

Service address:

RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York
70122 Ameriprise Financial Center, Minneapolis MN 55474

Transfer/Rollover/Exchange to a RiverSource Annuity

1 If you are a client of Ameriprise Financial, do not use this form. Please contact your Ameriprise financial advisor or call 1-800-541-2261 for a copy of the correct form.
For questions regarding the completion of this form, call our office at the following number 1-800-504-0469.

Owner Social Security Number

Existing RiverSource Contract Number (if applicable)

Part 1 Surrendering Company Information

Name of Surrendering Company		Name of Contact Person (if applicable)	
Surrendering Company's Street Address			
City	State	ZIP code	
Telephone Number	Account / Contract / Policy Number being transferred or exchanged		

Part 2 Surrendered Account/Contract/Policy Information

Abbreviations SSN and TIN in this section indicate Social Security Number and Taxpayer Identification Number.

Primary Owner Name (First, Middle, Last Name or Corporate Legal Name)	Primary Owner SSN / TIN
Joint or Co-Owner Name (First, Middle, Last Name)	Joint or Co-Owner SSN / TIN
Primary Insured/Annuitant Name (First, Middle, Last Name)	Primary Insured/Annuitant SSN / TIN
Joint Insured/Annuitant Name (First, Middle, Last Name)	Joint Insured/Annuitant SSN / TIN

My contract/policy is enclosed. (If not checked, I certify that my contract has been lost/destroyed.)

Product Type (Select one)

Annuity Contract Mutual Fund Shares
 Insurance Policy Certificate of Deposit (CD)
 Other _____

Part 3 1035 Tax Free Exchange of a Non-qualified Annuity or Life Insurance Policy to a Non-qualified RiverSource Annuity.

I hereby authorize the transfer and assign

100% of my Contract/Policy
 For annuities only: partial amount

\$ _____ or _____ %*

Total contract value available without charge

*If selected, the total contract value available without charge amount will supersede the dollar or percentage entered. Please check with the carrier you are exchanging from to confirm these options are available.

1035 Tax Free Exchange continued on next page.

- For certain products, the fixed account interest crediting rate (not including Guarantee Period Accounts (GPA)) is protected for 60 calendar days from the date I sign my annuity application. This guarantees that my initial payment receives the higher interest crediting rate in effect on either the application signed date or the date my annuity was issued. If my annuity is not issued within the 60-day period, RiverSource Life Insurance Company of New York (RiverSource Life of NY) will credit the money I allocate to a fixed account using the interest rate in effect on the date the contract is issued. This crediting interest rate may be more or less than the interest rate in effect when I sign this form. GPA crediting rates do not fall under this protection because they fluctuate with market conditions. In addition, the rates RiverSource Life of NY credits to money allocated to the GPAs in the future may be more or less than the rates in effect when I sign this form. Please contact your financial advisor or the home office for more information.
- I fully assign and transfer all claims, options, privileges, rights, title and interest of either all of the life insurance policy, all of the annuity contract or part of the annuity contract value identified in the Contract Information section on page 1 to RiverSource Life of NY.
- For annuity to annuity partial 1035 exchanges: The investment of the original contract will be allocated proportionately between the original and new contracts. This paragraph applies only to non-qualified annuities, and only if the annuity is or was part of a partial 1035 exchange from one annuity to another annuity. IRS Revenue Procedure 2011-38 states if withdrawals are taken from either annuity within a 180-day period following a partial 1035 exchange, the IRS will apply general tax principles to determine the tax treatment of the previous exchange and the subsequent withdrawal. For example, a distribution from either contract within 180 days of the exchange may result in additional taxable income related to the contracts involved in the exchange. The IRS tax treatment may be different than what is reported on Form 1099-R. A tax advisor should be contacted before any withdrawals are taken from either annuity contract during the 180-day period. This 180-day limitation on withdrawals does not to apply to annuitized amounts if the annuitization is for life/lives or a period of 10 years or more.

Tax Withholding continued

- State Withholding: Withholding rules vary by state. Clients may have the option to: (1) opt-out of withholding, (2) elect default state tax withholding, or (3) increase the rate of withholding. Depending on the state, state tax withholding could be mandatory, optional, unavailable, or the client may need to complete a state-specific form. For state tax withholding rules, go to riversource.com/statetax.
- Please note that taxes withheld per your elections or in accordance with state rules will not be refunded.
- Different withholding rules apply in certain situations: If we do not have a valid Taxpayer Identification Number on the account, if the payment is delivered outside the United States or if you are a non-resident.
- For all tax-qualified annuities: Withholding is taken from the total amount distributed.
- For non-qualified annuities: Withholding is taken from the taxable amount distributed.
- Please consult your tax professional for additional information regarding federal and/or state withholding.

Federal Withholding

- 10% federal tax will be withheld from the conversion amount unless you make a different withholding election below.
- If you are under 59 ½ and your withdrawal includes taxable income, an IRS early withdrawal penalty may apply.

- Effective January 1, 2023, regulations require use of a Form W-4R, signed by the taxpayer or authorized signer, to choose a federal withholding election other than the default withholding rate.
 (Choose a federal withholding election other than the default withholding rate.)

State Withholding

- State tax withholding rules may not be available with all financial institutions. For state tax withholding rules, contact them directly.
 - If you do not indicate an election, we will generally follow your choice for federal election unless your state does not allow.
 - No state tax withholding will be taken for states where withholding is not available.
 - The taxpayer's resident state on file is the state we use for state tax withholding.
- Do not withhold state default tax Withhold default state tax Withhold % state tax

•w maie o equenll necludansbu thatfe Rli.06 and ,ion.

- Any withdrawal charges or other costs I may incur in replacing my current annuity contract.
- The comparative charges, features and benefits of the respective annuity contracts, such as fees and contract charges, living and death benefit features and related guarantee values, minimum fixed interest rate guarantees, payout rates, and tax treatment (as determined by contract issue date).
- The investment options available, the historical investment return/interest rate crediting and my investment goals, objectives, and risk tolerance.
- My need for access to all, or a portion of, the cash value of the new annuity contract during the new withdrawal charge period.
- RiverSource Life of NY does not accept the transfer, exchange or rollover of outstanding TSA loan balances. For TSA to TSA transfers if there is an outstanding TSA loan balance, the loan must be surrendered prior to the account being transferred/rolled over to RiverSource Life of NY. The surrender of the loan could create adverse tax consequences.
- If I have questions about these factors, or other areas that are important to me in making a decision, it is advised that I discuss them with my financial professional before completing the replacement of my existing annuity.
- If I am participating in any investment option programs in my existing annuity such as systematic withdrawals, dollar-cost averaging or asset rebalancing, and wish to continue these investment options on my new annuity contract, service forms will need to be submitted with the application.
- If I elected any optional features/riders in my existing annuity, those features may terminate and need to be reselected on my new annuity application. Pricing and details for these features may differ on the new contract.
- This exchange from my existing RiverSource® annuity contract to a new RiverSource annuity contract is voluntary. RiverSource Life of NY does not endorse or recommend the exchange of my existing annuity.

Acknowledgments and Signatures Continued

- If you have an annuity with a guaranteed withdrawal benefit rider and you take a withdrawal that is higher than the maximum guaranteed amount, it is considered an "excess withdrawal." An excess withdrawal could permanently decrease your guaranteed income and benefit values. If you would like to make a withdrawal and are uncertain of whether it would be considered an excess withdrawal or would like to see how an excess withdrawal will impact your future guaranteed income and benefit values, please call a Client Service Representative at 1-800-504-0469 to request a personalized calculation showing the effect of the withdrawal prior to submitting this request. If you do not contact us prior to submitting this form and the amount you have requested will result in an excess withdrawal, we will require that you complete the "Benefit Impact Acknowledgement Form" before processing can occur.
- If your RiverSource annuity has a withdrawal benefit rider with the Base Doubler feature, any withdrawal taken (including RMDs) before the Base Doubler date will permanently set the Base Doubler value to \$0.

Date Signed (MMDDYYYY)

Date Signed (MMDDYYYY)

Spousal Acknowledgements and Signature

Consent of spouse is required for distributions from 403(b) plans that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). If you are unsure if your plan is subject to ERISA (and consequently spousal consent requirements) check with your plan sponsor. (Usually your employer).

Generally:

Spousal Consent

The spouse's signature must be witnessed by either the Plan Sponsor/Administrator or a Notary Public.

Owner's marital status: Single Married Widowed Divorced

I understand that, as the owner's spouse, I have certain rights concerning his or her benefits, including the right to receive any death benefits unless I consent to another disposition. I hereby consent to the above requested withdrawal and I acknowledge that this consent will have the effect of waiving any and all rights concerning this withdrawal.

Spouse Name

Spouse Social Security Number

Acknowledgments and Signatures continued on next page...

Part 8 Acceptance of Assignment (RVSL Use Only)

Assistant Secretary, RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York

Date Signed (MMDDYYYY)

X

Mailing Instructions:

Make check payable and forward to:

Service address:

RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York
70122 Ameriprise Financial Center
Minneapolis, MN 55474

RiverSource Life of NY Contract Number

¹ For 1035 Exchanges: By signature of an authorized officer above, RiverSource Life of NY accepts assignment of all or part of the above contract for purposes of complying with the client's intention of effecting a nontaxable exchange under IRC Section 1035. Please issue a check payable to RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York F.B.O., the owner of the contract, for the all or part of the cash surrender value as indicated above. Because RiverSource Life of NY must know the investment, we request that you forward this information with the surrender check to the address listed above. Note: Any income on the exchange of this contract should be reported to the previous contract owner, not to RiverSource Life of NY.

² For Trustee Transfers/Direct Rollovers : RiverSource Life of NY will transfer assets received into an Individual Retirement Annuity (IRA) for my benefit as the individual named above. RiverSource Life of NY is an issuer of IRA contracts.

Only RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York is authorized to sell insurance and annuities in New York.

© 2018-2023 RiverSource Life Insurance Company.
All rights reserved.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE FOR PLAN DISTRIBUTIONS

For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the 403(b) annuity or custodial account relating to your employer's plan (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account in some employer plans that is subject to special tax rules). If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, you will be provided a different notice for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (generally, distributions made before age 59½), unless an exception applies. However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception to the 10% additional income tax applies).

What types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, IRAs are not subject to spousal consent rules, and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

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

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

If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. Generally, you will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the 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), after age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949), or after death;
- Hardship distributions;
- Payments of employee stock ownership plans (ESOP) dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends);
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of the first contribution;
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there 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.

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

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

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

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation;
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the 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 made due to disability;

Do not send to Home Office

- 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.

- 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); and
- 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.
- Additional exceptions apply for payments from an IRA, including:
 - Payments for qualified higher education expenses;
 - Payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and
 - Payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

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

If you do not do a rollover, you can apply a special rule to payments of employer stock (or other employer securities) that are either attributable to after-tax contributions or paid in a lump sum after separation from service (or after age 59½, disability, or the participant's death). Under the special rule, the net unrealized appreciation on the stock will not be taxed when distributed from the Plan and will be taxed at capital gain rates when you sell the stock. Net unrealized appreciation is generally the increase in the value of employer stock after it was acquired by the Plan. If you do a rollover for a payment that includes employer stock (for example, by selling the stock and rolling over the proceeds within 60 days of the payment), the special rule relating to the distributed employer stock will not apply to any subsequent payments from the IRA or, generally, the plan. The Plan administrator can tell you the amount of any net unrealized appreciation.

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the 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. Any offset amount that is not rolled over will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over 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). 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 rollover. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you sever from employment. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason (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 rollover.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936 and receive a lump sum distribution that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

If your payment is from a governmental section 457(b) plan

If the Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, the same rules described elsewhere in this notice generally apply, allowing you to roll over the payment to an IRA or an employer plan that accepts rollovers. One difference is that, if you do not do a rollover, you will not have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the Plan even if you are under age 59½ (unless the payment is from a separate account holding rollover contributions that were made to the Plan from a tax-qualified plan, a section 403(b) plan, or an IRA). However, if you do a rollover to an IRA or to an employer plan that is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences include that you cannot do a rollover if the payment is due to an "unforeseeable emergency" and the special rules under "If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over" and "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" do not apply.

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your payment is used to pay for health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance

If the Plan is a governmental plan, you retired as a public safety officer, and your retirement was by reason of disability or was after normal retirement age, you can exclude from your taxable income Plan payments paid directly as premiums to an accident or health plan (or a qualified long-term care insurance contract) that your employer maintains for you, your spouse, or your dependents, up to a maximum of \$3,000 annually. For this purpose, a public safety officer is a law enforcement officer, firefighter, chaplain, or member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

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

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

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

If you are not a Plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions and the special rules for public safety officers do not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the deceased participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

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

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

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a 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 to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). 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 rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Other special rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

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

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

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