

403(b) Distribution Request Form

Use this form to request distributions from your Munder Funds 403(b) account. If you would like to transfer assets to another 403(b) account, please obtain an asset transfer form from your new custodian or trustee (do not use this form). For additional information, please contact Shareholder Services at 800.438.5789 or visit our website at munder.com.

PLEASE PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS

1. PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Social Security Number (Taxpayer Identification Number)	Date of Birth	
<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	
Street Address		
<input type="text"/>		
<input type="text"/>		
City	State	Zip Code
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Daytime Telephone Number		
<input type="text"/>		

2. TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION

Distributions Subject to Mandatory Withholding (See Section 9)

- Normal:** Participant is over age 59½.
- Dividends and Capital Gains:** Participant is over age 59½ and wishes to receive cash distributions.
- Separation from Service:** Participant is under age 55 and acknowledges tax consequences and possible penalties.
- Hardship:** Employer Signature Required

Distributions NOT Subject to Mandatory Withholding (See Section 9)

- Direct Rollover:** Participant will be rolling the proceeds into a Traditional IRA or qualified plan within 60 days.
- Early:** Participant is under age 59½ and taking substantially equal payments for the later of five years or until reaching 59½.
- Required Minimum:** Participant is over age 70½ and required to take minimum distributions annually.
- Death:** Attach a certified copy of participant's death certificate, a form W-9 signed by the beneficiary, and a tax waiver if required by your state.
Check here if sole Primary Beneficiary is spouse and to assume ownership of shares:
- Disability:** Attach medical certification of disability, as defined under Section 72(m)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- Divorce:** Attach certified copy of the Qualified Domestic Relations Order and provide a signature guaranteed on this form. (See Section 11)
- Medical Expenses:** Proceeds must be used to pay medical expenses exceeding 7.5% of Adjusted Gross Income.
- Excess Contributions:** Redeem excess contribution of \$ _____ OR _____ shares made for _____ tax year.
Please indicate if earnings on this excess contribution should also be removed: YES NO

3. DISTRIBUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Choose only one:

- Lump Sum Distribution (to close account)
- Partial Distribution in the amount of:
- Systematic Withdrawal Payments in amounts of: (Complete Section 5)
- Systematic Withdrawal Payments of minimum required distributions after age 70½ (Complete Sections 5 and 6)
- Distribution of Dividends and Capital Gains (only for participant over age 59½)

4. ACCOUNT INFORMATION

Please indicate the account from which you would like to take distributions.

403(b) Account Number:

For Partial Distributions and Systematic Withdrawals, please also indicate the Fund(s) from which you would like to take distributions.

Fund Name	Class	%	OR	Dollar Amount
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Fund Name	Class	%	OR	Dollar Amount
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Fund Name	Class	%	OR	Dollar Amount
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

5. SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PAYMENTS *(if selected in Section 3)*

Frequency of Systematic Withdrawals (choose one):

Monthly
 Quarterly
 Annually (Not available for Class B shares, except required minimum distributions after age 70½)

Beginning on / / for the amount indicated in Section 3.

Month Day* Year

*If the 20th of the month falls on a weekend or holiday, the withdrawal will be processed on the next business day.

Systematic withdrawals in a single Fund (other than minimum required distributions after age 70½) which exceed, on an annual basis, 10% of your account's value in that Fund at the end of the previous year may be subject to contingent deferred sales charges, as set forth in the prospectus.

6. REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION CALCULATION *(if selected in Section 3)*

If you are over 70½ and are required to take minimum distributions, please select one of the two methods below.

Based on Single

Life Expectancy: Participant's date of birth: / /

Based on Joint

Life Expectancy: Participant's date of birth: / /

Oldest primary beneficiary's date of birth: / /

Is beneficiary your spouse? YES NO

7. DIRECT ROLLOVER INFORMATION *(if selected in Section 2)*

Choose only one:

Directly roll over proceeds to a Munder Funds IRA account (Attach a completed IRA Account Application for new accounts):

Fund Name	Class	Account Number
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Directly roll over to another custodian (Medallion Signature Guarantee required; See Section 10):

Name of Financial Institution

Street Address

City	State	Zip Code
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Direct Rollover Account Number (Required)	Financial Institution Phone Number
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

8. PAYMENT INFORMATION

By check to address of record currently on file.

Transfer proceeds to my existing Munder Funds account:

Fund Name

Class

Account Number

Transfer proceeds to a new Munder Funds account (Attach a completed Account Application).

By check to a third party (Medallion Signature Guarantee required; See Section 10):

Name

Street Address

City

State

Zip Code

Wire proceeds to my bank account (Medallion Signature Guarantee required; See Section 10) Attach a voided check below.

Send my Systematic Withdrawal Payments or Dividend/Capital Gain distributions by EFT to my bank. Attach a voided check below.

**PLEASE TAPE A VOIDED CHECK HERE SO THAT
WE MAY OBTAIN YOUR BANK ACCOUNT INFORMATION**

(PLEASE DO NOT STAPLE)

9. NOTICE OF MANDATORY WITHHOLDING AND VOLUNTARY WITHHOLDING ELECTION

Certain distributions you receive from your 403(b) account will be subject to mandatory federal income tax withholding. Voluntary withholding will only apply to the portion of your distribution that is an "eligible rollover distribution," and is included in your income subject to federal income tax. Voluntary withholding will be like wage withholding. Thus, there will be no withholding on the return of your own non-deductible contributions to your 403(b) account.

You may elect not to have withholding apply to your distributions that are not otherwise subject to mandatory withholding. Your election will remain in effect until you revoke it. You may revoke your election at any time by completing a new 403(b) Distribution Request Form.

If you do not return the completed withholding election by the time your distributions begin, federal income tax will be withheld from the taxable portion of your distributions as if you were a married individual claiming 3 allowances.

Even if you elect not to have federal income tax withheld, you are liable for payment of federal income tax on the taxable portion of your distribution or withdrawal. You may also be subject to tax penalties under the estimated tax payment rules if your payments of estimated tax and withholding, if any, are not adequate.

I elect NOT to have federal income tax withheld from distributions that are not otherwise subject to mandatory withholding. I understand that I am still liable for payment of federal income tax on the amount received. I also understand that I may be subject to federal income tax penalties under the estimated tax payment rules if my payments of estimated tax and withholding are insufficient and I acknowledge receipt of this notice.

Withhold federal income tax in the amount of 20% from all distributions.

10. AUTHORIZATION

To be signed by 403(b) participant (or surviving spouse or alternate payee) only:

I certify that I am the proper party authorized to make these elections and that all information provided is true and accurate. I further certify that no tax or legal advice has been given to me by the Custodian, the Sponsor, or any agent of either of them, and that all decisions regarding the elections made on this form are my own. The Custodian is hereby authorized and directed to distribute funds from my account in the manner requested. The Custodian may conclusively rely on this certification and authorization without further investigation or inquiry. I expressly assume responsibility for any adverse consequences which may arise from the election(s) and agree that the Custodian, the Sponsor, and their agents shall in no way be responsible, and shall be indemnified and held harmless, for any tax, legal or other consequences of the election(s) made on this form. I have received, read, understand and agree to be legally bound by the terms of this form. By completing this form, I am affirmatively electing to waive the 30 day notification period as described in the Rollover Explanation For Qualified Plans and 403(b) Plans - Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments.

For eligible rollover distributions that are not being "directly" rolled over:

You understand you will receive only 80% of the payment requested above, since the Funds are required to withhold 20% of the distribution and send it to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.

Signature

Date

Employer's Signature (if required)

Date

Medallion Signature Guarantee:

Your signature must be **medallion guaranteed** if:

- The proceeds are greater than \$50,000.
- The proceeds are mailed or wired to an address other than the address(es) of record on the account.
- The proceeds are transferred to another Munder Funds account with a different registration.
- The address of record has changed in the last 30 days.

11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please mail completed form to:

Direct Mail
The Munder Funds
P.O. Box 9701
Providence, RI 02940

Overnight Delivery
The Munder Funds
101 Sabin Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860

ROLLOVER EXPLANATION FOR QUALIFIED PLANS & 403(b) PLANS – SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from your Employer's Plan (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans).

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.

Your Right to Waive the 30-Day Review Period

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS - (BENEFICIARY OPTIONS SEE PAGE 4)

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.

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.

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 from a governmental defined benefit pension plan made after you separate from service if you are a public safety employee and you are at least age 50 in the year of the separation
- 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 the 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).

Does Federal income tax withholding apply to my distribution?

- *Mandatory Withholding.* If any portion of your payment can be rolled over and you do not elect to make a DIRECT ROLLOVER, the Plan is required by law to withhold 20% of the taxable amount. This amount is sent to the IRS as federal income tax withholding. For example, if you can roll over a taxable payment of \$10,000, only \$8,000 will be paid to you because the Plan must withhold \$2,000 as income tax. However, when you prepare your income tax return for the year, unless you make a rollover within 60 days (see "Sixty-Day Rollover Option" below), you must report the full \$10,000 as a taxable payment from the Plan. You must report the \$2,000 as tax withheld, and it will be credited against any income tax you owe for the year. There will be no income tax withholding if your payments for the year are less than \$200.
- *Voluntary Withholding.* If any portion of your payment is taxable but cannot be rolled over, the mandatory withholding rules described above do not apply. In this case, you may elect not to have withholding apply to that portion. If you do nothing, an amount will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding, ask the Plan administrator for the election form and related information.
- *Sixty-Day Rollover Option.* If you receive a payment that can be rolled over, you can still decide to roll over all or part of it to an IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you decide to roll over, you must contribute the amount of the payment you received to an IRA or eligible employer plan within 60 days after you receive the payment. The portion of your payment that is rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.

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

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

Will I owe State income taxes?

This notice does not describe any State or local income tax rules (including State/local 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 aftertax contributions.

Once you roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, those amounts CANNOT later be rolled over to an employer plan.

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 your payment is from a governmental section 457(b) plan

If the Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, the same rules described elsewhere in this notice generally apply, allowing you to roll over the payment to an IRA or an employer plan that accepts rollovers. One difference is that, if you do not do a rollover, you will not have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the Plan even if you are under age 59½ (unless the payment is from a separate account holding rollover contributions that were made to the Plan from a tax-qualified plan, a section 403(b) plan, or an IRA). However, if you do a rollover to an IRA or to an employer plan that is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences are that you cannot do a rollover if the payment is due to an "unforeseeable emergency" and the special rules under "If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over" and "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" do not apply.

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

You can roll over a payment from the Plan made before January 1, 2010 to a Roth IRA only if your modified adjusted gross income is not more than \$100,000 for the year the payment is made to you and, if married, you file a joint return. These limitations do not apply to payments made to you from the Plan after 2009. If you wish to roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, but you are not eligible to do a rollover to a Roth IRA until after 2009, you can do a rollover to a traditional IRA and then, after 2009, elect to convert the traditional IRA into 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). For payments from the Plan during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

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).

You cannot roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in an employer plan.

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 (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.

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 irs.gov, or by calling 1.800.TAX.FORM.