

TOWN OF DAVIE POLICE PENSION PLAN

C/O Precision Pension Administration, Inc.

13790 NW 4 Street, Suite 105

Sunrise, Florida 33325

Phone: 954.636.7170

Toll Free Fax: 866.769.0678

DROP ROLLOVER TO A QUALIFIED PLAN OR IRA INSTRUCTION FORM

The attached forms must be filled out completely. If any of the forms are received incomplete or not all the forms are submitted then the application for rollover will be deemed not received. We suggest to all of our members to seek professional assistance from a certified financial planner, tax accountant and/or lawyer with knowledge in this field before making this decision.

The Davie Police Pension Plan has an administrative rule that if you are withdrawing all of your funds from the DROP, you will receive one payment worth 75% of your account amount and then within three weeks you will receive the remaining 25% of your account balance. This is due to the final calculations and trade settlements in the stock and real estate market so that the correct amount is transferred.

You will need to complete the following forms:

- 1) **Election of Benefit – Direct Rollover Form:**
This form advises the Board the amount, payment instructions and the date of rollover requested.
- 2) **DROP Withholding Election Form:**
This form confirms the amount or percentage of Federal Tax Withholding you want withheld on your DROP Rollover.
- 3) **Special Tax Notice:**
Please read and sign the last page of this notice. The last page is the only page that has to be returned in this section.
- 4) **Affidavit Regarding Marital Status:**
This form advises the Board whether you have been divorced prior and have no related marital court orders against you. This needs to be completed, signed and then notarized.
- 5) **Affidavit of No QDRO's Exist:**
This form advises the Board whether the Applicant has a Qualified Domestic Relations Order against him / her. This needs to be completed, signed and then notarized.
- 6) **Administrative Rules Governing the DROP:**
There are two current Administrative Board Rules that govern the DROP and DROP disbursements. Please read the rules. You will need to initial the bottom of each page and return.

TOWN OF DAVIE POLICE PENSION PLAN

C/O Precision Pension Administration, Inc.

13790 NW 4 Street, Suite 105

Sunrise, Florida 33325

Phone: 954.636.7170

Toll Free Fax: 866.769.0678

- 7) **A clear copy of your driver's license:** This is for identification purposes for the Plan.

PROCEDURE:

The Plan Administrator will review all of the documents upon receipt and will notify the Applicant if the DROP Rollover to a Qualified Plan or IRA Application is accepted. All original forms must be submitted. The Board of Trustees will review the application for acceptance at the first Town of Davie Police Pension Plan meeting after the submission of the application. The Plan Administrator will notify the Applicant of the Board's acceptance or denial of the DROP Rollover Application. The amounts in your account must be verified by the Plan's Actuary before disbursement. We will assist you in this endeavor and if you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact the Plan Administrator.



DAVIE POLICE OFFICERS' DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN

WITHHOLDING ELECTION

A. ABOUT YOU (Please Print)

Last name

First name

M.I.

Social Security Number

Home address

Telephone

B. FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

The Board of Trustees is **required** to withhold federal income taxes from the taxable portion of your benefit unless you specifically request otherwise. The amount withheld depends on the form of benefit you have elected:

- For taxable installments paid out over 10 years or more or for taxable annuity payments, you may designate rate.
- For all other taxable distributions: at a 20% rate unless you elect a direct transfer to an IRA or to another eligible retirement plan.

If the amount withheld is not sufficient, or you elect not to have tax withheld from your installment or annuity payments, you must pay the applicable income taxes on your own. You may incur penalties under the estimated tax rules if your withholding and any estimated tax you pay are not sufficient. For this reason, you may wish to consult your own tax advisor.

Check One:

SINGLE SUM

- I elect to have my entire single sum payment paid to me. **Federal income tax will be withheld** from this payment as described above.

MONTHLY OR ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS

- I elect to have federal income taxes withheld from my DROP distribution(s) on the following basis:

Single Married Number of exemptions you are claiming _____

- I elect to have **Federal income tax will be withheld** from my installments as described above 20% rate.

- I elect not to have federal income tax withheld from my installment distribution(s).

C. REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR DIRECT TRANSFERS

(Complete Only If You Elected a Direct Transfer/Qualified Rollover)

- I elect a direct transfer/rollover distribution to another eligible retirement plan or an IRA. I hereby represent that the eligible retirement plan or IRA named in the attached rollover form is an eligible retirement plan within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 402(c)(8)(B).

D. YOUR SIGNATURE

I have read and understand the *Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments*. I understand that the election I make on this form supersedes any and all previous elections I may have signed prior to the date of my signature below regarding federal income tax withholding and a direct transfer of all or any portion of my Deferred Retirement Option Plan benefit.

Signature _____

Date _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER COLLECTION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 119.071(5)(a)2., Florida Statutes, your social security number is requested for the purpose of determining eligibility for retirement benefits as a plan member, retiree or beneficiary; the processing of retirement benefits; verification of retirement benefits; income reporting; or other notice or disclosures related to retirement benefits. Your social security number will be used solely for one or more of these purposes.

DAVIE POLICE OFFICERS' DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN

WITHHOLDING ELECTION

A. ABOUT YOU (Please Print)

Last name

First name

M.I.

Social Security Number

Home address

Telephone

B. FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

The Board of Trustees is **required** to withhold federal income taxes from the taxable portion of your benefit unless you specifically request otherwise. The amount withheld depends on the form of benefit you have elected:

- For taxable installments paid out over 10 years or more or for taxable annuity payments, you may designate rate.
- For all other taxable distributions: at a 20% rate unless you elect a direct transfer to an IRA or to another eligible retirement plan.

If the amount withheld is not sufficient, or you elect not to have tax withheld from your installment or annuity payments, you must pay the applicable income taxes on your own. You may incur penalties under the estimated tax rules if your withholding and any estimated tax you pay are not sufficient. For this reason, you may wish to consult your own tax advisor.

Check One:

SINGLE SUM

- I elect to have my entire single sum payment paid to me. **Federal income tax will be withheld** from this payment as described above.

MONTHLY OR ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS

- I elect to have federal income taxes withheld from my DROP distribution(s) on the following basis:

Single Married Number of exemptions you are claiming _____

- I elect to have **Federal income tax will be withheld** from my installments as described above 20% rate.

- I elect not to have federal income tax withheld from my installment distribution(s).

C. REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR DIRECT TRANSFERS

(Complete Only If You Elected a Direct Transfer/Qualified Rollover)

- I elect a direct transfer/rollover distribution to another eligible retirement plan or an IRA. I hereby represent that the eligible retirement plan or IRA named in the attached rollover form is an eligible retirement plan within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 402(c)(8)(B).

D. YOUR SIGNATURE

I have read and understand the *Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments*. I understand that the election I make on this form supersedes any and all previous elections I may have signed prior to the date of my signature below regarding federal income tax withholding and a direct transfer of all or any portion of my Deferred Retirement Option Plan benefit.

Signature _____

Date _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER COLLECTION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 119.071(5)(a)2., Florida Statutes, your social security number is requested for the purpose of determining eligibility for retirement benefits as a plan member, retiree or beneficiary; the processing of retirement benefits; verification of retirement benefits; income reporting; or other notice or disclosures related to retirement benefits. Your social security number will be used solely for one or more of these purposes.

AFFIDAVIT REGARDING MARITAL STATUS

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF BROWARD) **SS.**

I, _____, being duly sworn, hereby depose and state as follows:

I am a member of the Town of Davie Police Pension Fund applying for benefits or a refund of contributions from the Pension Fund.

INITIAL THE APPLICABLE LINE BELOW.

_____ I have been involved in divorce proceedings and hereby represent that I have attached a copy of all divorce decrees, property settlement agreements, income deduction orders and child support orders concerning my divorce

_____ At the time of submission of this application, I affirm that I have never been divorced and am not subject to any divorce decrees, property settlement agreements, income deduction orders or court-ordered child support awards.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

MEMBER

The foregoing instrument was subscribed, sworn to, and acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, 201__, by _____, who is personally known to me or has produced _____ as identification and did/did not take an oath.

Notary Public
My Commission Expires:

Printed, Typed or Stamped Name

NOTE: Florida law provides, pursuant to Florida Statutes, §185.185, that it is a crime to knowingly submit false or misleading information to obtain a pension benefit or to otherwise conceal material information from the Pension Board. Upon conviction, the Pension Board has the discretion to forfeit “any and all benefits.”

Initial Here: _____

TOWN OF DAVIE POLICE PENSION FUND

AFFIDAVIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT NO QDRO'S EXIST
DISTRIBUTING ANY PORTION OF MEMBER'S
BENEFITS DUE FROM THE FUND

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF _____)

I, _____, being duly sworn, hereby depose and state
as follows:

1. I am a member in the **Town of Davie Police Officers' Pension Plan** applying for benefits from the Fund.
2. At the time of my submission of this application, there is no QDRO that exists distributing any interest in my **Town of Davie Police Officers' Pension Plan** account to any former spouse(s).

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

MEMBER

The foregoing instrument was subscribed, sworn to, and acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 20__, by _____, who is personally known to me or has produced _____ as identification and did/did not take an oath.

Notary Public
My commission expires:

Printed

TOWN OF DAVIE POLICE PENSION PLAN SPECIAL TAX NOTICE

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

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

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans). 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
- ESOP dividends
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends)
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there will generally be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA).

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

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

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

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments 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
- 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
- Payments for certain distributions relating to certain federally declared disasters
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.

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

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

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after

age 55.

- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is included in the payment, so you cannot take a payment of only after-tax contributions. However, if you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment. In addition, special rules apply when you do a rollover, as described below.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and at the same time the rest is paid to you, the portion directly rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you directly roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not directly rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover of the entire amount paid from the plan to two or more destinations at the same time, you can choose which destination receives the after-tax contributions.

If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the after-tax

contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions, and no part of the distribution is directly rolled over. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

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

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. To apply for a waiver, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *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.

How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan you have. If you

have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return date (including extensions) for the tax year during which the offset occurs to complete your rollover. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you sever from employment. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason, then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

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

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

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

You cannot roll over a distribution to a designated Roth account in another employer's plan. However, you can roll the distribution over into a designated Roth account in the distributing Plan.¹ If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in the Plan, the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts directly rolled over) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the designated Roth account within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover).

If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year you made the first contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If you are not a plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere

¹Certain pension (usually defined contribution plans) plans may have an optional Roth account. Please contact your Plan Administrator to determine if your Plan has this option. The optional Roth accounts are not required to be offered by the Plan.

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-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.

* * *

I HAVE RECEIVED THE PRECEDING 9-PAGE SPECIAL TAX NOTICE:

Date: _____

Participant's Signature

Print Clearly Participant's Name

*Note: Return **ONLY** this last page (numbered 10 of 10) to:*

Town of Davie Police Pension Plan

c/o

Plan Administrator

13790 NW 4 Street, Suite 105

Sunrise, FL 33325

Telephone: (954) 636-7170

E-Mail: davew@mydpdpension.org

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DAVIE POLICE PENSION PLAN

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULES GOVERNING DROP ACCOUNT
DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS**

1. Background: Section 4.3.9 of the Pension Plan governs the DROP payout. Section 4.3.9(b) provides as follows:

Payment shall be made from the DROP account no more than ninety (90) days after separation from the Town. The form of payment may be altered upon written notice to the Board to take effect not more than ninety (90) days from the date of the notice. Payment shall be made:

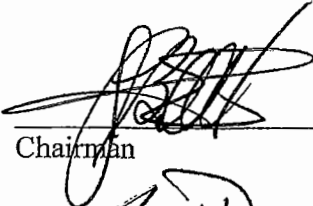
- i. in a single lump sum;
 - ii. in annual installments;
 - iii. in equal monthly installments;
 - iv. any combination of lump sum and periodic payments;
 - v. by rollover to another qualified plan.
2. Section 828 of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 amended Section 72(t) of the Internal Revenue Code to waive the 10% early distribution penalty for public safety officers who have separated from service after age 50.
 3. In accordance with the Pension Board's administrative authority set forth in Section 9.1(b)(4) of the Pension Plan, the Pension Board adopts the following rules governing the DROP account distributions options:

DROP PAYOUT:

- (a) Within ninety (90) days of separation from the Town, DROP participants are required to select a method of DROP distribution.
- (b) Other than minimum required distributions governed by the Internal Revenue Code, DROP participants shall be permitted to delay DROP distribution, so long as they elect to do so in writing, on a form prepared by the Board and provided that they take a partial distribution of at least ten dollars (\$10).
- (c) Should a DROP participant who has separated from service elect to delay DROP account distribution, the retiree shall acknowledge that he or she agrees to hold the Board of Trustees and the Town free from any liability claims associated with investment losses which may occur in the ordinary course of the investment of plan assets.

- (d) DROP participants who have separated from service shall be charged the same monthly administration fee charged to actively employed DROP participants.
4. DROP participants shall be required to acknowledge and agree to hold harmless the Board and the Town, their officers, employees and agents from any claim arising out of the decision to participate in DROP, including but not limited to investment losses or adverse tax consequences.
5. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to amend this Administrative Rule from time to time as it deems appropriate. For this reason, DROP distribution procedures shall not be treated as a permanent entitlement or vested benefit. The Board shall retain the right to exercise its discretion in interpreting or revising this Rule and in resolving any disputes that may arise hereunder.

This rule was considered by the Board of Trustees at a public hearing, following proper notice, on March 18, 2008. The Administrative Rule was adopted by vote of the Trustees on March 18, 2008.



Chairman



Secretary

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DAVIE POLICE PENSION PLAN

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES GOVERNING TIMING OF DROP ACCOUNT DISTRIBUTIONS

Background:

1. Section 4.3.2 of the Pension Plan governs the written election requirement to participate in the Davie Police DROP program. Section 4.3.2 provides as follows:

A member electing DROP participation shall execute such forms as the Board of Trustees shall require. The DROP election shall be effective on the first day of the month following the date of election. Applications must be filed with the Board (with a copy being provided to the Town) not less than five (5) business days prior to the effective date.

2. Section 4.3.9(a) of the Pension Plan governs the termination of participation in the DROP program. Section 4.3.9(a) provides as follows:

Upon termination of employment for any reason, DROP participation shall cease and any future retirement benefits shall be paid directly to the member, or in the case of death to the designated beneficiary.

3. In accordance with the Pension Board's administrative authority set forth in Section 9.1(b)(4) of the Pension Plan, the Pension Board adopts the following rules governing the timing of DROP account calculations and distributions:

DROP termination:

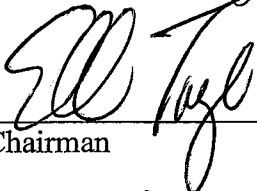
- (a) **DROP participants are encouraged to notify the Pension Board prior to a member's separation from service. Upon notification that a DROP participant will be separating from service, the Pension Administrator shall notify the Town and the Board's actuary of the anticipated termination date.**
- (b) **DROP termination shall be effective on the last day of the calendar month coincident with or next following the actual date of employment termination.**
- (c) **In the event that a DROP participant separates from service prior to the end of the month, the official date of DROP termination shall be the last day of the calendar month coincident with or next following the actual date of employment termination, as set forth above.**
- (d) **DROP account balances shall be credited with investment earnings or losses**

on a monthly basis, until the DROP account balance has been distributed to the DROP participant.

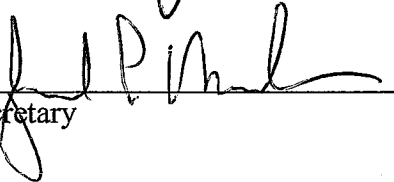
- (e) Due to the work involved in determining the Pension Fund's monthly rate of return based on third party data supplied by the Pension Fund's investment consultant and custodian, the member's actual DROP account balance will generally not be available until approximately one month after the date of separation. After the account balance has been determined, the member shall be provided with the account balance, as calculated by the Board's actuary.

4. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to amend this Administrative Rule from time to time as it deems appropriate. The Board shall retain the right to exercise its discretion in interpreting this Rule and in resolving any disputes that may arise hereunder.

This rule was considered by the Board of Trustees at a public hearing, following proper notice, on May 15, 2007. The Administrative Rule was adopted by vote of the Trustees on May 15, 2007.



Chairman



Secretary