RSA-1 and PEIRAF Participant Distribution Packet

OF ALABAMA

Lump Sum or Partial Lump Sum

This Participant packet contains information and forms to complete the periodic distribution process. Once RSA-1 receives all of the required forms, RSA-1 will process your request in the next available payroll. Please submit your original notarized documents to the RSA-1 office.

START TODAY

This document includes the following forms:

» **RSA-1 Request for Lump Sum or Partial Lump Sum Distribution**

» **Form W-4R, Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions**

» **Special Tax Notice Regarding Your Rollover Options**

» **RSA-1 Special Tax Notice Regarding Your Distribution**

CONTACT US

Please contact RSA-1 at 877.517.0020 if you have any questions.

- Make sure RSA-1 has your current home mailing address. Members may change their mailing address online at https://mso.rsa-al.gov or by completing the Address Change Notification form found on our website or requested from Member Services.

FORM INSTRUCTIONS

1. Complete the RSA-1 Request for Lump Sum or Partial Lump Sum Distribution form.
2. Please refer to Form W-4R, Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions for tax withholding requirements.
3. There are two distribution options for withdrawing funds from your RSA-1/PEIRAF accounts. Please see further information below.
4. Complete Form W-4R, Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions only if you wish to have more than the mandatory 20% federal tax withheld.
5. Read the Special Tax Notice Regarding Your Rollover Options.
6. Read the Special Tax Notice Regarding Your Distribution.

OPTIONS

1. **Full Lump Sum Payment:** This option provides for the withdrawal of your full account(s) value in one single payment. If you have separated from employment within the last six months, your **employer** must complete the Employer Certification Section.
2. **Partial Lump Sum Payment:** This option provides for a single lump-sum payment of a portion of your account value. If you have separated from employment within the last six months, your **employer** must complete the Employer Certification Section.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q. **Are my investment earnings taxed?**

A. You do not pay income taxes on your investment earnings until they are withdrawn from RSA-1.

Q. **When I withdraw my funds, how are they taxed?**

A. Distributions are subject to the withholding rules applicable to qualified plans. Deferred income and investment earnings distributed from RSA-1 will be taxed to the employee or beneficiary as ordinary income in the year of distribution and are reported on a Form 1099-R in the year of distribution.

Q. **Can I view my earnings online?**

A. Yes, visit our website for monthly and historical returns or contact RSA-1.

ELIGIBILITY

RSA-1 Accounts:

» You must be separated from service to receive a distribution payment from RSA-1 accounts. All RSA-1 distributions are subject to federal income tax. A portion may be subject to Alabama income tax.

» Persons who are 73 or older who are no longer employed must start a Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) in compliance with Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.

» Current IRS regulations require that the first RMD payment begin no later than April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the employee attains the minimum required age or separates from service, whichever is later.

Return to Work:

» If you return to work on a full-time basis with your employer or another employer eligible to participate in RSA-1, all distributions must cease except for Financial Hardship, Small Balance, and age 70 ½ Voluntary Distributions.

» If you return to work on a part-time basis with your employer or another employer eligible to participate in RSA-1, you may continue to receive distributions under the fixed dollar amount or fixed time period options provided the election was made prior to returning to work, but no lump- sum or partial lump-sum distributions will be permitted while you are employed.

PEIRAF Accounts:

» To avoid a tax penalty, you must be at least 59 ½ to receive a distribution payment from PEIRAF accounts.

» All PEIRAF distributions are subject to federal income tax and Alabama income tax.

» There is no RMD at age 73 for PEIRAF accounts.

Questions?

» **Visit RSA's website at www.rsa-al.gov**

» **Email RSA-1 through the RSA website; click on the "Contact" link at the top of the page**

» **Call RSA-1 at 877.517.0020**

RSA-1 Request for Lump-Sum or Partial Lump-Sum Distribution

RSA-1 OF ALABAMA

Retirement Systems of Alabama
PO Box 302150, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2150
877.517.0020 • 334.517.7000 • www.rsa-al.gov

Your SSN ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Type of Account: ❑ PEIRAF ❑ RSA-1

Your Information

Name ______________________________
First Middle/Maiden Last

Address ______________________________
Street or P.O. Box City State ZIP Code

Telephone Number ______________ Email Address ______________

Date of Birth ______________ PID (optional) ______________

Distribution Eligibility

Check one:

❑ I have separated from service as of ______________ (Month/Year).
Your employer must complete the Employer Certification section on page 2 if you have separated within the last six months.

❑ I am 70 ½ or older and wish to receive a distribution from my RSA-1 account.

❑ I am 59 ½ or older and wish to receive a distribution from my PEIRAF account.

Full Lump-Sum Payment

I elect to receive a **Full Lump-Sum Payment** of the following accounts:

❑ RSA-1 Fixed Income ❑ RSA-1 Equity ❑ RSA-1 STIF ❑ Transfer Fixed Income ❑ Transfer Equity ❑ Transfer STIF

❑TSP Fixed Income ❑ TSP Equity ❑ TSP STIF ❑ PEIRAF

If this election is chosen, DROP, PLOP, or ERIP must be circled.

❑ DROP/PLOP/ERIP Fixed Income ❑ DROP/PLOP/ERIP Equity ❑ DROP/PLOP/ERIP STIF

Recent retirees will have to wait until all deferrals are received before a full balance distribution can be processed.

I understand 20% federal income tax will be withheld from this payment.

Partial Lump-Sum Payment

I elect to receive a **Partial Lump-Sum Payment** from my RSA-1 or PEIRAF account(s) in the amount of $ ______________.

I also receive a regular monthly or annual periodic payment from an RSA-1 account. ❑ Yes ❑ No

Select the account(s) from which you wish to receive payments. Please specify either dollar amount **or** percentage.

Regular RSA-1	Transfer	RSA-1 DROP/PLOP/ERIP/TSP Please circle: DROP/PLOP/ERIP/TSP	PEIRAF
Fixed Income	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	
Equity	Equity	Equity	
STIF	STIF	STIF	

❑ I want this check **mailed** to my primary address. **or** ❑ I want to **pick up** this check.

I understand 20% federal income tax will be withheld from this payment.

Signature Certification

Sign Here

Please have your signature acknowledged before a Notary Public.

I have read and understand the RSA-1 Special Tax Notice Regarding Your Distribution regarding the distribution of my plan benefits. I attest that the information I provided on this form is true. I understand that I may be subject to civil and criminal liability for any false statement on this form or my claim under the Plan. By my signature below, I agree to notify RSA-1 should I become re-employed by my employer or any entity covered by the RSA.

Your Signature ______________________________ **Date** ______________

State of ______________, County of ______________ Seal

On this ______ day of ______________, 20 ______, personally appeared before me, the above named individual and acknowledged under oath that the statements made are true.

Signature of Notary Public ______________________________ My Commission Expires ______________

Name ______________________________ **SSN** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Employer Certification

If this is a state agency reporting unit, do not submit this form to the RSA until all warrant cancellations for this individual have been processed by the state comptroller.

The Employer Certification section is ONLY for participants who have separated from employment within the last six months.

Employing Agency ______________________________

Last retirement contribution was included in the ______________________________ report.
Month or if state employee, last payroll check issue date

Last RSA-1 deferral was included in the ______________________________ report.
Month or if state employee, last payroll check which included an RSA-1 deferral

Last day for which employee is paid ______________________________

Will unused sick or annual leave be deferred to RSA-1? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If Yes, date unused leave will be paid ______________________________

If a participant has a bona fide Severance from Employment with no prearranged re-employment and returns to part-time employment with an employer after a break in service of at least three months, the eligible employee may continue to receive withdrawals under a fixed time period or a fixed dollar amount.

I hereby certify that the final salary payment has been made to the above named participant and that this person has no further contract, written or oral, to return to employment with this agency.

Name and Title ______________________________
Please Print

Telephone Number ______________________________ Email Address ______________________________

Sign Here ➔
Payroll Officer

Signature ______________________________ **Date** ______________________________

Form **W-4R**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions

Give Form W-4R to the payer of your retirement payments.

OMB No. 1545-0074

2024

1a First name and middle initial	Last name	**1b Social security number**
Address		
City or town, state, and ZIP code		

Your withholding rate is determined by the type of payment you will receive.

- For nonperiodic payments, the default withholding rate is 10%. You can choose to have a different rate by entering a rate between 0% and 100% on line 2. Generally, you can't choose less than 10% for payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.
- For an eligible rollover distribution, the default withholding rate is 20%. You can choose a rate greater than 20% by entering the rate on line 2. You may not choose a rate less than 20%.

See page 2 for more information.

2 Complete this line if you would like a rate of withholding that is different from the default withholding rate. See the instructions on page 2 and the Marginal Rate Tables below for additional information. Enter the rate as a whole number (no decimals) . . . . **2** ____ %

Sign Here

Your signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.) **Date**

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

Future developments. For the latest information about any future developments related to Form W-4R, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to *www.irs.gov/FormW4R*.

Purpose of form. Complete Form W-4R to have payers withhold the correct amount of federal income tax from your nonperiodic payment or eligible rollover distribution from an employer retirement plan, annuity (including a commercial annuity), or individual retirement arrangement (IRA). See page 2 for the rules and options that are available for each type of payment. Don't use Form W-4R for periodic payments (payments made in installments at regular intervals over a period of more than 1 year) from these plans or arrangements. Instead, use Form W-4P, Withholding Certificate for Periodic Pension or Annuity Payments. For more information on withholding, see Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

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. Your withholding choice (or an election not to have withholding on a nonperiodic payment) will generally apply to any future payment from the same plan or IRA. Submit a new Form W-4R if you want to change your election.

2024 Marginal Rate Tables

You may use these tables to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. Add your income from all sources and use the column that matches your filing status to find the corresponding rate of withholding. See page 2 for more information on how to use this table.

Single or Married filing separately		**Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse**		**Head of household**	
Total income over—	**Tax rate for every dollar more**	*Total income over—*	**Tax rate for every dollar more**	*Total income over—*	**Tax rate for every dollar more**
$0	**0%**	$0	**0%**	$0	**0%**
14,600	**10%**	29,200	**10%**	21,900	**10%**
26,200	**12%**	52,400	**12%**	38,450	**12%**
61,750	**22%**	123,500	**22%**	85,000	**22%**
115,125	**24%**	230,250	**24%**	122,400	**24%**
206,550	**32%**	413,100	**32%**	213,850	**32%**
258,325	**35%**	516,650	**35%**	265,600	**35%**
623,950*	**37%**	760,400	**37%**	631,250	**37%**

*If married filing separately, use $380,200 instead for this 37% rate.

General Instructions *(continued)*

Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding. Your payer must withhold at a default 10% rate from the taxable amount of nonperiodic payments **unless** you enter a different rate on line 2. Distributions from an IRA that are payable on demand are treated as nonperiodic payments. Note that the default rate of withholding may not be appropriate for your tax situation. You may choose to have no federal income tax withheld by entering "-0-" on line 2. See the specific instructions below for more information. Generally, you are not permitted to elect to have federal income tax withheld at a rate of less than 10% (including "-0-") on any payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.

Note: If you don't give Form W-4R to your payer, you don't provide an SSN, or the IRS notifies the payer that you gave an incorrect SSN, then the payer must withhold 10% of the payment for federal income tax and can't honor requests to have a lower (or no) amount withheld. Generally, for payments that began before 2024, your current withholding election (or your default rate) remains in effect unless you submit a Form W-4R.

Eligible rollover distributions—20% withholding. Distributions you receive from qualified retirement plans (for example, 401(k) plans and section 457(b) plans maintained by a governmental employer) or tax-sheltered annuities that are eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or qualified plan are subject to a 20% default rate of withholding on the taxable amount of the distribution. You can't choose withholding at a rate of less than 20% (including "-0-"). Note that the default rate of withholding may be too low for your tax situation. You may choose to enter a rate higher than 20% on line 2. Don't give Form W-4R to your payer unless you want more than 20% withheld.

