

TAX RULES TO CONSIDER

1. Rollover Eligible Payments are payments that can be directly rolled over to an IRA or other similar retirement plan. If you directly roll over your distribution to another account, no taxes will be withheld.
2. There may be penalties for not paying enough federal and/or state income tax during the year.
3. Federal and state tax withholding rates are always subject to change.

FEDERAL TAX WITHHOLDING — PERIODIC WITHDRAWALS

Withholding is voluntary from Lifetime Annuity, certain Fixed Periods, Minimum Distribution Option and other periodic payments. However, you may want TIAA to withhold taxes from your annuity payments so that you do not have to pay quarterly estimated taxes. Please consult with a tax advisor for advice on how to pay the appropriate amount of tax throughout the year to avoid any underpayment penalties imposed by the IRS.

Please keep in mind, when federal tax withholding is calculated, there is a minimum payment amount that must be met in order for any withholding to take place. The higher the number of allowances elected, the lower the amount of taxes will be withheld. If your election is based on marital status and a number of allowances and your payment is below the minimum threshold for withholding, taxes will not be withheld. Each TIAA payout is considered separately when calculating the tax withholding.

Withholding elections can be changed at any time by submitting a new Form W-4P or making a new election online.

FEDERAL TAX WITHHOLDING — CASH WITHDRAWALS

Cash withdrawal payments include, but are not limited to, Lump Sums, Systematic Withdrawals, dividends (unless they are used to pay premiums for the contract), and certain loans. The default withholding rules for cash withdrawal payments are based on whether or not the cash withdrawal is rollover eligible.



MANDATORY STATE TAX WITHHOLDING

In addition to being taxed at the federal level, pension and annuity income may also be taxed at the state level. TIAA withholds state income tax when required by state laws or regulations. The states listed below require the payer of pension and annuity income to withhold state income tax based on that state's withholding rules.

The following are mandatory states:

- Arkansas
- California
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Georgia
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Mississippi
- Nebraska
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Vermont
- Virginia

Additional mandatory state tax rules to consider:

1. If you are a resident of Connecticut and receive a "lump sum" distribution that brings your account balance to zero, the 6.99% tax must be withheld without exception. However, Connecticut mandatory withholding does not apply to payments to estates, trusts or other entities. If you take cash withdrawals, whether or not rollover eligible, you can elect not to have the state tax withheld or select a flat dollar amount of withholding on the Connecticut withholding form. If you receive periodic payments, whether or not rollover eligible, you can elect a code on the state withholding form corresponding to the percentage of tax you want withheld (including zero).
2. The District of Columbia only requires mandatory withholding on a "lump sum" distribution that brings your account balance to zero.
3. If you are a resident of **Iowa** and you do not make a state election and your cash payments are less than \$6,000 per payment or your periodic payments are less than \$500 monthly, \$1,500 quarterly, \$3,000 semi-annually or \$6,000 annually, there will be no state withholding. Also, you can elect no state withholding **only** if you have elected no federal withholding.
4. If you are a resident of **Kansas** and the distribution is from a Kansas Board of Regents plan, the distribution may be exempt from tax; therefore, you may elect to have no withholding.
5. If you are a resident of **Michigan** and:
 - You (or your spouse if filing jointly) were born prior to 1946, all benefits from public sources (as defined by the Michigan Department of Treasury) are exempt from Michigan state taxes. Benefits from private sources may be subtracted for a single filer or married filer filing separately or if married filing a joint return for the current tax year. In addition, benefits that will be rolled into another qualified plan or IRA will not be taxable if the amount rolled over is not included in federal adjusted gross income (AGI). Any private pension payment in excess of Michigan income limits is taxable.
 - You (or your spouse if filing jointly) were born during the period 1946 through 1952, a portion of all private and public pension and annuity benefits may be subtracted from Michigan taxable income.
 - You (and your spouse) were born after 1952; all private and public pension and annuity benefits are fully taxable and may not be subtracted from Michigan taxable income.
 - You feel your distribution is not subject to state tax, then you may elect to have no withholding.
6. If you are a resident of **North Carolina** and the distribution is considered exempt under the Bailey/Emory/Patton Settlement, the distribution may be exempt from tax; therefore, you may elect to have no withholding.
7. If you are a resident of **Mississippi** and you receive an early distribution (<59½) or a return of excess contributions from qualified plans, mandatory withholding is required.



VOLUNTARY STATE TAX WITHHOLDING

While not all states require that taxes be withheld, there are several states that allow participants to have state taxes withheld voluntarily. You can obtain a withholding election form from TIAA, use the withholding certificate from your permanent state of residence, or send a letter to TIAA identifying the percentage to be withheld if you reside in one of the following states:

- Alabama
- Arizona
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Montana
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- Utah
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin

NON-WITHHOLDING STATE TAX WITHHOLDING

There are currently ten states that do not impose a state income tax on pension and annuity income. This means that TIAA should not withhold taxes from any of the following states:

- Alaska
- Florida
- Hawaii
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Washington
- Wyoming

Any tax information included in this written or electronic communication was not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used by the taxpayer, for the purpose of avoiding any penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer by any governmental taxing authority or agency.





TAX WITHHOLDING RULES

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Tax Withholding Default Rates	Cash Withdrawal		Periodic Withdrawal	
	Rollover Eligible	Non-Rollover Eligible	Rollover Eligible	Non-Rollover Eligible
	Lump Sum or Systematic Withdrawal from a Retirement Annuity, Group Retirement Annuity, Supplemental Retirement Annuity, Group Supplemental Retirement Annuity, Retirement Choice, KEOGH, Retirement Transition Benefit, or 457(b) Public	Lump Sum or Systematic Withdrawal from an IRA, Required Minimum Distribution, or After-Tax Retirement Annuity	Periodic Payments such as Fixed Period <10 years, Interest Options, or Transfer Payout Annuity	Lifetime Annuities, Minimum Distribution Option, Savings and Investments, Fixed Period > 10 years, or After-Tax Retirement Annuities
Federal	20%	10%	20%	Married with 3 Allowances
Arkansas	5%	3%	5%	Married with 3 Allowances
California	10% of Federal Withholding	10% of Federal Withholding	10% of Federal Withholding	10% of Federal Withholding
Connecticut	6.99%	6.99%	6.99%	6.99%
Delaware	5%	5%	Single with 0 allowances	Single with 0 allowances
District of Columbia	8.95% on full distributions, otherwise the default is no withholding	8.95% on full distributions, otherwise the default is no withholding	No Withholding	No Withholding
Georgia	No Withholding	No Withholding	Married with 3 Allowances	Married with 3 Allowances
Iowa	5%	5%	5%	5%
Kansas	5%	No Withholding	5%	No Withholding
Maine	5%	5%	5%	Single with 0 Allowances
Maryland	7.75%	No Withholding	7.75%	No Withholding
Massachusetts	0 Exemptions	0 Exemptions	0 Exemptions	0 Exemptions
Michigan	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%
Nebraska	5%	5%	5%	Married with 3 Allowances
North Carolina	4%	4%	Single with 0 allowances	Single with 0 Allowances
Oklahoma	5%	5%	Married with 3 Allowances	Married with 3 Allowances
Oregon	8%	8%	Single with 0 Allowances	Single with 0 Allowances
Vermont	30% of Federal Withholding	30% of Federal Withholding	Married with 0 allowances	Married with 3 Allowances
Virginia	4%	4%	0 Exemptions	0 Exemptions

