

20 Partial Single Sum-To receive \$ _____ of my account in a check made payable to me. *Depending on the terms of your plan, the funds will either be prorated across all available contribution types and investments or taken in a specific sequence.* If you select this option and no amount is specified here or if you would like to choose the contribution type for your disbursement, you must check the appropriate box(es) below:

1. Amount indicated or maximum amount of my **After-Tax** (if available) contributions and earnings. (In general, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 mandates that certain disbursements of *after-tax* contributions must include some return of interest, which will be subject to tax.)
2. Amount indicated or maximum amount of my **before-tax Rollover** (if available) contributions and earnings.

20 Total Single Sum of my vested account balance in a check made payable to me.

- You have the option to purchase an Annuity. You can obtain an annuity quote and request a form by calling our toll-free number. There is no need to complete the remainder of the form.
- To request distributions in installment payments, a Request for Systematic Disbursement form should be completed in place of this form. You can request the form by calling our toll-free number.

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

Election for Withholding Federal Income Taxes When Rolling Non-Roth Money to a Roth IRA
Only complete this section if you elected to roll non-Roth money to a Roth IRA above. If you do not complete this section, no federal income tax will be withheld if you elect to rollover non-Roth money to a Roth IRA.

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

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

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

Election for Withholding of Federal Income Taxes When More Than 20% Federal Withholding is Requested (For Single Sum Payments)
We will automatically, as required by the IRS, withhold 20% federal income tax from the taxable portion of your distribution. Only complete this section if you elected a total or partial single sum distribution made payable to you and you wish to have an additional amount withheld from your distribution.

In addition to the 20%, I want % or \$, . federal income tax withheld from my distribution.

**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), 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 MI and withholding of 4.35% is required, unless my payments are not taxable or I opt out.

Check here if you 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.

Check here if your payments are taxable, and you wish to have MI state withholding based on the number of exceptions 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 4.35%, after subtracting your personal exemption allowances.

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 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, CT, DC (voluntary for partial and systematic distributions), GA, ID, IA (voluntary if no federal tax withheld), IL, IN, KY, IA, MD (non-eligible rollover distributions only), MA(voluntary if no federal income tax withheld), MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OH, PA, RI, SC, UT, VA, WI, WV (NE and VA state withholding is voluntary for payments from IRA's only) and would like state income tax withheld. (Specify a percentage or dollar amount to be withheld.)

_____ % or \$ _____

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

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

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

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

***For Married Participants**

Spousal Waiver
(We are unable to accept a fax copy notarized with a raised Seal)

I am the participant's spouse. I understand that I am entitled to a spousal death benefit under the Plan based on the participant's account balance at the time of his or her death. I understand that if this spousal benefit is in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" or QJSA, an explanation of the QJSA and other payment options was provided to the participant with this waiver form. I realize that the participant cannot waive this spousal benefit and obtain a distribution in the form requested or obtain a loan unless I consent. I acknowledge that the transaction requested by the participant may reduce or eliminate any benefit otherwise payable to me. I voluntarily consent to the participant's waiver or loan request and acknowledge that this will authorize the request.

Spouse's signature **X** _____ Date ____|____|____

(Spouse's signature must be witnessed by a notary public OR authorized plan representative. Spouse and Notary must sign and date the form at the same time and on the same date. The dates must match.)

Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ day of _____, the year _____

State of _____ County of _____

My commission expires _____ (Seal/Stamp)

Notary's signature **X** _____

Your Authorization

I understand the information I have provided will be relied upon in processing my request. I understand that my request must be reviewed to confirm eligibility under applicable Internal Revenue Code requirements and plan rules and will be processed upon confirmation. I further understand that I will be responsible for its accuracy in the event any dispute arises with respect to the transaction. I acknowledge that I have read the attached **Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments**. I understand the tax implications regarding this disbursement, including that if I am entitled to an eligible rollover distribution, I have the right to consider the decision of whether or not to elect a Direct Rollover for at least 30 days after this special tax notice is provided. By signing this form, I am waiving this notice period. The taxable portion of any Distribution that is eligible for "Rollover" is subject to a *mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding*, unless that amount is directly rolled to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or to another plan in which I am a participant.

Current federal tax rules require your plan sponsor to notify you, in writing, of certain requirements you must meet to receive a cash distribution from your retirement plan. By signing the approval section below, you waive the required 30-day notice and you will receive a distribution from your retirement plan without delay, but no sooner than 8 days from your receipt of this form, under the terms of your retirement plan. Also, by signing below, you affirm that you will have received a general description and explanation of the optional forms of benefits, if any, available to you and a written notice describing the general tax rules applicable to this distribution.

I have read the explanation of the Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA) and other payment options that was provided and I know that I have the right to receive my benefits as a joint and survivor annuity if I am married or a life annuity if I am not married. I also know I can waive the right to annuity payments, with the consent of my spouse if I am married. I understand that if I waive those rights I can change my mind and revoke the waiver at any time before my payments begin. I have at least 30 days to decide whether or not to waive the annuity payments. By consenting to this distribution, I understand I am waiving my right to a life annuity.

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.retirement.prudential.com

Participant's signature **X** _____ Date ____|____|____

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

**Your Plan
Authorization**

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

I certify, as plan sponsor and authorized representative of the plan, I understand that it is my responsibility to confirm vesting percentage, marital status, employee status (i.e. terminated, rehired) and date of termination for terminated participants, and submit such information to Prudential. If the participant is terminated, I authorized Prudential to process any current or future disbursements to the participant named on the attached using the date of termination and vesting percentage provided. I understand that it is my responsibility to notify Prudential of any change in marital status or employee status (i.e. if a participant is rehired). After signature is received by Prudential, any future disbursements of terminated participants will not require approval unless a change in employee status applies.

Date of Termination: -- (if applicable)
month day year

Vesting Percentage: _____% (if applicable) Prior 2007 Vesting Percentage: _____% (if applicable)

X _____ Date --
Authorized plan representative's signature

Print Name and Title _____

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

Print Name and Title _____

Prudential fax number: 1-866-439-8602.

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 70-1/2. (If your account balance does not exceed \$5,000 (or the amount of your plan's cashout threshold), you may not have a right to defer payment.) If you defer receiving a distribution, the plan investment options available to you thereafter (including related fees) generally will be the same as those available to active employees. However, certain plan features, such as the right to repay or take a loan from the plan, may not be available if you have terminated employment. Please refer to your summary plan description and fund fact sheets for more information about plan investment options, investment related expenses, any plan restrictions or charges applicable to terminated employees, payment options, and any other special rules that may impact your distribution decision. If you elect to receive a distribution that you roll over to another eligible retirement plan such as an IRA, the investment options offered under your current employer's plan (e.g., mutual funds, employer stock) may not be available to you or, if available, are likely to carry higher expenses if transferred to an IRA. If you elect to receive a distribution but do not roll it over to another eligible retirement plan, such action triggers taxation (possibly including a 10% penalty), results in loss of future tax-deferred earnings (if any), and may diminish the funds available to you for retirement purposes. For additional information about plan investment options (and related fees), plan restrictions or charges applicable to terminated employees who defer receiving a distribution, or if you have other questions regarding your right to defer a distribution, and the consequences of failing to defer, please contact Prudential at the number provided on your benefit statement.

For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account

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

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

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

Where may I roll over the payment?

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

How much may I roll over?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of 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 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
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of enrollment
- 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

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

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

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- 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 after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is generally included in the payment. If you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you, each of the payments will include an allocable portion of the after-tax contributions. If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of the payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a complete distribution of your benefit which totals \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

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

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. To apply for a waiver, 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, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

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

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

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The loan offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a 60-day rollover in the amount of the loan offset to an IRA or employer plan.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

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

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

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

If your plan offers Roth contributions and also permits Roth In-Plan Rollovers

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

If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you attain age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for a period of at least 5 years. The 5-year period described in the preceding sentence begins on 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 your first contribution was made 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 allocable to earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

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

If you are not a plan participant

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

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

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

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½.

If 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 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). 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 for 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, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.

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, 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.

Important Notice to Participants

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

General Consent Rules

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

QPSA Rules

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

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

QJSA Rules

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

Explanation of Qualified Joint & Survivor Annuity

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

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

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

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

Yes, provided you request a different form of benefit payment in a manner specified for your Plan. If you are married, you must complete and return the Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA) Waiver Form with your spouse's written consent within the 0 day period prior to the date benefit payments will begin. If you are unmarried, you must complete and return the QJSA Waiver Form with your consent and waiver.

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

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

May I select a different beneficiary?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes. You can obtain additional information such as other optional forms of distribution that may be available under your Plan by reading the information in your Plan Summary Plan Description.

You may also write to Prudential at Prudential Retirement, 30 Scranton Office Park, Scranton, PA 18507-1789. If your request is made in writing, you will receive additional QJSA information within 30 days from the date of your request.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The information provided below is an estimate of the amount payable under an annuity purchased from Prudential Insurance Company of America. A more precise calculation of your monthly benefit upon purchase of an annuity is available upon request. The estimates provided below are based on a benefit with a present value of \$10,000 using an interest rate of 3.54% for annuities with a life contingency. Both the participant and the spouse are assumed to be the same age for the examples provided. Differences in your age, the age of your spouse, interest rates, and other assumptions used in this chart can have a significant effect on the amount paid under the option chosen. The interest rate and other contract assumptions in effect when you purchase the annuity will determine the amount of a monthly benefit.

<u>Optional Form of Benefit</u>	<u>Age 65</u>	<u>Age 60</u>	<u>Age 55</u>
Life Annuity	52.60	46.03	41.20
Life and 5 Year Certain Annuity	52.12	45.83	41.11
Life and 10 Year Certain Annuity	50.71	45.16	40.82
Life and 15 Year Certain Annuity	48.53	44.04	40.27
Life and 20 Year Certain Annuity	45.68	42.51	39.46
5 Year Certain Annuity	**	**	**
10 Year Certain Annuity	87.19	87.19	87.19
15 Year Certain Annuity	63.01	63.01	63.01
20 Year Certain Annuity	51.10	51.10	51.10
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity	43.89	39.54	36.36
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 5 Years Certain	43.88	39.53	36.36
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 10 Year Certain	43.78	39.50	36.35
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 15 Year Certain	43.45	39.39	36.32
100% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 20 Year Certain	42.65	39.12	36.23
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity	45.79	40.98	37.46
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 5 Year Certain	45.32	40.78	37.37
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 10 Year Certain	46.46	41.49	37.84
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 15 Year Certain	46.32	41.43	37.81
50% Joint & Survivor Annuity with 20 Year Certain	45.87	41.22	37.73
Installment Refund	45.02	40.83	37.55

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