

# TMRS

## Refund Application (TMRS-0005)



This form allows you to apply for a refund of your member deposits and interest. This form includes a *Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments* which contains important information you may need before you decide how to receive your member deposits and interest from TMRS. Please review the contents of the notice prior to completing your refund application.

If you have any questions regarding your refund or the special tax notice, please contact us at our toll-free number (800) 924-8677.

TMRS ★ P.O. Box 149153 ★ Austin, Texas 78714-9153

(800) 924-8677 ★ (512) 476-7577

FAX (512) 476-5576

## Withdrawal of Member Deposits and Interest

### ■ Before you receive your refund:

- ★ You must complete and sign this form;
- ★ Your city must certify this form; and
- ★ TMRS must receive your final member deposit from the city.

- If you are rolling over any portion of your refund to an eligible plan, that portion of your refund will be mailed directly to the financial institution you named. Please review the rollover information on the reverse side of the refund application and the attached Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments before you complete the application.
- Your refund will be reported to the IRS and will be taxed in the year in which you receive it. We will mail your form 1099R (the form required for filing your income tax) to your home mailing address unless you have specified a different "tax" mailing address. **Please notify TMRS if your tax mailing address changes prior to January 31.**
- You have the right to withdraw your member deposits and interest once you end employment with all TMRS cities. **If you are re-employed in another city (and are a TMRS member again) before you receive your refund check, you cannot receive a refund.**
- Your member deposits and other benefit payments are unassignable and are exempt from execution, garnishment, attachment, and state and local taxation.
- When you refund your member deposits and interest, you give up all prior and current service credit and lose your right to all TMRS benefits including your city's matching funds.
- If you do not withdraw your member deposits and interest, you will keep all your service credit. Your account will continue to earn interest. Your TMRS membership will remain in effect as follows:
  - 1) If you have earned at least five years\* of service credit with cities that provide for five year vesting, your membership will remain in effect until either you die or retire and choose to receive a monthly retirement benefit, or refund your member deposits and interest;
  - 2) If you have not earned at least five years\* of service credit with cities that provide five-year vesting, your membership will remain in effect for only 60 months. This starts with the date you ended employment, unless within that 60-month period:
    - a. you become employed by another TMRS city; or
    - b. you become employed in a job covered by the Texas County and District Retirement System, Employees Retirement System of Texas, Judicial Retirement System of Texas, Teacher Retirement System of Texas, or the City of Austin Employees Retirement System.

***\*A few TMRS cities require 10 years of service credit for vesting purposes.***

- Interest is awarded on your member deposits once a year on December 31st. If you apply for a refund of your member deposits before December 31, or if your TMRS membership ends before that date, your deposits will not receive interest for the year.

### TMRS WILL NOT ACCEPT:

- attachments (including rollover forms from other retirement plans);
- alterations without initials;
- an incomplete form or any attempt to change its provisions;
- requests for rollovers to Roth IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (formerly Education IRAs), or non-governmental 457 plans; or
- requests for rollovers to the following retirement systems: Texas County and District Retirement System, Employees Retirement System of Texas, Teacher Retirement System of Texas, Judicial Retirement System of Texas, or the City of Austin Employees Retirement Plan, unless the rollover has been approved by the respective system to purchase service credit.

### WHEN TO EXPECT REFUND

TMRS mails refund checks every Wednesday provided that your city submits the monthly payroll report, which includes your last member deposit. If you have just terminated employment, please allow 6-8 weeks.

Please keep in mind that refund checks are delivered to you by regular U.S. mail. You cannot pick up your refund check at your city or TMRS.



# TMRS

## Refund Application

Please use only black ink and do not highlight. Any corrections or whiteouts must be initialed.

### MEMBER INFORMATION

Member Full Name (first, middle, last)

Social Security Number

Mail my Refund check to this Address (number, street, city, state, ZIP)

( ) -

Mail my 1099R (tax form) to this Address (number, street, city, state, ZIP)

Member Daytime Phone Number

Employer City Name

City Number

### I CHOOSE TO HAVE MY REFUND DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Please check either Box 1 or Box 2. If you check Box 1, also complete Sections A and B.

If you desire to rollover any part of the non-taxable portion of this distribution, please contact TMRS for further instructions.

#### BOX 1 ☐ DIRECT ROLLOVER

I want the following amount of the taxable portion of my refund transferred to the plan below, and represent to TMRS that it is a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan for the purpose of this transfer. (Note: A Roth IRA, SIMPLE IRA, or Coverdell Education Savings Accounts [formerly Education IRA] may not accept rollovers.) I understand that the balance of the taxable portion, if any (less withholding), and the non-taxable portion, will be paid directly to me.

**Part A** Check either "ALL" or write the specific dollar amount (or percentage) you want transferred.

☐ ALL (or) ☐ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (specific amount) OR Percentage \_\_\_\_ %

**Part B** (Name and Address must be completed)

Please check one:

☐ IRA

☐ Employer Plan

Name of the IRA/Employer plan

Account # (if applicable)

( ) -

Mailing Address of IRA/Employer plan (number, street, city, state, ZIP)

#### BOX 2 ☐ LUMP SUM PAYMENT

I want the entire refund (less 20% withholding) paid directly to me.

**Note:** The IRS may require you to pay a 10% tax penalty, in addition to regular federal income tax, on your refund. You may wish to consult your tax advisor or the IRS to determine your potential liability.

### MEMBER CERTIFICATION

I certify and understand that:

- I have received the printed explanation Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments prior to signing this certification and waive the requirement of 30 days notice by checking one of the boxes above and affirmatively elect to make or not make a direct rollover;
- federal income tax law requires TMRS to withhold 20% income tax on the taxable portion of my refund unless I elect to have the taxable portion transferred directly to a traditional IRA or other eligible

employer plan that accepts rollovers. Federal income taxes will be withheld only on the taxable portion of the refund that is not transferred to a traditional IRA or other eligible employer plan;

- by withdrawing my deposits from TMRS, I forfeit all my service credit with the System;
- all my member deposits and interest in all TMRS cities for which I worked will be refunded; and
- I will NOT receive any city matching funds.**

**X**

Member Signature

Date signed

MM-DD-YYYY

### EMPLOYER CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the above named applicant is known to me and that he/she was a participating member of the Texas Municipal Retirement System as an employee of the above referenced city. I further certify that his/her employment has been terminated and that the last retirement deduction was/will be listed in the Texas Municipal Retirement System report for the month and year indicated below.

Month/Year (final deposit date): MM-YYYY

Printed Name & Title of City Official

**X**

Signature of City Official

Date signed: MM-DD-YYYY



## Rollover of Refund

You can roll over all or part of your refund to an Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) or to another eligible employer plan that accepts direct rollovers. Eligible employer plans include 401(k), 403(b), and 457 governmental plans. Please note the following:

- No tax will be deducted from the rollover portion until you withdraw the payment from the IRA or eligible employer plan.
- If you are age 70 ½ or older by December 31 of the year in which you receive your refund, federal tax rules may not allow you to roll over 100% of your refund, so you may wish to consider other options besides a rollover. Contact TMRS or your tax advisor for more information.
- TMRS will withhold income tax at a mandatory 20% rate on the taxable portion of the refund that is not rolled over to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan.
- If you receive the refund before age 59½ and do not roll it over to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan, you may be required to pay an additional 10% income tax on the taxable portion of the refund. The additional 10% tax may not apply if you were age 55 or older in the year you separated from service. The additional 10% tax does not apply to surviving spouses or alternate payees under a qualified domestic relations order.
- If you choose to have the refund paid directly to you, you may still roll over all or a portion of the refund to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan if you do so within 60 days of the receipt of the refund.
- A Roth IRA, SIMPLE IRA, Coverdell Education Savings Account (formerly Education IRA), or a non-governmental 457 plan are not eligible to receive a rollover.

This notice only summarizes the federal tax rules that may apply to your payment. The rules described above are complex and contain conditions and exceptions that may not be included in this summary. Therefore, you may want to consult with a professional tax advisor before the refund is paid. A more complete explanation of the federal tax rules is included in the attached Special Notice Regarding Plan Payments. You can find additional information on the tax treatment of this type of payment in IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income, and in IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements. These publications are available from your local IRS office, by calling 1-800-TAX-FORMS, or at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).



## SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

This notice explains how you can continue to defer federal income tax on your retirement savings in the Texas Municipal Retirement System (the "Plan") and contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your Plan benefits.

The Texas Municipal Retirement System (your "Plan Administrator") is providing you this notice because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from the Plan may be eligible for rollover by you or your Plan Administrator to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. A rollover is a payment by you or the Plan Administrator of all or part of your benefit to another plan or IRA that allows you to continue to postpone taxation of that benefit until it is paid to you. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account (formerly known as an education IRA). An "eligible employer plan" includes a plan qualified under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, including a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan, defined benefit plan, stock bonus plan, and money purchase plan; a section 403(a) annuity plan; a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity; and an eligible section 457(b) plan maintained by a governmental employer (governmental 457 plan). This Plan is a plan qualified under Code section 401(a).

An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Before you decide to roll over your payment to another employer plan, you should find out whether the plan accepts rollovers and, if so, the types of distributions it accepts as a rollover. You should also find out about any documents that are required to be completed before the receiving plan will accept a rollover. Even if a plan accepts rollovers, it might not accept rollovers of certain types of distributions, such as after-tax amounts. If this is the case, and your distribution includes after-tax amounts, you may wish instead to roll your distribution over to a traditional IRA or split your rollover amount between the employer plan in which you will participate and a traditional IRA. If an employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may restrict subsequent distributions of the rollover amount or may require your spouse's consent for any subsequent distribution. A subsequent distribution from the plan that accepts your rollover may also be subject to different tax treatment than distributions from this Plan. Check with the administrator of the plan that is to receive your rollover prior to making the rollover.

If you have additional questions after reading this notice, you can contact the Texas Municipal Retirement System at (800) 924-8677, by mail at P.O. Box 149153 Austin, Texas 78714-9153 or through Email: [phonecenter@tmrs.org](mailto:phonecenter@tmrs.org)

### Summary

There are two ways you may be able to receive a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover: (1) certain payments can be made directly to a traditional IRA that you establish or to an eligible employer plan that will accept it and hold it for your benefit ("DIRECT ROLLOVER"); or (2) the payment can be PAID TO YOU.

If you choose a **DIRECT ROLLOVER**:

- Your payment will not be taxed in the current year and no income tax will be withheld.
- You choose whether your payment will be made directly to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account because these are not traditional IRAs.
- The taxable portion of your payment will be taxed later when you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan. Depending on the type of plan, the later distribution may be subject to different tax treatment than it would be if you received a taxable distribution from this Plan.

If you choose to have a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover **PAID TO YOU**:

- You will receive only 80% of the taxable amount of the payment, because the Plan Administrator is required to withhold 20% of that amount and send it to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.
- The taxable amount of your payment will be taxed in the current year unless you roll it over. Under limited circumstances, you may be able to use special tax rules that could reduce the tax you owe. However, if you receive the payment before age 59 1/2, you may have to pay an additional 10% tax.
- You can roll over all or part of the payment by paying it to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover within 60 days after you receive the payment. The amount rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.
- If you want to roll over 100% of the payment to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, you must find other money to replace the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you roll over only the 80% that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld and that is not rolled over.

*Your Right to Waive the 30-Day Notice Period.* Generally, neither a direct rollover nor a payment can be made from the plan until at least 30 days after your receipt of this notice. Thus, after receiving this notice, you have at least 30 days to consider whether or not to have your withdrawal directly rolled over. If you do not wish to wait until this 30-day notice period ends before your election is processed, you may waive the notice period by making an affirmative election indicating whether or not you wish to make a direct rollover. Your withdrawal will then be processed in accordance with your election as soon as practical after the Plan Administrator receives it.

### **I. Payments That Can And Cannot Be Rolled Over**

Payments from the Plan may be "eligible rollover distributions." This means that they can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. Payments from a plan cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account. Your Plan administrator should be able to tell you what portion of your payment is an eligible rollover distribution.

*After-tax contributions.* If you made after-tax contributions to the Plan, these contributions may be rolled into either a traditional IRA or to certain employer plans that accept rollovers of the after-tax contributions. The following rules apply:

- ***Rollover into a Traditional IRA.*** You can roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA either directly or indirectly. Your plan administrator should be able to tell you how much of your payment is the taxable portion and how much is the after-tax portion. If you roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, it is your responsibility to keep track of, and report to the Internal Revenue Service on the applicable forms, the amount of these after-tax contributions. This will enable the nontaxable amount of any future distributions from the traditional IRA to be determined. Once you roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, those amounts CANNOT later be rolled over to an employer plan.
- ***Rollover into an Employer Plan.*** You can roll over after-tax contributions from an employer plan that is qualified under Code section 401(a) to another section 401(a) plan using a direct rollover if the other plan provides separate accounting for amounts rolled over, including separate accounting for the after-tax employee contributions and earnings on those contributions. You CANNOT roll over after-tax contributions from a section 401(a) plan to a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity or to a governmental 457 plan. If you want to roll over your after-tax contributions to an employer plan that accepts these rollovers, you cannot have the after-tax

contributions paid to you first. You must instruct the Plan Administrator of this Plan to make a direct rollover on your behalf. Also, you cannot first roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA and then roll over that amount into an employer plan.

The following type of payment cannot be rolled over:

*Required Minimum Payments.* Beginning when you reach age 70 1/2 or retire, whichever is later, a certain portion of your payment cannot be rolled over because it is a "required minimum payment" that must be paid to you.

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

## **II. Direct Rollover**

A DIRECT ROLLOVER is a direct payment of the amount of your Plan benefits to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it. You can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER of all or any portion of your payment that is an eligible rollover distribution, as described in Part I above. You are not taxed on any taxable portion of your payment for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER until you later take it out of the traditional IRA or eligible employer plan. In addition, no income tax withholding is required for any taxable portion of your Plan benefits for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER.

**DIRECT ROLLOVER TO A TRADITIONAL IRA.** You can open a traditional IRA to receive the direct rollover. If you choose to have your payment made directly to a traditional IRA, contact an IRA sponsor (usually a financial institution) to find out how to have your payment made in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA at that institution. If you are unsure of how to invest your money, you can temporarily establish a traditional IRA to receive the payment. However, in choosing a traditional IRA, you may wish to make sure that the traditional IRA you choose will allow you to move all or a part of your payment to another traditional IRA at a later date, without penalties or other limitations. See IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements, for more information on traditional IRAs (including limits on how often you can roll over between IRAs).

**DIRECT ROLLOVER TO A PLAN.** If you are employed by a new employer that has an eligible employer plan, and you want a direct rollover to that plan, ask the plan administrator of that plan whether it will accept your rollover. An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Even if your new employer's plan does not accept a rollover, you can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA. If the employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may provide restrictions on the circumstances under which you may later receive a distribution of the rollover amount or may require spousal consent to any subsequent distribution. Check with the plan administrator of that plan before making your decision.

**CHANGE IN TAX TREATMENT RESULTING FROM A DIRECT ROLLOVER.** The tax treatment of any payment from the eligible employer plan or traditional IRA receiving your DIRECT ROLLOVER might be different than if you received your benefit in a taxable distribution directly from this Plan. For example, if you were born before January 1, 1936, you might be entitled to ten-year averaging or capital gain treatment, as explained below. However, if you have your benefit rolled over to a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, a governmental 457 plan, or a traditional IRA in a DIRECT ROLLOVER, your benefit will no longer be eligible for that special treatment. See the sections below entitled "Additional 10% Tax if You Are under Age 59 1/2" and "Special Tax Treatment if You Were Born before January 1, 1936."

## **III. Payment Paid To You**

If your payment can be rolled over (see Part I above) and the payment is made to you in cash, **it is subject to 20% federal income tax withholding** on the taxable portion. The payment is taxed in the year you receive it unless, within 60 days, you roll it over to a traditional IRA

or an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you do not roll it over, special tax rules may apply.

### **Income Tax Withholding:**

*Mandatory income Tax Withholding.* If any portion of your payment can be rolled over under Part I above and you do not elect to make a DIRECT ROLLOVER, the Plan is required by law to withhold 20% of the taxable amount. This amount is sent to the IRS as federal income tax withholding. For example, if you can roll over a taxable payment of \$10,000, only \$8,000 will be paid to you because the Plan must withhold \$2,000 as income tax. However, when you prepare your income tax return for the year, unless you make a rollover within 60 days (see "Sixty-Day Rollover Option" below), you must report the full \$10,000 as a taxable payment from the Plan. You must report the \$2,000 as tax withheld, and it will be credited against any income tax you owe for the year.

*Voluntary Withholding.* If any portion of your payment is taxable but cannot be rolled over under Part I above, the mandatory withholding rules described above do not apply. In this case, you may elect not to have withholding apply to that portion. If you do nothing, 10% will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding, ask the Plan Administrator for the election form and related information.

*Sixty-Day Rollover Option.* If you receive a payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, you can still decide to roll over all or part of it to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you decide to roll over, you must contribute the amount of the payment you received to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan within 60 days after you receive the payment. The portion of your payment that is rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.

You can roll over up to 100% of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, including an amount equal to the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you choose to roll over 100%, you must find other money within the 60-day period to contribute to the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan, to replace the 20% that was withheld. On the other hand, if you roll over only the 80% of the taxable portion that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld.

Example: The taxable portion of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above is \$10,000, and you choose to have it paid to you. You will receive \$8,000, and \$2,000 will be sent to the IRS as income tax withholding. Within 60 days after receiving the \$8,000, you may roll over the entire \$10,000 to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. To do this, you roll over the \$8,000 you received from the Plan, and you will have to find \$2,000 from other sources (your savings, a loan, etc.). In this case, the entire \$10,000 is not taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. If you roll over the entire \$10,000, when you file your income tax return you may get a refund of part or all of the \$2,000 withheld.

If, on the other hand, you roll over only \$8,000, the \$2,000 you did not roll over is taxed in the year it was withheld. When you file your income tax return, you may get a refund of part of the \$2,000 withheld. (However, any refund is likely to be larger if you roll over the entire \$10,000.)

**Additional 10% Tax If You Are Under Age 59 1/2.** If you receive a payment before you reach age 59 1/2 and you do not roll it over, then, in addition to the regular income tax, you may have to pay an extra tax equal to 10% of the taxable portion of the payment. The additional 10% tax generally does not apply to (1) payments that are paid after you separate from service with your employer during or after the year you reach age 55, (2) payments that are paid because you retire due to disability, (3) payments that are paid as equal (or almost equal) payments over your life or life expectancy (or your and your beneficiary's lives or life expectancies), (4) payments that are paid directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy, (5) payments that are paid to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, or (6) payments that do not exceed the amount of your



deductible medical expenses. See IRS Form 5329 for more information on the additional 10% tax. The additional 10% tax will not apply to distributions from a governmental 457 plan, except to the extent the distribution is attributable to an amount you rolled over to that plan (adjusted for investment returns) from another type of eligible employer plan or IRA. Any amount rolled over from a governmental 457 plan to another type of eligible employer plan or to a traditional IRA will become subject to the additional 10% tax if it is distributed to you before you reach age 59 1/2, unless one of the exceptions applies.

**Special Tax Treatment If You Were Born before January 1, 1936.** If you receive a payment from a plan qualified under section 401(a) or a section 403(a) annuity plan that can be rolled over under Part I and you do not roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, the payment will be taxed in the year you receive it. However, if the payment qualifies as a "lump sum distribution," it may be eligible for special tax treatment. A lump sum distribution is a payment, within one year, of your entire balance under the Plan (and certain other similar plans of the employer) that is payable to you after you have reached age 59 1/2 or because you have separated from service with your employer. For a payment to be treated as a lump sum distribution, you must have been a participant in the plan for at least five years before the year in which you received the distribution. The special tax treatment for lump sum distributions that may be available to you is described below.

- **Ten-Year Averaging.** If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936, you can make a one-time election to figure the tax on the payment by using "10-year averaging" (using 1986 tax rates). Ten-year averaging often reduces the tax you owe.
- **Capital Gain Treatment.** If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936, and you were a participant in the Plan before 1974, you may elect to have the part of your payment that is attributable to your pre- 1974 participation in the Plan taxed as long-term capital gain at a rate of 20%.

There are other limits on the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions. For example, you can generally elect this special tax treatment only once in your lifetime, and the election applies to all lump sum distributions that you receive in that same year. You may not elect this special tax treatment if you rolled amounts into this Plan from a 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity contract or from an IRA not originally attributable to a qualified employer plan. If you have previously rolled over a distribution from this Plan (or certain other similar plans of the employer), you cannot use this special averaging treatment for later payments from the Plan. If you roll over your payment to a traditional IRA, governmental 457 plan, or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, you will not be able to use special tax treatment for later payments from that IRA, plan, or annuity. Also, if you roll over only a portion of your payment to a traditional IRA, governmental 457 plan, or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, this special tax treatment is not available for the rest of the payment. See IRS Form 4972 for additional information on lump sum distributions and how you elect the special tax treatment.

**Note:** A payment received from this Plan in connection with a partial lump sum distribution or an extra monthly retirement payment (Distributive Benefit) may not be eligible for the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions discussed in this section.

#### **IV. Surviving Spouses, Alternate Payees, And Other Beneficiaries**

In general, the rules summarized above that apply to payments to employees also apply to payments to surviving spouses of employees and to spouses or former spouses who are "alternate payees." You are an alternate payee if your interest in the Plan results from a "qualified domestic relations order," which is an order issued by a court, usually in connection with a divorce or legal separation.

If you are a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you may choose to have a payment that can be rolled over, as described in Part I above, paid in a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan or paid to you. If you have the payment paid to you, you can keep it or roll it over yourself to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan. Thus, you have the same choices as the employee.

If you are a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you cannot choose a direct rollover, and you cannot roll over the payment yourself.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, your payment is generally not subject to the additional 10% tax described in Part III above, even if you are younger than age 59 1/2.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, you may be able to use the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions, as described in Part III above. If you receive a payment because of the employee's death, you may be able to treat the payment as a lump sum distribution if the employee met the appropriate age requirements, whether or not the employee had 5 years of participation in the Plan.

#### **How To Obtain Additional Information**

This notice summarizes only the federal (not state or local) tax rules that might apply to your payment. The rules described above are complex and contain many conditions and exceptions that are not included in this notice. Therefore, you may want to consult with a professional tax advisor before you take a payment of your benefits from your Plan. Also, you can find more specific information on the tax treatment of payments from qualified employer plans in IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income, and IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements. These publications are available from your local IRS office, on the IRS's Internet Web Site at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov), or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORMS.