

Defined Contribution Pension Plan Death Benefit Application

Complete all applicable sections and return pages 1-3 to:

Southern California Pipe Trades Administrative Corporation
Defined Contribution Department
501 Shatto Place, 5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90020

Save "Your Rollover Options" for your records.

(800) 595-7473 OR (213) 385-6161

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT WITH A TAX EXPERT BEFORE MAKING YOUR ELECTION.

SECTION 1—PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

Participant Name _____

Date of Death _____

Social Security Number _____

PLEASE ATTACH A COPY OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE

SECTION 2—BENEFICIARY INFORMATION

Beneficiary Name _____

Relationship _____

Social Security Number _____

Date of Birth _____

Street Address (the address to which payments to you and Form 1099-R should be sent) _____

City, State, ZIP Code _____

Phone Number _____

If this is a foreign address, additional forms are required. Contact the Southern California Pipe Trades Administrative Corporation for more information.

SECTION 3—PAYMENT OPTIONS FOR SPOUSE BENEFICIARIES (SELECT A or B)

Pay the benefit due me as follows:

A **DIRECT ROLLOVER TO IRA**

Choose one of the following options:

Rollover to a Traditional IRA

Rollover to a ROTH IRA (subject to current taxes—complete withholding elections in Sections 5 and 6)

Rollover to a Qualified Employer Plan

IRA OR QUALIFIED PLAN INFORMATION

Any part of my account in the retirement plan above which is eligible for rollover should be directly rolled over to my IRA or qualified employer plan, as I have indicated in this section. (Portion to be rolled over must be more than \$500 if transferring less than 100% of amount eligible for rollover.)

NAME AND ACCOUNT # OF IRA OR NEW EMPLOYER PLAN: _____

MAILING ADDRESS OF PAYEE - ADDRESS WHERE CHECK SHOULD BE MAILED _____

B **ISSUE CHECK DIRECTLY TO ME (Subject to tax withholding-complete withholding elections in Sections 5 and 6)**

SECTION 4—PAYMENT ELECTION FOR NON-SPOUSE BENEFICIARIES (Select A or B)

A DIRECT ROLLOVER TO AN INHERITED IRA

Choose one of the following options:

- Rollover to an Inherited Traditional IRA
- Rollover to an Inherited ROTH IRA (subject to current taxes—complete withholding elections in Sections 5 and 6)

INHERITED IRA INFORMATION

Any part of my account in this Defined Contribution Fund which is eligible for rollover should be directly rolled over to my INHERITED IRA, as I have indicated in this section.

NAME AND ACCOUNT # OF IRA: _____

MAILING ADDRESS OF PAYEE - ADDRESS WHERE CHECK SHOULD BE MAILED _____

B ISSUE CHECK DIRECTLY TO ME (Subject to tax withholding—complete Sections 5 and 6)

SECTION 5—FEDERAL TAX WITHHOLDING

A. Roth IRA Rollover. If you elected to roll over your balance to a Roth IRA in Section 3 or Section 4 above, federal withholding is not mandatory.

I want _____% or \$_____ withheld for federal income tax.

I do NOT want to have federal income tax withheld from my benefit payment.

Note that if you elect federal income tax withholding on a rollover to a Roth IRA, you will receive a second 1099-R for the withholding amount. If you are under age 59 ½ and you elect withholding on a rollover to a Roth IRA the withheld amount may be subject to a 10% federal early distribution penalty and a state tax penalty where applicable. Consult with your tax advisor to understand the tax implications for you.

B. Direct Payment to You. If you elected to have a check made payable to you in Section 3 or Section 4 above, any part of your distribution that is eligible for rollover is subject to mandatory 20% federal withholding. Please note: If the gross distribution amount being issued to you is \$200 or less, federal tax will not be withheld.

In addition to the mandatory 20% federal withholding I want _____% or \$_____ withheld for federal income tax.

SECTION 6—STATE TAX WITHHOLDING

STATE TAX WITHHOLDING: CA State tax will be withheld according to the rules and rates in effect at the time of your distribution. Please note: If federal tax is not withheld in Section 3 above, state tax will not be withheld either, regardless of your election below.

CHECK ONLY ONE:

I do I do NOT want to have CA state income tax withheld from my benefit payments.

SECTION 7—NOTICE TO ALL PAYEES REGARDING WITHHOLDING

PLEASE NOTE: Even if you elect not to have income taxes withheld, you are liable for the payment of taxes due on the taxable portion of your payment. You may also be subject to tax penalties under the Estimated Tax Payment rules if your payment of estimated tax and withholding are not adequate.

SECTION 8—WAIVER OF THIRTY DAY NOTIFICATION AND WAITING PERIOD

The IRS requires a thirty-day waiting period following receipt of the tax notice. The purpose of this waiting period is to allow you sufficient time to review tax options before taking a distribution. Generally, neither a direct rollover nor a payment can be made from the Plan until at least 30 days after your receipt of the tax notice. Thus, after receiving the 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 by placing a check mark in Box **[A]** below and by signing the *Distribution Consent* in Section 9. Your distribution will then be processed in accordance with your election as soon as practical after it is received by the Plan Administrator.

I received the notices on (mm/dd/yy) _____, and

CHECK ONLY ONE:

- A. I understand the explanation of options and choose to waive the thirty-day waiting period.
- B. I understand that the distribution will not be processed before thirty days have elapsed.

SECTION 9—BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTION CONSENT

I have read and understand the attached "Your Rollover Options" Notice. In addition, I understand that it is my responsibility to obtain all necessary information from the IRA institution for a direct rollover. I certify that (i) this information is correct and (ii) the IRA will accept a direct rollover whether in cash or in kind (i.e. property other than cash). I acknowledge that I have been advised to consult a tax advisor regarding any tax consequences this distribution may have.

I have read and understand all the notices presented and if I had any questions, I have asked them of the Plan Administrator and/or the Trustees and have received acceptable answers. Upon payment in full of my benefit (account) in the plan, I release the Plan Administrator, the Trustees and my Employer from and against any and all claims I may have or hereafter claim to have against said Administrator, Trustee or Employer, but only with respect to my interest in said Plan. Nothing contained in this release is intended to relieve any fiduciary of an obligation or duty under ERISA, or to violate the provisions of Section 410 of ERISA.

I understand that if the vested value of my benefit is less than \$1,000 and I do not return this Distribution Election Form within 30 days, I may automatically be paid a lump sum payment in cash and all required (federal and state) income taxes will be withheld.

I hereby authorize payment or retention of my vested account balance as indicated above.

I HAVE ATTACHED A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE.

X

Signature of Beneficiary

Date

- **RETURN pages 1-3 to the Southern California Pipe Trades Administrative Corporation (address on page 1).**
- **SAVE pages 5-7 for your records.**

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YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

(For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account)

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Southern California Pipe Trades Defined Contribution Fund (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). If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, you will be provided a different notice 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 issue a check payable to the financial institution indicated on your distribution form, however the check will be mailed to your address of record, and it will be your responsibility to forward the check to your IRA or your 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. 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
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- The Plan administrator or the payor can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

This notice does not in general describe State or local income tax rules (including withholding rules). However, California imposes a 2% state tax penalty for withdrawals if you are under age 59½. Withholding of California State tax is optional.

RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS

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-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

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

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover).

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

If you 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 does 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 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 contact the Fund Office, or consult with a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income; IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); and IRS Publication 571, Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans). These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS

SPECIAL NOTICE TO NON-SPOUSE BENEFICIARIES

If you are NOT the spouse of the deceased participant, then all or part of any benefit you receive from the Plan may be eligible for a DIRECT ROLLOVER by the Plan Administrator to an "INHERITED IRA." If a payment is eligible for a Direct Rollover, you have the option of having the payment made as a Direct Rollover to an IRA or as a direct payment to you.

An individual retirement account or annuity is treated as an INHERITED IRA if:

1. The individual for whose benefit the account or annuity is maintained acquired the account by reason of the death of a Participant of the Plan; and
2. Such individual was not the surviving spouse of the Participant.

By having your benefit transferred to an INHERITED IRA, you may postpone taxation of this benefit until it is paid directly to you.

(Note that a former spouse of a Participant who is an "alternate payee" of the Participant will not be treated as a non-spouse beneficiary. You are an alternate payee if your interest in the Plan results from a "qualified domestic relations order," which is an order issued by a court, usually in connection with a divorce or legal separation. A former spouse of a Participant who is an "alternate payee" has the same rollover rights as the Participant's spouse.)

Below is a more detailed explanation of your options and the effect of a Direct Rollover. If you have additional questions after reading this notice, you can contact the Plan Administrator as listed on page 1.

SUMMARY

Payment from This Plan. There are two ways you will be able to receive a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover:

1. The payment can be made directly to an INHERITED IRA that you establish; or
2. The payment can be PAID DIRECTLY TO YOU.

Rollover to an Inherited IRA. If you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER to an INHERITED IRA:

- Your payment will not be taxed in the current year.
- The taxable portion of your payment will be taxed later when you take it out of your INHERITED IRA.

Payments Made Directly to You. If you choose to have a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover PAID TO YOU:

- Your distribution will be taxed at the applicable rate as necessary to comply with IRS requirements. Any amount withheld from your distribution by the Plan will be sent to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.
- The taxable amount of your payment will be taxed in the year the payment is made to you unless you roll it over.
- Once you receive the payment, you will not be able to transfer it to an Inherited IRA to avoid these income tax results.

Your Right to Waive the 30-Day Notice Period. Generally, a direct rollover can't 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 the 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

I. Payments That Can and Cannot be Rolled Over

Payments from this Plan may be "eligible rollover distributions." This means, in the case of a non-spouse beneficiary of a deceased Participant, the payments can be directly rolled over to an Inherited IRA.

The Plan Administrator of this Plan should be able to tell you if your payment includes amounts which cannot be rolled over.

II. More Rules About Direct Rollovers

DIRECT ROLLOVER to an INHERITED IRA. As a non-spouse beneficiary of a Plan Participant, you can open an Inherited IRA to receive the direct rollover. If you choose to have your payment made directly to an Inherited IRA, contact an IRA sponsor (usually a financial institution) to find out how to have your payment made in a direct rollover to an Inherited IRA at that institution.

Treatment after DIRECT ROLLOVER from this Plan

In the event you choose to have a distribution from the Plan directly rolled over, you should keep in mind the following:

- A non-spouse beneficiary may only have his or her distribution rolled over into an Inherited IRA and cannot roll a distribution into another employee plan or any other type of IRA.
- The Inherited IRA of a non-spouse beneficiary must make distributions according to the same required minimum distribution rules that apply to distributions to a non-spouse beneficiary under this Plan. In general, this means that the balance of your Inherited IRA must be distributed in installments over your life or life expectancy commencing by the end of the calendar year after the Participant's death or will have to be distributed in its entirety by the end of the 5th calendar year following the year the Participant died. You should request that the sponsor of an Inherited IRA explain how and when you must begin receiving distributions from the Inherited IRA.
- A non-spouse beneficiary cannot make a subsequent rollover distribution out of an Inherited IRA. Moreover, a non-spouse beneficiary must keep his or her Inherited IRA separate from any other IRA.

HOW TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This notice summarizes only the federal (not state or local) tax rules that might apply to your payment. The rules described above are complex and contain many conditions and exceptions that are not included in this notice. Therefore, you may want to consult with the Plan Administrator or a professional tax advisor before you take payment of your benefits from your Plan.

RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS