



Please print using black ink.

Please use this form to request a single-sum payment from the retirement plan indicated below. Before completing this form, be sure to read the **“Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments.”**

Tell us if you're acting as a guardian or conservator of the beneficiary, an executor or administrator of the estate, or in some other capacity. Submit letters of appointment if they have not already been provided.

If you claim residence AND citizenship outside the U.S., you must complete Form W-8BEN to certify your foreign tax status. To print this form go to TIAA.org/forms, and scroll to 'Find tax forms.'

1. PROVIDE YOUR INFORMATION

Title First Name Middle Initial

Last Name Suffix

Social Security Number/
Taxpayer Identification Number

Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
 / /

State of Legal Residence
(if outside the U.S., write in Country of Residence)

Citizenship (if not U.S.)

Address

City State Zip Code

Contact Telephone Number

Contact Evening Telephone Number

Are you the beneficiary named by the deceased Participant?

YES

NO

If you indicated NO, what is your relationship to the beneficiary?

2. RETIREMENT PLAN INFORMATION

Institution Name

Retirement Plan Name





3. DECEASED PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

First Name Middle Initial

Last Name Suffix

Social Security Number/
 Taxpayer Identification Number

Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) Date of Death (mm/dd/yyyy)
 / / / /

What is the beneficiary's relationship to this deceased participant?

Complete Section 4 or 5 if you would like to roll over the taxable portion of your payment directly to a Traditional or Roth IRA or to an eligible retirement plan. We'll report the payment to the IRS as a rollover. Unless you request otherwise, any after-tax contribution the deceased participant made to the plan will be sent directly to you.

If you elect to rollover your payment to a Roth IRA, be sure to provide a tax withholding election in Section 7, Tax Withholding for Roth Only.

4. ROLL OVER MY PAYMENT TO ANOTHER INVESTMENT COMPANY

Investment Company Name

Investment Company Address

City State Zip Code

Contact Telephone Number Account Number

Please indicate the type of account set up to receive these funds:
 Traditional IRA Roth IRA Other (provide IRC section):





Complete Section 4 or 5 if you would like to roll over the taxable portion of your payment directly to a Traditional or Roth IRA or to an eligible retirement plan. We'll report the payment to the IRS as a rollover. Unless you request otherwise, any after-tax contribution the deceased participant made to the plan will be sent directly to you.

* If you're rolling over your funds to a TIAA account, please provide your account number at the right. We'll invest your funds using the allocation instructions on file.

If you need to open a new TIAA IRA, please call us at 800-842-2252.

If you elect to roll over your payment to a Roth IRA, be sure to complete Section 7, Tax Withholding For Roth Only.

If you choose another TIAA account that is not a Roth or Traditional IRA or an eligible retirement plan, please be sure to complete Section 6 to ensure appropriate amounts are withheld.

5. ROLL OVER MY PAYMENT TO ANOTHER TIAA ACCOUNT

What type of account are you rolling over to? (Choose only one and provide account number.)

My existing employer's plan*

TIAA Number

CREF Number

Plan Name (Contributing Employer's Plan)

My existing TIAA Roth or Traditional IRA*

TIAA Number

CREF Number

A new TIAA Roth or Traditional IRA
 (Check here and attach enrollment form. Call 800-842-2252 for form.)

Another TIAA account*

TIAA Number

CREF Number





Federal laws may require mandatory federal income tax be withheld from your distributions. Our records indicate that you are a U.S. person (U.S. citizen or resident, non-U.S. citizen) and may therefore be subject to federal tax withholding from cash distributions.

6. TAX WITHHOLDING FOR DISTRIBUTIONS NOT ROLLED OVER

A distribution from a defined benefit plan to a surviving spouse is a rollover-eligible distribution, and TIAA is required to withhold the default rate of 20% for federal taxes unless your payment is being directly rolled over to another tax-deferred account. Please select one of the following:

FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING (CHECK ONE)

I hereby notify TIAA that I decline to provide a substitute federal form W-4R Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions. I understand that federal withholding will be withheld at the default rate of 20%.

I am providing a substitute federal form W-4R Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions. I am making a federal withholding election of a rate greater than the default rate of 20% as indicated on my substitute federal form W-4R Withholding Certificate

If you are a nonresident, non-U.S. citizen, you must certify your foreign tax status by providing IRS Form W-8BEN prior to requesting a distribution. A W-8BEN is maintained on file for a three-year period. To print the W-8BEN form, go to TIAA.org/forms and scroll to 'Find tax information.'

STATE TAX WITHHOLDING

State income tax withholding may be required from your distribution. If state withholding is mandatory, we will withhold at the rate required by your state. Please note that the state may allow you to elect not to have withholding applied, to choose additional withholding, or to specify the rate of withholding.

For more information on state tax withholding, go to TIAA.org/public/tax-withholding. Call TIAA if you have any questions at 800-842-2252.

7. TAX WITHHOLDING FOR ROTH ONLY

VOLUNTARY FEDERAL WITHHOLDING FOR YOUR ROLLOVER TO A ROTH IRA

For a rollover to a Roth IRA, in accordance with IRS guidance, TIAA will not withhold amounts for federal tax purposes unless you complete a W-4R Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions. If you desire federal withholding, please check the box below to agree to voluntary withholding:

I hereby notify TIAA that I will provide a substitute federal form W-4R Withholding Certificate, and I will voluntarily elect federal withholding by entering a rate between 0% and 100% on such form.

I understand that if I do not complete and submit a substitute federal form W-4R Withholding Certificate to TIAA with this transactional form, TIAA will not withhold federal withholding.

STATE TAX WITHHOLDING

State income tax withholding may be required from your distribution. If state withholding is mandatory, we will withhold at the rate required by your state. Please note that the state may allow you to elect not to have withholding applied, to choose additional withholding, or to specify the rate of withholding.

For more information on state tax withholding, go to TIAA.org/public/tax-withholding. Call TIAA if you have any questions at 800-842-2252.



8. PROVIDE PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS

OPTION 1: Direct Deposit to my verified bank account

Please provide the bank account information you previously verified with TIAA to request a direct deposit.

If the account has not been verified, follow the steps in the next section. Once this has been completed and TIAA has verified the bank account, please provide the information below.

Bank Name

Account Number
ending in

Checking Account Savings Account

OPTION 2: Mail a check to my current address on file

Note: To ensure your account is secure, we can't send a check to a mailing address that has changed in the last 14 days.

9. ADD BANK ACCOUNTS FOR ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS FOR PERSONAL BANK ACCOUNT AND ESTATE, TRUST AND THIRD-PARTY ACCOUNTS

TIAA must verify your bank account information before making any electronic payments to you. Based on the type of account to be used, follow the instructions below.

OPTION 1: PERSONAL BANK ACCOUNT

In many instances, personal bank accounts can be verified immediately using your bank routing and account numbers. Have this information ready before you start. To verify your bank account information, TIAA offers the following options:

1. Add a bank account online (best option)
 - Log in to [TIAA.org](https://www.tiaa.org)
 - Click the *Actions* tab
 - Click *Manage external accounts*
 - Click *Add New Account* and follow the instructions on the screen

OR

2. Verify an account by phone
 - Call TIAA at **800-842-2252**, weekdays, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. (ET)
 - Explain that you would like to verify a bank account
 - Provide the account type, bank routing number and account numbers
 - TIAA will process your request

Account verification often is completed quickly. In some cases, however, we may need to verify your account using test deposits. This may take one or two business days to complete, and you will be guided on any actions you may need to take.

NOTE: If any of the items specified above are missing, we will send your payment by check to the current address on file. To ensure your account is secure, we can't send a check to a mailing address that has changed in the last 14 days.



OPTION 2: ESTATE, TRUST AND THIRD-PARTY ACCOUNTS

For accounts not owned directly by a TIAA customer, documentation is needed to verify transfer authorizations. In these cases, please provide the necessary information as noted below:

1. Send by mail, or upload a photo of, an original voided check with this form. Starter checks, deposit slips, and third-party checks are not acceptable.

OR

2. Send by mail, or upload, an original letter from your bank on bank letterhead providing:

- Name of the account
- Address on the account
- Bank/ABA routing number
- Account number
- Account type (personal checking account or personal savings account)
- Authorized signers for the account
- Signature of the financial institution's representative, confirmed by the financial institution's notary; or, it must be a signature guarantee including the stamp or seal from the financial institution's authorized representative.

NOTE: If any of the items specified above are missing, we will send your payment by check to the current address on file. To ensure your account is secure, we can't send a check to a mailing address that has changed in the last 14 days.






10. YOUR AGREEMENT AND SIGNATURE

By signing, I authorize TIAA to send my payment directly to an IRA or eligible employer plan if I so indicated; if my withdrawal is not directly rolled over to an IRA or an eligible employer plan, 20% of the taxable portion of my withdrawal will be withheld for federal income taxes. (State income taxes also may apply.)

If I elected to receive my payment as an electronic funds transfer (EFT), I authorize TIAA to deposit my payment to my account at the bank stated in Section 8. I also authorize the bank to charge my account and to refund any overpayments to TIAA. My bank is released from any liability to TIAA for overpayments above the amount of funds available in my account at the time TIAA requests a refund.

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that: (1) The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and (2) I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and (3) I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person; and (4) the FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Please sign your full legal name with suffix, if applicable, using black ink, or online using TIAA's digital signing experience. 

Your Signature

Today's Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

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FRAUD WARNING

FOR YOUR PROTECTION, WE PROVIDE THIS NOTICE/WARNING REQUIRED BY MANY STATES

This notice/warning does not apply in New York.

Any person who, knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person, files an application for insurance or a statement of claim for insurance benefits containing materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and may be subject to criminal penalties, including confinement in prison, and civil penalties. Such action may entitle the insurance company to deny or void coverage or benefits.

Colorado residents, please note: Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policyholder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policyholder or claimant with regard to a settlement or award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado Division of Insurance within the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

Virginia and Washington, D.C., residents, please note: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.





**WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FOR NONPERIODIC PAYMENTS
AND ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS**
SUBSTITUTE FORM W-4R FOR CASH WITHDRAWALS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PLEASE READ BEFORE FILLING OUT FORM

This substitute form W-4R applies to non-rollover eligible payments that are nonperiodic and rollover-eligible payments. For periodic payments, submit a substitute form W-4P instead of this substitute form W-4R.

Federal laws may require mandatory federal income tax be withheld from cash withdrawals. Our records indicate that you are a U.S. person (U.S. citizen or resident non-U.S. citizen), and may, therefore, be subject to federal tax withholding from your cash distribution. If you claim residence AND citizenship outside the United States, you must complete Form W-8BEN instead of this form W-4R to certify your foreign tax status. To print the W-8BEN form, go to [TIAA.org/forms](https://www.tiaa.org/forms) and scroll to Find tax forms. U.S. citizens living abroad, except in any U.S. territories, must elect to have taxes withheld. Distributions from retirement plans are subject to a federal default withholding rate depending on the type of payment. If you want the federal default rate applied, you do not need to submit this form as the federal default rate will be applied automatically. If you want a rate other than the federal default rate for either a non-periodic payment or an eligible rollover distribution or want no withholding on a non-periodic payment, please submit this form.





**WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FOR NONPERIODIC PAYMENTS
AND ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS**
SUBSTITUTE FORM W-4R FOR CASH WITHDRAWALS

1. PROVIDE YOUR INFORMATION

STEP 1A.

Title	First Name	Middle Initial
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Last Name	Suffix
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Mailing Address

City	State	Zip Code
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Contact Telephone Number	Extension
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

STEP 1B.

Social Security Number/
Taxpayer Identification Number

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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PROVIDE YOUR CONTRACT NUMBERS

Note: Please indicate the contract number to which your tax election will apply. (No dashes required.)

STEP 1C.

TIAA Number	CREF Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TIAA Number	CREF Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TIAA Number	CREF Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TIAA Number	CREF Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TIAA Number	CREF Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TIAA Number	CREF Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TIAA Number	CREF Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TIAA Number	CREF Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>





**WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FOR NONPERIODIC PAYMENTS
AND ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS**
SUBSTITUTE FORM W-4R FOR CASH WITHDRAWALS

Your withholding rate is determined by the type of payment you will receive.

- For nonperiodic payments, the default withholding rate is 10%. You can choose to have a different rate by entering a rate between 0% and 100% on line 2. Generally, you can't choose less than 10% for payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.
- For an eligible rollover distribution, the default withholding rate is 20%. You can choose a rate greater than 20% by entering the rate on line 2. You may not choose a rate less than 20%.

See IRS Form W-4R Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions Instructions attached at the end of this form for more information.

Step 2

Complete this line if you would like a rate of withholding that is different from the default withholding rate. See the IRS Form W-4R Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions Instructions and the Marginal Rate Tables attached at the end of this form for additional information.

Enter the rate as a whole number (no decimals) _____ Line 2 _____ %

STEP 3. YOUR SIGNATURE

The form will become effective with your next available payment. You may revoke this election at any time by filing a new federal income tax withholding election form with TIAA.

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that: (1) The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and (2) I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and (3) I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person; and (4) the FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Please sign your full legal name with suffix, if applicable, using black ink, or online using TIAA's digital signing experience.

Your Signature

Today's Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

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**WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FOR NONPERIODIC PAYMENTS
AND ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS**
SUBSTITUTE FORM W-4R FOR CASH WITHDRAWALS

OPTIONS TO RETURN COMPLETED FORM(S)

Option 1: Digitally sign and submit your form.

- If you received a digital form, complete the online signature digital process.

OPTION 2: Use the TIAA mobile app to quickly upload your completed document(s). It's as simple as taking a picture. Haven't downloaded the TIAA mobile app? Get it today in the **App Store** or **Google Play**.

- Tap the **Message Center** icon in the upper-right corner of your main screen.
- Go to the **Files** tab, select **Upload** and then follow the instructions.

OPTION 3: If you are using your personal computer, here's what you'll need to do to upload your completed document(s):

- Log in to your **TIAA.org** account and select the **Actions** tab.
- Choose **Upload document(s)** from the options presented.
- Select **Upload Files** and follow the step-by-step instructions.

OPTION 4: If you prefer to fax or mail this form, use the information provided below:

FAX:

800-914-8922 (within U.S.)

704-595-5795 (outside U.S.)

STANDARD MAIL:

TIAA

P.O. Box 1268

Charlotte, NC 28201-1268

OVERNIGHT DELIVERY:

TIAA

8500 Andrew Carnegie Blvd.

Charlotte, NC 28262





**WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FOR NONPERIODIC PAYMENTS
AND ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS
SUBSTITUTE FORM W-4R FOR CASH WITHDRAWALS**

IRS FORM W-4R WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FOR NONPERIODIC PAYMENTS AND ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

Future developments. For the latest information about any future developments related to Form W-4R, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW4R.

Purpose of form. Complete Form W-4R to have payers withhold the correct amount of federal income tax from your nonperiodic payment or eligible rollover distribution from an employer retirement plan, annuity (including a commercial annuity), or individual retirement arrangement (IRA). See page 2 for the rules and options that are available for each type of payment. Don't use Form W-4R for periodic payments (payments made in installments at regular intervals over a period of more than 1 year) from these plans or arrangements. Instead, use Form W-4P, Withholding Certificate for Periodic Pension or Annuity Payments. For more information on withholding, see Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Caution: If you have too little tax withheld, you will generally owe tax when you file your tax return and may owe a penalty unless you make timely payments of estimated tax. If too much tax is withheld, you will generally be due a refund when you file your tax return. Your withholding choice (or an election not to have withholding on a nonperiodic payment) will generally apply to any future payment from the same plan or IRA. Submit a new Form W-4R if you want to change your election.

2023 MARGINAL RATE TABLES

You may use these tables to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. Add your income from all sources and use the column that matches your filing status to find the corresponding rate of withholding. See the next page for more information on how to use this table.

Single or Married filing separately		Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse		Head of Household	
Total income over—	Tax rate for every dollar more	Total income over—	Tax rate for every dollar more	Total income over—	Tax rate for every dollar more
\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
13,850	10%	27,700	10%	20,800	10%
24,850	12%	49,700	12%	36,500	12%
58,575	22%	117,150	22%	80,650	22%
109,225	24%	218,450	24%	116,150	24%
195,950	32%	391,900	32%	202,900	32%
245,100	35%	490,200	35%	252,050	35%
591,975*	37%	721,450	37%	598,900	37%

* If married filing separately, use \$360,725 instead for this 37% rate.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (CONTINUED)

Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding. Your payer must withhold at a default 10% rate from the taxable amount of nonperiodic payments unless you enter a different rate on line 2. Distributions from an IRA that are payable on demand are treated as nonperiodic payments. Note that the default rate of withholding may not be appropriate for your tax situation. You may choose to have no federal income tax withheld by entering “-0-” on line 2. See the specific instructions below for more information. Generally, you are not permitted to elect to have federal income tax withheld at a rate of less than 10% (including “-0-”) on any payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.

Note: If you don't give Form W-4R to your payer, you don't provide an SSN, or the IRS notifies the payer that you gave an incorrect SSN, then the payer must withhold 10% of the payment for federal income tax and can't honor requests to have a lower (or no) amount withheld. Generally, for payments that began before 2023, your current withholding election (or your default rate) remains in effect unless you submit a Form W-4R.

Eligible rollover distributions—20% withholding. Distributions you receive from qualified retirement plans (for example, 401(k) plans and section 457(b) plans maintained by a governmental employer) or tax-sheltered annuities that are eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or qualified plan are subject to a 20% default rate of withholding on the taxable amount of the distribution. You can't choose withholding at a rate of less than 20% (including “-0-”). Note that the default rate of withholding may be too low for your tax situation. You may choose to enter a rate higher than 20% on line 2. Don't give Form W-4R to your payer unless you want more than 20% withheld.





WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FOR NONPERIODIC PAYMENTS AND ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS SUBSTITUTE FORM W-4R FOR CASH WITHDRAWALS

Note that the following payments are **not** eligible rollover distributions: (a) qualifying “hardship” distributions, and (b) distributions required by federal law, such as required minimum distributions. See Pub. 505 for details. See also Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding above.

Payments to nonresident aliens and foreign estates. Do not use Form W-4R. See Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities, and Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more information.

Tax relief for victims of terrorist attacks. If your disability payments for injuries incurred as a direct result of a terrorist attack are not taxable, enter “-0-” on line 2. See Pub. 3920, Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks, for more details.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

LINE 1B

For an estate, enter the estate’s employer identification number (EIN) in the area reserved for “Social security number.”

LINE 2

More withholding. If you want more than the default rate withheld from your payment, you may enter a higher rate on line 2.

Less withholding (nonperiodic payments only). If permitted, you may enter a lower rate on line 2 (including “-0-”) if you want less than the 10% default rate withheld from your payment. If you have already paid, or plan to pay, your tax on this payment through other withholding or estimated tax payments, you may want to enter “-0-”.

Suggestion for determining withholding. Consider using the Marginal Rate Tables on the previous page to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. The tables are most accurate if the appropriate amount of tax on all other sources of income, deductions, and credits has been paid through other withholding or estimated tax payments. If the appropriate amount of tax on those sources of income has not been paid through other withholding or estimated tax payments, you can pay that tax through withholding on this payment by entering a rate that is greater than the rate in the Marginal Rate Tables.

The marginal tax rate is the rate of tax on each additional dollar of income you receive above a particular amount of income. You can use the table for your filing status as a guide to find a rate of withholding for amounts above the total income level in the table.

To determine the appropriate rate of withholding from the table, do the following. Step 1: Find the rate that corresponds with your total income not including the payment. Step 2: Add your total income and the taxable amount of the payment and find the corresponding rate.

If these two rates are the same, enter that rate on line 2. (See Example 1 below.)

If the two rates differ, multiply (a) the amount in the lower rate bracket by the rate for that bracket, and (b) the amount in the higher rate bracket by the rate for that bracket. Add these two numbers; this is the expected tax for this payment. To get the rate to have withheld, divide this amount by the taxable amount of the payment. Round up to the next whole number and enter that rate on line 2. (See Example 2 below.)

If you prefer a simpler approach (but one that may lead to overwithholding), find the rate that corresponds to your total income including the payment and enter that rate on line 2.

Examples. Assume the following facts for Examples 1 and 2. Your filing status is single. You expect the taxable amount of your payment to be \$20,000. Appropriate amounts have been withheld for all other sources of income and any deductions or credits.

Example 1. You expect your total income to be \$60,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$60,000, is greater than \$58,575 but less than \$109,225, the corresponding rate is 22%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$80,000, is greater than \$58,575 but less than \$109,225, the corresponding rate is 22%. Because these two rates are the same, enter “22” on line 2.

Example 2. You expect your total income to be \$42,500 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$42,500, is greater than \$24,850 but less than \$58,575, the corresponding rate is 12%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$62,500, is greater than \$58,575 but less than \$109,225, the corresponding rate is 22%. The two rates differ. \$16,075 of the \$20,000 payment is in the lower bracket (\$58,575 less your total income of \$42,500 without the payment), and \$3,925 is in the higher bracket (\$20,000 less the \$16,075 that is in the lower bracket). Multiply \$16,075 by 12% to get \$1,929. Multiply \$3,925 by 22% to get \$863.50. The sum of these two amounts is \$2,792.50. This is the estimated tax on your payment. This amount corresponds to 14% of the \$20,000 payment (\$2,792.50 divided by \$20,000). Enter “14” on line 2.





Special tax notice regarding plan payments

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from your employer's retirement plan (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide if you should roll over these funds (or payments), and is provided by TIAA on behalf of your Plan administrator.

- Part I of 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).
- Part II of this notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are from a designated Roth account. Part II only applies to your distribution if the Plan has a designated Roth account. If your Plan has a designated Roth account, the Plan administrator or TIAA will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

Part I—Payments not from a designated Roth account

Your rollover options

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 choose to roll over these payments, you will not be taxed 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 roll over funds. You can choose either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you choose 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 request a direct rollover.

If you do not choose a direct rollover, you may still roll over funds 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 choose (or opt for) a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes. 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).

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How much may I roll over?

If you choose 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) or 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; and
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution; 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 choose not to roll over, 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;
- Payments after your death;
- 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; and
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters.

If I roll over funds (or payments) to an IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

If you receive a payment from an IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions on the part of the distribution that you must include in income, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA are the same as the exceptions listed above for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from an IRA, 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); and

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- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or nearly 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 address any state or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

Special rules and options

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If you receive 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 rollover, as described below.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. 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 rollover 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 over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. 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 over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover 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.

Similarly, if you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the portion rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. 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 over. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

You may roll over to an employer plan all of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only through a direct rollover (and only if the receiving plan separately accounts for after-tax contributions and is not a governmental section 457(b) plan). You can make a 60-day rollover 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 over.

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day rollover 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. 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

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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 roll over 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 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 the five 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 five years. In applying this five-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 five-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 five years. In applying this five-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

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designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the five-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 generally will 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 roll over 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 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 a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Eligible rollover distributions from an employer's plan paid directly to a nonspouse beneficiary are subject to a 10% withholding. 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 choose 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 choose 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 (if is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to do 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 choose 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

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\$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 TIAA or the Plan administrator, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. You can contact TIAA at **800-842-2252**, weekdays, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. or Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (ET). 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 irs.gov, or by calling **1-800-TAX-FORM**.

Part II—Payments from a designated Roth account

Your rollover options

Part II of this notice applies if all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Plan is eligible to be rolled over to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide if you choose to roll over these payments.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are from a designated Roth account. If you also receive a payment from the Plan that is not from a designated Roth account, you should consult Part I of this notice for that payment. TIAA or the Plan administrator will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

Rules that apply to most payments from a designated Roth account 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?

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 roll over 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 choose to roll over, 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 roll over. If you choose to roll over, you will not be taxed on the amount you roll over, and any earnings on the amount you roll over will not be taxed if paid later in a qualified distribution.

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 five years. In applying the five-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you chose a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in another employer plan, your participation will count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the other employer plan.

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

You may roll over 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 (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457 plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the Roth IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover 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).

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Further, the amount rolled over 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 Part II of this notice, but differences include:

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

How do I make a rollover?

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

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

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

If you do not make a direct rollover 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 over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover to a Roth IRA, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld.

How much may I roll over?

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) or 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; and
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution; 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 roll over payments, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

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 over (including amounts withheld for income tax), unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the earnings not rolled over.

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

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

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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;
- Payments after your death;
- 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; and
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters.

If I choose to roll over to a Roth IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

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 Roth IRA listed above are the same as the exceptions for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from a 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 a Roth IRA of a spouse or former spouse); and

- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or nearly 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 address any state or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

Special rules and options

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day rollover 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. If the distribution attributable to the offset is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll over the offset amount, you will be taxed on any earnings included in the distribution (including the 10% additional income tax on

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early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over 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 rollovers). You may also roll over the full amount of the offset to a Roth IRA.

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 failure to make level repayments that results in a deemed distribution), then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

If you receive a nonqualified distribution and 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 and that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the earnings in the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*.

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

If the Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, the same rules described elsewhere in this notice generally apply, allowing you to roll over the payment to an IRA or an employer plan that accepts rollovers. One difference is that, if you receive a payment that is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll it over, 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 over, 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 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). Other differences include that you cannot do a rollover 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.

If you receive a nonqualified distribution, 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 nonqualified 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 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 generally will be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, whether the payment is a qualified distribution 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 receive a nonqualified distribution and 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 roll over 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

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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 you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were 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 a direct rollover to an inherited Roth IRA. Eligible rollover distributions from an employer's plan paid directly to a nonspouse beneficiary are subject to a 10% withholding. 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 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 Roth IRA or to a designated Roth account in an eligible employer plan that will accept it).

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien, you do not make a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, and the payment is not a qualified distribution, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% (instead of withholding 20%) of the earnings for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you make 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 do 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 (only including payments from the designated Roth account in the Plan) are less than \$200, the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold federal income taxes. However, you can do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout from the designated Roth account in the Plan of more than \$1,000 will be directly rolled over to a Roth IRA chosen by the Plan administrator or the payor. 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 TIAA or the Plan administrator, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. You can contact TIAA at **800-842-2252**, weekdays, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. or Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (ET). 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 irs.gov, or by calling **1-800-TAX-FORM**.

