

REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL OR SURRENDER FROM AN ANNUITY CONTRACT

- Midwestern United Life Insurance Company
- ReliaStar Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, MN
- ReliaStar Life Insurance Company of New York, Woodbury, NY
- Security Life of Denver Insurance Company, Denver, CO



A member of the Voya family of companies

("the Company")

Customer Service: PO Box 5050, Minot, ND 58702-5050

Phone: 877-886-5050 Fax: 877-788-6305

1. CONTRACT OWNER INFORMATION

Contract Owner Name **(Required)** _____ SSN **(Required)** _____

Contract Number *(Required. Financial transactions require a separate form for each contract.)* _____

Resident Address **(Required)** _____

Mail check to: Address or PO Box _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____ Phone _____

- Check Here if New Address Check Here if Alternate Address

Joint Contract Owner Name _____ SSN **(Required)** _____

2. WITHDRAWAL AMOUNT *(Select one. Minimum withdrawal limits apply. See contract provisions.)*

A. Partial withdrawal \$ _____ or _____ %

B. Penalty-free withdrawal *(if eligible)*

Maximum amount available or \$ _____

C. Full surrender *(All loans on contract will be paid off prior to surrender.)*

If there is a loan on the account: *(Check one.)*

Loan will be paid off from the contract. *(Must qualify for distribution. Please check Reason for Distribution in Section 4. **Financial Hardship** does not qualify to pay off a loan on the account.)*

Loan and contract will be left active. Contract owner will continue to make payments.

Is the amount you have requested to be the Net or Gross amount withdrawn?

Net *(amount is after taxes and applicable early withdrawal charges)*

Gross *(amount is before taxes and applicable early withdrawal charges)*

If "Net" or "Gross" is not selected, all withdrawal amounts will be considered Gross.

Amount of Any Early Withdrawal Charges

\$ _____ **(This is required information. If incomplete, your request will not be processed.)**

3. REASON FOR DISTRIBUTION (Required for 403(b) tax sheltered annuity or disability. Select one.)

- A. Attainment of age 59½
- B. Termination of employment Date _____ / _____ / _____ Prior to age 55 After age 55
- C. Disability (as defined by Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 72(m)(8))
- D. Proceeds from divorce
- E. Financial hardship

Contributions must cease for the next 6 months.

I certify this distribution is necessary to meet the following financial need:

- Tax-deductible medical expenses incurred by you, your spouse or your dependent, or if permitted by the plan, a primary beneficiary designated by you under the plan.
- The purchase (excluding mortgage payments) of your principal residence.
- Payment of college tuition, related educational fees, and room and board expenses for the next 12 months for you, your spouse, your children, your dependents, or if permitted by the plan, a primary beneficiary designated by you under the plan.
- Payments necessary to prevent eviction from your principal residence or foreclosure on the mortgage of your principal residence.
- Payments for burial or funeral expenses for your deceased parent, spouse, children or dependents, or if permitted by the plan, a primary beneficiary designated by you under the plan.
- Tax-deductible casualty expenses for the repair of damage to your principal residence (determined without regard to whether the loss exceeds 10% of adjusted gross income).
- Other _____
- F. Plan Termination (The Company must have prior notice of your Employer's intent to terminate the 403(b) Plan.)

4. INFORMATION ABOUT WITHDRAWALS**Limitations on Distributions**

In accordance with Sections 403(b)(7) and (11) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986, the following limitations on distributions apply to distributions of amounts from salary reductions made after December 31, 1988. These limitations shall not apply to the distribution of that portion of your account that is attributable to assets held as of December 31, 1988. You cannot receive a distribution (whether as annuity payments or a surrender) on accounts attributable to purchase payments made pursuant to a salary reduction agreement (as defined under Section 402(g)(3)(C) of the IRC) except under one of the following circumstances:

1. You have attained age 59½.
2. You separate from service with the Employer through which the purchase payments were made. The Economic Growth and Tax Relief and Reconciliation Act of 2001 states that a merger or acquisition of the Employer is a qualifying event.
3. You die or you become disabled (as defined in Section 72(m)(8) of the IRC), or
4. You require a hardship withdrawal (as defined in Section 403(b)(11) of the IRC). Only one hardship withdrawal is allowed every calendar year.

A hardship withdrawal is a distribution that is necessary to meet immediate and heavy financial need. All other available assets and resources readily available must be exhausted in order to satisfy this need, including insurance proceeds, liquidation of assets, commercial sources, etc. In the event of a distribution based on hardship, amounts distributed may not include income earned on salary deferrals. No distribution based on hardship will be permitted unless all balances resulting from assets held as of December 31, 1988 have been distributed.

Excise Tax

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes a 10% penalty tax on the income portion of a "premature distribution." There are, however, exemptions to the applicability of the penalty tax. The following payments are exempt from the tax:

1. Payments to you after you attain age 59½.
2. Payments to your beneficiary after you die.
3. Payments to you after you are disabled.
4. Payments to you which are a part of substantially equal periodic payments made over your life and that of your beneficiary, but only if the payments begin after you separate from employment, IRC §72(t).
5. Payments made for medical care, but only to the extent allowable as a medical expense deduction for amounts paid during the taxable year for medical care. Thus, only amounts in excess of 7.5% of the individual's adjusted gross income escape the 10% penalty (403(b) TSA and IRA only).
6. Payments made by unemployed individuals for the payment of health insurance premiums. The 7.5% floor, described above, does not have to be met if the individual has received unemployment compensation for at least 12 weeks and the withdrawal is made in either the year the compensation was received or the year immediately following the year of compensation. The exception ceases to apply once the annuitant has been re-employed for a period of 60 days (IRA only).
7. Payments made for first-time home withdrawals less than \$10,000 (IRA only).
8. Payments to you because you separate from service with your Employer during or after the year you reach age 55 (403(b) TSA only).

5. TAX WITHHOLDING

Please indicate whether or not federal/state income taxes should be withheld from payments.

Tax Withholding Notification

Regardless of whether or not you elect to have federal/state income taxes withheld, you are liable for those taxes on the taxable portion of the benefits. You may also be subject to tax penalties under the Estimated Tax Payment rules. You are advised to seek the advice of a qualified tax advisor prior to making this election. An election made for a single non-recurring distribution applies only to the payment for which it is being made. For recurring payments, your withholding election will remain in effect until changed or revoked. You may change or revoke your election at any time prior to a distribution being made by submitting IRS Form W-4P. **If subject to eligible rollover distribution, mandatory 20% withholding will be applied.**

Federal Withholding

- I want federal income tax of 10% withheld from this payment. (*Applicable to non-eligible rollover distribution requests such as Hardship, Required Minimum Distribution (RMD), IRA or non-qualified annuity distributions.*)
- I do not want federal income tax withheld from this payment. (*You may opt out only if 10% withholding applies. NOT an option if 20% mandatory withholding applies.*)

Additional amount, if any, I want withheld from my distribution \$_____.

DEFAULT: If no election is made, standard federal income tax withholding will occur applicable to your type of distribution.

State Withholding

State income tax withholding may be withheld from your distribution. Certain states base your state withholding on your federal withholding election. In the event you live in one of those states, your distribution will be subject to state income tax withholding as specified in the attached State Income Tax Withholding Notification.

My residence state for tax purposes is: _____

Please refer to the attached State Income Tax Withholding Notification to determine your available withholding options, and complete your selection below, if applicable.

- I want state income tax withheld from this payment in the amount of \$ _____ or _____%. (You must check the box and provide a dollar or percentage amount.)
- I do not want state income tax withheld from this payment. (Please complete the attached State Income Tax Withholding Notification form or other state specific form, as applicable.)

NOTE: Different state income tax withholding rules apply for non-governmental 457(b) plans.

6. CONTRACT OWNER AND SPOUSE SIGNATURES AND CERTIFICATIONS

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the tax withholding for state and federal purposes and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct and complete, including state and federal opt out elections, as applicable.

By signing this form, I acknowledge the following:

- The information provided is complete and accurate.
- I have read and understand the terms and conditions of this withdrawal request and agree to be bound by its terms.
- All withdrawals may be subject to maintenance fees, early withdrawal charges, and/or market value adjustments (*as stated in Section 3*).
- I have received the Special Tax Notice and waive the 30-day notice requirement.
- If I am currently receiving a series of substantially equal payments (*in accordance with IRC 72(q)(t)*), taking an additional withdrawal will modify my original agreement.

If I have requested a hardship withdrawal, I understand I may be asked to provide additional documentation to support the hardship request. I declare the following:

- These funds are needed to meet a financial hardship.
- There are no other financial resources reasonably available to me and I have considered all non taxable loans currently available under all plans maintained by the Employer, including this plan.
- The funds will be used solely for the purposes stated above.
- I am aware that my plan contributions and employer matching contributions will be suspended for 6 months following a hardship withdrawal.

If this contract is subject to Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), I have included a completed Spousal Consent.

I, the Participant, certify that the information provided on the Spousal Consent (if applicable) is accurate. I further certify that if I have indicated that I am legally separated or abandoned, I have the necessary court order. I understand that if I receive a payment as a complete or partial withdrawal of my account (other than a joint and survivor annuity), the value of benefits payable to my Spouse either under a QPSA or QJSA will be reduced or eliminated. I understand that once payment representing complete or partial withdrawal of my account has been made, my election to waive QPSA and QJSA is irrevocable with respect to the value of amounts paid pursuant to my request.

6. CONTRACT OWNER AND SPOUSE SIGNATURES AND CERTIFICATIONS *(Continued)*

I understand that the Company reserves the right to directly or through a third party recover any payments made in excess of amounts to which I am entitled under the terms of the Contract regardless of the method of payment.

TAX RESIDENCY INFORMATION

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number; and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because (a) I am exempt from backup withholding or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (including U.S. resident alien) *(as defined in the instructions for IRS form W-9)*.
(If you are subject to back-up withholding, you must strike through statement number 2.)

If you are not a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, please check the box below to indicate your status as a Non-Resident Alien.

Non-Resident Alien *(Must submit an original IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable form W-8.)*

As a non-resident alien, your taxable income is subject to 30% U.S. federal tax withholding unless tax treaty provisions can be applied. If you are eligible to claim tax treaty benefits, your IRS form W-8 must include a U.S. taxpayer identification number in Part I and all applicable fields in Part II must be completed. A U.S. taxpayer identification number may be applied for by submitting a Form W-7 to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). IRS forms W-8 and W-7 are available on their web site www.irs.gov or by contacting them at 800-829-1040.

I certify that I have received and understand the Notice of your Right to Defer Distribution and the Special Tax Notice and, if applicable, waive the 30 day notice requirement.

The Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certifications (in bold above) required to avoid backup withholding.

Contract Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Contract Owner SSN _____

Joint Contract Owner Signature _____ Date _____

If the Owner lives in a community property state (AZ, CA, ID, LA, NM, NV, TX, WA, WI), the spouse's signature is required.

Signature of Spouse _____ Date _____

7. EMPLOYER, PLAN SPONSOR OR NAMED FIDUCIARY AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION

This section must be completed by the Employer or its designee if required by a contract between the Company and the Employer.

I am an Employer, Plan Sponsor, or Named Fiduciary of the Plan identified above and certify the following:

- I have read and agree to the terms of the requested withdrawal;
- I have verified the Participant's eligibility for such withdrawal and have not relied solely on information provided by the Participant in this form in order to make this determination;
- The requested benefits are permitted in accordance with the terms of the Plan document;
- The information provided in this document is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. If any information provided by the Participant to the Company is in conflict with the information provided by me to the Company, I acknowledge that the Company will rely conclusively on the information provided by me; and
- I have amended my Plan document to reflect all applicable federal tax legislation and IRS guidance, including the Pension Protection Act of 2006, in accordance with the IRS's remedial amendment period.

Employer Name _____

Authorized Signer Name *(Please print.)* _____

Signature _____ Date _____

8. THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATOR AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION

This section must be completed if required by the Employer.

