Transamerica TransMark® Annuity – Partial Withdrawal/Full Surrender Request

Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA)
IRC Section 403(b)

American United Life Insurance Company®
a OneAmerica® company
Administrator for the Transamerica
Life Insurance Company
P.O. Box 19098
Greenville, SC 29602-9098
1-800-317-2688

ONEAMERICA®

1. Annuitant Information

Annuitant Name ____________________ Home Phone Number ____________ Work Phone Number ____________

Residential Address ____________________ City, State, Zip ____________________

Mailing Address *(if different than Residential Address)* ____________________ City, State, Zip ____________________

Social Security Number/TIN ____________ Policy Number ____________ Marital Status: ☐ Married ☐ Unmarried

☐ Please check box if the above is a change of address.

2. Eligibility Information

I AM ELIGIBLE TO TAKE A DISTRIBUTION BASED ON THE CONDITION(S) MARKED BELOW:

☐ Distribution from elective salary deferrals AND I am at least 59 1/2 years old.

☐ I am less than 59 1/2 years old. The distribution is from elective salary deferrals AND

- ☐ The amount is not more than my pre-89 balance.
- ☐ I separated from service, effective ____________.
- ☐ I am disabled within the meaning of IRC Section 72(m)(7) as of ____________.
- ☐ I have a qualifying hardship condition *(Partial withdrawals only. Sign and return attached Hardship Withdrawal form).*
- ☐ This request is for a tax-free direct exchange with another TSA *(Complete Transfer Paperwork for new carrier).*
- ☐ This request is pursuant to a Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO). *(A copy of order is required).*

3. Request For Partial Withdrawal/Full Surrender

☐ Process a partial surrender in accordance with the contract provisions:

- ☐ Maximum available without surrender charge ☐ Maximum partial *(If there are outstanding loans)*
- ☐ $____________ *(Specify amount)* ☐ Other ____________

☐ Process systematic withdrawals in accordance with the contract provisions:

Frequency of Distributions: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Semi-annually ☐ Annually

Starting Date for Systematic Withdrawals: ________ (Month), ________ (Year). Must be at least one month after contract date.

Withdrawals will be processed on the 5th, 15th, or 25th calendar day, or, if applicable, on the next business day.

Select One: ☐ 5th ☐ 15th ☐ 25th

Systematic Withdrawal Payments. You may elect to receive Fixed Amount or Fixed Percentage Payments.

- ☐ Fixed Amount $____________ per payment
- ☐ Fixed Percentage ____________% of Contract Value per payment

☐ Payoff outstanding loan from account balance.

☐ Surrender this contract for its net policy value. It is agreed that the entire liability of the Transamerica Life Insurance Company and American United Life Insurance Company® (hereinafter the "Companies"), except for the net policy value, is hereby discharged and terminated.

- ☐ **By checking this box, I hereby represent that the above-referenced policy has been lost, mislaid or destroyed, as I have been unable to find it after careful search and inquiry. By my signature on page 2, I agree to hold the Companies harmless from all loss, expense and liability for which either or both Companies may become liable as a direct or indirect result of accepting this transaction without requiring the return of the policy.**

4. Payee Information

Select One: ☐ Annuitant
☐ Direct Rollover or Transfer to an eligible IRA or TSA *(A letter of acceptance is required before releasing funds.)*
☐ Alternate Payee *(If the owner authorizes us to pay the distribution amount directly to an alternate payee pursuant to a QDRO, provide us with a certified copy of the QDRO for review.)*

Name of Institution/Alternate Payee ____________________ FBO Annuitant's Name and Account Number ____________________

Institution/Alternate Payee Address ____________________ City, State, Zip ____________________

Alternate Payee Signature – As Directed under QDRO ____________________ Date __________ Social Security Number __________

5. Signature Authorization And Acknowledgements

By signing below you certify that you received and read the Special Tax Notice Regarding Payments. You further certify that you are aware of the following: (1) spousal consent is required in community property states if you wish to withdraw plan benefits; (2) if you have a former spouse with certain rights to your plan benefits under a QDRO, your former spouse's consent is required before this withdrawal is made; and (3) surrender charges under the terms of the contract may apply to this withdrawal.

Cash distributions of **eligible rollover amounts** will be subject to a **mandatory** federal income tax withholding equal to 20% of the taxable amount of the distribution. If after taking the distribution, you wish to roll over the entire amount eligible to be rolled over, you will need to obtain an amount equal to the 20% withholding from other sources and contribute that additional amount within the 60-day rollover period. Distributions paid to you before you attain age 59 1/2 may be subject to early distribution penalty taxes in addition to income taxes. Please refer to IRS Form 5329 for additional information and filing requirements. Transamerica and American United Life Insurance Company® do not offer tax or legal advice. Because tax laws are subject to change and different interpretations, we recommend you seek counsel from a qualified tax advisor.

If you will be 70 1/2 years old or older and retired in the year of this disbursement and this transaction is a direct rollover/transfer, you certify that you have already received your required minimum distribution for this calendar year.

Annuitant Signature ____________________ Date ____________________

Legal Spouse Signature* ____________________ Date ____________________

*Required for withdrawals in community property states – AZ, CA, ID, LA, NM, NV, TX, WA, WI.

To Be Completed by Your Employer – Employer Approval *(Required for 403(b) loans and distributions)*:

I certify that the information provided above is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge, and that the request complies with the requirements of the IRS Code Section 403(b) final regulations, effective January 1, 2009. The request conforms to provisions documented in a written 403(b) plan, and applicable compliance requirements, such as those related to participant eligibility status, loans, and hardships, are satisfied. American United Life Insurance Company®, as administrator for the Transamerica TransMark TDA annuity contract, is hereby directed to process this benefit.

Employer Designated Representative Signature ____________________ Date Signed ____________________

NOTARY PUBLIC (If Required): Required if the Annuitant has had a change of address within the past 30 days or is requesting a check to be mailed to an alternate address.

STATE OF ____________________)

COUNTY OF ____________________)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, in and for said county and state this ______________ day of ____________________ , 20_____ .

Notary Public Signature: ______________________________

Printed Name of Notary Public: ______________________________

My Commission Expires: ______________________________

My County of Residence: ______________________________

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PAYMENTS

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from your Plan is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or another 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. If you receive payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan (a type of account for deferrals subject to special tax rules in some employer plans) and non-Roth contribution accounts in the Plan (e.g., regular deferrals, non-Roth employee after-tax contributions, employer nonelective contributions, employer matching contributions), the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each of the accounts.

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 of non-Roth contributions 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).

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

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

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

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

Where may I roll over the payment?

You may roll over the payment of non-Roth contributions 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.

You may roll over the payment of Roth contributions to either a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan or section 403(b) plan) that will accept the rollover.

The rules of the IRA, Roth IRA, or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA, Roth IRA, or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs or Roth IRAs and IRAs or Roth IRAs may not provide loans).

The amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA, Roth IRA, employer plan, or designated Roth account in an employer plan. In general, these tax rules are similar to those described elsewhere in this notice, but differences include:

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

How do I do a rollover?

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

<u>If you do a direct rollover</u>, the Plan will make the payment directly to your IRA, Roth IRA, employer plan, or designated Roth account in an employer plan. You should contact the IRA or Roth IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

<u>If you do not do a direct rollover of non-Roth contributions</u>, 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).

<u>If you do not do a direct rollover of Roth contributions</u>, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit within 60 days into a Roth

IRA, whether the payment is a qualified or nonqualified distribution. In addition, you can do a rollover by making a deposit within 60 days into a designated Roth account in an employer plan if the payment is a nonqualified distribution and the rollover does not exceed the amount of the earnings in the payment. You cannot do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of any part of a qualified distribution. If you receive a distribution that is a nonqualified distribution and you do not roll over an amount at least equal to the earnings allocable to the distribution, you will be taxed on the amount of those earnings not rolled over, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount of Roth contributions paid from the Plan and a portion of Roth contributions is paid to you, each of the payments will include an allocable portion of the earnings in your designated Roth account.

If you do not do a direct rollover of Roth contributions and the payment of Roth contributions is not a qualified distribution, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the earnings for federal income taxes (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover to a Roth IRA, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld.

How much may I roll over?

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

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

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

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

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

If I do a rollover of non-Roth contributions to an IRA or Roth contributions to a Roth IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA or Roth 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.

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

In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA or Roth 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 or Roth IRA, including:

- There is no exception for payments from an IRA after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- There is no special exception for payments from a Roth

IRA after separation from service.

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

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes non-Roth after-tax contributions

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

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

You may roll over to an employer plan all of a payment that includes non-Roth after-tax contributions, but only through a direct rollover (and only if the receiving plan separately accounts for non-Roth 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 non-Roth after-tax contributions, but only up to the amount of the payment that would be taxable if not rolled over.

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

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

If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over

Net unrealized appreciation is generally the increase in the value of the employer stock after it was acquired by the Plan. The Plan administrator can tell you the amount of any net unrealized appreciation.

If you do not do a rollover of non-Roth contributions, 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. If you do a rollover of non-Roth contributions 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.

If you receive a payment of Roth contributions that is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll it over, you can apply a special rule to payments of employer stock (or other employer securities) that are paid in a lump sum after separation from service (or after age 59½, disability, or the participant's death). Under the special rule, the net unrealized appreciation on the stock included in the earnings in the payment will not be taxed when distributed to you from the Plan and will be taxed at capital gain rates when you sell the stock. If you do a rollover for a nonqualified distribution that includes employer stock (for example, by selling the stock and rolling over the proceeds within 60 days of the distribution), you will not have any taxable income and the special rule relating to the distributed employer stock will not apply to any subsequent payments from the Roth IRA or employer plan.

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

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends.

The loan offset amount attributable to non-Roth contributions 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.

The loan offset amount attributable to Roth contributions is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and, if the distribution is a nonqualified distribution, the earnings in the loan offset will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a 60-day rollover in the amount of the earnings in the loan offset to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936, and receive a lump sum distribution of non-Roth contributions that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment might apply to you.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936, and receive a lump sum distribution of Roth contributions that is not a qualified distribution and that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the earnings in the payment might apply to you.

For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

If 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 of non-Roth contributions to an IRA or an employer plan that accepts rollovers. One difference is that if you do not do a rollover of non-Roth contributions, 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 of non-Roth contributions to an IRA or to an employer plan that is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution of non-Roth contributions 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 of non-Roth contributions 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 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 of non-Roth contributions or nonqualified distributions of Roth contributions 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 of non-Roth contributions to a Roth IRA

If you roll over the payment of non-Roth contributions 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 of non-Roth contributions 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 of non-Roth contributions 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 of non-Roth or Roth contributions 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.

Whether the payment of Roth contributions is a qualified distribution generally depends on when the participant first made a contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan.

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 or Roth IRA, you may treat the IRA or Roth IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA or inherited Roth 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.

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

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

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA (for non-Roth contributions) or to an inherited Roth IRA (for Roth contributions). Payments from the inherited IRA or inherited Roth 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 or inherited Roth 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 as described in this notice). 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 can do a 60-day rollover.

If your payments for the year (only including payments from the designated Roth account in the Plan) are less than $200, the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you can do a 60-day rollover.

A mandatory cashout is a payment to a participant required under the terms of the plan that is made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed $5,000.

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.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout from the designated Roth account in the Plan of more than $1,000 will be directly rolled over to a Roth IRA chosen by the Plan administrator or the payor.

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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