State of Connecticut
Defined Contribution Plans
CONNECTING TO YOUR FUTURE

Request for Withdrawal

STATE OF CONNECTICUT 403(b) PLAN

Instructions

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

Prudential
PO Box 5410
Scranton, PA 18505-5410

Questions?
Call 1-844-505-SAVE for assistance.

About You

Plan number

0 1 0 0 8 3

Social Security number

___ - __ - ____

Daytime telephone number

___ - ___ - ____
area code

First name | MI | Last name

Address

City | State | ZIP code

Date employment ended (if applicable)

month *day* *year*

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

If Yes, refer to **Important Notice Regarding In-Service Disbursement Restrictions** section on this form.

Options

Please select from the following option(s):

20 ☐ Age 59.~~5~~ In-Service Withdrawal.

20 ☐ Lump Sum (partial or full) Withdrawal.

73 ☐ **Direct Rollover/Contract Exchange-**Please complete applicable sections below.

1) Types of money in your account ( ) Pre-Tax ( ) After-Tax (roth)
2) What do you want to roll over? ( ) The entire account ( ) A portion of the account
3) What type of account are you rolling into? ( ) Another eligible employer based plan such as a 401(k), 403(b) or 457 Plan? ( ) A Traditional IRA ( ) A Roth) IRA

For rolling over pre-tax funds into a Roth IRA. please complete the section called "Election for Withholding Federal Income Taxes When Rolling Non-Roth Money to a Roth IRA" below.

To process your rollover, please provide a copy of the rollover acceptance form or contract exchange form obtained from the organization you are transferring your funds into. It should include your signature and current date. **If we do not receive this information, your direct rollover/contract exchange cannot be processed.**

20 ☐ **Partial Single Sum**-To receive $____________________ of my account in a check made payable to me. *The funds will be prorated across all available contribution types and investments.* 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 *before-tax* **Rollover** (if available) contributions and earnings.

2. ☐ Amount indicated or maximum amount of my *after-tax* **Rollover** (if available) contributions and earnings.

20 ☐ **Total Lump Sum of Full Account Balance**-To receive my total vested account balance in a check made payable to me.

- 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.

Important Notice Regarding In-Service Disbursement Restrictions

Disbursement of employee salary reduction contributions (elective deferrals) and any earnings thereon is permitted only upon separation from service, attainment of age 59 1/2, death, disability (as defined in Section 72(m)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code), or hardship (if permitted by your employer's plan).

However, in-service disbursements of employee salary reduction contributions up to your December 31, 1988 account balance are allowed (subject to any restrictions in your Employer's Plan).

Important information continued on the following pages

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)
(Complete this section only if you choose to have your payment sent by EFT)

If you would like your disbursement sent to you via Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), please check the following box and complete the information below. You must also attach a voided check verifying your account number and routing number. If all of the necessary information is not provided or if this section does not apply to your disbursement request, a check will be made payable to you.

☐ I would like my payment(s) sent by EFT.

Financial Institution name

|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

Account number

|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

Please verify the entire account number with your financial institution to ensure acceptance of payments.

Type of Account: ☐ Checking ☐ Savings

Financial Institution Routing/Transit/ABA Number

|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

I have carefully read this form and I hereby authorize Prudential to make this Plan payment(s) to the financial institution listed above in the form of Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT). I understand Prudential is not responsible for any losses associated with incorrect information provided (e.g. wrong banking instructions).

In the event that an overpayment is credited to the financial institution account listed above, I hereby authorize and direct the financial institution designated above to debit my account and refund any overpayment to Prudential. This authorization will remain in effect until Prudential receives a written notice from me stating otherwise and until Prudential has had a reasonable chance to act upon it.

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
For Single Sum Payments)

We will automatically 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.

Important information continued on the following pages

Election For Withholding of State Income Taxes

(For Single Sum Payments and Rollovers of non-Roth money to a Roth IRA)

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, GA, IA, KS, MA, MD (mandatory for eligible rollover distributions only), CT, ME, MI (see below), NC, NE, OK, OR, VA, VT (NE and VA not mandatory for payments from IRAs)** applicable withholding will be deducted automatically from the distribution, unless an election out is applicable (see below). Note: Some states require withholding if federal income tax is withheld from the distribution. If state income tax withholding is not mandatory in your state, you may be allowed to request state tax withholding. If your state of residence is not listed, or if you choose a method of withholding that is not offered for your state, we cannot withhold state income tax.

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 **DE**, **GA**, **KS**, **ME**, **NC**, **NE**, **OK**, **OR**, **VA**, or **VT** and I want state income tax withholding applied to my distribution in accordance with the applicable withholding tables and the marital status/exemption information provided here:

a. Marital Status (Circle one): Single Married

b. Number of Exemptions: ______________________

c. Additional Flat Amount: $ ______________________

Note: A marital status must be circled on Line a. and the number of exemptions must be entered on Line b. to withhold an **additional** flat amount, entered on Line c.

☐ My resident state is **CT**. Please complete and return the attached Form CT-W4P, *Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments*. If you do not return a Form CT-W4P as part of this distribution form, Prudential will withhold 6.99% on your taxable distributions.

My resident state is **MI** and withholding of 4.25% is required, unless my payments are not taxable and I opt out.

☐ My resident state is **MI** and I would like to opt out of **MI** withholding. Note: Opting out may result in a balance due on your **MI 1040** as well as penalty and/or interest.

☐ My resident state is **MI** and if my payments are taxable, I wish to have **MI** state withholding based on the number of 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 the percentage determined by the state after subtracting your personal exemption allowances.

☐ My resident state is **MI** and I am requesting ________% additional **MI** state tax withheld from my payment. This amount must be a whole percentage.

B. Voluntary State Withholding: Please check the appropriate box below. If state income tax withholding is not mandatory in your state, you may be allowed to request state tax withholding. If your state of residence is not listed, or if you choose a method of withholding that is not offered for your state, we cannot withhold state income tax.

☐ My resident state is **AR, CA**, **DE, GA**, **KS**, ***ME, NE, NC**, **OK**, **OR**, ***VA**, **VT (for NE, election out is allowed for payments from IRAs only)** or one of the voluntary withholding states listed below and I do not want state income tax withheld from my distribution. (An election out of state income tax withholding is not allowed for **AR, DE, KS**, **ME, NC**, **OK**, **VA**, **VT** residents receiving qualified plan installment payments with a duration of less than 10 years, as these payments are eligible rollover distributions and withholding is mandatory, subject to 20% mandatory federal withholding.) ****Important note to Maine (ME) and Virginia (VA) residents, If you elect out of state withholding, you must either have elected out of federal withholding, or have no state tax liability in the prior or current years, or for Virginia (VA) residents only, expect to satisfy minimum adjusted gross income requirements (see Form VA-4P) or your payments are from an IRA.***

☐ I reside in one of the following voluntary withholding states: **AL**, **AZ**, **CO**, **DC (voluntary for partial and systematic distributions)**, **ID**,, **IA (voluntary if no federal tax withheld)**, **IL**, **IN**, **KY**, **LA**, **MD (non-eligible rollover distributions only)**, **MA (voluntary if no federal income tax withheld)**, **MN**, **MO**, **MS (voluntary except for early distributions)**, **MT**, **NE**, **ND**, **NJ**, **NM**, **NY**, **OH**, **PA**, **RI**, **SC**, **UT**, **VA, WI**, **WV (for NE and VA, election allowed for payments from IRAs only)** and would like state income tax withheld. (Specify a percentage or dollar amount to be withheld.)

_____________% or $__________________

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.

Important information continued on the following page

Your Authorization

I understand that Prudential will rely on the information I have provided 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 am responsible for its accuracy in the event any dispute arises with respect to the transaction. 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 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.

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

X ______________________________ *Date* ____ | ____ | ____

Participant's/Account Owner's signature

Applies to Sections 401 and 403

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 70½. (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
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution
- 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
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.

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 for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If 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 included in the payment, so you cannot take a payment of only after-tax contributions. However, 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. In addition, special rules apply when you do a rollover, as described below.

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 at the same time the rest is paid to you, the portion directly rollover over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rollover over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of $12,000, of which $2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you directly roll over $10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the $2,000 amount not directly rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover of the entire amount paid from the Plan to two or more destinations at the same time, you can choose which destination receives 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 distribution of $12,000, of which $2,000 is after-tax contributions and no part of the distribution is directly rolled over. In this case, if you roll over $10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth 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-A, *Contributions to 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 you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (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-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)* and IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

If you do a rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan

You cannot roll over a distribution to a designated Roth account in another employer's plan. However, you may be able to roll the distribution over into a designated Roth account in the distributing Plan. If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in the Plan, the amount of the payment rolled over (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 are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year you made the first contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If you are not a plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 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-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; and IRS Publication 571, *Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans)*. These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

Department of Revenue Services State of Connecticut **Form CT-W4P with Revised Instructions** **Effective January 1, 2018**

(Rev. 01/18)

Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments

Purpose: **Form CT-W4P is for Connecticut resident recipients of pensions, annuities, and certain other deferred compensation, to tell payers the correct amount of Connecticut income tax to withhold.**

Instructions for Recipients of Regularly Scheduled (monthly) Retirement Pension:

Step 1: **(Required) Select the filing status and description of income from the chart below that best matches your situation. Enter the corresponding Withholding Code on Line 1**

Step 2: (Optional) To see the amount of tax that will be withheld monthly, go to www.ct.gov/drs **and select *2018 CT-W4P Information***

under *Featured Links,* and select *Monthly Connecticut Withholding Calculator - CT-W4P*.

Step 3: (Optional) To increase or decrease the amount that will be withheld, enter an additional amount on Line 2, or a reduction amount on Line 3.

Instructions for Other Retirement Account Distributions: **Do** not **use the chart below. Either enter Withholding Code E on Line 1 which will result in $0 withholding, or enter Withholding Code E and a dollar amount on Line 2 for a specific amount to be withheld. If neither of these options are indicated, payer will withhold at 6.99%.**

Married Filing Jointly	Withholding Code
Our expected combined annual gross income is **less** than or equal to $24,000 or no withholding is necessary (i.e., withholding from other income source).	E
My spouse **has** income subject to withholding and our expected combined annual gross income is **greater** than $24,000 and less than or equal to $100,500.	A
My spouse **does not** have income subject to withholding and our expected combined annual gross income is **greater** than $24,000.	C
My spouse **has** income subject to withholding and our expected combined annual gross income is **greater** than $100,500.	D
I have significant other income and wish to avoid having too little tax withheld.	D

Married Filing Separately	Withholding Code
My expected annual gross income is **less** than or equal to $12,000 or no withholding is necessary (i.e., withholding from other income source).	E
My expected annual gross income is **greater** than $12,000.	A
I have significant other income and wish to avoid having too little tax withheld.	D

Single	Withholding Code
My expected annual gross income is **less** than or equal to $15,000 or no withholding is necessary (i.e., withholding from other income source).	E
My expected annual gross income is **greater** than $15,000.	F
I have significant other income and wish to avoid having too little tax withheld.	D

Qualifying Widow(er) With Dependent Child	Withholding Code
My expected annual gross income is **less** than or equal to $24,000 or no withholding is necessary (i.e., withholding from other income	E
My expected annual gross income is **greater** than $24,000.	C
I have significant other income and wish to avoid having too little tax withheld.	D

Head of Household	Withholding Code
My expected annual gross income is **less** than or equal to $19,000 or no withholding is necessary (i.e., withholding from other income source).	E
My expected annual gross income is **greater** than $19,000.	B
I have significant other income and wish to avoid having too little tax withheld.	D

Complete this form in blue or black ink only.

Submit completed form to your payer, not **DRS. Please call your payer,** not **DRS, with any questions.**

Department of Revenue Services State of Connecticut

Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments

2018 Form CT-W4P

1. Withholding Code: Enter *Withholding Code* letter chosen from above. .... 1. ____________

2. Additional withholding amount per payment, if any. .... 2. $ ____________

3. Reduced withholding amount per payment, if any .... 3. $ ____________

First name	MI	Last name	Social Security Number
Home address (number and street, apartment number, suite number, PO Box)			Claim or identification number (if any) of your pension or annuity contract
City/town	State	ZIP code	

Declaration: I declare under penalty of law that I have examined this certificate and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, complete, and correct. I understand the penalty for reporting false information is a fine of not more than $5,000, imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Payee’s signature	Date