I am employed as a Third Party Administrator of the Plan identified above and certify the following:

- I have read and agree to the terms of the requested withdrawal;
- I have verified the Participant's eligibility for such withdrawal and have not relied solely on information provided by the Participant in this form in order to make this determination;
- The requested benefits are permitted in accordance with the terms of the Plan document; and
- The information provided in this document is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. If any information provided by the Participant to the Company is in conflict with the information provided by me to the Company, I acknowledge that the Company will rely conclusively on the information provided by me.

Name of TPA Firm _____

Authorized Signer Name (*Please print.*) _____

Signature _____ Date _____

STATE INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING NOTIFICATION

401, 403(b), 408 and Governmental 457 Plan Distribution



NOTIFICATION

If you are a resident of Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland¹, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska², North Carolina³, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, or Virginia¹, your state requires state income tax withholding on the taxable portion of your distribution from your 401, 403(b), 408 Individual Retirement or Governmental 457 Plan. This state income tax withholding is in addition to the mandatory 20% (or, in some cases, 10%) federal income tax withholding. Please note, when a state cost basis differs from federal, the federal cost basis will be used in determining taxability for state income tax withholding purposes.

- If you are a resident of **California** or **Oregon** state income tax withholding will be calculated **unless** you elect “out” of state income tax withholding.
- If you are a resident of **Arkansas**, **North Carolina**³ or **Vermont**, state withholding will be automatically calculated when federal income tax withholding applies. If you do not elect “out” of 10% federal income tax withholding, you can still choose to elect out of state withholding. Requesting North Carolina withholding over mandatory amounts requires their Form NC-4P, Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments.
- If you are a resident of **Iowa**, **Maine**, **Massachusetts**, **Nebraska**², or **Oklahoma**, state income tax withholding will be automatically calculated as these states do not allow an election “out” of state income tax withholding when federal income tax withholding applies.
- If you are a resident of **Delaware**, **Kansas** or **Maryland**¹ and are subject to mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding, state income tax withholding will be automatically calculated. State withholding is not required when 10% federal income tax withholding applies.
- If you are a resident of **Virginia**¹ or **Michigan**, state income tax withholding will be calculated automatically **unless** you meet certain criteria and claim an exemption from withholding. To claim an exemption or to request withholding over mandatory amounts, complete Form VA-4P for Virginia or Form MI-W4P for Michigan, and return the appropriate form to us with, and to the same designated location as, your Withdrawal Request.
- If you are a resident of the **District of Columbia** and are receiving a total distribution of your account balance, state income tax withholding will be automatically calculated. State withholding is not required for partial distributions.
- If you are a resident of **Georgia** and are receiving periodic payments, state income tax withholding will be automatically calculated unless you elect out.

¹Maryland and Virginia state income tax withholding is not required for distributions from 408 Plans.

²Nebraska state income tax withholding is not required for premature distributions from 408 Plans.

³North Carolina does not apply to distributions from NC state and local government or federal retirement systems for those vested as of 8/12/89.

KEEP A COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PAYMENTS FROM AN ACCOUNT OTHER THAN A DESIGNATED ROTH ACCOUNT

Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company ("VRIAC")
Voya Institutional Plan Services, LLC ("VIPS")
Members of the Voya™ family of companies
PO Box 990063
Hartford, CT 06199-0063



YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice in the event that all or a portion of a payment you are receiving 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). If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, see page 5 for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

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

Where may I roll over the payment?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can do either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your IRA or an employer plan. You should contact the IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

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

How much may I roll over?

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

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS (Continued)

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

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

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

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

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS *(Continued)*

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

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). The 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply to Section 457 plans (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). 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 can also roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in an employer plan.

Rollover to a designated Roth account in the same plan

If the distributee rolls over the payment to a designated Roth account in the plan, the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts directly rolled over) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional tax on early distributions will not apply (unless the distributee takes 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). This 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply to Section 457 plans (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). For payments from the plan in 2010 that are rolled over to a designated Roth account in the plan (and that are not distributed from that account until after 2011, the taxable amount of the rollover will be taxed half in 2011 and half in 2012, unless the distributee elects to be taxed in 2010.

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS *(Continued)*

If the distributee rolls 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 the distributee attains age 59½ (or after the distributee's death or disability) and after the distributee has had a designated Roth account in the plan for a period of at least 5 years. The 5-year period described in the preceding sentence begins on January 1 of the year the distributee's first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if the distributee made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year the distributee's first contribution was made to the designated Roth account in the plan, or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent allocable to earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). This 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply to Section 457 plans (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).

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 www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PAYMENTS FROM A DESIGNATED ROTH ACCOUNT

Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company ("VRIAC")
Voya Institutional Plan Services, LLC ("VIPS")
Members of the Voya™ family of companies
PO Box 990063
Hartford, CT 06199-0063



YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice in the event that all or a portion of a payment you are receiving is eligible to be rolled over to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are from a designated Roth account. If you also receive a payment from the Plan that is not from a designated Roth account, see page 1 for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

Rules that apply to most payments from a designated Roth account 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?

After-tax contributions included in a payment from a designated Roth account are not taxed, but earnings might be taxed. The tax treatment of earnings included in the payment depends on whether the payment is a qualified distribution. If a payment is only part of your designated Roth account, the payment will include an allocable portion of the earnings in your designated Roth account.

If the payment from the Plan is not a qualified distribution and you do not do a rollover to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in an employer plan, you will be taxed on the earnings in the payment. If you are under age 59½, a 10% additional income tax on early distributions will also apply to the earnings (unless an exception applies). The 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply to Section 457 plans (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, you will not have to pay taxes currently on the earnings and you will not have to pay taxes later on payments that are qualified distributions.

If the payment from the Plan is a qualified distribution, you will not be taxed on any part of the payment even if you do not do a rollover. If you do a rollover, you will not be taxed on the amount you roll over and any earnings on the amount you roll over will not be taxed if paid later in a qualified distribution.

A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account in the Plan is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying the 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you did a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in another employer plan, your participation will count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the other employer plan.

Where may I roll over the payment?

You may roll over the payment to either a Roth IRA (a Roth individual retirement account or Roth individual retirement annuity) or a designated Roth account in an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan or section 403(b) plan or 457 plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the Roth IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the Roth IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to Roth IRAs and Roth IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the Roth IRA or the designated Roth account in the employer plan. In general, these tax rules are similar to those described elsewhere in this notice, but differences include:

- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, all of your Roth IRAs will be considered for purposes of determining whether you have satisfied the 5-year rule (counting from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to any of your Roth IRAs).
- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, you will not be required to take a distribution from the Roth IRA during your lifetime and you must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your Roth IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later Roth IRA payments that are not qualified distributions).
- Eligible rollover distributions from a Roth IRA can only be rolled over to another Roth IRA.

How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can either do a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. You should contact the Roth 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 within 60 days into a Roth IRA, whether the payment is a qualified or non-qualified distribution. In addition, you can do a rollover by making a deposit within 60 days into a designated Roth account in an employer plan if the payment is a non-qualified distribution and the rollover does not exceed the amount of the earnings in the payment. You cannot do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of any part of a qualified distribution.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS *(Continued)*

If you receive a distribution that is a non-qualified distribution and you do not roll over an amount at least equal to the earnings allocable to the distribution, you will be taxed on the amount of those earnings not rolled over, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies). The 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply to Section 457 plans (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).

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 earnings in your designated Roth account.

If you do not do a direct rollover and the payment is not a qualified distribution, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the earnings 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 to a Roth IRA, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld.

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 S corporation stock is held by 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 a payment is not a qualified distribution and you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions with respect to the earnings allocated to the payment that you do not roll over (including amounts withheld for income tax), unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the earnings not rolled over. This 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply to Section 457 plans (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).

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments made due to disability
- Payments after your death
- Payments of ESOP dividends
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of enrollment
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.

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

If you receive a payment from a Roth IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions on the earnings paid from the Roth IRA, unless an exception applies or the payment is a qualified distribution. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from a Roth IRA listed above are the same as the exceptions for early distributions from a plan.

However, there are a few differences for payments from a Roth IRA, including:

- There is no special exception for payments after separation from service.
- 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 a Roth IRA of a spouse or former spouse).

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS (Continued)

- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If 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 receive a payment that is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll it over, you can apply a special rule to payments of employer stock (or other employer securities) that are 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 included in the earnings in the payment will not be taxed when distributed to you from the Plan and will be taxed at capital gain rates when you sell the stock. If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA for a non-qualified distribution that includes employer stock (for example, by selling the stock and rolling over the proceeds within 60 days of the distribution), you will not have any taxable income and the special rule relating to the distributed employer stock will not apply to any subsequent payments from the Roth IRA or employer plan. Net unrealized appreciation is generally the increase in the value of the employer stock after it was acquired by the Plan. The Plan administrator can tell you the amount of any net unrealized appreciation.

If you receive a payment that is a qualified distribution that includes employer stock and you do not roll it over, your basis in the stock (used to determine gain or loss when you later sell the stock) will equal the fair market value of the stock at the time of the payment from the Plan.

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, if the distribution is a non-qualified distribution, the earnings in the loan offset 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 earnings in the loan offset to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan.

If you receive a non-qualified distribution and 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 is not a qualified distribution and that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the earnings in the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

If you receive a non-qualified distribution, 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 non-qualified distributions 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 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, whether the payment is a qualified distribution generally depends on when the participant first made a contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan. Also, 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 receive a non-qualified distribution and 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 a Roth IRA, you may treat the Roth IRA as your own or as an inherited Roth IRA.

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS (Continued)

A Roth IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other Roth IRA of yours, so that you will not have to receive any required minimum distributions during your lifetime and earnings paid to you in a non-qualified distribution before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If you treat the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA, payments from the Roth IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. An inherited Roth IRA is subject to required minimum distributions. If the participant had started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth 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 Roth IRA. Payments from the inherited Roth IRA, even if made in a non-qualified distribution, will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or a 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 as described in this notice).

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 (only including payments from the designated Roth account in the Plan) are less than \$200, 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 can do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout from the designated Roth account in the Plan of more than \$1,000 will be directly rolled over to a Roth 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 www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

NOTICE OF YOUR RIGHT TO DEFER DISTRIBUTION

Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company ("VRIAC")
Voya Institutional Plan Services, LLC ("VIPS")
Members of the Voya™ family of companies
PO Box 990063
Hartford, CT 06199-0063



The Rules under Section 411(a) of the Internal Revenue Code require the delivery of this notice prior to the payment of distributions from 401(k) and other retirement plans subject to ERISA. If you are a participant in a non-ERISA plan, this notice is not legally required, but still provides important information that merits your consideration.

You may elect to (1) leave the assets in your Plan account until a later date (*subject to IRS minimum distribution requirements*), (2) take a distribution of your assets from your Plan account, or (3) roll over your assets from your Plan account to another retirement plan vehicle (including an IRA). When considering which alternative is best for you, you should consider the economic consequences which include evaluating any new investment options available to you if you move your account monies and the respective investment fees and expenses associated with any new investment option.

If you elect to take a distribution and not roll the assets over from your Plan account to an IRA or other retirement plan, you typically lose the opportunity to continue accumulating earnings on your plan account on a tax-deferred basis (*tax-free for Roth contributions*) for retirement. This means that by taking a cash distribution now and being taxed on it, you potentially may end up with lower retirement income even if you invest the after tax distribution.

Information on administrative fees and transactional fees assessed to your Plan account can be obtained from the following documents (*Note: not all documents may apply to you*):

- Summary Plan Description (SPD) for ERISA plans,
- Enrollment kit,
- Prospectus summary,
- Disclosure booklet, or
- Your individual contract.

To request a copy of the SPD, disclosure booklet and enrollment kit, call your local Voya representative, your employer or plan administrator. To request a copy of the prospectus summary and individual contract, call Customer Service, using the toll-free number provided to you in your distribution package or on your Voya statement of account. Administrative and transactional fees assessed on your Plan account will be reflected on your Voya statement of account.

Information on the investment options available to you under the Plan today, including related fees or expenses, can be obtained from the Fund Performance and Fund Fact Sheets available online through Voya Access at www.voyaretirementplans.com or by calling us.

To learn more about your distribution options under the Plan please call us. To inquire about the tax consequences of each option, please contact a professional tax advisor.

KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS