



**Pension Fund of  
Local No. One, I.A.T.S.E.**  
320 West 46th Street, 6th Floor  
New York, NY 10036  
(212)247-5225

## APPLICATION FOR VESTED DEATH BENEFIT

Please carefully fill out the following application with the required information, and take care to sign and date the form. The application, along with all of the required supporting documents, should be returned to the Fund Office at the above address. Thank you!

### Deceased Participant Information

Name of Deceased  Social Security Number   
Date of Birth  (Please submit copy of **birth certificate**.)  
Date of Death  (Please submit copy of **death certificate**.)

### Survivor Applicant Information

Name of Applicant  Social Security Number   
Street Address   
City  State  Zip   
Home Phone  Work Phone  Cell Phone   
Email Address:   
Date of Birth  (Please submit copy of **birth certificate**.)  
Relationship to Deceased  (If spouse or child, please submit copy of **marriage or birth certificate**.)

I hereby apply to the Pension Fund of Local No. One, IATSE for the benefits payable under Article II, Section 12 of the Pension Plan on behalf of the above deceased participant. I understand that payment of this benefit is subject to all the rules and regulations of the Pension Plan and that the submission of false or misleading information may be grounds for the denial or suspension of any benefits under the Plan.

**Applicant Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:**

Official Use Only



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## DIRECT DEPOSIT FORM

If you wish to enroll for electronic direct deposit of your pension check, please fill in the information requested below, sign the form, attach a voided personal check from the bank to which you would like your pension payment transferred, and return this application to the Fund Office as soon as possible. The Fund office will contact you to let you know the month that your first direct deposit will be made.

Participant Name	<input type="text"/>	Social Security Number	<input type="text"/>
Street Address	<input type="text"/>		
City	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text"/>
		Zip	<input type="text"/>
Home Phone	<input type="text"/>	Work Phone	<input type="text"/>
		Cell Phone	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>		

Participant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

Please attach a voided personal check from the bank account to which you would like your pension check direct deposited:

**< VOIDED CHECK SAMPLE >**

**Withholding Certificate  
 for Periodic Pension or Annuity Payments**  
 Give Form W-4P to the payer of your pension or annuity payments.

**2026**

<b>Step 1:</b> <b>Enter Personal Information</b>	(a) First name and middle initial	Last name	(b) Social security number
	Address		
	City or town, state, and ZIP code		
	(c) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Single</b> or <b>Married filing separately</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Married filing jointly</b> or <b>Qualifying surviving spouse</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Head of household</b> (Check only if you're unmarried and pay more than half the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and a qualifying individual.)		
<b>Caution:</b> To claim certain credits or deductions on your tax return, you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) are required to have a social security number valid for employment. See page 2 for more information.			

**TIP:** Consider using the estimator at [www.irs.gov/W4App](http://www.irs.gov/W4App) to determine the most accurate withholding for the rest of the year if you: are completing this form after the beginning of the year; expect to receive your payments only part of the year; or have changes during the year in your marital status, number of pensions/jobs for you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly), dependents, other income (not from jobs or pension/annuity payments), deductions, or credits. Have your most recent payment statements/pay stubs from this year available when using the estimator. At the beginning of next year, use the estimator again to recheck your withholding.

**Complete Steps 2–4 ONLY if they apply to you; otherwise, skip to Step 5.** See pages 2 and 3 for more information on each step, when to use the estimator at [www.irs.gov/W4App](http://www.irs.gov/W4App), and how to elect to have no federal income tax withheld (if permitted).

**Step 2:** Complete this step if you (1) have income from a job or more than one pension/annuity, or (2) are married filing jointly and your spouse receives income from a job or a pension/annuity. **See page 2 for examples on how to complete Step 2.**

Do **only one** of the following.

(a) Use the estimator at [www.irs.gov/W4App](http://www.irs.gov/W4App) for the most accurate withholding for this step (and Steps 3–4). If you or your spouse have self-employment income, use this option; **or**

(b) Complete the items below.

(i) If you (and/or your spouse) have one or more jobs, then enter the total taxable annual pay from all jobs, plus any income entered on Form W-4, Step 4(a), for the jobs, minus the deductions entered on Form W-4, Step 4(b), for the jobs. Otherwise, enter “-0-” . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) If you (and/or your spouse) have any other pensions/annuities that pay less annually than this pension/annuity, then enter the total annual taxable payments from all lower-paying pensions/annuities. Otherwise, enter “-0-” . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Add the amounts from items (i) and (ii) and enter the **total** here . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TIP:** To be accurate, submit a new Form W-4P for all other pensions/annuities if you haven't updated your withholding since 2021 or this is a new pension/annuity that pays less than the other(s). Submit a new Form W-4 for your job(s) if you have not updated your withholding since 2019.

**Complete Steps 3–4(b)** on this form only if (b)(i) is blank **and** this pension/annuity pays the most annually. Otherwise, do not complete Steps 3–4(b) on this form.

<b>Step 3:</b> <b>Claim Dependent and Other Credits</b>	If your total income will be \$200,000 or less (\$400,000 or less if married filing jointly): (a) Multiply the number of qualifying children under age 17 by \$2,200 . . . . . <b>3(a)</b> \$ _____ (b) Multiply the number of other dependents by \$500 . . . . . <b>3(b)</b> \$ _____ (c) Add other credits, such as foreign tax credit and education tax credits. Enter the total here . . . . . <b>3(c)</b> \$ _____ Add the amounts from Steps 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c). Enter the total here . . . . . <b>3</b> \$ _____		
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<b>Step 4:</b> <b>Other Adjustments</b>	(a) <b>Other income (not from jobs or pension/annuity payments).</b> If you want tax withheld on other income you expect this year that won't have withholding, enter the amount of other income here. This may include interest, taxable social security, and dividends . . . <b>4(a)</b> \$ _____ (b) <b>Deductions.</b> Use the Deductions Worksheet on page 4 to determine the amount of deductions you may claim, which will reduce your withholding. (If you skip this line, your withholding will be based on the standard deduction.) Enter the result here . . . <b>4(b)</b> \$ _____ (c) <b>Extra withholding.</b> Enter any additional tax you want withheld from <b>each payment</b> . . . <b>4(c)</b> \$ _____		
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No withholding	I request that no withholding be withheld from my payments. See <i>Choosing not to have income tax withheld on page 2</i> . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Step 5:</b> <b>Sign Here</b>	_____ <b>Your signature</b> (This form is not valid unless you sign it.)	_____ <b>Date</b>
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## General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

**Future developments.** For the latest information about any future developments related to Form W-4P, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to [www.irs.gov/FormW4P](http://www.irs.gov/FormW4P).

**Purpose of form.** Complete Form W-4P to have payers withhold the correct amount of federal income tax from your periodic pension, annuity (including commercial annuities), profit-sharing and stock bonus plan, or IRA payments. Federal income tax withholding applies to the taxable part of these payments. Periodic payments are made in installments at regular intervals (for example, annually, quarterly, or monthly) over a period of more than 1 year. Don't use Form W-4P for a nonperiodic payment (note that distributions from an IRA that are payable on demand are treated as nonperiodic payments) or an eligible rollover distribution (including a lump-sum pension payment). Instead, use Form W-4R, Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions, for these payments/distributions. For more information on withholding, see Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

**Choosing not to have income tax withheld.** You can choose not to have federal income tax withheld from your payments by checking the box in the *No withholding* section. Then, complete Steps 1(a), 1(b), and 5. Generally, if you are a U.S. citizen or a resident alien, you are not permitted to elect not to have federal income tax withheld on payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.

**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. If your tax situation changes, or you chose not to have federal income tax withheld and you now want withholding, you should submit a new Form W-4P.

**When to use the estimator.** Consider using the estimator at [www.irs.gov/W4App](http://www.irs.gov/W4App) if you:

1. Are submitting this form after the beginning of the year;
2. Have social security, dividend, capital gain, or business income, or are subject to the Additional Medicare Tax or Net Investment Income Tax;
3. Receive these payments or pension and annuity payments for only part of the year; or
4. Have changes during the year in your marital status, number of pensions/jobs for you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly), number of dependents, or changes in your deductions or credits.

**TIP:** Have your most recent payment statements/pay stubs from this year available when using the estimator to account for federal income tax that has already been withheld this year. At the beginning of next year, use the estimator again to recheck your withholding.

**Self-employment.** Generally, you will owe both income and self-employment taxes on any self-employment income you (or you and your spouse) receive. If you do not have a job and want to pay these taxes through withholding from your payments, use the estimator at [www.irs.gov/W4App](http://www.irs.gov/W4App) to figure the amount to have withheld.

**Payments to nonresident aliens and foreign estates.** Do not use Form W-4P. 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, check the box in the *No withholding*

section. See Pub. 3920, Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks, for more details.

## Specific Instructions

Submit a **separate Form W-4P** for each pension, annuity, or other periodic payments you receive.

**Step 1(c).** Check your anticipated filing status. This will determine the standard deduction and tax rates used to compute your withholding.

**Step 2.** Use this step if you have at least one of the following: income from a job, income from more than one pension/annuity, and/or a spouse (if married filing jointly) that receives income from a job/pension/annuity. The following examples will assist you in completing Step 2(b).

**Example 1.** Taylor, a single filer, is completing Form W-4P for a pension that pays \$50,000 a year. Taylor also has a job that pays \$25,000 a year. Taylor has no other pensions or annuities. Taylor will enter \$25,000 in Step 2(b)(i) and in Step 2(b)(iii).

If Taylor also has \$1,000 of interest income, which she entered on Form W-4, Step 4(a), then she will instead enter \$26,000 in Step 2(b)(i) and in Step 2(b)(iii). She will make no entries in Step 4(a) on this Form W-4P.

**Example 2.** Casey, a single filer, is completing Form W-4P for a pension that pays \$50,000 a year. Casey does not have a job, but receives another pension for \$25,000 a year (which pays less annually than the \$50,000 pension). Casey will enter \$25,000 in Step 2(b)(ii) and in Step 2(b)(iii).

If Casey also has \$1,000 of interest income, then he will enter \$1,000 in Step 4(a) of this Form W-4P.

**Example 3.** Sam, a single filer, is completing Form W-4P for a pension that pays \$50,000 a year. Sam does not have a job, but receives another pension for \$75,000 a year (which pays more annually than the \$50,000 pension). Sam will not enter any amounts in Step 2.

If Sam also has \$1,000 of interest income, she won't enter that amount on this Form W-4P because she entered the \$1,000 on the Form W-4P for the higher paying \$75,000 pension.

**Example 4.** Alex, a single filer, is completing Form W-4P for a pension that pays \$50,000 a year. Alex also has a job that pays \$25,000 a year and another pension that pays \$20,000 a year. Alex will enter \$25,000 in Step 2(b)(i), \$20,000 in Step 2(b)(ii), and \$45,000 in Step 2(b)(iii).

If Alex also has \$1,000 of interest income, which he entered on Form W-4, Step 4(a), he will instead enter \$26,000 in Step 2(b)(i), leave Step 2(b)(ii) unchanged, and enter \$46,000 in Step 2(b)(iii). He will make no entries in Step 4(a) of this Form W-4P.

If you are married filing jointly, the entries described above do not change if your spouse is the one who has the job or the other pension/annuity instead of you.



**Multiple sources of pensions/annuities or jobs.** If you (or if married filing jointly, you and/or your spouse) have a job(s), do NOT complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on Form W-4P. Instead, complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on the Form W-4 for the job. If you (or if married filing jointly, you and your spouse) do not have a job, complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on Form W-4P for **only** the pension/annuity that pays the most annually. Leave those steps blank for the other pensions/annuities.



**Social security number and other requirements for credits and deductions.** You (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) must have the required social security number to claim certain credits and deductions. For additional eligibility requirements for these credits and deductions, see Pub. 501, Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information.

## Specific Instructions *(continued)*

**Step 3.** This step provides instructions for determining the amount of the child tax credit and the credit for other dependents that you may be able to claim when you file your tax return. To qualify for the child tax credit, the child must be under age 17 as of December 31, must be your dependent who generally lives with you for more than half the year, and must have the required social security number. You may be able to claim a credit for other dependents for whom a child tax credit can't be claimed, such as an older child or a qualifying relative.

For additional eligibility requirements for these credits, see Pub. 501, Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information. You can also include **other tax credits** for which you are eligible in this step, such as the foreign tax credit and the education tax credits. Including these credits will increase your payments and reduce the amount of any refund you may receive when you file your tax return.

### Step 4.

**Step 4(a).** Enter in this step the total of your other estimated income for the year, if any. You shouldn't include amounts from any job(s) or pension/annuity payments. If you complete Step 4(a), you likely won't have to make estimated tax payments for

that income. If you prefer to pay estimated tax rather than having tax on other income withheld from your pension, see Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals.

**Step 4(b).** Enter in this step the amount from the Deductions Worksheet, line 17, if you expect to claim deductions other than the basic standard deduction on your 2026 tax return and want to reduce your withholding to account for these deductions. This includes itemized deductions, the additional standard deduction for those 65 and over, and other deductions such as for qualified tips, overtime compensation, and passenger vehicle loan interest; student loan interest; IRAs; and seniors.

**Step 4(c).** Enter in this step any additional tax you want withheld from **each payment**. Entering an amount here will reduce your payments and will either increase your refund or reduce any amount of tax that you owe when you file your tax return.

**Note:** If you don't give Form W-4P to your payer, you don't provide an SSN, or the IRS notifies the payer that you gave an incorrect SSN, then the payer will withhold tax from your payments as if your filing status is single with no adjustments in Steps 2 through 4. For payments that began before 2026, your current withholding election (or your default rate) remains in effect unless you submit a new Form W-4P.

**Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.** We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to provide this information only if you want to (a) request federal income tax withholding from pension or annuity payments based on your filing status and adjustments; (b) request additional federal income tax withholding from your pension or annuity payments; (c) choose not to have federal income tax withheld, when permitted; or (d) change a previous Form W-4P. To do any of the aforementioned, you are required by sections 3405(e) and 6109 and their regulations to provide the information requested on this form. Failure to provide this information may result in inaccurate withholding on your payment(s). Failure to provide a properly completed form will result in your being treated as a single person with no other entries on the form; providing fraudulent information may subject you to penalties.

Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their tax laws. We may

also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.

**Step 4(b)—Deductions Worksheet** *(Keep for your records.)*



See the Instructions for Schedule 1-A (Form 1040) for more information about whether you qualify for the deductions on lines 1a, 1b, 1c, 3a, and 3b.

<b>1</b>	Deductions for qualified tips, overtime compensation, and passenger vehicle loan interest.	
<b>a</b>	<b>Qualified tips.</b> If your total income is less than \$150,000 (\$300,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified tips up to \$25,000 . . . . .	<b>1a</b> \$ _____
<b>b</b>	<b>Qualified overtime compensation.</b> If your total income is less than \$150,000 (\$300,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified overtime compensation up to \$12,500 (\$25,000 if married filing jointly) of the “and-a-half” portion of time-and-a-half compensation . . . . .	<b>1b</b> \$ _____
<b>c</b>	<b>Qualified passenger vehicle loan interest.</b> If your total income is less than \$100,000 (\$200,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified passenger vehicle loan interest up to \$10,000 . . . . .	<b>1c</b> \$ _____
<b>2</b>	Add lines 1a, 1b, and 1c. Enter the result here . . . . .	<b>2</b> \$ _____
<b>3</b>	<b>Seniors age 65 or older.</b> If your total income is less than \$75,000 (\$150,000 if married filing jointly):	
<b>a</b>	Enter \$6,000 if you are age 65 or older before the end of the year . . . . .	<b>3a</b> \$ _____
<b>b</b>	Enter \$6,000 if your spouse is age 65 or older before the end of the year and has a social security number valid for employment . . . . .	<b>3b</b> \$ _____
<b>4</b>	Add lines 3a and 3b. Enter the result here . . . . .	<b>4</b> \$ _____
<b>5</b>	Enter an estimate of your student loan interest, deductible IRA contributions, educator expenses, alimony paid, and certain other adjustments from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), Part II. See Pub. 505 for more information . . . . .	<b>5</b> \$ _____
<b>6</b>	<b>Itemized deductions.</b> Enter an estimate of your 2026 itemized deductions from Schedule A (Form 1040). Such deductions may include qualifying:	
<b>a</b>	<b>Medical and dental expenses.</b> Enter expenses in excess of 7.5% (0.075) of your total income . . . . .	<b>6a</b> \$ _____
<b>b</b>	<b>State and local taxes.</b> If your total income is less than \$505,000 (\$252,500 if married filing separately), enter state and local taxes paid up to \$40,400 (\$20,200 if married filing separately) . . . . .	<b>6b</b> \$ _____
<b>c</b>	<b>Home mortgage interest.</b> If your mortgage indebtedness is less than \$750,000 (\$375,000 if married filing separately), enter your home mortgage interest expense (including mortgage insurance premiums) . . . . .	<b>6c</b> \$ _____
<b>d</b>	<b>Gifts to charities.</b> Enter contributions in excess of 0.5% (0.005) of your total income . . . . .	<b>6d</b> \$ _____
<b>e</b>	<b>Other itemized deductions.</b> Enter the amount for other itemized deductions . . . . .	<b>6e</b> \$ _____
<b>7</b>	Add lines 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, and 6e. Enter the result here . . . . .	<b>7</b> \$ _____
<b>8</b>	<b>Limitation on itemized deductions.</b>	
<b>a</b>	Enter your total income . . . . .	<b>8a</b> \$ _____
<b>b</b>	Subtract line 4 from line 8a. If line 4 is greater than line 8a, enter -0- here and on line 10. Skip line 9 . . . . .	<b>8b</b> \$ _____
<b>9</b>	Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$768,700 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse} \\ \bullet \$640,600 \text{ if you're single or head of household} \\ \bullet \$384,350 \text{ if you're married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$ . . . . .	<b>9</b> \$ _____
<b>10</b>	If line 9 is greater than line 8b, enter the amount from line 7. Otherwise, multiply line 7 by 94% (0.94) and enter the result here . . . . .	<b>10</b> \$ _____
<b>11</b>	<b>Standard deduction.</b>	
Enter:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$32,200 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse} \\ \bullet \$24,150 \text{ if you're head of household} \\ \bullet \$16,100 \text{ if you're single or married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$ . . . . .	<b>11</b> \$ _____
<b>12</b>	<b>Additional standard deduction.</b> If you (or your spouse) are 65 or older.	
Enter:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$2,050 \text{ if you're single or head of household} \\ \bullet \$1,650 \text{ if you're married filing separately} \\ \bullet \$1,650 \text{ if you're a qualifying surviving spouse or you're married filing jointly and one of you is under age 65} \\ \bullet \$3,300 \text{ if you're married filing jointly and both of you are age 65 or older} \end{array} \right\}$ . . . . .	<b>12</b> \$ _____
<b>13</b>	<b>Cash gifts to charities.</b> If you take the standard deduction, enter cash contributions up to \$1,000 (\$2,000 if married filing jointly) . . . . .	<b>13</b> \$ _____
<b>14</b>	Add lines 12 and 13. Enter the result here . . . . .	<b>14</b> \$ _____
<b>15</b>	Add lines 11 and 14. Enter the result here . . . . .	<b>15</b> \$ _____
<b>16</b>	If line 10 is greater than line 15, subtract line 11 from line 10 and enter the result here. If line 15 is greater than line 10, enter the amount from line 14 . . . . .	<b>16</b> \$ _____
<b>17</b>	Add lines 2, 4, 5, and 16. Enter the result here and in Step 4(b) of Form W-4P . . . . .	<b>17</b> \$ _____



**Pension Fund of  
Local No. One, I.A.T.S.E.**  
320 West 46th Street, 6th Floor  
New York, NY 10036  
(212)247-5225

## **PENSION DEATH BENEFIT ROLLOVER APPLICATION**

### **A. PARTICIPANT INFORMATION**

Deceased Name  Social Security Number   
Date of Death  A copy of the death certificate is required.

### **B. BENEFICIARY INFORMATION**

Beneficiary Name  Social Security Number   
Street Address  City  State  Zip   
Birth Date  Relationship to Deceased  Telephone

### **C. ROLLOVER INFORMATION**

I want to ROLL OVER my monthly death benefit payment to a qualified retirement plan.

Name of Eligible Rollover Recipient   
Type of Recipient Plan   
Address   
Contact Person for Recipient Plan  Contact Telephone  Ext.

### **D. WIRE INSTRUCTION**

Institution Name   
ABA Routing #   
Account Number

I certify having elected a direct rollover, that payment of my benefits to the trustee of the eligible rollover recipient will release the Trustees of the Pension Fund of Local No. One, IATSE from any further obligations or responsibilities with respect to the benefits so paid.

Beneficiary Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **LOCAL NO. ONE, I.A.T.S.E. PENSION FUND YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS**

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Local No. One, I.A.T.S.E. Pension Fund (the “Plan”) is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan and is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

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 applies).

#### **What types of retirement accounts and plans 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 receives the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs 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. This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you

do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

### **How much may I roll over?**

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (or after death)
- Hardship distributions;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations; and
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends)

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 lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments made due to disability
- Payments after your death
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- 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, or
- Payments for certain distributions relating to certain federally declared disasters

## **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 exception for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation 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).
- 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.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

## **Will I owe State income taxes?**

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

## **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 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 you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA**

If you roll over the payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover).

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

You cannot roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in an employer plan.

## **If you are not a Plan participant**

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions does not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the 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 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 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 qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options and the same tax treatment that the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). However, payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

### **If you are a nonresident alien**

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

### **Other special rules**

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

If your payments for the year are less than \$200, 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.

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 may also 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](http://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](http://www.irs.gov), or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

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