

SSN: _____

I understand that I have a community property or other interest in my spouse's pension benefits. I further understand that my spouse may not withdraw any funds from his/her U.A. Local 467 Defined Benefit Plan or Defined Contribution Plan Account unless I give my written permission and consent below.

I hereby consent to my spouse's election of the distribution indicated on the attached form.

Signature of Spouse

Date

TO BE COMPLETED BY PLAN REPRESENTATIVE

Signature of spouse witnessed this ____ day of _____, 20____ in the presence of:

Plan Representative Signature

Form of I.D. _____

Print Name

or

See Next Page for Notarization

CALIFORNIA ALL-PURPOSE ACKNOWLEDGMENT**CIVIL CODE § 1189**

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State of California)

County of _____)

On _____ before me, _____,
*Date Here Insert Name and Title of the Officer*personally appeared _____
Name(s) of Signer(s)

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____
Signature of Notary Public

Place Notary Seal Above

OPTIONAL

Though this section is optional, completing this information can deter alteration of the document or fraudulent reattachment of this form to an unintended document.

Description of Attached Document

Title or Type of Document: _____ Document Date: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Signer(s) Other Than Named Above: _____

Capacity(ies) Claimed by Signer(s)

Signer's Name: _____

☐ Corporate Officer - Title(s): _____☐ Partner – ☐ Limited ☐ General☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conservator☐ Other: _____

Signer Is Representing: _____

Signer's Name: _____

☐ Corporate Officer - Title(s): _____☐ Partner – ☐ Limited ☐ General☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conservator☐ Other: _____

Signer Is Representing: _____

Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments

OMB No. 1545-0074

2019

Future developments. For the latest information about any future developments related to Form W-4P, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW4P.

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

Your options depend on whether the payment is periodic, nonperiodic, or an eligible rollover distribution, as explained on pages 2 and 3. Your previously filed Form W-4P will remain in effect if you don't file a Form W-4P for 2019.

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

Follow these instructions to determine the number of withholding allowances you should claim for pension or annuity payment withholding for 2019 and any additional amount of tax to have withheld. Complete the worksheet(s) using the taxable amount of the payments.

If you don't want any federal income tax withheld (see *Purpose*, earlier), you can skip the worksheets and go directly to the Form W-4P below.

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

You can also use the calculator at www.irs.gov/W4App to determine your tax withholding more accurately. Consider using this calculator if you have a more complicated tax situation, such as if you have more than one pension or annuity, a working spouse, or a large amount of income outside of your pensions. After your Form W-4P takes effect, you can also use this calculator to see how the amount of tax you're having withheld compares to your projected total tax for 2019. If you use the calculator, you don't need to complete any of the worksheets for Form W-4P.

Note that if you have too much tax withheld, you will receive a refund when you file your tax return. If you have too little tax

withheld, you will owe tax when you file your tax return, and you might owe a penalty.

Filers with multiple pensions or more than one income. If you have more than one source of income subject to withholding (such as more than one pension or a pension and a job, or you're married filing jointly and your spouse is working), read all of the instructions, including the instructions for the Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet, before beginning.

Other income. If you have a large amount of income from other sources not subject to withholding (such as interest, dividends, or capital gains), consider making estimated tax payments using Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals. Otherwise, you might owe additional tax. See Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax, for more information. Get Form 1040-ES and Pub. 505 at www.irs.gov/FormsPubs. Or, you can use the Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet on page 5 or the calculator at www.irs.gov/W4App to make sure you have enough tax withheld from your payments. If you have income from wages, see Pub. 505 or use the calculator at www.irs.gov/W4App to find out if you should adjust your withholding on Form W-4 or Form W-4P.

