
Options

(continued)

Please select only ONE of the following option(s): (A, B or C.)

- (A)
(20) Members who have worked less than 40 hours during a 3-consecutive month period (with spousal consent & notarization), a 50% withdrawal from profit sharing contributions & earnings is permitted.
- 50% or to receive _____ % (if less than 50%) of my profit sharing contributions (Sources: ER Unrestricted Profit Sharing (W) & ER Restricted Profit Sharing (C)) which is not to exceed 50% of the combined value in these sources.
- (B)
(20) Members who have worked less than 105 hours during a period of 6 consecutive months (with spousal consent and notarization), a 100% withdrawal of profit sharing plus earnings is permitted.
- 100% or to receive _____ % (if less than 100%) of my profit sharing contributions (Sources: ER Unrestricted Profit Sharing (W) & ER Restricted Profit Sharing (C)) which is not to exceed 100% of the combined value in these sources.
- (C)
(20) Members that have not worked in the past six months, (with spousal consent & notarization) may be eligible for a complete distribution of their vested account balance.
- Total Single Sum-To receive my total vested account balance in a check made payable to me.
- Partial Single Sum-To receive \$ _____ of my account in a check made payable to me. *Depending on the terms of your plan, the funds will either be prorated across all available contribution types and investments or taken in a specific sequence.* If you select this option and no amount is specified here or if you would like to choose the contribution type for your disbursement, you must check the appropriate box(es) below:
- You have the option to purchase an Annuity. You can obtain an annuity quote and request a form by calling our toll-free number. There is no need to complete the remainder of this form.
 - To request distributions in installment payments, a Request for Systematic Disbursement form should be completed in place of this form. You can request the form by calling our toll-free number.

Options
(continued)

Only fill out the below section if you are looking to process a Direct Rollover to another qualified account.

Direct Rollover-Please complete applicable sections below.

(73)

1. Types of money in your account.	2. What do you want to roll over?	3. What type of account are you rolling to?	4. Please choose a specific product/plan below.
Tax-Deferred and After-Tax Account. (Excludes Roth Accounts. May include one or more of the following: Your own contributions (pre-tax, after-tax, or both), made by your employer, money you've rolled over from another employer-based plan.)	<input type="checkbox"/> The entire Account. <input type="checkbox"/> A portion of the Account: \$ _____ OR _____ % Percentage of after-tax contributions (if any) to be rolled _____ % (If no percentage is indicated, after-tax contributions will be included in the direct rollover. It is your responsibility to confirm that the receiving plan accepts rollovers, including after-tax, if applicable.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Another eligible employer-based plan. <input type="checkbox"/> A Traditional IRA. <input type="checkbox"/> A Roth IRA. ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> Other ² Financial Institution _____ Address _____ Account number: _____

¹This type of rollover is subject to current taxes. Please complete the section called "Election for Withholding Federal Income Taxes When Rolling Non-Roth Money to a Roth IRA" below.

²If the address of the institution is not given, your direct rollover check will be sent to you. You are responsible for completing the direct rollover to your financial institution in a timely manner in accordance with applicable law. If rolling over to multiple institutions, please list additional institutions or IRA (note if Traditional or Roth) on a separate page.

Express Mail

(check box if applicable)

- Send my disbursement check by express mail and deduct \$25.00 per check from my account prior to the distribution. **Please Note:** Express mail is *not* available for annuities or systematic disbursements, or delivery to post office boxes.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

(Complete this section only if you choose to have your payment(s) sent by EFT)

If you would like your disbursement sent to you via EFT, please provide the information below.

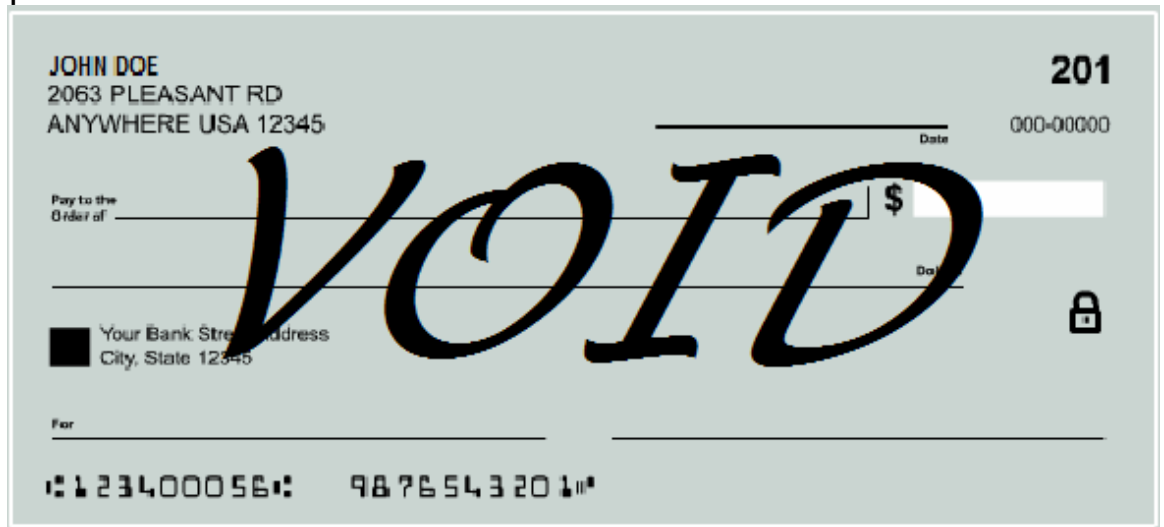
Type of Account (please choose one):

- Checking (**Must attach a voided check below, or include a letter from your financial institution, with participant's name, checking account number, and ABA routing number**)
- Savings (**Must include a letter from your financial institution with participant's name, savings account number, and ABA routing number**)

IMPORTANT: Your EFT payment may result in a check payable to you if:

- Your voided check or financial institution letter is not included
- All of the necessary information is not provided
- If this section does not apply to your disbursement request

Please Tape Voided Check Here:



I have carefully read this form and I hereby authorize Prudential to make this Plan payment(s) to the financial institution listed above in the form of Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT). I understand Prudential is not responsible for any losses associated with incorrect information provided (e.g. wrong banking instructions). The credit will typically be applied to your account within 2 business days of being processed.

In the event that an overpayment is credited to the financial institution account listed above, I hereby authorize and direct the financial institution designated above to debit my account and refund any overpayment to Prudential. This authorization will remain in effect until Prudential receives a written notice from me stating otherwise and until Prudential has had a reasonable chance to act upon it.

Important information and signatures required on the following pages

Election for Withholding Federal Income Taxes When Rolling Non-Roth Money to a Roth IRA

Only complete this section if you elected to roll non-Roth money to a Roth IRA above. If you do not complete this section, no federal income tax will be withheld if you elect to rollover non-Roth money to a Roth IRA.

A rollover of non-Roth money to a Roth IRA is generally taxable. However, this distribution is not subject to 20% mandatory federal withholding. You may elect withholding by making an election below.

- Please withhold _____% (percent) or \$_____ (amount)
- Please do not withhold federal income taxes

(Note: If you elect federal income tax withholding for this type of rollover, you will receive a second 1099-R for the withholding amount. If you are under age 59.5 and you elect withholding, the withholding amount may be subject to a 10% early distribution penalty.) Consult with your tax advisor to understand the tax implications for you.

Election for Withholding of Federal Income Taxes

(For Single Sum Payments)

For an eligible rollover distribution, the default federal income withholding rate is 20%. You can choose a rate greater than 20% by entering a rate below. You may not choose a rate less than 20%.

- Withhold the default 20% Federal income taxes.
- Complete this line if you would like a rate of withholding that is higher than the 20% default withholding rate. See the instructions on page 2 of Form W-4R (www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw4r.pdf) and the attached Marginal Rate Tables for additional information. Enter the rate as a whole number (no decimals): _____ %.

Important information and signatures required on the following pages

Election For Withholding of State Income Taxes
(For Single Sum Payments and Rollovers of non-Roth money to a Roth IRA)

A. Mandatory State Withholding: If you reside in a state where state income tax withholding is mandatory **AR, CA***, DC (mandatory for total single sum distributions only), **DE, IA, KS, MA, MD** (mandatory for eligible rollover distributions only, subject to 20% mandatory federal withholding), **CT, ME, MI** (see below), **MN, NC, NE, OK*, OR*, VA** or **VT*** applicable withholding will be deducted automatically, unless an election out is applicable (see below). Note: Some states require withholding if federal income tax is withheld from the distribution.

If you are a resident of **IA**, have federal income taxes withheld, and receive one or more distributions totaling more than \$6,000 in the calendar year, **IA** income taxes are required to be deducted for the amount over \$6,000.

My resident state is **AR, DE, KS, ME, MN, NC, NE, or VA** (for **NE** and **VA**, election out is allowed for payments from IRA's only) and I do not want state income tax withholding deducted from my distribution. (An election out of **AR, DE, KS, ME, NC, or VA** state tax is not allowed for eligible rollover distributions, subject to 20% mandatory federal withholding.) **Important note to Maine (ME) residents. If you elect out of ME withholding, you must either have elected out of federal withholding, or have no Maine State tax liability in the prior or current years.**

*My resident state is one of the following: **CA, OK, OR, **VT** and withholding is required if federal income tax is withheld, unless I elect out of state withholding. By checking this box I am electing out of state withholding. **An election out is not allowed for eligible rollover distributions, subject to 20% mandatory federal withholding.

My resident state is **CT** and Empower will withhold 6.99% on your taxable distribution. Please note that if you are not requesting a distribution of your entire account balance and if Form CT-W4P, *Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments*, applies to you, please return Form CT-W4P as part of this distribution form. Form CT-W4P is available on the Department of Revenue Services (DRS) website, at www.ct.gov/DRS.

My resident state is **MI** and withholding of 4.25% is required, unless my payments are not taxable and I opt out.

My resident state is **MI** and I would like to opt out of **MI** withholding. Note: Opting out may result in a balance due on your **MI 1040** as well as penalty and/or interest.

My resident state is **MI** and if my payments are are taxable, I wish to have **MI** state withholding based on the number of exemptions selected. I have entered the number of exemptions below:

_____ Enter the number of personal exemptions allowed on your Michigan Income Tax Return (MI-1040). The total number of exemptions you claim may not exceed the number of exemptions you are entitled to claim when you file your **MI-1040**. Withholding will be computed at the percentage determined by the state after subtracting your personal exemption allowances.

My resident state is **MI** and I am requesting _____% additional **MI** state tax withheld from my payment. This amount must be a whole percentage.

B. Voluntary State Withholding: Please check the appropriate box below. If state income tax withholding is not mandatory in your state, you may be allowed to request state tax withholding. If your state of residence is not listed, or if you choose a method of withholding that is not offered for your state, we cannot withhold state income tax.

I reside in one of the following voluntary withholding states: **AL, CO, DC** (voluntary for partial and systematic distributions), **GA, ID, IA** (voluntary if no federal tax withheld) **IL, IN, KY, LA, MD** (non-eligible rollover distributions only), **MA** (voluntary if no federal income tax withheld), **MO, MS** (voluntary except for early distributions), **MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OH, PA, RI, SC, UT, VA, WI, WV** (**NE and VA** state withholding is voluntary for payments from IRA's only) and would like state income tax withheld. (Specify a percentage or dollar amount to be withheld.)

_____ % or \$ _____

I reside in one of the voluntary withholding states listed above and I do not want state income tax withholding deducted from my distribution.

C. No State Withholding: Some states do not have state income tax withholding.

My resident state is one of the following: **AK, FL, HI, NV, NH, SD, TN, TX, WA, WY** and there is no state income tax withholding.

My resident state is **AZ** and there is no state income tax withholding on non-periodic (single sum) payments.

**Your
Plan
Authorization**

This section must be completed by your employer and signed by an authorized plan representative.

If an authorized plan representative previously submitted termination information to Empower and a change in employee status did not take place since then, this section does not need to be completed.

I certify, as plan sponsor and authorized representative of the plan, I understand that it is my responsibility to confirm vesting percentage, marital status, employee status (i.e., terminated, rehired) and date of termination for terminated participants, and submit such information to Empower. If the participant is terminated, I authorized Empower to process any current or future disbursements to the participant named on the attached using the date of termination and vesting percentage provided. I understand that it is my responsibility to notify Empower of any change in marital status or employee status (i.e., if a participant is rehired).

Vesting Percentage: % (if applicable)

Date of Termination: (if applicable)
month day year

X _____ Date
Authorized plan representative's signature

Print name and title

X _____ Date
Authorized plan representative's signature (if two signatures are required)

Print name and title

Empower fax number: 1-866-439-8602

Federal Marginal Rate Tables

2022 Marginal Rate Tables

You may use these tables to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. Add your income from all sources and use the column that matches your filing status to find the corresponding rate of withholding. See page 2 for more information on how to use this table.

Single or Married filing separately		Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)		Head of household	
<i>Total income over—</i>	Tax rate for every dollar more	<i>Total income over—</i>	Tax rate for every dollar more	<i>Total income over—</i>	Tax rate for every dollar more
\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
12,950	10%	25,900	10%	19,400	10%
23,225	12%	46,450	12%	34,050	12%
54,725	22%	109,450	22%	75,300	22%
102,025	24%	204,050	24%	108,450	24%
183,000	32%	366,000	32%	189,450	32%
228,900	35%	457,800	35%	235,350	35%
552,850*	37%	673,750	37%	559,300	37%

* If married filing separately, use \$336,875 instead for this 37% rate.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

Retain for Your Records

This notice is provided to you by Prudential Financial, Inc., on behalf of the plan administrator (“Plan Administrator”).

Right to Defer Distributions from Defined Contribution Plans

You may be eligible to receive a distribution from your employer's retirement plan now. Instead of taking a distribution now, you may elect to defer receiving a distribution until a later date -- typically as late as age 70½. (If your account balance does not exceed \$5,000 (or the amount of your plan's cashout threshold), you may not have a right to defer payment.) If you defer receiving a distribution, the plan investment options available to you thereafter (including related fees) generally will be the same as those available to active employees. However, certain plan features, such as the right to repay or take a loan from the plan, may not be available if you have terminated employment. Please refer to your summary plan description and fund fact sheets for more information about plan investment options, investment related expenses, any plan restrictions or charges applicable to terminated employees, payment options, and any other special rules that may impact your distribution decision. If you elect to receive a distribution that you roll over to another eligible retirement plan such as an IRA, the investment options offered under your current employer's plan (e.g., mutual funds, employer stock) may not be available to you or, if available, are likely to carry higher expenses if transferred to an IRA. If you elect to receive a distribution but do not roll it over to another eligible retirement plan, such action triggers taxation (possibly including a 10% penalty), results in loss of future tax-deferred earnings (if any) and may diminish the funds available to you for retirement purposes. For additional information about plan investment options (and related fees), plan restrictions or charges applicable to terminated employees who defer receiving a distribution, or if you have other questions regarding your right to defer a distribution, and the consequences of failing to defer, please contact Prudential at the number provided on your benefit statement.

For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from your employer's plan (the “Plan”) that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans). A different notice is provided for payments from a designated Roth account.

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

This notice is provided to you because all or part of the payments that you may receive from the Plan may be eligible for rollover to an IRA or an eligible employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover. If you have additional questions after reading this notice, you can contact your Plan Administrator.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

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

What types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over

will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

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

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

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

How much may I roll over?

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary);
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) or after death;
- Hardship distributions;
- ESOP dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends);
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution; and
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there will generally be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA).

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

If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

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

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of theseparation;
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary);
- Payments from a governmental plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation;
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you within one year after the birth or adoption of a child;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments after your death;
- Payments of ESOP dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;

- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO);
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses;
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution;
- Payments for certain distributions relating to certain federally declared disasters; and
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.

If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

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

- The exception for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation (or age 50 for qualified public safety employees) does not apply.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

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

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and at the same time the rest is paid to you, the portion directly rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you directly roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not directly rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover of the entire amount paid from the Plan to two or more destinations at the same time, you can choose which destination receives the after-tax contributions.

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

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

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

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

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

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

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

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

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

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

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

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your payment is used to pay for health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance

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

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income

tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover).

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

If you do a rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan

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

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

If you are not a Plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions and the special rules for public safety officers do not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

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

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949).

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½ (if born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if born after June 30, 1949).

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

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse

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

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Other special rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

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

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

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

If you expatriate from the U.S., you may be subject to special rules, and should consult with your personal tax advisor to determine if you are required to provide Prudential with IRS Form W-8CE.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

You can easily print this notice using your computer's print function. However, if you would like us to provide you a printed copy, please contact us at 877-778-2100 and we will mail you one, free of charge. Note that you will need to complete the authentication process when you call so we can be sure to send you the correct version for your plan.

Important Notice to Participants

Prudential Retirement would like to take this opportunity to advise you of General Consent, Qualified Pre-retirement Survivor Annuity (QPSA), and Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA) rules.

General Consent Rules

Generally, you must consent to distributions from your Plan unless the Plan permits involuntary distributions when your account balance is less than \$5,000. General information on optional forms of benefit under your Plan is available on this statement or by calling the account information number on this statement. If your Plan does not allow for annuities, the information on QJSA and QPSA does not apply to you.

QPSA Rules

Explanation of QPSA for married participants: In the case of your death before retirement, the Plan will use no less than 50% of your vested account balance to purchase a qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity (QPSA) from an insurance company for your spouse. If you desire a different form of payment or wish to designate a beneficiary other than your spouse, you must file a waiver of the QPSA with the Plan Administrator during the election period. This waiver must be approved by your spouse in writing and be witnessed by a Notary Public or by an authorized Plan representative. Please contact the Plan Administrator concerning the available alternative forms of payment.

Election Period: The election period begins on the first day of the Plan Year during which you attain age 35, and ends on the earlier of your death or the date on which your account balance commences to be paid under the Plan. Your Plan may provide that an election is permitted prior to age 35; however, if this is the case, any such election must be reaffirmed with appropriate spousal consent during the Plan Year in which you attain age 35. You may, at any time during the election period, revoke a previous election or make a new election. If you make a new election, your spouse must consent to it as provided above.

QJSA Rules

If QJSA is the primary form of benefit under your Plan at retirement, you should read the information in this Notice or read the information in your Plan's Summary Plan Description or the Plan's Document to obtain general information on QJSA and other optional forms of benefit available to you. You may elect a benefit other than QJSA if spousal consent requirements are satisfied.

Explanation of Qualified Joint & Survivor Annuity

How will my benefits be paid to me when I retire?

They will be paid in the form of a Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA):

- If you are **married** at the time of your retirement, you will receive an annuity for your lifetime. After your death, your surviving spouse will receive an annuity for his or her lifetime in the amount of at least 50% of the annuity payments you received during your lifetime. You may be allowed to elect higher amounts for your surviving spouse, such as 75% or up to 100% of your monthly benefit.
- The annuity will be provided to you by purchasing an annuity contract from an insurance company with all or part of your account balance under the plan.
- If you are **unmarried** at the time of your retirement, you will receive an annuity for your lifetime.

May I select a different form of benefit payment other than the QJSA?

Yes, provided you request a different form of benefit payment in a manner specified for your Plan. If you are married, you must complete and return the Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA) Waiver Form with your spouse's written consent within the 90-day period prior to the date benefit payments will begin. If you are unmarried, you must complete and return the QJSA Waiver Form with your consent and waiver.

What are the optional forms of benefit payment under the Plan?

If you are married at the time of your retirement, the QJSA provides for annuity payments for your lifetime and after your death for the lifetime of your spouse, in the amount of at least 50% of the payment amount you received during your lifetime. You can choose a form of benefit payment other than the QJSA provided it is available under the Plan and you obtain your spouse's written consent (if applicable). If you are unmarried,

the QJSA provides an annuity for your lifetime. Please refer to your Plan's Summary Plan Description or the Plan document for the available options under your Plan.

May I select a different beneficiary?

Yes, provided you request, complete and return a QJSA Waiver Form with your spouse's written consent (if married) prior to the date you elect your benefit.

If I select a benefit payment option other than the QJSA or choose a different beneficiary, may I change the form of benefit payment or beneficiary again?

Yes. You can cancel any prior change and restore the QJSA at any time during the period prior to the date your benefit payments will begin. Additionally, you can select another form of benefit payment or choose another beneficiary if you:

- Make the change before your benefit payments begin.
- Obtain your spouse's consent (if married) unless, at the time of your initial change in form of benefit payment or beneficiary, your spouse, if permitted by the Plan, gave general consent permitting you to make later changes to the form of benefit payment or beneficiary without having to obtain further consent.

What happens if I want to take a loan from the Plan?

Because your benefit must be paid in the form of a QJSA, if you take a loan from the Plan it will also be subject to QJSA. This means that if you elect to take a loan from your Plan, and you are married, you must complete and return the QJSA Waiver Form with your spouse's written consent. If you are unmarried, you must complete and return the QJSA Waiver Form with your consent and waiver. The rules that apply when the benefit is payable when you retire will also apply to the benefit payable as a loan.

What happens if my benefit exceeds \$5,000 on the date my benefit becomes payable (or at the time of any prior payment)?

If your benefit exceeds \$5,000 (\$3,500 for plans not adopting the increase allowed in 1996 or exceeded \$3,500 at any time of any prior payment), it cannot be paid to you until you reach normal retirement age under the Plan, or, if later, age 62, unless you consent in writing.

Otherwise, consistent with the law and your Plan document, your benefit may be paid to you immediately regardless of any election you may have made to receive it later or in a different form.

How much time do I have to select either a different form of benefit payment other than QJSA, or, if permitted by the Plan, to elect to have my benefit paid to me before the later of normal retirement age or age 62?

You have at least 30 days after receiving this QJSA explanation to make your decision.

Do I have to wait 30 days to select a different form of benefit payment other than QJSA, or, if permitted by the Plan, to elect to have my benefit paid to me before the later of normal retirement age or age 62?

No. You may request a disbursement prior to the expiration of the 30-day period, however:

- **Payment of your benefit cannot begin until at least the 8th day after you receive the QJSA Explanation regardless of your marital status.**

You can cancel your distribution election at any time within 30 days of receipt of the QJSA Explanation. If you cancel your election, Prudential will return the annuity purchase price to your Plan.

What happens to my spouse's QJSA benefit if he or she consents to my selection of a different form of benefit payment option other than QJSA or if I select a different beneficiary?

If your spouse consents to your selection of a different form of benefit payment, to the extent your spouse is still your beneficiary, he or she will receive a benefit based on the alternative form of benefit payment you chose. For instance, if you elect a single life annuity or a lump sum payment of your full account balance, your spouse will receive no further payment from the Plan.

If you select a different beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefit under the Plan.

May I receive additional information regarding the QJSA or the specific benefit payable to me or my spouse?

Yes. You can obtain additional information such as other optional forms of distribution that may be available under your Plan by reading the information in your Plan's Summary Plan Description. **You may also write to Prudential at:** Prudential Retirement, 30 Scranton Office Park, Scranton, PA 18507-1789. If your request is made in writing, you will receive additional QJSA information within 30 days from the date of your request.

Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA) and Optional Forms of Benefit

The following is a list of common optional forms of benefit and the relative financial effect of electing each as compared to the QJSA. The basic meaning of some of the terms used to describe the options is as follows:

“Life Annuity” or “Life” is an annuity payable for the participant’s lifetime.

“X% Joint & Survivor” is an annuity payable for the participant’s lifetime plus X% of the participant’s benefit paid to the beneficiary for the beneficiary’s lifetime.

“X Year Certain” is an annuity for the lifetime or lifetimes mentioned, but with the assurance that the payments will be made to either the participant or a beneficiary for X number of years even if the person receiving the annuity dies prematurely.

“Installment Refund” is an immediate annuity in which monthly payments will continue to a beneficiary in the event the annuitant dies before Prudential has made total monthly payments at least equal to the maximum death benefit amount. Upon the death of the annuitant, the difference between the maximum death benefit amount and the total of monthly payments made previously will be paid to the beneficiary in monthly installments in the same amount that was being paid to the annuitant before the annuitant’s death, except that the last payment to the beneficiary will be a lesser amount.

The information provided below is an estimate of the amount payable under an annuity purchased from Prudential Insurance Company of America. A more precise calculation of your monthly benefit upon purchase of an annuity is available upon request. The estimates provided below are based on a benefit with a present value of \$10,000 using an interest rate of 1.57% for annuities with a life contingency. Both the participant and the spouse are assumed to be the same age for the examples provided. Differences in your age, the age of your spouse, interest rates, and other assumptions used in this chart can have a significant effect on the amount paid under the option chosen. The interest rate and other contract assumptions in effect when you purchase the annuity will determine the amount of a monthly benefit.

<u>Optional Form of Benefit</u>	<u>Age 65</u>	<u>Age 60</u>	<u>Age 55</u>
Life Annuity	\$41.76	\$35.52	\$30.88
Life and 5 Year Certain Annuity	\$41.47	\$35.40	\$30.83
Life and 10 Year Certain Annuity	\$40.53	\$34.99	\$30.67
Life and 15 Year Certain Annuity	\$38.93	\$34.21	\$30.31
Life and 20 Year Certain Annuity	\$36.57	\$33.04	\$29.73
5 Year Certain Annuity	**	**	**
10 Year Certain Annuity	**	**	**
15 Year Certain Annuity	**	**	**
20 Year Certain Annuity	\$42.89	\$42.89	\$42.89
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity	\$34.23	\$29.88	\$26.63
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 5 Years Certain	\$34.22	\$29.87	\$26.63
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 10 Year Certain	\$34.16	\$29.86	\$26.62
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 15 Year Certain	\$33.95	\$29.79	\$26.61
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 20 Year Certain	\$33.36	\$29.61	\$26.55
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity	\$37.62	\$32.45	\$28.60
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 5 Year Certain	\$37.50	\$32.40	\$28.58
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 10 Year Certain	\$37.07	\$32.22	\$28.50
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 15 Year Certain	\$36.27	\$31.85	\$28.34
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 20 Year Certain	\$34.89	\$31.23	\$28.05
Installment Refund	\$32.21	\$30.50	\$27.73

** Total payout for this form of annuity will be less than the purchase price.

These materials are provided for informational or educational purposes only. The information provided is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. In providing these materials Prudential Retirement is not acting as your fiduciary as defined in the Department of Labor's Fiduciary rule or otherwise. If you need investment advice consult with a qualified investment professional.