

Periodic Partial Withdrawal/ Partial Withdrawal Request Form for Tax Sheltered Annuities

New York Life Fixed Deferred Annuities

If your policy is a not a Tax Sheltered Annuity use form 18484F.

STEP 1 Tell us your policy information.

Policy number	<input type="text"/>	Policy owner name	<input type="text"/>		
Preferred phone no.	<input type="text"/>	Is this a cell phone? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Email <input type="text"/>		
Address <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box to update our records with this information.					
STREET		APT.	CITY	STATE	ZIP

Please Note: If NYLIAC receives this request and any required information is incomplete, this request will not be processed. **We will notify you if your request is incomplete.** If you resubmit the request, the transaction(s) will be effective as of the date on which we receive a complete resubmission.

A PPW arrangement or partial withdrawal may result in a surrender charge being deducted, if the amount withdrawn, when added to the amount of all prior surrender charge free withdrawals occurring during the current policy year exceeds your policy's surrender charge free limit. Please read your policy for further details regarding surrender charges, partial withdrawals, and periodic partial withdrawals.

For the New York Life Secure Term MVA Fixed Annuity, a market adjustment (MVA) may apply in addition to any applicable surrender charges. Please refer to your policy for complete details.

STEP 2 Tax Sheltered Annuities

Under Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations, you are eligible to withdraw contributions and earnings for any of the reasons listed below, except with respect to financial hardship, in which case you **may** only be permitted to withdraw salary reduction contributions. See your plan document or consult with your plan administrator for additional information and to determine amount available for hardship.

Check all reasons that apply for requesting this distribution (employer or plan administrator signature required for all reasons):

- a. ☐ Age 59½
- b. ☐ Total and permanent disability as defined in Section 72(m) of Internal Revenue Code (provide documentation of disability as defined by Social Security Administration) or Terminal Illness (physician certification required.)
- c. ☐ Severance from employment, including retirement
- d. ☐ Separated from service (including retirement) in the same calendar year you attained age 55 or a later year
- e. ☐ Transfers to a governmental defined benefit plan to purchase permissive service credits. If this distribution is a result of a transfer to purchase permissive service credits, indicate the amount of the transfer, along with this form and/or provide state paperwork.
- f. ☐ Financial hardship - You must complete Step 6 of this form.
- g. ☐ TSA Transfer directly to another product provider approved by plan sponsor (contact plan administrator for more information).
- h. ☐ Eligible distribution to a domestic abuse victim (lesser of 10,000 or 50% of the participants nonforfeitable benefit).
- i. ☐ Disaster Relief withdrawal due to damage to principal residence at a federally declared disaster area (limited up to \$22,000)
- j. ☐ Qualified Birth or adoption distribution (limited up to \$5,000)
- k. ☐ Emergency or financial need payment (the lesser of \$1,000 or the participant's nonforfeitable benefit reduced by \$1,000).

STEP 3 Partial Withdrawal (One-time only)

The minimum amount that may be withdrawn is \$100. Partial withdrawal requests made from policies that are less than 90 days old or that had an address, bank, or ownership change within 30 days of such partial withdrawal request must be made in writing.

Please Note: For single premium MFA plans, the only partial withdrawal option is the 10% of the Accumulation Value option.

Partial withdrawal requests for amounts greater than \$50,000 must include a notarized confirmation or Medallion Signature Guarantee of the policy owner's signature.

Choose one option:

- ☐ I wish to have \$ _____ (Gross) deducted from my policy. **I understand that I may receive less than this amount if I elect to have taxes withheld and/or a surrender charge applies.**
- ☐ I wish to receive \$ _____ (Net). **I understand that the amount deducted from my policy may be greater if I elect to have taxes withheld and/or a surrender charge applies.**
- ☐ I wish to withdraw 10% of the Accumulation Value as of the prior policy anniversary. For **New York Life Fixed Advantage Annuity** the surrender charge free amount is 5% of the Accumulation Value as of the prior policy anniversary.
- ☐ I wish to withdraw the maximum amount that is not subject to surrender charges.



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- ☐ I wish to withdraw the maximum amount available without terminating my policy.
- ☐ I wish to withdraw the policy Gain (the portion of the Accumulation Value that exceeds the premium amount) as of the prior policy anniversary. I am aware that if my premium payments are less than \$100,000 (applies to New York Life Fixed Annuity, New York Life Flexible Premium Fixed Annuity, New York Life Enhanced Fixed Annuity, New York Life Preferred Fixed Annuity, New York Life Select 5 Fixed Annuity, New York Life Secure Term Fixed Annuity, New York Life Select Guarantee Fixed Annuity and New York Life Secure Term MVA Fixed Annuity. This feature is not available in New York State on these products.), a surrender charge may not apply. (Note: This feature is not available for SPRA – 2, NDA, MFA, New York Life Fixed Advantage Annuity, and New York Life Premium Plus Fixed Annuity policies.)

The following option is only available on New York Life Optimal Fixed Annuity:

- ☐ Surrender Charge Free Amount. This amount will automatically be calculated to be:
1. For policies with a premium amount less than \$100,000 and all policies issued in New York state, the greatest of 15% of the policy's Accumulation Value as of the prior policy anniversary, 15% of the current Accumulation Value, or the policy Gain (the portion of the Accumulation Value that exceeds the premium amount).
 2. For policies with a premium amount of \$100,000 or more, the greatest of 20% of the policy's Accumulation Value as of the prior policy anniversary, 20% of the current Accumulation Value, or the policy Gain (20% amount is not available on policies issued in New York state).

The following option is only available on New York Life Choice Fixed Annuity with a premium amount of \$100,000 or more and starting in the 2nd policy year.

- ☐ I wish to withdraw 15% of the Accumulation Value as of the prior policy anniversary.

If any of these partial withdrawal options include monies to be withdrawn for the purpose of paying a premium for another New York Life product, please indicate the policy number and payment type. **Please note: These requests must be aligned with NYLIFE's Best Interest standards and Loan Repayments are not eligible for Long Term Care products.**

The partial withdrawal will be used to pay the premiums on the following annuitant/insured and policy:

Annuitant/Insured

Policy
number

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Premium Payment Type: ☐ Scheduled Premium Payment ☐ Additional Premium Payment ☐ Loan Repayment

STEP 4 Periodic Partial Withdrawal (PPW - recurring withdrawals)

Only one PPW arrangement may exist for each policy. If a new election form is received by NYLIAC, it will cancel any previous election form. You may not elect to receive PPWs if you are currently making scheduled deposits to your policy via automatic deposits from your bank or through a billing arrangement with your employer. PPWs will continue until notification to terminate them is received by NYLIAC.

For New York Life Flexible Premium Fixed Annuity product only: If you are currently making scheduled deposits to your policy via automatic deposits from your bank or through a billing arrangement with your employer, you may not elect to receive Periodic Partial Withdrawals.

4A: Tell us how much you would like to receive for the scheduled withdrawals (Check only one)

Please note – that for MFA plans the only PPW option available is the 10% option of the Accumulation Value.

- ☐ **A Specified Amount (Minimum \$100)** \$ _____ (The requested amount will be withdrawn for each payment.)
- ☐ **Gross:** I understand that I may receive less than this amount if I elect to have taxes withheld and/or a surrender charge applies.
- ☐ **Net:** I wish to receive the full amount specified above. I understand that the amount deducted from my policy may be greater if I elect to have taxes withheld and/or a surrender charge applies.
- ☐ **Interest Only (Minimum Policy Value \$2,000).** Use this option to withdraw the interest earned.
- ☐ **10% of the Accumulation Value of my policy as of the prior policy anniversary.** (Available on all products except the New York Life Fixed Advantage and New York Life Optimal Fixed Annuities).
- ☐ **5% of the Accumulation Value of my policy as of the prior policy anniversary.** (Available on the New York Life Fixed Advantage Annuity).

The following two options are available on the New York Life Optimal Fixed Annuity:

- ☐ **15% of the Accumulation Value** of my policy as of the prior policy anniversary for policies with a premium amount less than \$100,000.
- ☐ **20% of the Accumulation Value** of my policy as of the prior policy anniversary for policies with a premium amount of \$100,000 or more.
Please Note: 20% option not available on policies issued in New York state.

The following option is only available on New York Life Choice Fixed Annuity with a premium amount of \$100,000 or more and starting in policy year 2:

- ☐ **15% of the Accumulation Value** of my policy as of the prior policy anniversary.

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The following Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Automated option may only be elected for Single Premium Retirement Annuity (SPRA - 2), New York Life Fixed Annuity, New York Life Choice Fixed Annuity, New York Life Flexible Premium Fixed Annuity, New York Life Premium Plus Fixed Annuity, New York Life Fixed Advantage Annuity, New York Life Preferred Fixed Annuity, New York Life Enhanced Fixed Annuity, New York Life Optimal Fixed Annuity New York Life Select 5 Fixed Annuity, New York Life Secure Term Fixed Annuity, New York Life Select Guarantee Fixed Annuity and New York Life Secure Term MVA Fixed Annuity policies.

- ☐ **The Required Minimum Distribution (RMD.)** This is the amount that is generally required by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to be withdrawn annually from your Individual Retirement Annuity (IRA) policy once you reach age 73. (The distribution amount will be the annual RMD amount for the annuity policy divided by the chosen frequency.) If this option is chosen, the RMD payment may be subject to a surrender charge. *Please select one option below:*
- ☐ **Uniform Distribution Period:** This calculation is the same for all individuals of the same age, regardless of the age or existence of a beneficiary. The Uniform Lifetime table is used for this calculation.
- ☐ **Joint Life Expectancy:** You are eligible for this option only if your spouse is the sole beneficiary and he or she is more than 10 years younger than you. You must indicate the name, date of birth and the Social Security number of your spouse.

Spouse's name	Spouse's date of birth	Spouse's Social Security number
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">-</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">-</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>

- ☐ **72(t) Substantially Equal Periodic Payments (SEPPs).** This is the amount that you may withdraw from your Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA) policy after you have separated from service and before you reach age 59½ without incurring the IRS 10% premature distribution penalty tax. SEPPs generally must continue for at least 5 years or until you reach age 59½, whichever is later, and during this time you may not make a contribution to your policy or otherwise modify your SEPP arrangement. If your SEPPs are modified (other than due to death or disability) before 5 years or until you reach age 59½, whichever is later, the 10% penalty tax will be imposed retroactively on all prior distributions, plus interest. You should consult your tax advisor before making any changes to your series of SEPP arrangement.

If you begin distributions in a year using either the fixed amortization method or the fixed annuitization method, you may in any subsequent year switch to the RMD method to determine the payments for the year of the switch and all subsequent years. Once a change is made, the RMD method must be followed in all subsequent years.

Surrender Charges will be waived on PPWs made pursuant to Section 72(t)(2)(A)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To elect one of the Fixed payment options, you must provide one of the following: either a copy of the NYLIAC illustration from your agent, or a SEPP calculation letter from your tax advisor.

Please check one of the following 72(t) methods if you have selected the 72(t) arrangement:

- ☐ **Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Method:** NYLIAC will calculate the annual payment for each year by dividing the account balance as of the preceding December 31st, by the appropriate number from the IRS life expectancy table selected below.
- Please check one:**
- ☐ **The Single Life Table** sets forth life expectancies for each age.
- ☐ **The Uniform Lifetime Table** sets forth joint and last survivor life expectancies for each age based on a hypothetical beneficiary who is exactly 10 years younger than the owner.
- ☐ **The Joint and Last Survivor Table** sets forth joint and last survivor life expectancies of an owner and the owner's designated beneficiary for each combination of ages of those individuals. You must indicate the name, date of birth and Social Security number of your beneficiary.

Beneficiary's name	Beneficiary's date of birth	Beneficiary's Social Security number
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">-</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">-</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>

- ☐ **The Fixed Amortization Method:** The annual payment for each year is determined by amortizing in level amounts the account balance over a specified number of years determined using the chosen IRS life expectancy table and an allowable IRS interest rate. Under this method, once the account balance, the number from the chosen IRS life expectancy table, and the resulting annual payment are determined for the first distribution year, the annual payment is the same amount in each subsequent year.
- Please provide the dollar amount \$_____. (The requested amount will be withdrawn each year.)
- IRS life expectancy tables can be found in IRS Publication 590-B and IRS Notice 2022-6. You can choose any interest rate that is not more than the greater of (i) 5% or (ii) 120% of the federal mid-term rate for either of the two months immediately preceding the month in which you will start taking SEPPs.*
- ☐ **The Fixed Annuitization Method:** The annual payment for each year is determined by dividing the account balance by an annuity factor that is the present value of an annuity of \$1 over your life expectancy (or the joint lives of you and your beneficiary). Under this method, once the annual payment is determined for the first distribution year, the annual payment remains the same in each subsequent year.
- Please provide the dollar amount \$_____. (The requested amount will be withdrawn each year.)
- The annuity factor is derived using the mortality rates in Treasury Regulation Section 1.401(a)(9)-9(e) and the chosen interest rate. You can choose any interest rate that is not more than the greater of (i) 5% or (ii) 120% of the federal mid-term rate for either of the two months immediately preceding the month in which you will start taking SEPPs.*



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If any of these partial withdrawal options include monies to be withdrawn for the purpose of paying a premium for another New York Life product, please indicate the policy number and payment type. **Please note: These requests must be aligned with NYLIFE's Best Interest standards and Loan Repayments are not eligible for Long Term Care products.**

The periodic partial withdrawal will be used to pay the premiums on the following policy number:

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Premium payment type (check one): ☐ Scheduled Premium Payment ☐ Additional Premium Payment ☐ Loan Repayment

4B: Tell us the frequency you would like to receive these scheduled withdrawals.

☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Semi-Annually ☐ Annually

4C: Tell us the date you would like for the first withdrawal to be withdrawn from your policy.

Payment dates may not be the 29th, 30th, or 31st of a month.

MONTH

DAY

YEAR

STEP 5 Facilitator®/MFA Policy Only

Complete this section for partial withdrawal/periodic partial withdrawal from a MFA policy only. Please indicate the amount to be withdrawn from the following Investment Divisions: (If no indication is given, payments will be taken on a pro-rata basis based on the allocation of the cash value in the Investment Division at the time of the withdrawal).

NYLI VP Bond – Initial Class ¹	\$ _____	NYLI VP Dimensional U.S. Equity – Initial Class ³	\$ _____
NYLI VP U.S. Government Money Market – Initial Class ²	\$ _____	Fixed Account	\$ _____

¹ Formerly known as MainStay VP Bond – Initial Class. Effective 8/12/2024.

² Formerly known as MainStay VP US Government Money Market – Initial Class. Effective 8/12/2024.

³ Formerly known as MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity – Initial Class. Effective 8/12/2024.

STEP 6 Complete for Tax Sheltered Annuities if distributions are for financial hardship.

The following IRS rules apply to financial hardship distributions:

- Depending on your particular plan, certain contributions and/or earnings may be available for withdrawal under financial hardship. Please consult with your plan administrator and/or employer to determine what amounts are available for hardship withdrawals.
- All hardship distributions are reported to the IRS on Form 1099R.
- You may not rollover a hardship distribution to an Individual Retirement Account or another employer plan.

Instructions for Financial Hardship Distribution: You must keep documentation to support your claim of a financial hardship. It is not necessary to submit this documentation to NYLIAC. (The checklist below is provided for your information and is based on IRS rules and regulations. NYLIAC and its affiliates do not provide legal or tax advice and shall not be liable (and assume no responsibility) for any legal or tax consequences of this financial distribution. Such matters are your sole responsibility. Before requesting a financial hardship distribution, you should consult with your own tax or legal advisor.)

Checklist for determining 403(b) financial hardship distribution (MUST be completed if selected in Step 2, option F).

1. Are you able to prove the expense is an "immediate and heavy financial need"? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Examples of IRS approved immediate and heavy financial needs include amounts necessary to: (i) pay uninsured or unreimbursed medical expenses for you, your spouse or your dependents, (ii) pay tuition, related educational fees, room, and board for the next 12 months of post-secondary education for you, your spouse, your children or your dependents, (iii) purchase your primary residence, or (iv) prevent eviction or foreclosure on the mortgage of, or eviction from, your primary residence, (v) certain expenses to repair damages to principal residence, or (vi) up to \$5,000 for a qualified birth/adoption. (vii) one per calendar year emergency expense payment of up to \$1,000, (viii) withdrawal due to domestic abuse of up to \$10,000 or 50% of vested balance the lesser of the two, (ix) Disaster relief withdrawals of up to \$22,000.
2. Do you have documentation to support your expense? ☐ Yes ☐ No
The amount of the distribution should not exceed the minimum needed to cover the hardship. Examples of IRS documentation to retain in your tax file are copies of: Bills and Insurance claim statements for uninsured medical expenses, the purchase agreement for your primary residence, tuition bills, eviction notice.
3. Have you obtained all available distributions (other than hardship distributions) and non-taxable loans under all plans maintained by your employer? (if applicable) ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Have you contacted your employer to stop salary-reductions under this plan for a period of six months following the hardship distribution? (if applicable) ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Have you liquidated all reasonable assets such as a boat, vacation home, stocks, savings accounts, certificates of deposit, etc.? (if applicable) ☐ Yes ☐ No



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Checklist for determining 403(b) financial hardship distribution – Continued from previous page

6. Are you able to borrow funds from a commercial lending institution? (if applicable) ☐ Yes ☐ No
If you answer "NO" to questions 1 through 5 above or "YES" to question 6 above, you may not be eligible for a hardship distribution. Speak to your plan administrator/employer to determine final eligibility and amount available for the hardship. Generally, all available sources of money must be used before a hardship distribution may be taken. No hardship distribution can be made without the signature of the employer or the plan administrator acknowledging the payment.

Amount of hardship withdrawal requested: \$ _____

STEP 7 Tell us how you would like to receive your PPW/partial withdrawal proceeds (select only one).

- ☐ Send me a check to the address below.

Address

STREET

APT.

CITY

STATE

ZIP

- ☐ Send proceeds directly to my bank account listed below via Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). If we are unable to send your payment(s) via EFT to the bank account provided, we will send a check to the address of record or the address provided in Step 1. **Note:** This option is not available for Legacy policies that begin with N3 and NP and MFA policies that begin S2.

Routing number

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Bank name

Account number

- ☐ Checking
☐ Savings

Name of account holder

If the day you have chosen for your Periodic Partial Withdrawal payments falls on any day which is not a business day (e.g. weekend or holiday), your payment shall be made on the following business day. The unit value for each payment will be equal to the unit value for the respective Allocation Alternative on the business day the payment is made.

Note: Your Financial Institution must be a member of the Automated Clearing House (ACH). Please check with your Financial Institution.

The account holder of the bank account must be an Owner of the Annuity. If the Financial Institution is a member of the ACH, your payments will be processed via Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). By electing EFT, you agree that all payments so made shall discharge New York Life to the extent of the payments. In addition, you understand that because of New York Life's annuity payment processing requirements and, if applicable, the Financial Institution's processing requirements, your EFT payment receipt date (the day the payment is available in your account) may be later than the start date you elect, or the date the withdrawal is requested. You further agree that any EFT payments made after your death shall not be held for the benefit of your estate, but shall be repaid to New York Life upon request. You authorize and direct the Financial Institution to refund to New York Life an amount equal to any payments made after your death, and if such payments shall have been credited to your account, or to the account of your estate, to change such account accordingly.

STEP 8 Tell us about your tax withholding election. This will be applied to this withdrawal and any future withdrawals under this policy.

Note: If you surrender your policy, it may result in a taxable gain. Any taxable gain will be reported by us to you, to the Internal Revenue Service, and to any applicable state taxing authorities. Be sure to discuss this with your tax advisor.

Are you a citizen of the United States? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please select the withholding options that apply to this payment.

Federal withholding election:

☐ NO withholding ☐ YES withhold at default 10% rate ☐ YES withhold at a different rate (IRS Form W-4R required)

State withholding election:

☐ NO withholding (may not be available in certain states) ☐ YES withhold at _____ % rate (minimum state withholding may apply)

For an eligible rollover distribution, 20% minimum withholding is required. If you elect to have federal income tax withheld, you can choose any rate between 1 - 100%. If you wish to have federal withholding at a rate other than the default 10% rate, please submit a completed IRS Form W-4R (which can be found at www.irs.gov) along with this request form. If federal withholding applies, state withholding may apply depending on your state of residence. We are required by Federal law to withhold 10% of any taxable gain that may result from this transaction if: (1) your taxpayer identification number is not provided in Step 9, (2) you do not make a withholding election, or (3) the payment is delivered outside of the United States or its possessions.



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STEP 9 Read and sign.

Your signature(s) confirm that you understand and agree that:

- You have read all the information on this form and that the information you have provided is correct.
- Where the owner is a corporation or trust, please provide signatures of two corporate officers or all trustees as well as their respective titles.
- Where the owner is a partnership, the form must be signed by two partners other than the annuitant. In the case of a limited partnership, only the signature of general partner is required.
- Where the policy is assigned, the assignee's signature is required in addition to the policy owner's signature. If the assignee is a bank or corporation, two officers must sign. If policy is jointly owned and has another designee(s) who is authorized to request transactions on the policy, the signatures of all joint owners and designees are required. All signatories must provide their Tax Identification Number.
- Where the policy owner is a person acting as a guardian, conservator or in a similar capacity, evidence of appointment must accompany the form.
- Partial withdrawal requests for amounts greater than \$50,000 must be received in a form acceptable by us and include a notarized confirmation of the owner's signature or a medallion signature guarantee.
- Owner distributions that are taxable will be reported to the IRS on Form 1099R.
- It is the participant's and the plan sponsor's responsibility to ensure that the IRS requirements that allow this distribution are met.
- Once the withdrawal is processed, NYLIAC is not obligated to accept any return of the monies distributed.
- Distributions that are paying a premium on another New York Life or Long Term Care policy number(s) will be sent directly to the administrator of the policy number(s)
- By signing this form, you waive your right to receive the 30-day notice requirement outlined in the 402(f) Safe Harbor Notice.
- You have read, understood, and accept that NYLIAC does not have responsibility for compliance with the terms and conditions of your policy, the provisions of the Tax-Deferred Annuity (403(b)) Endorsement and this form.
- In addition, tax rules change from time to time, including the 2007 final U.S. Treasury Department regulations significantly changing rules for TSA plan administration. You acknowledge that you should consult the plan administrator and your own advisors with regard to your own particular situation.

Owner Tax Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I (as owner named) certify: 1. My Social Security number or Tax ID number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number; 2. I am not subject to backup withholding because (a) I am exempt from backup withholding; (b) I have not been notified by the IRS that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividend income; or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; 3. I am a U.S. person (includes a U.S. resident alien), and 4. The FATCA code entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct. (Please note: if being submitted for a U.S. account, this last certification (4) does not apply.)

☐ Check this box if the IRS has notified you that you are subject to backup withholding.

If you are a U.S. entity, you must submit a completed IRS Form W-9. If you are not a U.S. citizen, U.S. resident alien or other U.S. person, you must submit the applicable Form W8 with this form to certify your foreign status and, if applicable, claim treaty benefits. If you are not a U.S. person, your signature below only applies to the provisions of this document other than the provisions contained in this Owner Tax Certification section.

Enter your Social Security number if you are an individual.

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The Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certifications required to avoid backup withholding.

X

Policy owner

Name
(Print)

Date

Signatures for plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA)

Check with your employer or the plan administrator (representing the plan or the employer) to determine if your plan is subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) or if additional Third Party Administrator forms are required.

Please contact your plan administrator.

For plans subject to ERISA, if the policy owner is married, spouse's written consent is required since the spouse is entitled to benefits under the Retirement Security Act of 1984.

X

Signature of policy owner's spouse

Date

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Notarized confirmation/Medallion signature guarantee for amounts greater than \$50,000 (REQUIRED)

State of _____ County of _____

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, 20 _____

by _____, who is/are personally known to me or satisfactorily proven to be the person who executed it for the purpose therein contained.

Notary stamp

Notary Public

Print name

Date commission Expires

STEP 10 Employer Contact Information and Authorization.

Employer name

Plan Administrator name

Address

Phone number

STREET

APT.

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Either the Employer or the Third Party Administrator (TPA) must sign: [Note to Employer or TPA: the final 403(b) regulations under the Internal Revenue Code generally effective January 1, 2009 do not permit a policy issuer to rely exclusively on information provided by the employee as to eligibility for hardship and other distributions and plan loans and their compliance with the Internal Revenue Code. That is why we request the representation below from you. In addition, the final 403(b) regulations require that the employer or someone or entity to which it has delegated authority (which is not New York Life or its agents or employees) is responsible for administering 403(b) contracts and custodial accounts under the plan on an aggregate basis for purposes of compliance with Internal Revenue Code requirements with respect to loans and hardship distributions. However, please also note that, if you are a non-governmental employer intending to rely on the "safe harbor" from ERISA of DOL Regulation § 2510.3-2(f), you cannot, consistent with such safe harbor, have responsibility for, or make, discretionary determinations authorizing plan-to-plan transfers, processing distributions, satisfying applicable qualified joint and survivor annuity requirements, or regarding hardship distributions, qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs), and eligibility for or enforcement of loans. Determining whether your plan is subject to ERISA, and, if so, compliance with ERISA, is solely the responsibility of the Employer, and the Employer should consult with its own legal and tax advisors regarding the application and consequences of ERISA to the plan.]

On Behalf of the Employer, I authorize this distribution, represent that it is permitted under the terms of the plan and the limitations of the Internal Revenue Code, and that the information shown in Steps 1 through 6 is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. [Either the Employer or TPA to sign.]

X

Employer signature

Employer name (print)

Title

Date

OR

X

Plan Administrator signature

TPA name (print)

Title

Date

TPA Address

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STEP 11 Done! Send us your completed form.

Mail: **New York Life, PO Box 130539, Dallas, TX 75313-0539**

Questions? Call us at 1-800-CALL-NYL

ONLINE: Save time and postage by uploading this form at newyorklife.com/register. Log in or register to upload in minutes.



Continued on the next page.

Periodic Partial Withdrawal/ Partial Withdrawal Request Form for Tax Sheltered Annuities

IMPORTANT TAX INFORMATION

State Income Tax Withholding Information (as of January 1, 2023)

For residents of Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington DC: State withholding is generally required if federal income tax is being withheld.

For residents of Arkansas, California, Georgia, Maine, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Vermont: If federal income tax is being withheld, state income tax withholding is generally required, unless you elect not to have state income tax withholding apply.

For residents of Michigan: We are required to withhold state income tax from the taxable portion of your payments, unless you provide us with a properly completed Form MI W-4P and you claim an exemption from withholding.

For residents of Minnesota: We are required to withhold state income tax from the taxable portion of your payments, unless you provide us with a properly completed Form W-4MNP and you elect out of withholding.

For residents of Connecticut: We are required to withhold state income tax from the taxable portion of your payments, unless you provide us with a properly completed Form CT-W4P and you claim an exemption from withholding. An exemption may not be claimed for lump sum distributions.

For residents of Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Utah, and Wisconsin: These states do not require withholding of state income taxes, but generally allow you to elect to have withholding apply. Certain exceptions and special rules apply in some states.

For residents of Arizona: State income tax withholding is voluntary and only applies to periodic payments. Withholding election requests must be accompanied by Arizona Form A-4P. Without an A-4P New York Life cannot withhold Arizona state taxes if elected.

For residents of Oklahoma: If you wish to have withholding applied at a rate other than the default rate, you must provide a Form OK-W-4-P (for periodic payments) or a Form OK-W-4-R (for non-periodic payments).

State specific tax withholding requirements are subject to change. Please contact a tax professional for more information.

Important Federal Income Tax Withholding Information

This information is required to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States and to provide you with some basic information about withholding of Federal income tax from your payment under the policy specified in the Income Tax Withholding Election section.

A withdrawal may result in a taxable gain reportable to the IRS. Generally, Federal withholding applies to taxable payments made from pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity and other employer deferred compensation plans, individual retirement arrangements (IRA), and commercial annuities (which include individual annuity, life insurance and endowment policies). If you make a withdrawal before you reach age 59½, you also may be subject to a 10% penalty tax on any taxable gain. This would be in addition to any income tax you may be subject to on that taxable gain. If you take a distribution from a SIMPLE IRA during the 2-year period beginning on the date you first participated in the SIMPLE IRA plan, the penalty tax described above is increased from 10% to 25%. Please consult a professional tax advisor for more information on this tax penalty and for exceptions to this rule.

Federal income tax must be withheld at a 10% rate unless you elect not to have withholding apply to the taxable portion of your payment. You can make this election by checking the appropriate box in the Income Tax Withholding Election section. U.S. citizens living outside the United States cannot elect out of withholding. Generally, your election as to whether taxes are or are not to be withheld will apply to any other payment from the same policy. You may change this election at any time. To change your previous election, check one of the boxes in the Income Tax Withholding Election section.

Even if you elect not to have Federal income tax withheld, you are liable for payment of such tax on the taxable portion of your payment. There are penalties under the estimated tax payment rules if enough tax has not been paid through either estimated tax payments or withholding. As noted above, there is also an additional 10% tax penalty imposed by the IRS that applies to certain policy gains on premiums paid after December 31, 1982 for withdrawals before you reach age 59½.

If the taxable portion of a payment when added to the taxable portion of all other payments during the year is less than \$200, Federal income tax is not required to be withheld.

We will not withhold Federal income tax if the payment is being made to the Trustees of a qualified pension or profit sharing plan.

Please consult your tax advisor for complete details of the rules stated above.

Securities are offered by properly licensed registered representatives of NYLIFE Securities LLC, (member FINRA/SIPC), a Licensed Insurance Agency, 51 Madison Avenue, New York NY 10010.



Continued on the next page.

Your Rollover Options

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from your 403(b) Tax Sheltered Annuity (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 rollover?

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, and before January 1, 1951), after age 73 (if you were born after December 31, 1950, and before January 1, 1960), after age 75 (if you were born after December 31, 1959), or after death;
- Hardship distributions;
- Payments of employee stock ownership plan (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 your first contribution;
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there generally will be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA); and
- Distributions of certain premiums for health and accident insurance.

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 (a) will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation, or (b) have at least 25 years of service under the Plan;
- Payments from a tax-qualified plan or section 403(b) plan made after you separate from service if you are an employee who provides firefighting services and you (a) will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation or (b) have at least 25 years of service under the Plan;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments made while you are terminally ill;
- 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 of up to \$22,000 made in connection with federally-declared disasters;
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees;
- Payments for emergency personal expenses, up to the lesser of (a) \$1,000, or (b) the excess of your vested benefit over \$1,000;
- Payments to domestic abuse victims, up to the lesser of (a) \$10,000 (or such higher amount the IRS announces for years after 2024), or (b) 50% of your vested benefit; and
- Payments made after December 29, 2025, that are used to pay premiums on "certified" long-term care insurance policies, up to the least of (a) the amount paid for the coverage, (b) 10% of your vested benefit, or (c) \$2,500 (or such higher amount the IRS announces).

If I do a rollover 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 exceptions 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 or following 25 years of service for qualified public safety employees and employees providing firefighting services) do 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;
- 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); and
- Payments of net income attributable to an excess IRA contribution made in a calendar year where such amounts are distributed by the tax return deadline for the year (including extensions) and no

deduction is allowed for the excess contribution.

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 do 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 your payment includes employer stock that you do not rollover

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 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 rollover your payment to a Roth IRA

If you rollover 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 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 rollover 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 by our 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 rollover 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 rollover 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 rollover 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). With respect to taxable years beginning after 2023, You are not required to take required minimum distributions from a designated Roth account during your lifetime.

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 rollover, 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 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), age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949, and before January 1, 1951), age 73 (if you were born after December 31, 1950, and before January 1, 1960), or after age 75 (if you were born after December 31, 1959).

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), age 72 (if the participant was born after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951), age 73 (if the participant was born after December 31, 1950, and before January 1, 1960), or after age 75 (if the participant was born after December 31, 1959).

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 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 do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cash out 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 cash out 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 \$7,000 (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.