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

Withholding From Pensions and Annuities

Generally, federal income tax withholding applies to the taxable part of payments made from pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity, and certain deferred compensation plans; from individual retirement arrangements (IRAs); and from commercial annuities. The method and rate of withholding depend on (a) the kind of payment you receive; (b) whether the payments are to be delivered outside the United States or its possessions; and (c) whether the recipient is a nonresident alien individual, a nonresident alien beneficiary, or a foreign estate. Qualified distributions from a Roth IRA are nontaxable and, therefore, not subject to withholding. See page 3 for special withholding rules that apply to payments to be delivered outside the United States and payments to foreign persons.

----- Separate here and give Form W-4P to the payer of your pension or annuity. Keep the worksheet(s) for your records. -----

Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments

OMB No. 1545-0074

2019

► For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 6.

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

Complete the following applicable lines.

- Check here if you **do not want any** federal income tax withheld from your pension or annuity. (Don't complete line 2 or 3.) ► ☐
- Total number of allowances and marital status you're claiming for withholding from each **periodic** pension or annuity payment. (You also may designate an additional dollar amount on line 3.) ►
Marital status: ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. (Enter number of allowances.)
- Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each pension or annuity payment. (**Note:** For periodic payments, you can't enter an amount here without entering the number (including zero) of allowances on line 2.) ► \$

Your signature ►

Date ►

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

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

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

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

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

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

If you don't want any federal income tax withheld from your periodic payments, check the box on line 1 of Form W-4P and submit the form to your payer. However, see *Payments to Foreign Persons and Payments To Be Delivered Outside the United States* on page 3.

Caution: If you don't submit Form W-4P to your payer, the payer must withhold on periodic payments as if you're married claiming three withholding allowances. Generally, this means that tax will be withheld if the taxable amount of your pension or annuity is at least \$2,033 a month.

If you submit a Form W-4P that doesn't contain your correct social security number (SSN), the payer must withhold as if

you're single claiming zero withholding allowances even if you checked the box on line 1 to have no federal income tax withheld.

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

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

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

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

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

Note: The payer won't withhold federal income tax if the entire distribution is transferred by the plan administrator in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA or another eligible retirement plan (if allowed by the plan), such as a 401(k) plan, qualified pension plan, governmental section 457(b) plan, section 403(b) contract, or tax-sheltered annuity.

Distributions that are (a) required by federal law, (b) one of a specified series of equal payments, or (c) qualifying "hardship" distributions are **not** "eligible rollover distributions" and aren't subject to the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding. See Pub. 505 for details. See also *Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding* on page 2.

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

Changing Your "No Withholding" Choice

Periodic payments. If you previously chose not to have federal income tax withheld and you now want withholding, complete another Form W-4P and submit it to your payer. If you want federal income tax withheld at the 2019 default rate (married with three allowances), write "Revoked" next to the checkbox on line 1 of the form. If you want tax withheld at any different rate, complete line 2 on the form.

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

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

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

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

Statement of Federal Income Tax Withheld From Your Pension or Annuity

By January 31 of next year, your payer will furnish a statement to you on Form 1099-R, *Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.*, showing the total amount of your pension or annuity payments and the total federal income tax withheld during the year. If you're a foreign person who has provided your payer with Form W-8BEN, your payer instead will furnish a statement to you on Form 1042-S, *Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding*, by March 16 of next year.

Specific Instructions

Personal Allowances Worksheet

Complete this worksheet on page 4 first to determine the number of withholding allowances to claim.

Line C. Head of household please note: Generally, you can claim head of household filing status on your tax return only if you're unmarried and pay more than 50% of the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and a qualifying individual. See Pub. 501 for more information about filing status.

Line E. Child tax credit. When you file your tax return, you may be eligible to claim a child tax credit for each of your eligible children. To qualify, the child must be under age 17 as of December 31, must be your dependent who lives with you for more than half the year, and must have a valid social security number. To learn more about this credit, see Pub. 972, *Child Tax Credit*. To reduce the tax withheld from your payments by taking this credit into account, follow the instructions on line E of the worksheet. On the worksheet you will be asked about your total income. For this purpose, total income includes all of your pensions, wages, and other income, including income earned by a spouse, if you are filing a joint return.

Line F. Credit for other dependents. When you file your tax return, you may be eligible to claim a credit for other dependents for whom a child tax credit cannot be claimed, such as a qualifying child who does not meet the age or social security number requirement for the child tax credit, or a qualifying relative. To learn more about this credit, see Pub. 972. To reduce the tax withheld from your payments by taking this credit into account, follow the instructions on line F of the worksheet. On the worksheet, you will be asked about your total income. For this purpose, total income includes all of your pensions, wages, and other income, including income earned by a spouse, if you are filing a joint return.

Line G. Other credits. You may be able to reduce the tax withheld from your payments if you expect to claim other tax credits, such as tax credits for education (see Pub. 970). If you do so, your payments will be larger, but the amount of any refund that you receive when you file your tax return will be smaller. Follow the instructions for Worksheet 1-6 in Pub. 505 if you want to reduce your withholding to take these credits into account. Enter "-0-" on lines E and F if you use Worksheet 1-6.

Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet

Complete this worksheet to determine if you're able to reduce the tax withheld from your pension or annuity payments to account for your itemized deductions and other adjustments to income, such as IRA contributions. If you do so, your refund at the end of the year will be smaller, but your payments will be larger. You're not required to complete this worksheet or reduce your withholding if you don't wish to do so.

You can also use this worksheet to figure out how much to increase the tax withheld from your payments if you have a large amount of other income not subject to withholding, such as interest, dividends, or capital gains.

Another option is to take these items into account and make your withholding more accurate by using the calculator at www.irs.gov/W4App. If you use the calculator, you don't need to complete any of the worksheets for Form W-4P.

Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet

Complete this worksheet if you receive more than one pension, if you have a pension and a job, or if you're married filing jointly and have a working spouse or a spouse who receives a pension. If you don't complete this worksheet, you might have too little tax withheld. If so, you will owe tax when you file your tax return and may be subject to a penalty.

Figure the total number of allowances you're entitled to claim and any additional amount of tax to withhold on all pensions using worksheets from only one Form W-4P. Claim all allowances on the Form W-4P that you or your spouse file for the highest paying pension in your family and claim zero allowances on Forms W-4P filed for all other pensions. For example, if you receive \$60,000 from your pension per year and your spouse

receives \$20,000 from a pension, you should complete the worksheets to determine what to enter on lines 2 and 3 of your Form W-4P, and your spouse should enter zero ("0-") on lines 2 and 3 of his or her Form W-4P. See Pub. 505 for details.

Another option is to use the calculator at www.irs.gov/W4App to figure your withholding more precisely.

Personal Allowances Worksheet (Keep for your records.)

A	Enter "1" for yourself	A	_____
B	Enter "1" if you will file as married filing jointly	B	_____
C	Enter "1" if you will file as head of household	C	_____
D	Enter "1" if: <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You're single, or married filing separately, and have only one pension; or • You're married filing jointly, have only one pension, and your spouse has no income subject to withholding; or • Your income from a second pension or a job or your spouse's pension or wages (or the total of all) are \$1,500 or less. </div>	D	_____
E	Child tax credit. See Pub. 972, Child Tax Credit, for more information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your total income will be less than \$71,201 (\$103,351 if married filing jointly), enter "4" for each eligible child. • If your total income will be from \$71,201 to \$179,050 (\$103,351 to \$345,850 if married filing jointly), enter "2" for each eligible child. • If your total income will be from \$179,051 to \$200,000 (\$345,851 to \$400,000 if married filing jointly), enter "1" for each eligible child. • If your total income will be higher than \$200,000 (\$400,000 if married filing jointly), enter "-0-" 		
F	Credit for other dependents. See Pub. 972, Child Tax Credit, for more information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your total income will be less than \$71,201 (\$103,351 if married filing jointly), enter "1" for each eligible dependent. • If your total income will be from \$71,201 to \$179,050 (\$103,351 to \$345,850 if married filing jointly), enter "1" for every two dependents (for example, "-0-" for one dependent, "1" if you have two or three dependents, and "2" if you have four dependents). • If your total income will be higher than \$179,050 (\$345,850 if married filing jointly), enter "-0-" 		
G	Other credits. If you have other credits, see Worksheet 1-6 of Pub. 505 and enter the amount from that worksheet here. If you use Worksheet 1-6, enter "-0-" on lines E and F		
H	Add lines A through G and enter the total here H _____		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>For accuracy, complete all worksheets that apply.</p> </div> <div style="flex: 2; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you plan to itemize or claim adjustments to income and want to reduce your withholding, or if you have a large amount of other income not subject to withholding and want to increase your withholding, see the Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet, later. • If you have more than one source of income subject to withholding or are married filing jointly and you and your spouse both have income subject to withholding and your combined income from all sources exceeds \$53,000 (\$24,450 if married filing jointly), see the Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet on page 5 to avoid having too little tax withheld. • If neither of the above situations applies, stop here and enter the number from line H on line 2 of Form W-4P above. </div> </div>			

Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet

Note: Use this worksheet *only* if you plan to itemize deductions, claim certain adjustments to income, or have a large amount of other income not subject to withholding.

- 1 Enter an estimate of your 2019 itemized deductions. These include qualifying home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, state and local taxes (up to \$10,000), and medical expenses in excess of 10% of your income. See Pub. 505 for details 1 \$ _____
- 2 Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$24,400 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)} \\ \$18,350 \text{ if you're head of household} \\ \$12,200 \text{ if you're single or married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$ 2 \$ _____
- 3 **Subtract** line 2 from line 1. If zero or less, enter "-0-" 3 \$ _____
- 4 Enter an estimate of your 2019 adjustments to income, qualified business income deduction, and any additional standard deduction for age or blindness (see Pub. 505 for information about these items) 4 \$ _____
- 5 **Add** lines 3 and 4 and enter the total 5 \$ _____
- 6 Enter an estimate of your 2019 other income not subject to withholding (such as dividends, interest, or capital gains) 6 \$ _____
- 7 **Subtract** line 6 from line 5. If zero, enter "-0-". If less than zero, enter the amount in parentheses 7 \$ _____
- 8 **Divide** the amount on line 7 by \$4,200 and enter the result here. If a negative amount, enter in parentheses. Drop any fraction 8 _____
- 9 Enter the number from the **Personal Allowances Worksheet**, line H, page 4 9 _____
- 10 **Add** lines 8 and 9 and enter the total here. If zero or less, enter "-0-". If you plan to use the **Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet**, also enter this total on line 1 below. Otherwise, **stop here** and enter this total on Form W-4P, line 2, page 1 10 _____

Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet

Note: Use this worksheet *only* if the instructions under line H from the **Personal Allowances Worksheet** direct you here. This applies if you (and your spouse if married filing jointly) have more than one source of income subject to withholding (such as more than one pension, or a pension and a job, or you have a pension and your spouse works).

- 1 Enter the number from the **Personal Allowances Worksheet**, line H, page 4 (or from line 10 above if you used the **Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet**) 1 _____
- 2 Find the number in **Table 1** below that applies to the **LOWEST** paying pension or job and enter it here. However, if you're married filing jointly and the amount from the highest paying pension or job is \$75,000 or less and the combined amounts for you and your spouse are \$107,000 or less, do not enter more than "3" 2 _____
- 3 If line 1 is **more than or equal to** line 2, subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here (if zero, enter "-0-") and on Form W-4P, line 2, page 1. **Do not** use the rest of this worksheet 3 _____

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

- 4 Enter the number from line 2 of this worksheet 4 _____
- 5 Enter the number from line 1 of this worksheet 5 _____
- 6 **Subtract** line 5 from line 4 6 _____
- 7 Find the amount in **Table 2** below that applies to the **HIGHEST** paying pension or job and enter it here 7 \$ _____
- 8 **Multiply** line 7 by line 6 and enter the result here. This is the additional annual withholding needed 8 \$ _____
- 9 **Divide** line 8 by the number of payments remaining in 2019. For example, divide by 8 if you're paid every month and you complete this form in April 2019. Enter the result here and on Form W-4P, line 3, page 1. This is the additional amount to be withheld from each payment 9 \$ _____

Table 1**Table 2**

Married Filing Jointly		All Others		Married Filing Jointly		All Others	
If wages from LOWEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 2 above	If wages from LOWEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 2 above	If wages from HIGHEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 7 above	If wages from HIGHEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 7 above
\$0 - \$5,000	0	\$0 - \$7,000	0	\$0 - \$24,900	\$420	\$0 - \$7,200	\$420
5,001 - 9,500	1	7,001 - 13,000	1	24,901 - 84,450	500	7,201 - 36,975	500
9,501 - 19,500	2	13,001 - 27,500	2	84,451 - 173,900	910	36,976 - 81,700	910
19,501 - 35,000	3	27,501 - 32,000	3	173,901 - 326,950	1,000	81,701 - 158,225	1,000
35,001 - 40,000	4	32,001 - 40,000	4	326,951 - 413,700	1,330	158,226 - 201,600	1,330
40,001 - 46,000	5	40,001 - 60,000	5	413,701 - 617,850	1,450	201,601 - 507,800	1,450
46,001 - 55,000	6	60,001 - 75,000	6	617,851 and over	1,540	507,801 and over	1,540
55,001 - 60,000	7	75,001 - 85,000	7				
60,001 - 70,000	8	85,001 - 95,000	8				
70,001 - 75,000	9	95,001 - 100,000	9				
75,001 - 85,000	10	100,001 - 110,000	10				
85,001 - 95,000	11	110,001 - 115,000	11				
95,001 - 125,000	12	115,001 - 125,000	12				
125,001 - 155,000	13	125,001 - 135,000	13				
155,001 - 165,000	14	135,001 - 145,000	14				
165,001 - 175,000	15	145,001 - 160,000	15				
175,001 - 180,000	16	160,001 - 180,000	16				
180,001 - 195,000	17	180,001 and over	17				
195,001 - 205,000	18						
205,001 and over	19						

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

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

Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths

and possessions for use in administering their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

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

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

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

WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FOR PENSION OR ANNUITY PAYMENTS

Type or Print Your Full Name	Your Social Security Number
Home Address (Number and Street or Rural Route)	Claim or Identification Number (if any) of Your Pension or Annuity Contract
City, State and ZIP Code	

Complete the following applicable lines:

1. I elect not to have income tax withheld from my pension or annuity. (Do not complete lines 2, 3, or 4.) ☐
2. I want my withholding from each pension or annuity payment to be figured using the number of allowances and marital status shown below:
 - a. Number of allowances you are claiming from the Regular Withholding Allowances Worksheet A 1 _____
 - b. Number of allowances from the Estimated Deductions Worksheet B 2 _____

☐ SINGLE or MARRIED (with two or more incomes)
☐ MARRIED (one income)
☐ HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
3. I want the following **additional** amount withheld from each pension or annuity payment. **Note:** You cannot enter an amount here without entering the number (including zero) of allowances on line 2 above ▶ \$ _____
4. I want this designated amount withheld from each pension or annuity payment. (Do not complete lines 1, 2, or 3.) ▶ \$ _____

Your Signature Date

----- **Cut Here** -----

Give the top part of this form to the payer of your pension or annuity; keep the lower part for your records.

PURPOSE OF FORM: Unless you elect otherwise, the law requires that California Personal Income Tax (PIT) be withheld from payments of pensions and annuities. The marital status and the withholding allowance claimed on your federal Form W-4P can be used to figure your state tax withholding.

The DE 4P allows you to:

- (1) Claim a different number of allowances for California PIT withholding than for federal income tax withholding.
- (2) Elect not to have California PIT withheld from your periodic, or nonperiodic, pension or annuity payments.
- (3) Elect to have California PIT withheld on periodic or nonperiodic payments based on:
 - (a) The number of allowances and marital status specified.
 - (b) A designated dollar amount.
- (4) Change or revoke the DE 4P previously filed.

WITHHOLDING FROM PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES:

Generally, withholding applies to payments made from pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity, and certain deferred compensation plans, from individual retirement arrangements (IRA), and from commercial annuities. Withholding also applies to property other than cash distributed.

In compliance with federal law, California PIT is not to be withheld from pension recipients who reside outside of California.

Periodic and nonperiodic payments from all of the items above are treated as wages for the purpose of withholding.

A periodic payment is one that is includible in your income for tax purposes and that you receive in installments at regular intervals over a period of more than one full year from the starting date of the pension or annuity. The intervals can be annual, quarterly, monthly, etc. For example, if you receive a monthly pension or annuity payment and will continue to receive payments for more than a year, the payments are periodic. However, distributions from an IRA that are payable upon demand are treated as nonperiodic payments.

There are some kinds of periodic and nonperiodic payments for which you cannot use the DE 4P since they are already defined as wages subject to PIT withholding. Your payer should be able to tell you whether the DE 4P will apply.

Your certificate is usually effective 30 days after you file the form. The certificate stays in effect until you change or revoke it.

METHODS OF WITHHOLDING: The payer can use one of the following three methods:

- (1) An amount determined by using the California Withholding Schedules. Payee completes lines 2 and 3 above.
- (2) A dollar amount that you designate. Payee completes line 4 above.
- (3) Ten percent of the amount of federal withholding computed pursuant to Section 3405 of the Internal Revenue Code. Payee completes line 4 above.

U.A. LOCAL NO. 467 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

**NOTICE TO PARTICIPANTS AND BENEFICIARIES CONCERNING
ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS AND ELECTION FORM**

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE AND THEN COMPLETE THE ELECTION FORM.

NAME: _____ SSN: _____

The U.A. Local No. 467 Defined Contribution Pension Plan provides that you are allowed to transfer all or part of an "eligible rollover distribution" directly from the Plan to an eligible employer plan or union pension plan or a traditional individual retirement arrangement ("IRA"). If you have received this form, you are about to receive one or more "eligible rollover distributions" described below. This notice and election form explains the Plan rules for electing to have your distribution(s) rolled over. Please also read the attached Notice Regarding Plan Payments and Rollovers.

An "eligible rollover distribution" generally means any distribution over \$200, or monthly payments totaling over \$200 in a single year which are paid out over a period shorter than ten years. Under the Defined Contribution Pension Plan, the only eligible rollover distributions are: 1) lump sum distributions, and 2) installment payments for a fixed period of less than ten years.

If you elect to have an eligible distribution rolled over directly, your entire distribution (or the portion you designate, if at least \$500) will be paid to the trustee(s) for the transferee plan or traditional IRA. You may not roll your distribution over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account. If you do not elect to roll your distribution over directly, your distribution will be paid directly to you, less a mandatory 20% withholding of federal income tax, and any optional withholding of state taxes that you elect.

To elect to have your distribution(s) rolled over, you must complete this form and return it to the Administration Office promptly. If you do not return this form to the Administration Office in a timely fashion, you will be deemed to have elected to have your distribution(s) made directly to you. PLEASE NOTE: If you will be receiving a series of eligible rollover distributions, this election will apply to the entire series. However, you are free to change your election for all future distributions by submitting a new election form.

TO BE COMPLETED BY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE:

You are about to receive the following eligible rollover distribution(s) (check one):

- ☐ a lump sum distribution in the amount of \$_____.
- ☐ monthly installment payments of \$_____ for _____ months.

RECIPIENT'S STATEMENT AND ROLLOVER ELECTION

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARTICIPANT OR BENEFICIARY:

Check one:

☐ I hereby elect to have the distribution(s) paid directly to me.
[If you make this election, sign below and do not complete the rest of this form.]

☐ I hereby elect to have the following amount of the distribution(s) rolled directly over to an eligible employer plan or to a traditional IRA (check one):

☐ All

☐ Portion of distribution: _____
(Must be \$500 or more)

I hereby affirm that the recipient of the direct rollover(s) that I have requested is a trustee of an eligible employer plan or union pension plan or a traditional IRA. The name and address of the person or institution to whom the direct rollover(s) should be made is:

Name of Trustee: _____

Name of Account: _____

Account Number: _____

Name of Bank or Institution: _____

Address to which Payment is to be sent: _____

Preferred type of transfer method: _____

Signature _____ Date _____

U.A. LOCAL NO. 467 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION 401k PLAN

P.O. Box 5057, San Jose, CA 95150 ❖ 6800 Santa Teresa Blvd. Suite 100, San Jose, CA 95128
(408) 288-4400 ❖ (800) 541-8059

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

This notice explains how you can continue to defer federal income tax on your retirement benefits from the U.A. Local No. 467 Pension Trust Fund which contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your Plan benefits.

This notice is provided to you by the Plan's Board of Trustees, which is the "Plan Administrator" under federal law, because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from the Plan may be eligible for rollover by you or the Plan Administrator to a traditional IRA or another *plan*.

A rollover is a payment by you or the Plan Administrator of all or part of your benefit to an eligible employer plan or IRA that allows you to continue to postpone taxation of that benefit until it is paid to you. Under the Internal Revenue Code, your payment(s) **cannot** be rolled over to certain types of IRA's, such as 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 a 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. If this is the case, 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, that 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. Check with the administrator of the plan that is to receive your rollover prior to making the rollover.

This notice, which is patterned in many parts on an IRS model notice, is required by federal law. **The notice is not personal tax advice. You should consult with a personal tax advisor for tax advice upon which you want to reply.**

If you have additional questions after reading this notice, you may contact the Plan Office at 408-288-4400.

General Rules on Taxation and Early Distributions

(1) **Tax on Distributions.** As a general rule, when you receive a distribution directly from a qualified pension plan, such as this Plan, you will pay federal and state taxes on the distribution. (There may be an exception for certain types of payments on account of a disability.) This notice is intended simply to provide you with general information on the tax rules and some of your options.

(2) **Potential 10% Additional Tax on Certain Distributions.** In the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Congress added section 72(t) to the Internal Revenue Code, which imposes an additional 10% tax on certain early distributions from a qualified plan, unless the distribution meets one of the exceptions listed below. The **primary exceptions of the 10% tax penalty** include:

1. **Eligible Rollover.** You roll over the distribution in the manner described below in the Summary.
2. **Early Retirement At age 55.** A distribution made to you on account of qualifying for early retirement under the Plan on or after age 55.
3. **Certain Disabilities.** A distribution due to your inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment, which can be, expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration. (Not all disabilities meet this standard.)
4. **Periodic Payments-Substantially Equal Payments.** Periodic payments which are made in a series of substantially equal periodic installments (at least annually or more often) made for your life or life expectancy or for the joint lives or a term equal to the joint life expectancies of you and a designated beneficiary.
5. **Medical Deduction.** A distribution to the extent such distribution does not exceed the amount allowable as a medical deduction under Internal Revenue Code Section 213.
6. **Death Benefits.** A distribution to your beneficiary or your estate on account of your death.
7. **Certain Domestic Relations Orders.** A distribution to an alternate payee (spouse, child, or other dependent) pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order.
 - . **Warning:** You may also be liable for state tax penalties. For example, California assesses a 2.5% penalty.
 - . **Reminder:** The information in this notice is not intended to be tax advice. Thus, it is suggested that you consult with a tax advisor before you file your application to receive your benefits from the Plan

SUMMARY

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.

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.

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 the plan's early retirement age of 55, 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 practical after it is received by the Plan Administrator.

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I. PAYMENTS THAT CAN AND CANNOT BE ROLLED OVER

Payments from the Plan 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.

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 10 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 more than 5% of your employer.

Hardship Distributions. A hardship distribution 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 II below. The Plan Administrator should be able to tell you if your payment includes amounts that 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 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) and 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

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 Plan is 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 Plan 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 Plan. 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.

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, an amount 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.

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.)

Possible Additional 10% 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 10% of the taxable portion of the payment. The additional 10% tax generally does not apply to

- (1) payments that are paid after you separate from service under your Plan 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) payments that are paid directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy,
- (5) payments that are paid to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, or
- (6) payments that do not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses. See IRS Form 5329 for more information on the additional 10% tax.

Special Tax Treatment If You Were Born before January 1, 1936. If you receive a payment from the 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. 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.

Ten-Year Averaging. In brief, 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 a "10-year averaging" method which also uses 1986 tax rates. Ten-year averaging often reduces the tax you owe.

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, a

governmental 457 plan, or 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.

Repayment of Plan Loans. If at the time you apply for your pension benefits, you have an *outstanding loan* from the Plan, the Plan 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 cash payments 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 paid to you. 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.

Congress recently changed the rules to permit a non-spouse beneficiary to rollover benefits but only to an Inherited IRA. Any such rollover has to be a direct transfer to that Inherited IRA. Non-spouse beneficiaries cannot rollover benefits to another qualified pension plan or to a regular IRA. If, however, a nonspouse beneficiary chooses to take a distribution from the Plan, rather than having a rollover, the beneficiary is not subject to mandatory 20% withholding. Ordinary income tax would apply. You may want to consult with a tax advisor regarding your options.

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 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 59-1/2.

If you are a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, the Plan may permit you to choose to have a payment that can be rolled over, as described in Part 1 above, paid in a Direct Rollover to a Traditional IRA or have the benefit paid to you. You may not roll over the payment that is made directly to you, nor may you choose to roll over the payment to an eligible employer plan. The IRA accepting the transfer is treated like a non-spouse Inherited IRA, under which benefits must be distributed in accordance with the required minimum distribution rules. In general, distributions from the Inherited IRA must either be paid to you in full within 5 years of the employee's death or must commence within 12 months of the employee's death and be paid over your life expectancy. The benefits cannot be rolled over from the Inherited IRA to any other IRA.

As explained above, surviving spouses and alternate payees have the same choices as the employee. However, unlike surviving spouses and alternate payees, non-spouse beneficiaries do not have the same choices as the employee. Because of this difference, the mandatory withholding rules described in Number 4 above, that typically apply to payments that are not rolled over, do not apply to payments made to non-spouse designated beneficiaries. 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 Number 4 above, even if you are younger than age 59½.

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 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 5 years of participation in the Plan.

State or Local Income Tax

Please note that state or local income tax is withheld only for those states where such withholding is mandatory. If you reside in a state that has a state income tax, and the state does not have a mandatory withholding rule, you will be responsible for any state income taxes due on the taxable portion of your distribution. You should also be aware that some states have not yet changed their laws to take into account the expanded rollover rules that became effective January 1, 2002. In certain cases, a rollover now permitted under federal law may be subject to taxation under state law. However, once the rollover is taxed under state law, the state would not tax this amount again when later you receive it as a distribution.

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 Plan Administrator or a professional tax advisor before you take a payment of your benefits from your Plan. 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.