If you (or your spouse if filing jointly) were born prior to 1946, all benefits from public sources (as defined by Michigan Department of Treasury) are exempt from Michigan state taxes. Benefits from private sources may be subtracted up to $45,842 for a single filer or married filer filing separately or $91,684 if married filing a joint return for the 2012 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 the limits above is taxable.

If you (or your spouse if filing jointly) were born during the period 1946 through 1952, the first $20,000 for single filers or $40,000 for joint filers of all private and public pension and annuity benefits may be subtracted from Michigan taxable income. Benefits in excess of these limits are taxable to Michigan.

If 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.

If you (and your spouse) opt to have no Michigan tax withheld from your pension or retirement benefits, it may result in a balance due on your state tax return as well as penalty and/or interest. Please be sure to contact your tax advisor to determine what amount of withholding is proper for your situation.

QUESTIONS? For account information, to check the status of your request or any other questions, call: 800 842-2252, Monday - Friday, 8 AM - 10 PM ET; Saturday, 9 AM - 6 PM ET, OR visit www.tiaa-cref.org 24 hours daily. Have your user ID and password ready.

If you are a legal resident of Michigan, the state requires you to complete an Income Tax Withholding Election Form for all distributions that you receive from TIAA-CREF. If you do not return the withholding form, the state tax default rate will apply.

Payments that are directly rolled over to an IRA or another retirement plan are not subject to state income tax withholding. Therefore, if your payments are being rolled over, no further action is required.

For cash payments ONLY, please keep in mind:

1. There may be penalties for not paying enough state income tax during the year, either through withholding or estimated tax payments.
2. State tax withholding rates are subject to change.

MICHIGAN RULES

Rollover Eligible Payments are payments that can be directly rolled over to an IRA or a similar retirement plan. These include certain types of Single Sum cash withdrawals and the following periodic payments: Interest Payments, Annuity Certain Options paid over a period of less than 10 years, and Transfer Payout Annuities issued after October 31, 2001.

Non-Rollover Eligible Payments are payments that cannot be directly rolled over to an IRA or a similar retirement plan. These include Minimum Distribution Options, certain types of Single Sum cash withdrawals and the following periodic payments: all life annuities, Annuity Certain Options paid over a period of 10 years or more, and Transfer Payout Annuities issued before November 1, 2001.

For cash payments, the following tax withholding rules apply:

1. You can elect a fixed percentage of the taxable amount of the payment.
2. You can elect a flat dollar amount.
3. If you do not make a state election, state withholding will be withheld at the default rate of 4.35%.
4. You CAN select the option “Do not withhold.”

If you (or your spouse if filing jointly) were born prior to 1946, all benefits from public sources (as defined by Michigan Department of Treasury) are exempt from Michigan state taxes. Benefits from private sources may be subtracted up to $45,842 for a single filer or married filer filing separately or $91,684 if married filing a joint return for the 2012 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 the limits above is taxable.

If you (or your spouse if filing jointly) were born during the period 1946 through 1952, the first $20,000 for single filers or $40,000 for joint filers of all private and public pension and annuity benefits may be subtracted from Michigan taxable income. Benefits in excess of these limits are taxable to Michigan.

If 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.

If you (and your spouse) opt to have no Michigan tax withheld from your pension or retirement benefits, it may result in a balance due on your state tax return as well as penalty and/or interest. Please be sure to contact your tax advisor to determine what amount of withholding is proper for your situation.
I want the following percentage withheld from the taxable portion of each payment: %

Do not withhold

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

Your Signature ____________________________

Today's Date ____________________________ mm/dd/yyyy