



St. Paul Teachers' Retirement Fund Association

1619 Dayton Avenue, Room 309 Saint Paul, MN 55104-6206
Phone: (651) 642-2550 Fax: (651) 642-2553 Website: www.sptrfa.org

Application for Direct Refund of Contributions or Trust-To-Trust Transfer

INSTRUCTIONS: All applicants must complete Parts A, B, and C. In addition, if you are applying for a trust-to-trust transfer you must also have Part D completed by the trust agent. See the enclosed St. Paul Teachers' Retirement Fund Association (SPTRFA) Tax Flyer for more information.

Part A – For Completion by SPTRFA Member (Please Print)

Last Name		First Name		Social Security Number
Street Address				Birth Date
City	State	Zip Code	Telephone Number	

Part B – Distribution Options

Your refund may include contributions that were already taxed. If so, that portion is not subject to income tax withholding and will be sent directly to you. Check all of the boxes that apply.

- Refund my entire plan balance to me. I understand that 20% of the previously untaxed portion will be withheld for federal income taxes unless the total of contributions and interest is less than \$200. I further understand that if I am under age 59 ½ at the time of this refund, I may be subject to an additional 10% penalty when I file my federal income tax return.
- Refund _____ % of my previously untaxed contributions to me less 20% federal income tax withholding and send the balance to the fund specified in Part D. I further understand that if I am under age 59 ½ at the time of this refund, I may be subject to an additional 10% penalty when I file my federal income tax return.
- Transfer my entire previously untaxed plan balance to the plan specified in Part D, and refund the previously taxed balance to me.
- I elect voluntary Minnesota income tax withholding at 7% on the previously untaxed portion of my contributions and interest.

Part C – Signature(s) and Notary

Are you currently married? No Yes ► Spousal Signature (Notarization not required): _____
Under State law, a spouse must be notified of all distributions.

I have been provided with a description and explanation of my possible benefits, and I choose to take a refund of my contributions. I acknowledge that I have made this choice freely.

Signed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____

Member's Signature Notary Signature Commission Expires County State

Part D – Trust-to-Trust Transfer – Completion by Authorized Agent

Company Name			SPTRFA is a 401(a) Plan.	
Company Address			Direct Rollover to: <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional IRA	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Qualified plan or tax-sheltered annuity	
City	State	Zip Code	Is your company authorized to accept tax-sheltered rollovers from a 401(a) Plan? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

INSTRUCTIONS TO TRUST: Indicate below how the check should be written to insure proper credit to the client's account:

As the authorized agent of the company listed above, I certify that all information in Part D of this form is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge, as certified by my signature below.

Authorized Agent Signature _____ Date _____

Authorized Agent Printed Name _____ Authorized Agent Telephone Number _____

See reverse side for important information about the data being requested.

Explanation & Instructions

This form is used when you terminate teaching within St. Paul and wish to take a refund of your contributions to St. Paul Teachers' Retirement Fund Association (SPTRFA).

What are my options?

If you have determined that you wish to take a refund of your contributions rather than the other choices you may qualify for (detailed in the SPTRFA publication "Separating from Service"), you have two options:

1. You may receive a direct refund of your contributions plus interest. If you choose this option and your contributions plus interest total more than \$200, federal income tax of 20% will be withheld on any taxable amount paid to you.
2. You may roll your tax-sheltered contributions plus interest directly into a Traditional Individual Retirement Account, qualified plan, or tax-sheltered annuity. This "trust-to-trust transfer" requires no deductions for income taxes.

If you are under age 59 ½ at the time of your refund, you may be subject to an additional 10% penalty when filing your federal income tax return.

How long will this take?

Payment of a refund or a trust-to-trust transfer will be made between 15 to 90 days from the time SPTRFA receives the completed application, official notification of your resignation, and two clear payrolls. Refunds are paid on a cyclical basis. The length of time it takes to process your application will depend on when it is received.

Important Facts About the Information Requested

The information you provide on this form will be used to identify your records and process your refund. Your social security number, birth date, tax withholding, street address, and zip code are PRIVATE data which is accessible only to you, our employees conducting SPTRFA business, and entities authorized by law. No private data will be given to anyone without your written consent.

Federal law requires that you reveal your social security number to us for tax purposes. Failure to furnish it will result in a delay in your refund. You are not legally required to provide any other information.

What parts of the form do I fill out?

All applicants need to fill out Parts A, B, and C. In addition, if you are applying for a trust-to-trust transfer you must have Part D completed by the trust agent.

Part A is your general information, including the address we will use for sending correspondence.

Part B allows you to indicate your distribution options. If you are taking a direct refund, check box number one. If you are choosing to receive part of your refund directly and are sending part to a trust, select box two and indicate the percentage you wish to have sent to you. If you are choosing to have your refund transferred to a trust, select only box three. If you wish to have Minnesota income taxes withheld at a 7% rate, check box four in addition to box one or two.

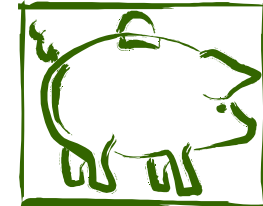
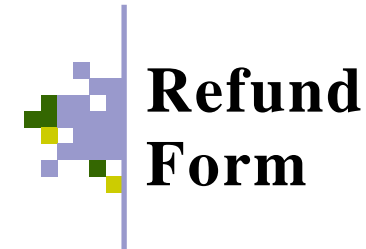
Part C requires your notarized signature. ***This form must be notarized, and will not be accepted without notarization.*** According to state law, your spouse must also sign the form if you are married, but your spouse's signature need not be notarized.

Part D is required for a trust-to-trust transfer. The trust agent must complete Part D and sign the form on the indicated line. ***We are unable to complete a trust-to-trust transfer unless Part D is completed by the authorized trust agent.***

Once you have completed the form, mail it to SPTRFA. Incomplete and improperly completed forms will be returned to the member.



St. Paul Teachers' Retirement
Fund Association



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Important Information for Direct Refund of Contributions or Trust-To-Trust Transfer

If you choose to apply for a refund of your contributions from SPTRFA, please consider the following:

- Your refund will consist of your total contributions plus 6% interest compounded annually.
- To receive a refund, you must have terminated service with your employer. SPTRFA will process your refund after your employer shows two payroll periods without any payment to you.
- If you choose to receive your contributions directly, SPTRFA is required to withhold a 20% federal tax on any previously tax-sheltered contributions, unless your contributions are less than \$200. (See the enclosed SPTRFA tax flyer for more details about withholding and penalties.)
- If you choose to roll your contributions directly into an IRA, your authorized IRA agent must complete Part D of the application. You may not complete it yourself.
- If any contributions are not tax-sheltered, they must be refunded directly to you. They may not be rolled into an IRA.
- **If your refund is distributed before age 59-1/2, you may be subject to a 10% early distribution penalty on your tax return in the year of distribution.**
- Please review the brochure "[Separating from Service](#)," which provides the options you may choose other than a refund of your contributions.
- Incomplete forms will be returned to you.

If you have any questions or need more information, call (651) 642-2550 or email info@sptrfa.org.



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SAFE HARBOR EXPLANATION FOR PLANS QUALIFIED UNDER SECTION 401(A)

Special IRS Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments

This notice explains how you can continue to defer federal income tax on your St. Paul Teachers' Retirement Fund Association (SPTRFA) retirement savings - from either the SPTRFA Basic Pension Plan (the "Plan") or the SPTRFA Coordinated Plan (the "Plan"), and contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your Plan benefits.

This notice is provided to you by the St. Paul Teachers' Retirement Fund Association (your "Plan Administrator") because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from the Plan may be eligible for rollover by you 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).

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 your plan administrator at St. Paul Teachers' Retirement Fund Association, 1619 Dayton Avenue, Room 309, St. Paul, MN 55104, Phone: (651) 642-2550, Email: info@sptrfa.org

SUMMARY

There are two ways to receive a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover:

- (1) The payment can be a "**DIRECT ROLLOVER**" – a payment 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; 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 59½, 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 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 it is received by the Plan Administrator.

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:

- a) **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 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.
- b) **Rollover into an Employer Plan.** You can roll over after-tax contributions from an employer plan that is qualified under Code section 401(a) or a section 403(a) annuity plan to another such 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 can also roll over after-tax contributions from a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity to another section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity using a direct rollover if the other tax-sheltered annuity 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 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 types of payments **cannot** be rolled over:

- **Payments Spread over Long Periods.** You cannot roll over a payment if it is part of a series of equal (or almost equal) payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for:
 - your lifetime (or a period measured by your life expectancy), or
 - your lifetime and your beneficiary’s lifetime (or a period measured by your joint life expectancies), or
 - a period of 10 years or more.
- **Required Minimum Payments.** Beginning when you reach age 70½ 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.
- **Hardship Distributions.** A hardship distribution cannot be rolled over.
- **Corrective Distributions.** A distribution that is made to correct a failed nondiscrimination test or because legal limits on certain contributions were exceeded cannot be rolled over.

The Plan Administrator of this Plan should be able to tell you if your payment includes amounts which 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.

DIRECT ROLLOVER of a Series of Payments. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it, and it is paid in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice to make or not make a DIRECT ROLLOVER for a payment will apply to all later payments in the series until you change your election. You are free to change your election for any later payment in the series.

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 the 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 59½" 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 (state tax withholding may also apply). 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 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. There will be no income tax withholding if your payments for the year are less than \$200.
- **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 59½. If you receive a payment before you reach age 59½ 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) dividends paid with respect to stock by an employee stock

ownership plan (ESOP) as described in Code section 404(k), (5) payments that are paid directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy, (6) payments that are paid to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, or (7) 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 59½, 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. (See also “Employer Stock or Securities”, below.) 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 59½ or because you have separated from service with your employer (or, in the case of a self-employed individual, after you have reached age 59½ or have become disabled). 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.

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 59½.

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 the Plan Administrator or 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, or by calling **1-800-TAX-FORMS**.