

Sentinel 403(b) Program Hardship Distribution Request Form

Please complete all form sections.

1. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION			
Employee Name		Social Security Number	
Street Address	Daytime Phone	Date of Hire	
City	State	Zip Code	Date of Birth

2. EMPLOYER INFORMATION			
Employer Name		Employer Contact Name	
Street Address		Contact Phone	
City	State	Zip Code	For Internal Use

3. AMOUNT OF WITHDRAWAL

I wish to withdraw \$ _____ from my accounts under the Sentinel 403(b) Program.

4. DESCRIPTION OF HARDSHIP

I am applying for a hardship distribution as a result of the following and have attached documents (e.g. medical invoices, housing contract, tuition bills, legal notices, etc.) in support of such financial need (please check one):

- Medical Expenses (eligible under Code §213(d))
- Purchase of Principal Residence
- Post-Secondary Educational Expenses (self, spouse or dependents)
- Prevent Eviction from or Foreclosure on Principal Residence
- Funeral Expenses for Participant's Deceased Parent, Spouse, Child or Dependent
- Expenses for Repair of Damage to Principal Residence that Qualify for Casualty Loss Deduction (under Code § 165)

I understand that If my application is approved, my account will be reduced by the amount I receive. I further understand that the distribution will be taxable to me in the year in which I receive it and that it may also be subject to a 10% early distribution excise tax.

5. FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

Hardship Withdrawals from your account are subject to 10% withholding for Federal income tax purposes.

You may elect NOT to have 10% withholding apply to your distribution. However, even if you elect not to have Federal income tax withheld, you are liable for payment of Federal income tax on the taxable portion of your distribution. You also may be subject to tax penalties under the estimated tax payment rules if your payments of estimated tax and withholding, if any, are not adequate. If you do NOT want withholding to apply to your distribution, please indicate by checking the box below:

- I **DO NOT** wish to have 10% withheld from my hardship distribution.

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6. STATE INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

(Note: If you reside in a state that does not have state income tax, please skip this Part.)

The taxable portion of your payment may also be subject to STATE income tax. If state income taxes are not withheld from your payment, you are liable for any state income tax on the taxable portion of your payment. In certain states, you may also be subject to penalties under estimated tax payment rules. If you do not complete this Part, state income tax will only be withheld if required by the state and at the state's withholding default rate. You will need to provide any *required* state withholding forms for your *election of withholding or election out of withholding*. (For tax information pertaining to your resident state, please contact your tax advisor or your state income tax department.)

- **I reside in a state that requires state income tax to be withheld from the taxable portion of payments where federal income tax has been withheld. I understand that state income taxes will be withheld at the statutory income tax rates unless I notify you otherwise. I also understand that certain states may allow me to elect out of state withholding.**

I hereby elect out of mandatory state withholding. I understand that my state must allow for this election.

- I reside in a state that does not require state income tax to be withheld from the taxable portion of payments where federal income tax has been withheld, but allows me to request income taxes to be withheld. I hereby make a voluntary election to have:

\$ _____ .00 withheld for state income tax. **OR** _____ % withheld for state income tax.

7. EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIONS

1. I hereby represent that in making application for this Hardship Distribution I have followed the procedures established by my Employer and have provided the documentation and information required by my Employer.
2. I certify that I have read the attached Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments.
3. The distribution I have applied for is not greater than the amount needed to satisfy the need I've checked above.
4. I have obtained all the distributions, other than hardship distributions, and all nontaxable loans available under all plans maintained by my employer.
5. I understand that my elective deferrals to the Plan and any other plan maintained by my employer will be suspended for 6 months.
6. The financial need I have indicated above cannot be relieved by any of these actions:
 - Reimbursement or compensation by insurance or otherwise;
 - By a reasonable liquidation or selling-off of my assets (including the assets of my spouse and minor children) to the point that the liquidation itself would not cause an immediate and heavy financial need;
 - By ceasing my elective deferrals to the Plan; or
 - By other distributions or loans from any other qualified retirement plan, or by borrowing from a bank, credit union, or other commercial source on reasonable commercial terms.