Note that the following payments are **not** eligible rollover distributions for purposes of these withholding rules:

- Qualifying "hardship" distributions;
- Distributions required by federal law, such as required minimum distributions;
- Generally, distributions from a pension-linked emergency savings account;
- Eligible distributions to a domestic abuse victim;
- Qualified disaster recovery distributions;
- Qualified birth or adoption distributions; and
- Emergency personal expense distributions.

See Pub. 505 for details. See also *Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding* above.

Payments to nonresident aliens and foreign estates. Do not use Form W-4R. 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, enter "-0-" on line 2. See Pub. 3920, Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks, for more details.

Specific Instructions

Line 1b

For an estate, enter the estate's employer identification number (EIN) in the area reserved for "Social security number."

Line 2

More withholding. If you want more than the default rate withheld from your payment, you may enter a higher rate on line 2.

Less withholding (nonperiodic payments only). If permitted, you may enter a lower rate on line 2 (including "-0-") if you want less than the 10% default rate withheld from your payment. If you have already paid, or plan to pay, your tax on this payment through other withholding or estimated tax payments, you may want to enter "-0-".

Suggestion for determining withholding. Consider using the Marginal Rate Tables on page 1 to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. The tables are most accurate if the appropriate amount of tax on all other sources of income, deductions, and credits has been paid through other withholding or estimated tax payments. If the appropriate amount of tax on those sources of income has not been paid through other withholding or estimated tax payments, you can pay that tax through withholding on this payment by entering a rate that is greater than the rate in the Marginal Rate Tables.

The marginal tax rate is the rate of tax on each additional dollar of income you receive above a particular amount of income. You can use the table for your filing status as a guide to find a rate of withholding for amounts above the total income level in the table.

To determine the appropriate rate of withholding from the table, do the following. Step 1: Find the rate that corresponds with your total income not including the payment. Step 2: Add your total income and the taxable amount of the payment and find the corresponding rate.

If these two rates are the same, enter that rate on line 2. (See *Example 1* below.)

If the two rates differ, multiply (a) the amount in the lower rate bracket by the rate for that bracket, and (b) the amount in the higher rate bracket by the rate for that bracket. Add these two numbers; this is the expected tax for this payment. To get the rate to have withheld, divide this amount by the taxable amount of the payment. Round up to the next whole number and enter that rate on line 2. (See *Example 2* below.)

If you prefer a simpler approach (but one that may lead to overwithholding), find the rate that corresponds to your total income including the payment and enter that rate on line 2.

Examples. Assume the following facts for *Examples 1* and *2*. Your filing status is single. You expect the taxable amount of your payment to be $20,000. Appropriate amounts have been withheld for all other sources of income and any deductions or credits.

Example 1. You expect your total income to be $62,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, $62,000, is greater than $61,750 but less than $115,125, the corresponding rate is 22%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, $82,000, is greater than $61,750 but less than $115,125, the corresponding rate is 22%. Because these two rates are the same, enter "22" on line 2.

Example 2. You expect your total income to be $43,700 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, $43,700, is greater than $26,200 but less than $61,750, the corresponding rate is 12%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, $63,700, is greater than $61,750 but less than $115,125, the corresponding rate is 22%. The two rates differ. $18,050 of the $20,000 payment is in the lower bracket ($61,750 less your total income of $43,700 without the payment), and $1,950 is in the higher bracket ($20,000 less the $18,050 that is in the lower bracket). Multiply $18,050 by 12% to get $2,166. Multiply $1,950 by 22% to get $429. The sum of these two amounts is $2,595. This is the estimated tax on your payment. This amount corresponds to 13% of the $20,000 payment ($2,595 divided by $20,000). Enter "13" on line 2.

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 additional federal income tax withholding from your nonperiodic payment(s) or eligible rollover distribution(s); (b) choose not to have federal income tax withheld from your nonperiodic payment(s), when permitted; or (c) change a previous Form W-4R (or a previous Form W-4P that you completed with respect to your nonperiodic payments or eligible rollover distributions). 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 payment(s) being subject to the default rate; 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.

