



Request for Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)

From Section 457 Governmental Plans

Instructions Please print using blue or black ink. Send completed form to the following address or fax it to 1-866-439-8602. If faxing, please keep original for your records.

Prudential
PO Box 5410
Scranton, PA 18505-5410

Questions?
Call 1-888-71-ALOHA
for assistance.

About You

Plan number	Sub plan number	000001 State of Hawaii	000004 County of Maui
<u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u>	_____	000002 County of Hawaii	000005 County of Hawaii Water District
		000003 County of Kauai	000006 Waialae Charter School

Social Security number _____ Daytime telephone number _____
area code

First name _____ MI _____ Last name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____

Date of birth _____ Gender _____
month day year M F

If you are not the original account owner of the above plan, please indicate if this account is one of the following:

- Spousal Beneficiary
- Non-Spousal Beneficiary
- Alternate Payee under Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO)

Are you still employed by the employer sponsoring the plan? Yes No

Date employment ended (if applicable)

month day year



For Married Participants

Please complete this section if your spouse is the sole beneficiary of this account and is more than 10 years younger than you.

Enter your spouse's date of birth: _____
month day year

Enter your spouse's name: _____

Enter your spouse's Social Security number: _____-_____-_____

Electing Your RMD

Please note this section only applies to your initial Required Minimum Distribution. If you have already received your initial RMD, this election will be disregarded.

Section A. First Time RMD

Only newly RMD eligible participants must complete sections A & B.

Please process my initial RMD payment on approximately 20th of the _____
month year

(Please indicate month and year). If this form is not received in good order by the 15th of the elected month, the RMD will be issued in the next available month. A blank or invalid election will result in your payment being issued by the deadline set by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

If you are currently receiving installment payments from the plan, those payments will be applied toward satisfying your annual RMD. If you choose a month in this section, the amount of your annual RMD not yet satisfied with the installments paid in the current calendar year will be paid to you in the month you elected. Also, your scheduled installments will continue for the remainder of the year.

Section B. Ongoing RMD

All RMD participants must complete section B.

Please process my annual RMD payment each year on approximately 20th of _____ (Please indicate month).
month

If this form is not received in good order by the 15th of the elected month, the RMD will be issued in the next available month with future payments resuming annually under the originally elected month. If a month is not provided, the payment month will be defaulted to October. If you are currently receiving installment payments from the plan and have not elected a month in which to receive your RMD, the payment month will be defaulted to November.

If you are currently receiving installment payments from the plan, those payments will be applied toward satisfying your annual RMD. If you choose a month in this section, the amount of your annual RMD not yet satisfied with the installments paid in the current calendar year will be paid to you in the month you elected. Also, your scheduled installments will continue for the remainder of the year.

Election For Withholding of Federal Taxes For RMD

Federal tax laws require us to withhold income taxes from the taxable portion of a retirement plan distribution. Some states also require withholding from the taxable portion of your distribution if federal income tax is withheld. RMD's are not eligible for rollover and are subject to 10% federal tax withholding unless you elect otherwise. You can elect to have no federal taxes withheld by checking the box below. **If you elect out of withholding, you are still responsible for payment of any taxes due, and you may incur penalties if your withholding and/or estimated tax payments are not sufficient.** If you do not check one of the options below, 10% federal income tax withholding will be automatically deducted from your payment. You can change your withholding election at any time by calling the toll free number on this form. This election applies until revoked.

- 1. I elect to have federal income tax withheld at 10% from the taxable amount of my distribution.
- 2. I elect **not** to have federal income tax withheld from my distribution.
- 3. I elect **to have** federal income tax withheld at either the following percentage or dollar amount. The federal withholding calculated from your election below must be at least 10% of the taxable distribution amount.

_____ % or \$ _____ .00

**Election For
Withholding
of State
Income
Taxes**

- 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), 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, 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 Prudential 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 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, HI, 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), MN, 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, 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.

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.

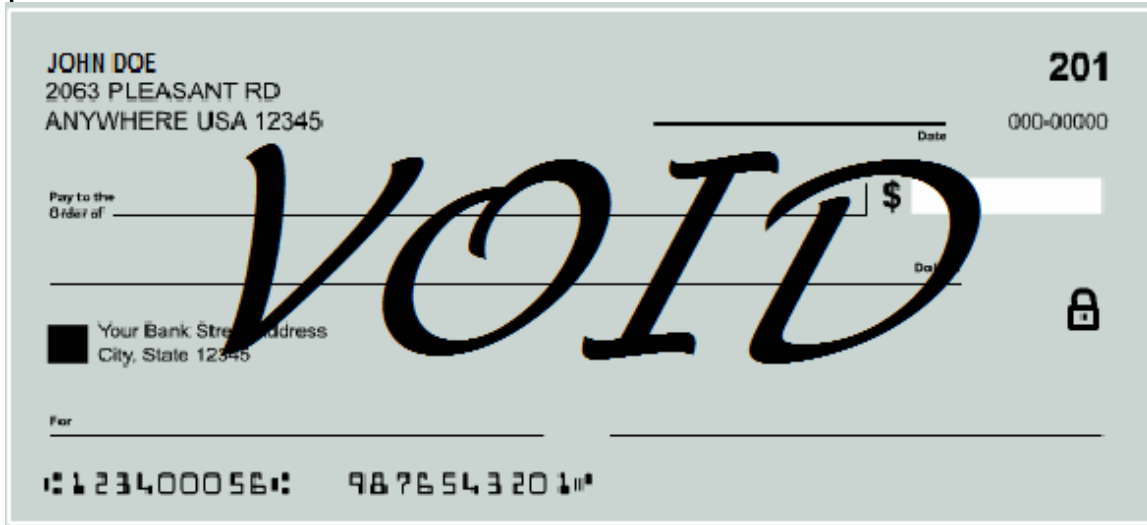
Type of Account (please choose one):

- 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.

Your Authorization

I understand the information I have provided herein will be relied upon in processing my request. I am responsible for its accuracy in the event any dispute arises with respect to this transaction.

If there are investment options available through your retirement account that are subject to the fund's market timing policies, you may be subject to restrictions or incur fees if you engage in excessive trading activity in those investments. You may wish to review the fund prospectus or your retirement account's market timing policy prior to submitting this transaction request. If a fee applies to the transaction, you will be able to view the details after the transaction is processed by logging on to the retirement internet site at www.prudential.com/islandsavings.

X _____ Date _____
Participant's signature

Applies to Section 457(b) Governmental Plans Only

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 70 . (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, separate accounts) 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 you may receive from the employer's plan (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. In addition, distributions from this Plan are generally not subject to the 10% additional income tax that applies to pre-59 distributions from other types of plans. However, any distribution from this Plan that is attributable to an amount you roll over to the Plan from another type of eligible employer plan or IRA amount is subject to the 10% additional income tax if it is distributed to you before you reach age 59 (unless an exception applies, see "What are the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax that applies to early distributions" below).

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. 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.

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 70 (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) or after death;
- Unforeseeable emergency distributions;
- 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; and
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.

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

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 59 , 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.

What are the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax that applies to early distributions?

In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA are the same as the exceptions applicable to Section 401 and 403 employer plans for early distributions from a plan, which are as follows:

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation;
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the 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.

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

If 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 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 59 (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 will be taxed. If 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, the 10% additional tax on early distributions may apply to amounts you had previously rolled over from another type of eligible employer plan (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not be taxed, (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you are age 59 (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year you made the first contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional 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 special rules for public safety officers do not apply.

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 59 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 70 (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 70 (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.