Employee Signature

Date

8. EMPLOYER/SPONSOR AUTHORIZATION

On behalf of the Employer, I hereby certify that the above-referenced Employee has submitted the necessary documentation and has made the required representations in order to be granted a Hardship Distribution as requested.

Signature of Employer/Sponsor or its Designee

Date

Please mail or fax completed form (keep Special Tax Notice for your records) to:

USI Consulting Group
Attn: Sentinel Service Team
95 Glastonbury Blvd., Suite 102
P.O. Box 6503
Glastonbury, CT 06033-6503

Phone: (866) 305-8846, Plan Code 241
Fax: (610) 537-2708

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

This notice explains how you can continue to defer federal income tax on your retirement savings and contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your Plan benefits. You generally have the right to defer receipt of your payment(s) from the Plan until your normal retirement age. In comparison with a choice to defer receipt of your distribution, if you elect to have your Plan benefit made payable directly to you currently, you may pay more taxes and/or be left with less retirement income in the future. The financial consequences of a decision to take a current distribution are also dependent on the form of benefit you select. You may want to consult with a qualified financial and/or tax advisor regarding your specific situation.

This notice is provided to you because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from the Plan may be eligible for rollover by you or your Plan Administrator to a traditional IRA, Roth IRA, or an eligible employer plan. A rollover is a payment by you or the 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 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. You should also find out about any documents that are required to be completed before the receiving plan will accept a rollover. Even if a plan accepts rollovers, it might not accept rollovers of certain types of distributions, 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 over to a traditional IRA or split your rollover amount between the employer plan in which you will participate and a traditional IRA. If an employer plan accepts your rollover, 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 this Plan. Check with the administrator of the plan that is to receive your rollover prior to making the rollover.

If you have additional questions after reading this notice, you can contact your Plan Administrator.

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 or a Roth 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:

1. Your payment will not be taxed in the current year and no income tax will be withheld (unless you are rolling over a pre-tax account to a Roth IRA).
2. 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 SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account. If you qualify you may instead choose to have your payment made directly to your Roth IRA.
3. The taxable portion, if any, of your payment will be taxed later when you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan. Depending on the type of plan, the later distribution may be subject to different tax treatment than it would be if you received a taxable distribution from this Plan.

If you choose to have a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover PAID TO YOU:

1. You will receive only 80% of the taxable amount of the payment, because the Plan Administrator is required to withhold 20% of that amount and send it to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.

2. 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 1/2, you may have to pay an additional 10% tax.
3. You can roll over all or part of the payment by paying it to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover within 60 days after you receive the payment. The amount rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.
4. If you want to roll over 100% of the payment to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, ***you must find other money to replace the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld.*** If you roll over only the 80% that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld and that is not rolled over.

Your Right to Waive the 30-Day Notice Period. Generally, neither a direct rollover nor a payment can be made from the plan until at least 30 days after your receipt of this notice. Thus, after receiving this notice, you have at least 30 days to consider whether or not to have your withdrawal directly rolled over. If you do not wish to wait until this 30-day notice period ends before your election is processed, you may waive the notice period by making an affirmative election indicating whether or not you wish to make a direct rollover. Your withdrawal will then be processed in accordance with your election as soon as practicable after it is received by the Plan Administrator.

MORE INFORMATION

I. Payments That Can and Cannot Be Rolled Over

Payments from the Plan may be "eligible rollover distributions." This means that they can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers, or, in certain cases, to a Roth IRA. Payments from a plan cannot be rolled over to 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 your payment is the taxable portion and how much is the after-tax portion.

If you roll over 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 nontaxable 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 to 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), section 403(a), or section 403(b) annuity plan to a qualified trust or 403(b) annuity contract using a direct rollover if the other plan 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 of this Plan to make a direct rollover on your behalf. Also, you cannot first roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA and then roll over that amount into an employer plan.

Roth 401(k) plan deferrals. You may roll over an eligible rollover distribution that consists of Roth deferrals and earnings (whether or not it is a "qualified" Roth distribution) either: (1) by a direct rollover to another Roth 401(k) plan, or to a Roth 403(b) plan, provided the Roth 401(k) plan or the Roth 403(b) plan will accept the rollover; or (2) by a direct or 60-day rollover to a Roth IRA. Alternatively, you can roll over the taxable portion of the non-qualified Roth distribution by a 60-day rollover to a Roth 401(k) plan or to a 403(b) plan.

The following types of payments ***cannot*** be rolled over:

Payments Spread over Long Periods. You cannot roll over a payment if it is part of a series of equal (or almost equal) payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for:

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

Required Minimum Payments. Beginning when you reach age 70 1/2 or retire, whichever is later, a certain portion of your payment cannot be rolled over because it is a "required minimum payment" that must be paid to you. Special rules apply if you own more than 5% of your employer.

Hardship Distributions. A hardship distribution cannot be rolled over.

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 rollover, as discussed in Part III 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 you if your payment includes amounts which cannot be rolled over.

II. Direct Rollover

A DIRECT ROLLOVER is a direct payment of the amount of your Plan benefits to a traditional IRA, a Roth IRA, or an eligible employer plan that will accept it. You can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER of all or any portion of your payment that is an eligible rollover distribution, as described in Part I above. You are not taxed on any taxable portion of your payment for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan until you later take it out of the traditional IRA or eligible employer plan. In addition, no income tax withholding is required for any taxable portion of your Plan benefits for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER. This Plan might not let you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER if your distributions for the year are less than \$200.

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Traditional IRA. You can open a traditional IRA to receive the direct rollover. If you choose to have your payment made directly to a traditional IRA, contact an IRA sponsor (usually a financial institution) to find out how to have your payment made in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA at that institution. If you are unsure of how to invest your money, you can temporarily establish a traditional IRA to receive the payment. However, in choosing a traditional IRA, you may wish to make sure that the traditional IRA you choose will allow you to move all or a part of your payment to another traditional IRA at a later date, without penalties or other limitations. See IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements, for more information on traditional IRAs (including limits on how often you can roll over between IRAs).

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Plan. If you are employed by a new employer that has an eligible employer plan, and you want a direct rollover to that plan, ask the plan administrator of that plan whether it will accept your rollover. An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Even if your new employer's plan does not accept a rollover, you can choose a **DIRECT ROLLOVER** to a traditional IRA. If the employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may provide restrictions on the circumstances under which you may later receive a distribution of the rollover amount or may require spousal consent to any subsequent distribution. Check with the plan administrator of that plan before making your decision.

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Roth IRA. You can open a Roth IRA to receive the Direct Rollover. You may directly roll over a distribution consisting of Roth deferrals and earnings on Roth deferrals to a Roth IRA. Once rolled to a Roth IRA, you CANNOT subsequently roll your designated Roth contributions to an employer plan, even if the plan accepts designated Roth Contributions. You may also be eligible to roll over a distribution from a pre-tax account to a Roth IRA. For distributions before January 1, 2010, you may only roll over a distribution from a pre-tax account to a Roth IRA if your adjusted gross income for the taxable year does not exceed \$100,000.00. If you directly roll over a pre-tax distribution to a Roth IRA, the taxable portion of the distribution is subject to taxation for the taxable year in which the distribution occurs (except that a

special taxation rule applies to distributions that you roll over to a Roth IRA during 2010, under which the distribution can be subject to taxation ratably during 2011 and 2012).

DIRECT ROLLOVER of a Series of Payments. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it, and it is paid in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice to make or not make a DIRECT ROLLOVER for a payment will apply to all later payments in the series until you change your election. You are free to change your election for any later payment in the series.

Change in Tax Treatment Resulting from a DIRECT ROLLOVER. The tax treatment of any payment from the eligible employer plan or traditional IRA receiving your DIRECT ROLLOVER might be different than if you received your benefit in a taxable distribution directly from the Plan. For example, if you were born before January 1, 1936, you might be entitled to ten-year averaging or capital gain treatment, as explained below. However, if you have your benefit rolled over to a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, a governmental 457 plan, or a traditional IRA in a DIRECT ROLLOVER, your benefit will no longer be eligible for that special treatment. See the sections below entitled "Additional 10% Tax if You Are under Age 59 1/2" and "Special Tax Treatment if You Were Born before January 1, 1936."

III. Payment Paid to You

If your payment can be rolled over (see Part I above) and the payment is made to you in cash, it is subject to 20% federal income tax withholding on the taxable portion (state tax withholding may also apply). The payment is taxed in the year you receive it unless, within 60 days, you roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you do not roll it over, special tax rules may apply.

Mandatory Withholding. If any portion of your payment can be rolled over under Part I above and you do not elect to make a DIRECT ROLLOVER, the Plan is required by law to withhold 20% of the taxable amount. This amount is sent to the IRS as federal income tax withholding. For example, if you can roll over a taxable payment of \$10,000, only \$8,000 will be paid to you because the Plan must withhold \$2,000 as income tax. However, when you prepare your income tax return for the year, unless you make a rollover within 60 days (see "Sixty-Day Rollover Option" below), you must report the full \$10,000 as a taxable payment from the Plan. You must report the \$2,000 as tax withheld, and it will be credited against any income tax you owe for the year. There will be no income tax withholding if your payments for the year are less than \$200.

Taxation of Roth deferrals. If your distribution includes Roth (after-tax) 401(k) plan deferrals, the taxation of the Roth deferrals depends on whether or not the distribution is a qualified distribution. For a distribution of Roth deferrals to be a qualified distribution, you must have satisfied two requirements: (1) the distribution must occur on or after the date you attain age 59 1/2, on or after the date of your death, or on account of your being disabled; and (2) the distribution must occur after the end of the 5th calendar year beginning with the first calendar year for which you made Roth deferral to the Roth 401(k) plan. If the distribution of Roth deferral is a qualified distribution, then neither the deferral nor the earnings distributed on the deferrals will be taxable to you. If the distribution is not a qualified distribution, then the portion of the distribution representing your Roth deferrals will not be taxable to you, but the portion of the distribution representing earnings on the Roth deferrals will be taxable to you in the year you receive the distribution, unless you elect a direct rollover as described in Section B above, or within 60 days following receipt, you roll over the earnings on the Roth deferral to a qualified plan or to a 403(b) plan, as explained under "60-day rollover option" below.

Voluntary Withholding. If any portion of your payment is taxable but cannot be rolled over under Part I above, the mandatory withholding rules described above do not apply. In this case, you may elect not to have withholding apply to that portion. If you do nothing, an amount will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding, ask the Plan Administrator for the election form and related information.

Sixty-Day Rollover Option. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, you can still decide to roll over all or part of it to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers, except to the extent the distribution consists of Roth deferrals and earnings on the Roth deferrals. You may roll over the Roth deferrals and earnings on the Roth deferrals to a Roth IRA, or you may roll over only the taxable earnings (if any) on the Roth deferrals (but not the Roth deferrals) to a Roth 401(k) plan or to a 403(b) plan. If you decide to roll over, ***you must contribute the amount of the payment you received to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan within 60 days after you receive the payment.*** The portion of your payment that is rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.

You can roll over up to 100% of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, including an amount equal to the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you choose to roll over 100%, you must find other money within the 60-day period to contribute to the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan, to replace the 20% that was withheld. On the other hand, if you roll over only the 80% of the taxable portion that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld.

Example: The taxable portion of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above is \$10,000, and you choose to have it paid to you. You will receive \$8,000, and \$2,000 will be sent to the IRS as income tax withholding. Within 60 days after receiving the \$8,000, you may roll over the entire \$10,000 to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. To do this, you roll over the \$8,000 you received from the Plan, and you will have to find \$2,000 from other sources (your savings, a loan, etc.). In this case, the entire \$10,000 is not taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. If you roll over the entire \$10,000, when you file your income tax return you may get a refund of part or all of the \$2,000 withheld.

If, on the other hand, you roll over only \$8,000, the \$2,000 you did not roll over is taxed in the year it was withheld. When you file your income tax return, you may get a refund of part of the \$2,000 withheld. (However, any refund is likely to be larger if you roll over the entire \$10,000.)

Additional 10% Tax If You Are Under Age 59 1/2. If you receive a payment before you reach age 59 1/2 and you do not roll it over, then, in addition to the regular income tax, you may have to pay an extra tax equal to 10% of the taxable portion of the payment. The additional 10% tax generally does not apply to (1) payments that are paid after you separate from service 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 or life expectancy (or your and your beneficiary's lives or life expectancies), (4) dividends paid with respect to stock by an employee 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, (7) payments that do not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses, or (8) certain qualified reservist distributions, if applicable, made after you are ordered or called (after September 11, 2001 and before December 31, 2007) to active duty. 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 type of eligible employer plan or to a traditional IRA will become subject to the additional 10% tax if it is distributed to you before you reach age 59 1/2, 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 I and you do not roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, the payment will be taxed in the year you receive it. However, if the payment qualifies as a "lump sum distribution," it may be eligible for special tax treatment. (See also "Employer Stock or Securities", below.) A lump sum distribution is a payment, within one year, of your entire balance under the Plan (and certain other similar plans of the employer) that is payable to you after you have reached age 59 1/2 or because you have separated from service with your employer (or, in the case of a self-employed individual, after you have reached age 59 1/2 or have become disabled). For a payment to be treated as a lump sum distribution, you must have been a participant in the plan for at least five years before the year in which you received the distribution. The special tax treatment for lump sum distributions that may be available to you is described below.

Ten-Year Averaging. If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936, you can make a one-time election to figure the tax on the payment by using "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 a rate of 20%.

There are other limits on the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions. For example, you can generally elect this special tax treatment only once in your lifetime, and the election applies to all lump sum distributions that you receive in that same year. You may not elect this special tax treatment if you rolled amounts into this Plan from a 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity contract, from a governmental 457 plan, or from an IRA not originally attributable to a qualified employer plan. If you have previously rolled over a distribution from this Plan (or certain other similar plans of the employer), you cannot use

this special averaging treatment for later payments from the Plan. If you roll over your payment to a traditional IRA, governmental 457 plan, or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, you will not be able to use special tax treatment for later payments from that IRA, plan, or annuity. Also, if you roll over only a portion of your payment to a traditional IRA, governmental 457 plan, or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, this special tax treatment is not available for the rest of the payment. See IRS Form 4972 for additional information on lump sum distributions and how you elect the special tax treatment.

Repayment of Plan Loans. If 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 qualified employer plan or a traditional IRA within 60 days of the date of the offset. If the amount of your loan offset is the only amount you receive or are treated as having received, no amount will be withheld from it. If you receive other 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.

IV. Surviving Spouses, Alternate Payees, and Other Beneficiaries.

In general, the rules summarized above that apply to payments to employees also apply to payments to surviving spouses of employees. The rules also apply to spouses or former spouses who are "alternate payees." You are an alternate payee if your interest in the Plan results from a "qualified domestic relations order," which is an order issued by a court, usually in connection with a divorce or legal separation. Effective January 1, 2007, a payment to a non-spouse designated beneficiary can be treated as an eligible rollover distribution which can be directly transferred to an "inherited IRA", please check with your Plan Administrator to see if the non-spouse beneficiary rollover option is available.

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

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, your payment is generally not subject to the additional 10% tax described in Part III above, even if you are younger than age 59 1/2.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another 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, as described in Part III above. If you receive a payment because of the employee's death, you may be able to treat the payment as a lump sum distribution if the employee met the appropriate age requirements, whether or not the employee had 5 years of participation in the Plan.

HOW TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This notice summarizes only the federal (not state or local) tax rules that might apply to your payment. The rules described above are complex and contain many conditions and exceptions that are not included in this notice. Therefore, you may want to consult with the Plan Administrator or a professional tax advisor before you take a payment of your benefits from your Plan. Also, you can find more specific information on the tax treatment of payments from qualified employer plans in IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income, and IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements. These publications are available from your local IRS office, on the IRS's Internet Web Site at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORMS.