

**IBEW LOCAL 102 PENSION FUND**

PO Box 1028  
Trenton, NJ 08628-0230

**Application For Benefits**

(Please Print or Type)

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- a. Read and complete all sections of this application.
- b. Both you and your spouse must sign this application and your signatures must be witnessed by a Notary Public.
- c. **Submit acceptable proof of date of birth for yourself and your spouse, if any, such as birth certificate, baptismal certificate or naturalization record. If you are married, submit a copy of your marriage certificate.**
- d. If you are applying for a Disability Benefit, submit a copy of your Award Certificate from Social Security indicating that you have qualified for federal disability retirement.

**SECTION I - Type of Benefit For Which You Are Applying**

I hereby apply for (check one) to become effective \_\_\_\_\_ 1st, 20 \_\_\_\_\_  
(Month) (Year)

\_\_\_\_\_ Normal Retirement

\_\_\_\_\_ Early Retirement

\_\_\_\_\_ Early Retirement converting to Disability Retirement (Please complete disability information below.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Disability Retirement

Nature of Disability \_\_\_\_\_

Date Total Disability Started \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Date Applied For Social Security Benefits \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

**SECTION II - Personal Information**

Name of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Soc Sec # \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Telephone # ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Date Last Employed \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Last Employer \_\_\_\_\_

Marital Status (circle one):    Single    Married    Divorced    Widow(er)

Name of Spouse \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse's Soc Sec # \_\_\_\_\_ Spouse's Date of Birth \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

### **SECTION III - Form of Payment**

You may elect to receive your benefits under one of the following forms of payment. Please elect the form of payment you desire by checking the applicable box below:

1.  **Spouse's Joint and 50% to Survivor Life Annuity** - I have a spouse to whom I am lawfully married and want my pension paid to me under this form of payment. I will receive a reduced monthly pension benefit during my lifetime, with the provision that if I am survived by my spouse, she or he will receive 50% of such reduced monthly pension benefit for the remainder of her or his lifetime. If I die within ten years after I retire, my spouse will be paid what I was receiving for the rest of the ten year period. After the ten year period is over, my spouse will receive a lifetime monthly benefit equal to 50% of what I was receiving at the time of my death. If I die more than ten years after I retire, my spouse will receive 50% of what I was receiving when I died. The reduction in my monthly pension benefit depends on my age and my spouse's age. If there is five or less years difference in our ages, the reduction will be 5% (8.5% if I am applying for Disability Retirement) and will be increased (decreased) by 0.4% for each additional year that my spouse is younger (older) than me. Should my spouse predecease me, my monthly pension benefit will be increased to the amount payable to me under the Full Life Annuity Form of payment.
  
2.  **Spouse's Joint and 75% to Survivor Life Annuity** - I have a spouse to whom I am lawfully married and want my pension paid to me under this form of payment. I will receive a reduced monthly pension benefit during my lifetime, with the provision that if I am survived by my spouse, she or he will receive 75% of such reduced monthly pension benefit for the remainder of her or his lifetime. If I die within ten years after I retire, my spouse will be paid what I was receiving for the rest of the ten year period. After the ten year period is over, my spouse will receive a lifetime monthly benefit equal to 75% of what I was receiving at the time of my death. If I die more than ten years after I retire, my spouse will receive 75% of what I was receiving when I died. The reduction in my monthly pension benefit depends on my age and my spouse's age. If there is less than one year difference in our ages, the reduction will be 10% (13.5% if I am applying for Disability Retirement) and will be increased (decreased) by 0.4% for each additional year that my spouse is younger (older) than me. Should my spouse predecease me, my monthly pension benefit will be increased to the amount payable to me under the Full Life Annuity Form of payment.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ **Spouse's Joint and 100% to Survivor Life Annuity** - I have a spouse to whom I am lawfully married and want my pension paid to me under this form of payment. I will receive a reduced monthly pension benefit during my lifetime, with the provision that if I am survived by my spouse, she or he will receive 100% of such reduced monthly pension benefit for the remainder of her of his lifetime. The reduction in my monthly pension benefit depends on my age and my spouse's age. If there is less than one year difference in our ages, the reduction will be 15% and will be increased (decreased) by 0.6% for each additional year that my spouse is younger (older) than me. **I may not elect this form of payment if am applying for Disability Retirement.** Should my spouse predecease me, my monthly pension benefit will be increased to the amount payable to me under the Full Life Annuity Form of payment.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **Full Life Annuity With 120 Payments Guaranteed** - I elect to receive my pension payments for my lifetime with the provision that, if I die before I have received at least 120 monthly payments, the payments will continue to my Beneficiary until a total of 120 monthly payments have been made to me and my Beneficiary.

All forms of benefit are approximately equal in value. This relative value comparison is made by converting the value of the optional forms to the single life annuity form using interest and life expectancy assumptions. While all comparisons are based on average life expectancies, the relative value of payments ultimately made under an optional form will depend on actual longevity. Current actuarial assumptions used to calculate the relative value of optional forms of benefits will be provided upon your request.

**IBEW LOCAL 102 PENSION FUND**

**Lump Sum Option**

**(Please skip this page if you are not a former member of IBEW Local 675)**

If you earned credit under the Pension Plan of IBEW Local Union 675 prior to its merger into this Plan, you may elect a lump sum payment of the value of such benefit on December 31, 1999. Any increases in the value of such benefit or additional credits earned under this Plan cannot be paid to you as a lump sum.

The lump sum payment is only available to participants retiring on normal or early retirement. It is not available to a participant retiring on a disability pension.

If you are not at least age 62, the lump sum will be paid to you at the earlier of:

- (i) Attainment of age 62, or
- (ii) One year following your last hour of service in the industry.

You may elect to receive monthly pension payments during the lump sum waiting period.

**If you elect a lump sum payment, you will not be eligible for the supplemental pension unless you satisfy the service requirements based on your post-merger credits (credits earned after December 31, 1999).**

I certify that I have read and understand the above explanation and hereby elect the lump sum option. I elect the following during the lump sum waiting period (check one):

\_\_\_\_\_ I wish to receive monthly pension payments based on the value of my December 31, 1999 benefit.

\_\_\_\_\_ I do not wish to receive monthly pension payments.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Employee

**SECTION IV - Beneficiary Designation**

(Do not complete this section if you have elected the Spouse's Joint and 50%, 75% or 100% to Survivor Life Annuity. Your spouse is automatically your beneficiary.)

I hereby designate the following Beneficiary to receive any death benefits under the Pension Plan:

Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_

Address of  
Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Social Security # of Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_

If the above Beneficiary is not living when I die or does not live to receive all payments due, then the death benefit or remaining payments shall be paid to the following Contingent Beneficiary:

Contingent  
Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_

Address of  
Contingent Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Social Security # of Contingent Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION V - Income Tax Withholding**

The benefits you receive under this Plan will be subject to Federal Income Tax. Compliance with the Unemployment Compensation Amendments Act of 1992 requires mandatory withholding at the rate of 20% on all lump sum distributions unless they are transferred **DIRECTLY** to an IRA or another qualified plan, thus avoiding receipt by the participant. Only on lifetime monthly payouts may you elect to have less than 20% withheld from your payments. However, in all cases you have the option to request more than the required 20% withholding. Please note that withholding is a method of paying taxes and does not increase or decrease your taxable income, or the total amount of taxes that you pay. Depending upon the form of payment you selected in Section III, please complete the appropriate withholding section below:

**For Lump Sum Payment:**

**Federal Income Tax**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect to transfer my distribution directly to an IRA or another qualified plan and therefore do not want any taxes withheld from my payment.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect to have the mandatory 20 % withheld from my payment.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect to have \$\_\_\_\_\_ withheld from my payment (must be greater than the mandatory 20% amount).

**State Income Tax (NJ Only)**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ I do not want State Income Tax withheld from my payment
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect have \$\_\_\_\_\_ withheld from my payment
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect to have \_\_\_\_\_% withheld from my payment

**For Monthly Payments:**

**Federal Income Tax**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect to have \$\_\_\_\_\_ withheld from my payment.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ I do not want to have Federal Income Tax withheld from my payments.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect to have withholding from my benefit payments based on the applicable withholding tables and withholding allowances.

I am entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ withholding allowances

**State Income Tax (NJ only)**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect to have \$\_\_\_\_\_ withheld from my payment.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ I do not want to have State Income Tax withheld from my payments.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ I elect to have withholding from my benefit payments based on the applicable withholding tables and withholding allowances.

I am entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ withholding allowances

**SECTION VI - Direct Deposit Arrangements (REQUIRED FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS)**

So that your monthly benefit payment can be forwarded directly to your bank and deposited to your checking or savings account, please complete the information below: **If possible, it is preferable to simply attach a voided blank check (provided it bears the magnetic numbers along the bottom) to this section of the application.**

_____	_____
(Name of Bank)	(Account Number)
_____	Account Type:    ___ Checking
(Street Address)	(Check One Only)  ___ Savings
_____	_____
(City, State, Zip)	(Bank's ABA Number)

I authorize the IBEW Local 102 Pension Fund (the "Plan") to initiate credit entries to my designated account shown above (this includes authorization to correct any entries made in error). I acknowledge that the origination of ACH transactions to my account must comply with the provisions of U.S. law. This authorization will remain in full force and effect until the Plan has received written notification from me to change it in such time and manner as to afford the Plan and Bank a reasonable opportunity to act.

**SECTION VII - Direct Rollover Arrangements (For Lump Sum Payments Only)**

If you wish to have your lump sum distribution transferred directly to an IRA or another qualified plan, please complete this section. Please note that you may not elect a rollover if you are over age 70 1/2.

_____	_____
(Name of Institution or Plan)	(Payee Designation)
_____	_____
(Street Address)	(Account Number)
_____	
(City, State, Zip)	

**SECTION VIII - Signature**

I understand and agree to the following:

- A. If after I retire, I again accept employment in the Industry or work for an employer in a capacity for which employer contributions must be made to the Pension Fund, I shall, within one week thereafter, notify the office of the Pension Fund in writing. **I**



## **YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS**

(Detach and Save For Your Records)

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the **IBEW Local 102 Pension Fund** (the “Plan”) may be 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 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
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends)

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

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

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

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments made due to disability
- Payments after your death
- Payments 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 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 you have an outstanding loan that is being offset**

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The loan offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a 60-day rollover in the amount of the loan offset to an IRA or employer plan.

### **If you were born on or before January 1, 1936**

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

### **If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA**

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

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover). For payments from the Plan during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

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

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

### **If you are not a plan participant**

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions and the special rules for public safety officers do not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

**If you are a surviving spouse.** If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to an IRA, you may treat the IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA.

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70½.

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½.

**If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse.** If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). Payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

**If you are a nonresident alien**

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

**Other special rules**

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments). If your payments for the year are less than \$200 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan), the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout of more than \$1,000 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan) will be directly rolled over to an IRA chosen by the Plan administrator or the payor. A mandatory cashout is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed \$5,000 (not including any amounts held under the plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the plan).

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or payor, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income; IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); and IRS Publication 571, Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans). These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov), or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

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## **DIRECT ROLLOVER INSTRUCTIONS**

If you elect to do a direct rollover of your lump sum distribution, you should contact the institution or plan that you are rolling this money into, and inquire if there is any additional paperwork such as an IRA application or rollover/transfer form that you must complete. If so, you should enclose a copy of that completed paperwork with this application when you return this application to I.E. Shaffer & Co. Failure to do so on your part could unnecessarily delay your rollover.