Reset Form

APPLICATION FOR RETIREMENT, SURVIVOR BENEFITS, OR SURVIVOR CHANGE

State Form 57036 (R / 12-20)

INDIANA PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEM
GOVERNOR AND SURVIVING SPOUSE'S PENSION PLAN (GSSP)
One North Capitol Avenue, Suite 001
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2014
Telephone: (844) GO-INPRS (Toll-free)
Fax: (866) 591-9441 (Toll-free)
E-mail: questions@inprs.in.gov
Web site: www.inprs.in.gov

* This agency is requesting disclosure of Social Security numbers in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 3405; disclosure is mandatory and this form cannot be processed without it.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Remove the instruction pages included with this form prior to returning the completed form to the Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS) at the address shown on this form.
2. Type or print using black ink.
3. Include an English translation of all foreign documents.
4. If applying for survivor benefits, adding a spouse, or removing a spouse, the following information, as applicable, must be included with this application if not already on file with INPRS:
   a. **Member's death certificate** – this is required for application for survivor benefits. This must bear the seal of the Medical Examiner or the Department of Health, a certified copy is acceptable.
   b. **Spouse's death certificate** – this is required in the instance of death of the spouse if removing the spouse from the governor's account. A certified copy is acceptable.
   c. **Divorce decree** – this is required for removing the spouse from the governor's account in case of divorce. A certified copy is acceptable.
   d. **Birth Certificates** – this is required for application for survivor benefits. Both the member's and the surviving spouse's birth certificates. Documents showing the date of birth and parents such as a copy of a birth certificate, or a registration from the public health department, or other governmental entity; or a court decree obtained under IC 34-28-1 and certified by the clerk of the court; or other evidence relating to date of birth, subject to board approval, are acceptable.
   e. **Marriage license** – this is required for application for survivor benefits or adding a spouse to the governor's account. Documents showing the date of marriage, such as a certified photocopy of a marriage certificate or a court decree are acceptable.
5. This completed form may be delivered to the lobby of INPRS at the address indicated on the form. Lobby hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The agency is closed on weekends and holidays, including all State-designated holidays.
6. Questions? Call customer service, toll-free, at (844) GO-INPRS, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. ET.

REASON FOR SUBMISSION

To receive survivor benefits, the spouse must currently be on file with INPRS **prior to the member's death**. The spouse cannot be added on or after the date of death of the member. If the spouse is to be removed due to death or divorce, the appropriate documentation must accompany submission of this form. See INSTRUCTIONS for details.

Select all that apply and include benefit start date (must be a future date) if one of the application options is chosen

☐ Application for member retirement	☐ Application for survivor benefits	Date to begin benefits *(mm/dd/yyyy)*	
☐ Add new spouse	☐ Remove spouse due to death	☐ Remove spouse due to divorce	☐ Correct existing spouse information

MEMBER INFORMATION

Member name *(First, Middle initial, Last)*	Social Security number*	Pension ID (PID) number	
Address *(number and street)*	City	State	ZIP Code
Telephone number with area code *if applicable*	Date of birth *(mm/dd/yyyy)*	Date of death *(mm/dd/yyyy), if applicable*	
Member signature, *if applicable*	Date *(mm/dd/yyyy), if applicable*		

Member name *(First, Middle initial, Last)*	Social Security number*	Pension ID (PID) number

SPOUSE INFORMATION

Spouse name *(First, Middle initial, Last)*	Social Security number*		
Address *(number and street)*	City	State	ZIP Code
Date of birth *(mm/dd/yyyy)*	Marriage date to member *(mm/dd/yyyy)*	Telephone number with area code	
Spouse signature, *if applicable*	Date *(mm/dd/yyyy)*		

NOTARY PUBLIC CERTIFICATION

State of ________________________________

SS: SEAL

County of ______________________________

Before me the undersigned, a Notary Public for __________________________ County, State of _________________________,
Officer's county of residence Officer's state of residence

personally appeared ______________________________________ and he/she, being first duly sworn by me upon his/her oath,
Name of person

say that the facts alleged in the foregoing instrument are true.

Signed and sealed this _______ day of ______________, 20_______. ____
Signature

My commission expires: ___________________________________ ____
Date *(mm/dd/yyyy)* Name of officer (*printed or typed)*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

APPLICATION FOR RETIREMENT, SURVIVOR BENEFITS, OR SPOUSE CHANGE

State Form 57036

IMPORTANT

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2. Type or print using black ink.
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   a. **Member's death certificate** – this is required for application for survivor benefits. This must bear the seal of the Medical Examiner or the Department of Health, a certified copy is acceptable.
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   c. **Divorce decree** – this is required for removing the spouse from the governor's account in case of divorce. A certified copy is acceptable.
   d. **Birth Certificates** – this is required for application for survivor benefits. Both the member's and the surviving spouse's birth certificates. Documents showing the date of birth and parents such as a copy of a birth certificate, or a registration from the public health department, or other governmental entity; or a court decree obtained under IC 34-28-1 and certified by the clerk of the court; or other evidence relating to date of birth, subject to board approval, are acceptable.
   e. **Marriage license** – this is required for application for survivor benefits or adding a spouse to the governor's account. Documents showing the date of marriage, such as a certified photocopy of a marriage certificate or a court decree are acceptable.
5. This completed form may be delivered to the lobby of INPRS at the address indicated on the form. Lobby hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The agency is closed on weekends and holidays, including all State-designated holidays.
6. Questions? Call customer service, toll-free, at (844) GO-INPRS, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. ET.

Entry field	Field description
REASON FOR SUBMISSION	
To receive survivor benefits, the spouse must currently be on file with INPRS **prior to the member's death**. The spouse cannot be added on or after the date of death of the member. If the spouse is to be removed due to death or divorce, the appropriate documentation must accompany submission of this form. See INSTRUCTIONS for details.	
Select all that apply and include benefit start date (must be a future date) if one of the application options is chosen.	
Application for member retirement	This form is being submitted for member retirement. Must include the **Date to begin benefits** entry.
Application for survivor benefits	This form is being submitted for survivor benefits, The MEMBER INFORMATION must be completed and the appropriate documentation included. Must include the **Date to begin benefits** entry.
Date to begin benefits	Must be a future date and only if member retirement or survivor benefits have been selected; format = mm/dd/yyyy. Only required if one of the application options is chosen.
Add new spouse	This form is being submitted to add a spouse to the member's account as the beneficiary. The MEMBER INFORMATION and SPOUSE INFORMATION must be completed and the appropriate documentation included.
Remove spouse due to death	This form is being submitted to remove a spouse as beneficiary from the member's account due to death of the spouse. The MEMBER INFORMATION and SPOUSE INFORMATION must be completed and the appropriate documentation included.
Remove spouse due to divorce	This form is being submitted to remove a spouse as beneficiary from the member's account due to divorce. The MEMBER INFORMATION and SPOUSE INFORMATION must be completed and the appropriate documentation included.
Correct existing spouse information	This form is being submitted to correct the spouse information, not to change the spouse as beneficiary on the member's account. The MEMBER INFORMATION and SPOUSE INFORMATION must be completed.
MEMBER INFORMATION	
Member name	Enter the member's complete name.
Social Security number*	Enter the last 4 digits of the member's Social Security number.
Pension ID (PID) number	Enter the member's Pension ID (PID) number.
Last address, City, State, ZIP Code	Enter the member's mailing address.
Telephone number	Enter the member's telephone number including area code, if applicable.
Date of birth	Enter the member's date of birth; format = mm/dd/yyyy.
Date of death	Enter the member's date of death; format = mm/dd/yyyy, if applicable.
Member signature	Member must sign and date this form if applying for retirement benefits or submitting spouse information; date format = mm/dd/yyyy.
Date	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

APPLICATION FOR RETIREMENT, SURVIVOR BENEFITS, OR SPOUSE CHANGE

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Entry field	Field description
SPOUSE INFORMATION	
Spouse name	Enter the surviving spouse's full name.
Social Security number*	Enter the surviving spouse's Social Security number.
Last address, City, State, ZIP Code	Enter the surviving spouse's mailing address.
Telephone number	Enter the surviving spouse's telephone number including area code.
Date of birth	Enter the surviving spouse's birth date; format = mm/dd/yyyy.
Date of marriage to member	Enter the member's and surviving spouse's marriage date; format = mm/dd/yyyy.
Spouse signature Date	If applying for survivor benefits, the surviving spouse must sign and date this section of the form; date format = mm/dd/yyyy.
NOTARY PUBLIC CERTIFICATION	
This form must be notarized before it can be processed by INPRS. Take the form to a Notary Public with an active commission. The Notary will require that you swear or affirm that you are the named person on the form. You will be required to sign and date the form in the Notary's presence. The notary must then complete the NOTARY PUBLIC CERTIFICATION section of the form and affix the Notary's seal.	

HELPFUL INFORMATION			
	INPRS/LRS	**INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE**	**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**
Telephone numbers	(844) GO-INPRS Toll-free	(800) 829-1040 Toll-free	(317) 233-2240 Indianapolis local
	(866) 591-9441 Fax Toll-free	(800) 829-4477 TeleTax	(317) 232-8729 Tax questions
		(800) 829-4059 TDD (hearing impaired)	(317) 232-4952 TDD (hearing impaired)
			(317) 233-2329 Fax
Web site	www.inprs.in.gov	www.irs.gov	www.in.gov/dor

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

For Payments not from a Designated Roth Account

State Form 57036

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice in the event that all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from 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 with special tax rules in some employer plans). 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 (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).

Where may I roll over the payment?
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, 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.

<u>If you do a direct rollover</u>, 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.

<u>If you do not do a direct rollover</u>, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. 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 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
- 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 requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there will generally be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA)

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 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 from a governmental defined benefit pension plan made after you separate from service if you are a public safety employee and you are at least age 50 in the year of the separation
- Payments made due to disability
- 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 up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses
- 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 requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution

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 from the IRA, 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:

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- 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 your payment includes after-tax contributions
After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your 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 a 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 directly 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 directly 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.

If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. 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. To apply for a waiver, 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 from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).*

If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over
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 employer 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 amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The loan offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a 60-day rollover in the amount of the loan offset to an IRA or employer plan.

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 are 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 pension payment is used to pay for health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance
If the Plan is a governmental plan, you retired as a public safety officer, and your retirement was by reason of disability or was after normal retirement age, you can exclude from your taxable income plan payments paid directly as premiums to an accident or health plan (or a qualified long-term care insurance contract) that your employer maintains for you, your spouse, or your dependents, up to a maximum of $3,000 annually. For this purpose, a public safety officer is a law enforcement officer, firefighter, chaplain, or member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA
If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the10% 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).*

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 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 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 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). 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 (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 for federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout of more than $1,000 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan) will be directly rolled over to an IRA chosen by the Plan administrator or the payor. A mandatory cashout is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed $5,000 (not including any amounts held under the plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the plan).
You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*.

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.