WESTERN CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS PENSION PLAN
ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTION ELECTION FORM

Participant's Name (First) (M.I.) (Last) Customer ID			Social Security Number - -
Benefit Effective Date	Benefit Type Payable	Approximate Lump Sum Amount	**Notification Date**
Spouse's Name (if applicable)			Spouse's Social Security Number - -

In order to complete the processing of your benefit, you must complete this election form authorizing the Plan to either pay your benefit to you with 20% federal income tax withholding or roll over your benefit to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA), another Qualified Employer Plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. **Please complete Section A and B below and/or Section C if applicable. You must also sign, date (Section D) and return this form.** If the amount of your non-periodic distribution is less than two hundred dollars ($200), no federal income tax withholding is required. However, all non-periodic distributions received under the same plan within one taxable year must be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the $200 threshold has been reached.

Section A
(Required)

ELECTION OF PAYMENT OR DIRECT ROLLOVER

Check one statement below which indicates how you would like the Trust to pay your benefit. **(Check only one box.)**

☐ I elect to roll over my entire benefit to the IRA, Qualified Employer Plan, 403(b) plan or governmental 457(b) plan I have designated below in Section B.

☐ I elect to receive my entire benefit in a single lump sum payment, less 20% federal income tax withholding.

☐ I elect to receive directly the following amount of $________________, which will be subject to 20% federal income tax withholding, and roll over the remainder to the IRA, Qualified Employer Plan, 403(b) plan or governmental 457(b) plan I have designated below in Section B. (This option cannot be elected if the remaining amount to be rolled over is less than $500.00.)

Section B

INFORMATION FOR ROLLOVER PAYMENT

If you checked Box 1 or 3 above, complete all of the information below regarding the IRA, Qualified Employer Plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457 (b) plan your benefit is to be rolled into:

Account Type: ☐ **Traditional** IRA ☐ **Roth** IRA** ☐ 403(b) Plan
☐ Qualified Employer Plan ☐ Government 457(b) Plan

****You can roll over your distribution to a Roth IRA *only if* your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) is *not more than $100,000* and you are *not married filing a separate income tax return*. The amount rolled over will NOT be tax free. It will be includable in your taxable income in the year distributed. Please contact your tax advisor to determine whether you are eligible to roll over your distribution to a Roth IRA.**

Name of Financial Institution, Qualified Employer Plan, 403(b) Plan, or Gov't 457(b) Plan

Address (No. & Street)

City *State* *Zip* *Phone Number*

Account Number

Name of Account

Section C ELECTION OF STATE INCOME TAX Mandatory and Voluntary States	If the state you reside in has <u>mandatory withholding</u>, and you have elected not to roll over all or a portion of your benefit (Box 2 or 3 in Section A above), complete the enclosed state tax withholding election form, otherwise state taxes will automatically be withheld from your benefit. If the state you reside in has <u>voluntary withholding</u>, and you have elected not to roll over all or a portion of your benefit, you <u>must</u> complete the enclosed state tax withholding election form to have state tax withheld, otherwise, state taxes will not be withheld.

Section D STATEMENT OF PAYEE	*I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ THE SPECIAL TAX NOTICE INFORMATION AND UNDERSTAND THE ROLLOVER REQUIREMENTS.* *IF I HAVE REQUESTED A ROLLOVER TO A ROTH IRA, I ALSO CERTIFY THAT I MEET THE INCOME AND TAX FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCH ROLLOVER.* *I AUTHORIZE PAYMENT OF MY BENEFIT AS I HAVE INDICATED ABOVE.*	
	Payee's Signature	Date

Please return the completed form to:

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
2801 Townsgate Road Suite 300
Thousand Oaks, CA 91361

Fax to 800-307-0009
Email to WCTPension@Prudential.com

If you have any questions, feel free to call us at: **800-336-3387**

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

This notice contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your retirement benefits from the Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Plan (the "Plan"), including how you can defer federal income tax on your Plan benefits.

This notice is provided to you by the Plan because all or part of the payment from the Plan may be eligible for rollover to a traditional IRA, a Roth IRA (if you qualify) or an eligible employer plan. A rollover can be a payment by you to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan or on your behalf, by the Plan Administrator, of all or part of your benefit to a traditional IRA, a Roth IRA or an eligible employer plan. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a SIMPLE IRA or a Coverdell Education Savings Account (formerly known as an education IRA).

A rollover to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan allows you to continue to postpone taxation of that benefit until it is paid to you. 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). The amount rolled over to a Roth IRA is includable in income in the year distributed. However, if you meet certain requirements under the terms of the Roth IRA, the amount rolled over, together with future earnings on that amount, will be distributed to you tax free.

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 must 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. If an employer plan accepts your rollover, that plan may restrict subsequent distributions of the rollover amount or may require your spouse's consent for any subsequent distribution. A subsequent distribution from a 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 **Prudential at (800) 336-3387.**

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 (if you qualify) 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 to a TRADITIONAL IRA or ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER PLAN:

- Your payment will not be taxed in the current year and no income tax will be withheld.
- You choose whether your payment will be made directly to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover.
- The taxable portion of your payment will be taxed later when you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan. Depending on the type of plan, the later distribution may be subject to different tax treatment than it would be if you received a taxable distribution from this Plan.

If you are eligible, you can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a ROTH IRA:

- You can choose a direct rollover to a Roth IRA only if your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) is not more than $100,000 and you are not married filing a separate tax return.
- The amount rolled over to the Roth IRA will be includable in your gross income in the year of the distribution, but taxes will not be withheld unless you request a specific federal withholding amount. If you elect to rollover to a Roth IRA, the Trust will provide you with the necessary form for your federal tax withholding election. The 10% tax on early withdrawals (see below) will not apply. If you later receive a "qualified distribution" from the Roth IRA, the amount rolled over, together with future earnings on that amount, will be distributed to you tax free.
- Your payment cannot be rolled over to a SIMPLE IRA or a Coverdell Education Savings Account because these are not traditional or Roth IRAs.

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

- You will receive only 80% of the taxable amount of the payment, because the Plan is required to withhold 20% of that amount and send it to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.
- The taxable amount of your payment will be taxed in the current year unless you roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. 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 59½, you may have to pay an additional 10% penalty tax.
- You can roll over all or part of the payment by paying it to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover within 60 days after you receive the payment. The amount rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan. With limited exceptions, you may not roll over any amounts paid to you after this 60-day period. Also, you <u>cannot</u> receive payment from the Plan and then pay it to your Roth IRA. A rollover to a Roth IRA must be made directly from the Plan to the Roth IRA.
- If you want to roll over 100% of the payment to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, after having received payment less the 20% tax withholding, 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 benefit 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 payment will then be processed in accordance with your election as soon as practical after it is received by the Area Administrative Office.

<u>MORE INFORMATION</u>

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, a Roth IRA (if you qualify), or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. Payments cannot be rolled over to a SIMPLE IRA or a Coverdell Education Savings Account. Prudential Teamster Services can tell you what portion of your payment is an eligible rollover distribution. The following types of payments cannot be rolled over:

- Payments Spread over Long Periods. You cannot roll over a payment if it is part of a series of equal (or almost equal) payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for:
- your lifetime (or a period measured by your life expectancy), or
- your lifetime and your beneficiary’s lifetime (or a period measured by your joint life expectancies), or
- a period of 10 years or more.
- Required Minimum Payments. Beginning when you reach age 70½, a certain portion of your payment cannot be rolled over because it is a “required minimum payment” that must be paid to you. Prudential Teamster Services can 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 (if you qualify), 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 IRA or employer plan. If you are eligible for and choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Roth IRA, the amount rolled over to the Roth IRA will be includable in your gross income in the year of the distribution, but if you later receive a "qualified distribution" from the Roth IRA, the amount rolled over, together with future earnings on that amount, will be distributed to you tax free. No income tax withholding is required for any taxable portion of your Plan benefits for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER.

- DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Traditional IRA or Roth IRA. You can open a traditional IRA or, if you qualify, a Roth IRA, to receive the direct rollover. You are eligible to open a Roth IRA to receive the direct rollover if your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) is not more than $100,000 and you are not married filing a separate tax return. If you choose to have your payment made directly to a traditional or Roth 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 or Roth IRA at that institution. If you are unsure of how to invest your money, you can temporarily establish a traditional IRA or Roth IRA (if you qualify) to receive the payment. However, in choosing a traditional or Roth IRA, you may wish to make sure that the IRA you choose will allow you to move all or a part of your payment to another traditional or Roth IRA (as applicable) at a later date, without penalties or other limitations. See IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements, for more information on 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 or, if you qualify, to a Roth 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.

Change in Tax Treatment Resulting from a DIRECT ROLLOVER

The tax treatment of any payment from the eligible employer plan or 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 may 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 or Roth IRA in a DIRECT ROLLOVER, your benefit will no longer be eligible for that special treatment. For more information, see the sections below entitled "Additional 10% Tax If You Are under Age 59½" and "Special Tax Treatment If You Were Born before January 1, 1936."

III. PAYMENTS TO PARTICIPANTS

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. You cannot roll over a payment you receive in cash to a Roth IRA. A rollover to a Roth IRA can only be made by a DIRECT ROLLOVER.

Income Tax Consequences:

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 to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan (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. Mandatory withholding will not apply to a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Roth IRA even though the amount rolled over will be taxable.

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, 10% will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding, ask your Area Administrative Office for the election form and related information.

Sixty-Day Rollover Option for Traditional IRA or Eligible Employer Plan. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over under Part I above to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, you can still decide to roll over all or part of it to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you decide to roll over, you must contribute the amount of the payment you received to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan within 60 days after you receive the payment. The portion of your payment that is rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.

You can roll over up to 100% of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, 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 to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan 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 59½. If you receive a payment before you reach age 59½ 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 directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy, (4) payments that are paid to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, or (5) payments that do not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses. See IRS Form 5329 for more information on the additional 10% tax. Also, the 10% tax will not apply to amounts rolled over to a Roth IRA.

Special Tax Treatment If You Were Born before January 1, 1936. If you receive a payment from the Plan that can be rolled over under Part I and you do not roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, the payment will be taxed in the year you receive it. However, if the payment qualifies as a "lump sum distribution," it may be eligible for special tax treatment. A lump sum distribution is a payment, within one year, of your entire balance under the Plan (and certain other similar plans of the employer) that is payable to you after you have reached age 59½ or because you have separated from service with your employer. 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. If you have previously rolled over a distribution from this Plan (or certain other similar plans of your 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. Also, if your distribution is rolled over to a Roth IRA, this special tax treatment will not apply.

Taxation of DIRECT ROLLOVER to Roth IRA. If you are eligible for and choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER of your Plan payment to a Roth IRA, the amount of the payment will be taxable in the year distributed. If you later receive a "qualified distribution" from the Roth IRA, the earnings, along with the previously taxed rollover amount, will be distributed to you tax free. Please consult with your personal tax advisor or the Roth IRA sponsor regarding the requirements for receiving a "qualified distribution."

IV. PAYMENTS TO SURVIVING SPOUSES, ALTERNATE PAYEES, AND OTHER BENEFICIARIES

In general, the rules summarized above that apply to payments to participants also apply to payments to surviving spouses of participants and to spouses or former spouses who are "alternate payees." You are an alternate payee if your interest in the Plan results from a "qualified domestic relations order," which is an order issued by a court, usually in connection with a divorce or legal separation.

- 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, a Roth 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 participant.

- If you are a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse or an alternate payee (a "non-spouse beneficiary"), your distribution from the Plan may be rolled over in a **DIRECT ROLLOVER** from the Plan to a traditional IRA which will be treated as an "inherited IRA." You cannot receive payment and then roll over the payment yourself to the IRA. The "inherited IRA" will be subject to the minimum distribution rules that apply to beneficiaries under the Plan and to inherited IRA beneficiaries. A trust maintained for the benefit of one or more designated beneficiaries will be treated as a trust designated beneficiary for purposes of the non-spouse rollover rules. You should consult with the IRA sponsor or with your own tax advisor regarding the distributions required to be made from an inherited IRA.

- 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 59½.

- If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, you may be able to use the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions, as described in Part III above. If you receive a payment because of the participant's death, you may be able to treat the payment as a lump sum distribution if the participant met the appropriate age requirements, whether or not the participant 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 a professional tax advisor before you take a payment of your benefits from the 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 Website at *www.irs.gov*, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORMS.