

IRS Model Notice--Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments

This notice explains how you can continue to defer federal income tax on your retirement savings in your Employer's retirement plan and contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your Plan benefits. For purposes of this notice, the Douglas County Employees Retirement plan is referred to as the Plan Administrator. This notice is provided to you because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from a Plan administered may be eligible for rollover by you or your Plan Administrator to a traditional IRA or another 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). Your payment also cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA before January 1, 2008. 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). This Notice is designed to satisfy the requirements of Section 402(f) of the Internal Revenue Code. 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 the Douglas County Retirement plans' office.

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 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:

. 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. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account because these are not traditional IRAs. Your payment also cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA before January 1, 2008. . 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 choose to have your 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 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. 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 59½, you also may have to pay an additional 10% 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 eligible employer plan.. 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 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 to consider whether or not to have your withdrawal directly rolled over. With the exception of the Public Employees Retirement System, 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 practical after it is received by the Plan Administrator.

Qualified Public Safety Employees. On and after August 18, 2006, if you are a "qualified public safety employee" who terminates employment in the calendar year in which you are age 50 or older, and receive an eligible rollover distribution, you will not have to pay the additional 10% tax on a payment that is eligible for rollover and PAID TO YOU. You

are a "qualified public safety employee" if you are an employee who provides police protection, firefighting services, or emergency medical services.

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. Payments from a plan cannot be rolled over to a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account. Payments also cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA before January 1, 2008. 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 your Plan, these contributions may be rolled into either a traditional IRA or to certain employer plans that accept rollover 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 the after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, it is your responsibility to keep track of, and report to the Internal Revenue 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) or a section 403(a) annuity plan to another such plan 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 can also roll over after-tax contributions and earnings on those contributions from a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity to another section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity using a direct rollover if the other tax-sheltered annuity provides separate accounting for amounts rolled over, including separate accounting for the after-tax employee 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.

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

Required Minimum Payments

Beginning when you reach age 70½ or when you 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.

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.

II. Direct Rollover

A DIRECT ROLLOVER is a direct payment of the amount of your Plan benefits to a traditional IRA or another 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 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. Your 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 consider whether 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, 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

Eligible rollover distributions from §401(a), 403(b), and 457 plans can be rolled into Roth IRAs beginning January 1, 2008. These distributions will be subject to the same rules as rollovers between traditional IRAs and Roth 3 IRAs, including inclusion of income of distribution amount at the time of rollover, except the 10% early withdrawal penalty would not apply.

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 actions below entitled "Additional 10% Tax if You Are Under Age 59 ½" 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. 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.

Income Tax Withholding:

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 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.

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 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 another qualified 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 qualified employer plan.

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 does not apply to (1) payments that are paid after you separate from service with your employer during or after the year you reach 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 you 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) a qualified public safety employee (as defined on page 1 of this Notice) who separates from service after attainment of age 50. 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 ½, unless one of the exceptions applies.

Special Tax Treatment If You Were Born before January 1, 1936

If you receive a payment that can be rolled over 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 other 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 your 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 (or, in the case of a self-employed individual, because you have reached age 59½ or have become disabled). For a payment to be treated as a lump sum distribution, you must have been a participant in your Plan for at least 5 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 Were Born Before January 1, 1936

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. 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% 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% that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld.

Capital Gain Treatment

If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936 and if you were a participant in your Plan before 1974 you may elect to have the part of your payment that is attributable to your pre-1974 participation in your 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 or from an IRA not originally attributable to a qualified employer plan. If you have previously rolled over a distribution from your Plan (or certain other similar plans of the employer), you cannot use this special averaging treatment for later payments from your 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 the 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 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 eligible 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 from your 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 paid to you. 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

Surviving Spouses and Alternate Payees

In general, the rules summarized above that apply to payments to employees also apply to payments to surviving spouses of employees 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 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 an eligible employer plan. Thus you have the same choices as the employee.

Beneficiaries

If you are a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse or an alternate payee and receive a distribution on or after January 1, 2007, you can choose to be paid in a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA, which will be treated as an inherited IRA subject to the minimum distribution rules applicable to beneficiaries. You cannot choose a direct rollover to a Roth IRA or an eligible employer plan, and you *cannot* roll over the payment yourself.

Special Rules For Surviving Spouses, Alternate Payees and Other Beneficiaries

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 section 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 section 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 retirement 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.