

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

For Plans Qualified Under Section 401(a), Section 403(a) Annuity Plans, or Section 403(b) Tax Sheltered Annuities, or Governmental 457 Plans

This notice explains how you can continue to defer federal income tax on your retirement savings in your current plan and contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your Plan benefits.

We are providing this notice to you because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from the Plan may be eligible for a rollover by you or your Plan Administrator to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. A rollover is a payment by you or your plan administrator of all or part of your benefit to another Plan or IRA that allows you to continue to postpone taxation of that benefit until it is paid to you. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account, (formerly known as an Education IRA). An "eligible employer plan" includes a plan qualified under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, including a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan, defined benefit plan, stock bonus plan and money purchase plan; a section 403(a) annuity plan; a section 403(b) tax sheltered annuity, and an eligible section 457(b) plan maintained by a governmental employer (governmental 457 plan).

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

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 tax 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 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 hold 20% of that amount and send it to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.
- The taxable amount of your payment will be taxed in the current year unless you roll it over. Under limited circumstances, you may be able to use special tax rules that could reduce the tax you owe. However, if you receive the payment before age 59 ½, you may have to pay an additional 10% tax.
- You can roll overall 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 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 thirty days to consider whether or not to have your withdrawal directly rolled over. If you do not wish to wait until this 30-day 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 the Plan Administrator receives it.

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1) Payments that 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.

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

a) Rollover into a Traditional IRA: You can roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA either directly or indirectly. Your Plan Administrator should be able to tell you how much of our payment is a taxable portion and how much is the after tax portion.

If you roll over the after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, it is your responsibility to keep track of, and report to the Service on the applicable forms, the amount of these after tax contributions. This will enable the non-taxable amount of any future distributions from the traditional IRA to be determined.

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

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

The following types of payments cannot be rolled over:

Payments spread over Long Periods of Time: 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 will last for:

- Your lifetime (or a period measured by your life expectancy), or
- Your lifetime and your beneficiary's lifetime (or a period measured by your joint life expectancies), or
- A period of ten (10) years or more.

Required Minimum Payments – Beginning when you reach age 70 ½ or retire, whichever is later, a certain portion of your payment cannot be rolled over because it is a “required Minimum Payment” that must be paid to you. Special rules apply if you own 5% or more of your employer.

Hardship Distributions: A hardship distribution cannot be rolled over.

ESOP Dividends: Cash Dividends paid to you on employer stock held in an employee stock ownership plan cannot be rolled over.

Corrective Distributions: A distribution that is made to correct a failed nondiscrimination test or because legal limits on certain contributions were exceeded cannot be rolled over.

Loans Treated as Distributions: The amount of a plan loan that becomes a taxable deemed distribution because of a default cannot be rolled over. However, a loan offset amount is eligible for roll over, as discussed in part 3) below. Ask the Plan Administrator of this Plan if distribution of your loan qualifies for rollover treatment. The Plan Administrator of this Plan should be able to tell if your payment includes amounts that cannot be rolled over.

2) DIRECT ROLLOVERS

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 1) 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 or insurance company) to find out how to have your payment made in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA at this 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 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 accepts 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 ten years, your choice to make or not make a DIRECT ROLLOVER for 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 payments in the series.

Change in Tax Treatment Resulting from a DIRECT ROLLOVER: The tax treatment of any payment from an 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 instructions below entitled "Additional 10% Tax if You Are Under Age 59 ½" and "Special Tax Treatment if You Were Born Before January 1, 1936."

3) PAYMENT PAID TO YOU

If your payment can be rolled over (see Part 1 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 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 1 above and you do not elect to make a direct rollover, the Plan is required 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 the 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 is not eligible for a rollover under part 1 above, the mandatory withholding rules, as described above, do not apply. In this case, you may elect not to have withholding apply to that portion. If you do nothing, 10% will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding, ask the Plan Administrator for the election form and related information.

Sixty-Day Rollover Option: If you receive a payment that can be rolled over under part 1 above, you can still decide to roll over part or all 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 that accepts rollovers 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 1 above, including an amount equal to 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you choose to roll over 100%, you must find the 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 80% of the taxable portion that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld.

Additional 10% Tax If You Are Under Age 59 ½: If you receive a payment before you reach age 59 ½ and you do not roll it over, then, in addition to the regular income tax withholding, you may have to pay an extra tax equal to 10% of the taxable portion of your payment. The additional 10% tax generally does not apply to (1) payments that are paid after you separate from service with your employer during or after the year you reach age 55, (2) payments that are paid because you retire due to disability, (3) payments that are paid as equal (or almost equal) payments over your life expectancy (or your and your beneficiary's lives or life expectancies), (4) dividends paid with respect to stock by an employer stock ownership plan (ESOP) as described in Code section 404(k), (5) payments that are paid directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy, (6) payments that are paid to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, or (7) payments that do not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses. See IRS form 5329 for more information on the additional 10% tax.

The additional 10% tax will not apply to distributions from a governmental 457 plan, except to the extent the distribution is attributable to an amount you rolled over to that plan (adjusted for investment returns) from another type of eligible employer plan or IRA. Any amount rolled over from a governmental 457 plan to another employer plan or traditional IRA will become subject to the additional 10% tax if it is distributed to you before you reach age 59 ½, unless one of the exceptions applies.

Special Tax Treatment If You Were Born before January 1, 1936: If you receive a payment from a plan qualified under section 401(a) or a section 403(a) annuity plan that can be rolled over under part 1 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 (1) 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 the age of 59 ½ 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 ½ or have become disabled). For a payment to be treated as a lump sum distributions and how you elect the special tax treatment.

Ten-Year Averaging: If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936, you can make a one time election to figure the tax on a payment by using "10 Year Averaging" (using 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 the 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 the same year. You may not elect this special tax treatment if you rolled amounts into this plan from a 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity contract or from an IRA not originally attributed 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 your employment ends and you have an outstanding loan from your plan, your employer may reduce (or "offset") your balance in the plan by the amount of the loan you have not repaid. The amount of your loan offset is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed unless you roll over an amount equal to the amount of your loan offset to another employer plan or traditional IRA within 60 days of the date of the offset. If the amount of your loan offset is the only amount you receive or are treated as having received, no amount will be withheld from it. If you receive other payments of cash or property from the plan, the 20% withholding amount will be based on the entire amount paid to you, including the amount of the loan offset. The amount withheld will be limited to the amount of other cash or property paid to you (other than any employer securities). The amount of a defaulted plan loan that is a taxable deemed distribution cannot be rolled over.

4) SURVIVING SPOUSES, ALTERNATE PAYEES, AND OTHER BENEFICIARIES

In general the rules summarized above that apply to payments to employees also applies to payments to surviving spouses or employee 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 by a court, usually in connection with a divorce or legal separation.

If you are a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you may choose to have a payment that can be rolled over, as described in part 1 above, paid in a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA or 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 an eligible employer plan. Thus, you have the same choices as the employee.

If you are a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, you cannot choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER, and you cannot roll over the payment yourself.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or other beneficiary, you may be able to use the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions and the special rule for payments that include employer stock. If you receive a payment because of the employee's death, you may be able to treat the payment as a lump sum distribution if the employee met the appropriate age requirements, whether or not the employee had five (5) years of participation in the plan.

HOW TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This notice summarizes only the federal (not state or local) tax rules that might apply to your payment. The rules described above are complex and contain many conditions and exceptions that are not included in this notice. Therefore, you may want to consult with a professional tax advisor before you take a payment 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.

**WAIVER OF 30-DAY DISCLOSURE PERIOD FOR QUALIFIED PLANS AND SECTION 403(b) ANNUITIES
and CERTIFICATION FOR DISTRIBUTION ELIGIBILITY FOR SECTION 403(b) ANNUITIES**

CONTRACT NUMBER _____ OWNER _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ ☐ Is this Address for this request only?CITY _____ ☐ Is this a Permanent Address?

STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

DAYTIME PHONE# () _____ E-mail Address _____

WAIVER OF 30-DAY DISCLOSURE PERIOD (check only one)

Withholding for federal income taxes is required on certain tax-qualified distributions that are not rolled directly into another qualified plan or IRA. Furthermore, payors are required to furnish each recipient an explanation of the law no sooner than 30 days prior to the distribution. Please refer to the enclosed "Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments" for details. However, after you have read the enclosed notice and wish to waive the 30-day period, please choose one of the below elections. This will allow your distribution request to be processed prior to the end of the 30-day period. **If the waiver form is not returned, your requested distribution cannot be processed until after this 30 -day period.**

_____ **I ELECT NOT TO MAKE A DIRECT ROLLOVER**_____ **I ELECT TO MAKE A DIRECT ROLLOVER ***

PLEASE PROCESS MY DISTRIBUTION REQUEST PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION OF THE 30-DAY DISCLOSURE PERIOD.

Rollover paperwork from new carrier must be included*DISTRIBUTION ELIGIBILITY (check only one)**

I understand that distributions for balance accrued after December 31, 1988 can only be made under one of the following conditions. I certify that I qualify for the requested distribution based upon the below checked condition.

_____ Age 59 ½ or older

_____ Termination of employment with employer. Date of termination _____

_____ Disability within meaning of the Internal Revenue Code Sec. 72(m)(7) accompanied with benefit verification letter from the Social Security Administration* or physician's statement.

_____ Attainment of age 55 and retired. Date of Retirement _____

_____ Hardship as defined by the Internal Revenue Service and accompanied with the TSA Hardship Withdrawal affidavit. (Not applicable to Annuity payments)

_____ The distribution will be made from my balance accrued as of December 31, 1988. (If balance permits.)

*IF YOU HAVE A QUESTION REGARDING THE MEANING OF DISABILITY OR THE DEFINITION OF HARDSHIP AS DEFINED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, YOU WILL NEED TO CONTACT YOUR TAX ADVISOR OR THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. YOU MAY CONTACT THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AT **1-800-772-1213** IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A BENEFIT VERIFICATION LETTER.

UNLESS YOU ELECT TO HAVE YOUR DISTRIBUTION ROLLED DIRECTLY TO AN IRA OR ANOTHER QUALIFIED TSA PROGRAM, YOUR DISTRIBUTION IS SUBJECT TO 20% MANDATORY FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING. ALSO, IF YOUR DISTRIBUTION IS NOT ROLLED OVER, IT WILL BE SUBJECT TO FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAX, AND IT MAY BE SUBJECT TO A 10% NONDEDUCTABLE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX IF YOU ARE UNDER AGE 59 ½

I hereby request distribution under the qualifying condition stated above in full settlement and complete satisfaction of all rights, claims and demands, now and in the future, under this contract. Indebtedness against this contract is to be deducted from the surrender value of the contract. It is agreed that the liability of the Company, except for the surrender values, is discharged and terminated on the date this property executed form is received in the Administrative Office of the Company.

THE FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED BY THE POLICYOWNER OR CERTIFICATE OWNER IN THE CASE OF A GROUP CONTRACT, WHO, UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT, HAVE THE RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP.

Contract Owner's Signature _____ Date _____

Community Property States

If you currently reside in one of the following states (or **Puerto Rico**) please complete the additional information below.

Arizona
California
Idaho

Louisiana
New Mexico
Nevada

Texas
Washington
Wisconsin

1. If you have **never been married**, please acknowledge by signing here:

Signature

Date

2. If you are **currently married**, your spouse must consent to the transaction by signing here:

Spouse's Signature

Date

3. If your **spouse is deceased**, please attach a copy of the Death Certificate.

4. If you are **divorced**:

A. and the policy was included in the Divorce Decree or Property Settlement Agreement and was awarded to you, please attach a certified copy of the document. Spouse's consent not required.

B. and the policy was not included in the Divorce Decree or Property Settlement Agreement, it will be necessary for your ex-spouse to consent by signing here:

Ex-Spouse's Consent

Ex-Spouse's Signature

Date

Unless the Company has been notified of a community property interest in this policy, the Company shall be entitled to rely on its good faith belief that no such interest exists and assumes no responsibility for inquiry. The insured and/or policyowner signing this form agree to indemnify and hold the Company harmless from the consequences of accepting this transaction.

NO AGENT IS AUTHORIZED TO ALTER THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT OR BIND THE COMPANY.