

Submit this form to request a direct roll-in from a 457(b), 401(a) or 403(b) plan account with MissionSquare Retirement to an eligible retirement account with another provider. To roll your account into a MissionSquare IRA, please contact MissionSquare at (800) 669-7400 to obtain the *External Asset Movement Form*. Please follow the steps shown below to ensure we are able to process your request in a timely manner.

STEP 1: Review the instructions, the Additional Information section and the *Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments*.

STEP 2: Complete the *Roll Out of MissionSquare Form*. If you have more than one account you wish to roll in, submit a separate form for each account.

STEP 3: Is this your first distribution request following separation from service? If so, your former employer must sign the form to confirm you are eligible to withdraw money. Failure to obtain the required employer signature could delay the processing of your withdrawal request.

STEP 4: Fax or mail the completed form to MissionSquare.

FAX:

MissionSquare Plan Services
(844) 677-3297

MAIL:

MissionSquare Plan Services
P.O. Box 219320
Kansas City, MO 64121-9320

Please keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

Thank you for saving your retirement assets with MissionSquare. If you have separated from service with the plan sponsor, you are eligible to withdraw funds from your account at any time, but you are generally not required to take withdrawals until after you attain age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949). You can continue to receive tax advantages and MissionSquare services throughout your working and retirement years.

- Submit this form to request a roll over out of a 457(b), 401(a), 401(k) or 403(b) plan account with MissionSquare Retirement.
- Review the form instructions and the *Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments* before you submit them.

1 PARTICIPANT INFORMATION (COMPLETE ALL FIELDS IN THIS SECTION)

Check one box only: <input type="checkbox"/> 401(a) <input type="checkbox"/> 401(k) <input type="checkbox"/> 403(b) <input type="checkbox"/> 457(b)			
EMPLOYER PLAN NUMBER:	EMPLOYER PLAN NAME:		MARITAL STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:	DATE OF BIRTH: MM/DD/YYYY	PREFERRED PHONE NUMBER:	EMAIL ADDRESS:
FULL NAME: LAST, FIRST, MI			
MAILING ADDRESS:			
STREET		CITY	STATE ZIP

2 TRANSFER AMOUNT

Pre-tax assets:
 100% Partial Amount: \$ _____ or Percentage _____%

After-tax assets:
 100% Partial Amount: \$ _____ or Percentage _____%

ROTH assets:
 100% Partial Amount: \$ _____ or Percentage _____%

3 ELIGIBILITY – EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Following separation from service with the plan sponsor, you are eligible to withdraw/roll in funds from your account at any time. You may also be eligible to withdraw/roll in funds while you are still employed in some cases. **Please select option 1 or 2 below related to your eligibility to withdraw/roll in funds from your account.**

- No longer employed by the plan sponsor
- Roll in while still employed. Select a, b, c, or d below as applicable. *(Not available in all plans.)*
 - Age Eligible – 72 [401(a), 403(b) and 457(b) plans]
 - Age Eligible – 59½ or Normal Retirement Age [401(a) and 403(b) plans only]
 - After-Tax Contribution Amount [401(a) plans only]
 - Roll-In Account – Select this option if you rolled in assets from a previous employer’s retirement plan or IRA to your account and wish to withdraw those assets [401(a), 403(b) and 457(b) plans]

4 RECIPIENT ACCOUNT INFORMATION

Check one box only and provide the information for the plan that will receive the transfer/roll-in.

457(b) 401(a) 401(k) 403(b) Traditional IRA Roth IRA

Name of Trustee/Custodian of Recipient Plan or IRA: _____

Name of Eligible Employer Plan (if applicable): _____

Phone Number of Administrator/Trustee/Custodian: _____

EMPLOYER PLAN NUMBER:

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

4 RECIPIENT ACCOUNT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Mailing Address of Trustee/Custodian: STREET _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 Account Number: _____

5 AFTER-TAX ASSETS: ROTH & OTHER

If your account includes both pre-tax and Roth or other after-tax assets, you can elect to have the Roth/after-tax portion of any distribution 1) rolled in to the same account as your pre-tax assets, 2) paid to you, or 3) rolled in to a different account.

If applicable, please select your desired option below:

- Send ROTH/after-tax assets to the same account specified in Section 4 above.
- Pay to me. Send ROTH/after-tax assets to my home address.
- Send ROTH/after-tax assets to the account specified below.
 - 457(b) 401(a) 401(k) 403(b) Traditional IRA Roth IRA

Name of Trustee/Custodian of Recipient Plan or IRA: _____
 Name of Eligible Employer Plan (if applicable): _____
 Phone Number of Administrator/Trustee/Custodian: _____
 Mailing Address of Trustee/Custodian: STREET _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 Account Number: _____

6 PARTICIPANT SIGNATURE

I acknowledge I have received and read the Additional Information section of this form and the *Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments*. I direct MissionSquare Retirement to process the direct roll-in requested above. As required by law, and under the penalty of perjury, I certify that the Social Security Number (Taxpayer Identification Number) I provided is correct.

Participant Signature: _____ Date: MM/DD/YYYY _____

7 PLAN SPONSOR/EMPLOYER AUTHORIZATION

By signing, the employer confirms the participant is eligible to transfer assets from the account specified in Section 2 above. A signature is not required if you have already notified MissionSquare Retirement of the participant's last day of employment (if applicable) or if the participant satisfies the criteria for a roll-in while still employed.

Participant's Last Day of Employment (if applicable): MM/DD/YYYY _____ Vesting Status (if applicable): _____ %
 Employer Signature: _____ Date: MM/DD/YYYY _____
 Name (Please Print): _____ Title: _____

Tax Withholding

No taxes are withheld from distributions that are transferred directly to another eligible retirement plan.

IRS Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)

After you reach the later of (a) the calendar year in which you turn 70½ (if born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if born after June 30, 1949) or (b) the calendar year in which you separate from service, you will be required to withdraw at least a minimum amount from your account each year.

RMD amounts are not eligible roll over distributions and will be paid out to you if you transfer your account balance to an eligible plan with another provider.

Vesting – 401(a) Plans

Your ownership of employer contributions in your account is determined by your plan's vesting schedule. Following your separation from service, if you withdraw/roll over your entire account balance, you will forfeit any employer contributions to your account for which you are not yet vested. The forfeited amounts are returned to the plan sponsor.

After-Tax Split Distributions

If your roll-in includes both pre-tax and after-tax assets, you may request to "split" your distribution into two parts, sending pre-tax amounts to one account and after-tax amounts to another account. To accomplish this, you will need to provide details for the account that will receive the pre-tax assets in Section 4 of the form and details for the account that will receive the after-tax assets in Section 5.

If no option is selected in Section 5, any Roth or after-tax assets will be sent to the same account indicated in Section 4.

MissionSquare IRA – If you intend to roll over the pre-tax or after-tax portion of your account to a MissionSquare IRA, you will need to also submit an *External Asset Movement Form*. Please contact MissionSquare at (800) 669-7400 to obtain the form.

Roth Assets

If your roll over includes Roth assets, the receiving plan must be a Roth IRA or a retirement plan with a Roth deferral feature (e.g., 457(b)/401(k)/403(b) plans that allow Roth deferrals). You should give careful consideration to how Roth assets are withdrawn, and be aware of the impact a roll over to a Roth IRA may have when you are eligible for tax-free withdrawals of Roth assets.

MissionSquare Retirement IncomeAdvantage Fund

If your plan offers the MissionSquare Retirement IncomeAdvantage Fund (the Fund), any assets you have invested in the Fund will be excluded from your roll over request. If you would like to initiate withdrawals from the Fund, please contact MissionSquare for the appropriate withdrawal forms.

You can transfer assets from the Fund to other investment options available in your plan if you would like to have them distributed with your withdrawal request. However, you should be aware that withdrawals from the Fund prior to Lock-In proportionately reduce guaranteed values.

After Lock-In, Excess Withdrawals will proportionately reduce and potentially terminate available guarantees. For additional information, please review the *MissionSquare Retirement IncomeAdvantage Fund Important Considerations* document.

**Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity –
Applies to Some 401(a) Plans Only**

If you are a married participant withdrawing assets from a 401(a) plan where the employer has selected the Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity as the default form of payment, you and your spouse must also complete the *Waiver of Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity Form*. This form is available online or by contacting MissionSquare.

MissionSquare Brokerage

If your plan offers MissionSquare Brokerage, any assets you have invested in MissionSquare Brokerage will be excluded from your roll over request. In order to withdraw/roll over funds currently invested in your brokerage account, you must first transfer the assets back to your core account at MissionSquare. You can liquidate assets in your brokerage account and transfer the assets back to your core account online. Settlement of the sale of investments held in your brokerage account may take up to three business days.

This notice applies to distributions from 401(a), 401(k), 403(b), and 457(b) plans with MissionSquare Retirement, including distributions from Roth and non-Roth accounts in the plans.

ROLL-IN OPTIONS AVAILABLE

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from your account is eligible to be rolled into an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a roll-in. Please review and consider the information in the notice before you begin withdrawing funds from your account with MissionSquare.

Rules that apply to most payments from a plan are described in the "General Information About Roll-Ins" section. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the "Special Rules and Options" section.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLL-INS

How can a roll-in affect my taxes?

- ▶ **Non-Roth Assets** – You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (generally, distributions made before age 59½), unless an exception applies. However, if you do a roll-in, 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 to the 10% additional income tax applies).
- ▶ **Roth Assets** – 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.

If the payment from 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 portion of the payment that is earnings. If you are under age 59½, a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (generally, distributions made before age 59½) will also apply to the earnings (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a roll-in, 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 the Plan is a qualified distribution, you will not be taxed on any part of the payment even if you do not do a roll-in. If you do a roll-in, you will not be taxed on the amount you roll in and any earnings on the amount you roll in will not be taxed if paid later in a qualified distribution.

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 roll-in 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.

What types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my roll-in?

- ▶ **Non-Roth Assets** – You may roll in the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the roll-in. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the roll-in will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, IRAs are not subject to spousal consent rules and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled in will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.
- ▶ **Roth Assets** – You may roll in the payment to either a Roth IRA (a Roth individual retirement account or Roth individual retirement annuity) or a designated Roth account in an employer plan that will accept the roll-in (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457 plan). The rules of the Roth IRA or employer plan that holds the roll-in will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the Roth IRA or employer plan (for example, Roth IRAs are not subject to spousal consent rules and Roth IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled in will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the Roth IRA or the designated Roth account in the employer plan. In general, these tax rules are similar to those described elsewhere in this notice, but differences include:
 - If you do a roll-in 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 roll-in 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 roll-in distributions from a Roth IRA can only be rolled in to another Roth IRA.

How do I do a roll-in?

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

If you do a direct roll-in, the Plan will make the payment directly to your IRA or an employer plan. You should contact the IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct roll-in.

If you do not do a direct roll-in:

- ▶ **Non-Roth Assets** – You may still do a roll-in by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. Generally, you will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct roll-in, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes (up to the amount of cash and property received). This means that, in order to roll in the entire payment in a 60-day roll-in, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll in the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled in 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).
- ▶ **Roth Assets** – You may still do a roll-in by making a deposit (generally within 60 days) into a Roth IRA, whether the payment is a qualified or nonqualified distribution. In addition, you can do a roll-in 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 roll-in does not exceed the amount of the earnings in the payment. You cannot do a 60-day roll-in 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 in an amount at least equal to the earnings allocable to the distribution, you will be taxed on the amount of those earnings not rolled in, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

If you do a direct roll-in of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you at the same time, the portion directly rolled in consists first of earnings.

If you do not do a direct roll-in and the payment 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). This means that, in order to roll in 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 in?

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or after age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) or after death;
- Hardship distributions;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends);
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there generally will be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA); and
- Distributions of certain premiums for health and accident insurance.

MissionSquare can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for roll-in.

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

- ▶ **Non-Roth Assets** – If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll in, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax applies to the part of the distribution that you must include in income and is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled in.
- ▶ **Roth Assets** – If a payment 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 in (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 earnings not rolled in.

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 joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Payments from a governmental plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation;
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you within one year after the birth or adoption of a child;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments after your death;
- Payments of ESOP dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO);
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you from a defined contribution plan if the payment is a qualified birth or adoption distribution;
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses (without regard to whether you itemize deductions for the taxable year);
- 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 that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters; and
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.

If I do a roll-in to a traditional IRA or Roth IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

- ▶ **Non-Roth Assets** – 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 on the part of the distribution that you must include in income, unless an exception applies.
- ▶ **Roth Assets** – 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 a traditional 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 a traditional or Roth IRA, including:

- The exception for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation (or age 50 for qualified public safety employees) does not apply;
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse);
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service;
- There are additional exemptions that apply for payments from an IRA, including: (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

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 in the payment to an IRA or an employer plan that accepts roll-ins. One difference is that you cannot do a roll-in if the payment is due to an “unforeseeable emergency” and the special rules under “If you were born on or before January 1, 1936” do not apply.

- ▶ **Non-Roth Assets** – If the distribution is from non-Roth assets, another difference is that, if you do not do a roll-in, 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 roll-in 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 roll-in to an IRA or to an employer plan that is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).
- ▶ **Roth Assets** – If the distribution is from Roth assets, another difference is that, if you receive a payment that is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll it in, you will not 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 in, 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 roll-in to an IRA or to an employer plan that is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution that is not a qualified distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on earnings allocated to the payment (unless an exception applies).

Will I owe state income taxes?

This notice does not address any state or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes non-Roth after-tax contributions:

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

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

If you do a 60-day roll-in to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the portion rolled in consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled in. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions, and no part of the distribution is directly rolled in. In this case, if you roll in \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA in a 60-day roll-in, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled in is treated as being after-tax contributions.

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

If you miss the 60-day roll-in deadline:

Generally, the 60-day roll-in 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 roll-in by the 60-day roll-in deadline. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day roll-in deadline by making a written self-certification. Otherwise, to apply for a

waiver from the IRS, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset:

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the outstanding amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount.

How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan offset you have. If you have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return due date (including extensions) for the tax year during which the offset occurs to complete your roll-in. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you sever from employment. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason (such as a failure to make level loan repayments that results in a deemed distribution), then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your roll-in.

- ▶ **Non-Roth Assets** – Any offset amount that is not rolled in will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll in offset amounts to an IRA or an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers).
- ▶ **Roth Assets** – If the distribution attributable to the offset is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll in the offset amount, you will be taxed on any earnings included in the distribution (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll in the earnings included in the loan offset to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset roll-ins). You may also roll in the full amount of the offset to a Roth IRA.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936:

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936, and receive a lump sum distribution that is not a qualified distribution from a designated Roth account and that you do not roll in, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment (for Roth assets, on any earnings taxed) might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*.

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your payment (including a nonqualified Roth distribution) 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 (including nonqualified Roth distributions) 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 in your payment of non-Roth assets to a Roth IRA:

If you roll in a payment of non-Roth assets from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled in (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. In general, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled in out of the Roth IRA within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the roll-in, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).

If you roll in the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the roll-in). 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 roll-in, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). You do not have to take required minimum distributions from a Roth IRA during your lifetime. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, and IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

If you do a roll-in from non-Roth assets to a designated Roth account in the same Plan (in-plan Roth conversion):

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

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

If you are not a Plan participant:

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll in, the distribution generally will be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, whether the payment is a qualified distribution from a designated Roth account generally depends on when the participant first made a contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan. Also, 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 deceased participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

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

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949).

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949).

If you are a surviving spouse and receive a payment of Roth assets from the Plan, 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 roll-in to a Roth IRA, you may treat the Roth IRA as your own or as an inherited Roth IRA.

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 Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA, payments from the 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 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 Roth IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½ (if born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if born after June 30, 1949).

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse and receive a payment of non-Roth assets from the Plan, the only roll-in option you have is to do a direct roll-in to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse and receive a payment of Roth assets from the Plan, the only roll-in option you have is to do a direct roll-in to an inherited Roth IRA. Payments from the inherited Roth IRA, even if made in a nonqualified distribution, will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO). If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a QDRO, you generally have the same options and the same tax treatment that the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment as described in this notice). However, 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 roll-in 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 roll-in), 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 do a direct roll-in will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

If your payments for the year (treating Roth and non-Roth assets separately) are less than \$200, the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct roll-in and is not required to withhold federal income taxes. However, you can do a 60-day roll-in.

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

You may have special roll-in rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information on special roll-in rights related to the U.S. Armed Forces, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. You also may have special roll-in rights if you were affected by a federally declared disaster (or similar event), or if you received a distribution on account of a disaster. For more information on special roll-in rights related to disaster relief, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

This publication provides a summary of the rules governing the payment of funds from your governmental 457(b) or 401(a) or 403(b) plan account with MissionSquare. The actual rules governing your benefits are contained in state retirement laws and the federal tax code. This publication is a summary, written in less legalistic terms. It is not a complete description of the law. If there are any conflicts between what is written in this publication and what is contained in the law, the applicable law will govern.