Special Tax Notice Regarding Your Rollover Options

Retirement Systems of Alabama
PO Box 302150, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2150
877.517.0020 • 334.517.7000 • www.rsa-al.gov

For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Retirement Systems of Alabama (the Plan) may be 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 for the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (which 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 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 59 ½ 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 59 ½ (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. 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. 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 59 ½ (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 70 ½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949), after age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949, and before January 1, 1951), or after age 73 (if you were born after December 31, 1950), or after death
- Hardship distributions
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- The Plan administrator 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 59 ½, 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 on page 2 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
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- 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

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 the IRA when you are under age 59 ½, 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 few differences for payments from an IRA, including:

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that is 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 after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

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 generally included in the payment. 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.

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 IRA's (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRA's). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you, each of the payments will include an allocable portion of the after-tax contributions. If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of the payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a complete distribution of your benefit which totals $12,000, of which $2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you roll over $10,000 to an 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 non-refundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590, 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 your payment is from a governmental section 457(b) plan (RSA-1)

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 59 ½ (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 59 ½ 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 "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 qualified long-term 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 or ambulance crew.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

You can roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA. If you rollover the payment 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, 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). For payments from the Plan during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

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 59 ½ (or after your death or disability, or as a qualified first-time home buyer 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, Individual Retirement Agreements (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

<u>Payments after death of the participant:</u> 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 59 ½ 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 73 if you were born after December 31, 1950 (or age 72 if you were born after June 30, 1949, and before January 1, 1951, or age 70 ½ if you were born before July 1, 1949).

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 73 if you were born after December 31, 1950 (or age 72 if you were born after June 30, 1949, and before January 1, 1951, or age 70 ½ if you were born before July 1, 1949).

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.

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 1040-NR 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 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 for federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.

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).

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.

Notice Period

Generally, payment cannot be made from the Plan until at least 30 days after you receive this notice. Thus, you have at least 30 days to consider whether or not to have your payment rolled over. If you do not wish to wait until this 30-day notice period ends before your election is processed, you may waive the notice by making an affirmative election indicating whether or not you wish to make a direct rollover. Your payment will then be processed in accordance with your election as soon as practical after it is received by the Plan.

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, 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 800.TAX.FORM.

RSA-1 Special Tax Notice Regarding Your Distribution

Retirement Systems of Alabama
PO Box 302150, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2150
877.517.0020 • 334.517.7000 • www.rsa-al.gov

Distributions are subject to the Internal Revenue Service tax withholding rules applicable to qualified plans:

For partial or full lump sum distributions that are rollover eligible

For lump-sum distributions and partial lump-sum distributions that are eligible for rollover distribution, federal law requires a minimum of 20% tax withholding. For partial or full lump sum distributions that are not rollover eligible, the participant may select the amount of federal tax they wish to have withheld; however, if the participant does not choose a withholding amount by completing this form, 10% of the distribution will be withheld for federal taxes.

For periodic distributions which are less than ten years in duration and are rollover eligible

Federal law requires a minimum of 20% tax withholding. For periodic distributions which are less than ten years in duration and are not rollover eligible, the participant may select the amount of federal tax they wish to have withheld; however, if the participant does not choose a withholding amount by completing this form, 10% of the distribution will be withheld for federal taxes.

For periodic distributions which are ten years or more in duration

The participant may select the amount of federal tax they wish to have withheld; however, if the participant does not choose a withholding amount by completing this form, the distribution will subject to tax withholding calculated under federal tax law as single and no adjustments.

For financial hardship distributions

The participant may select the amount of federal tax they wish to have withheld; however, if the participant does not choose a withholding amount by completing Form W-4P, Withholding Certificate for Periodic Pension or Annuity Payments, 10% of the distribution will be withheld for federal taxes.

For small balance distributions

The participant may select the amount of federal tax they wish to have withheld; however, if the participant does not choose a withholding amount by completing Form W-4R, Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions, 10% of the distribution will be withheld for federal taxes.

For payments to non-resident aliens

Federal law requires a minimum of 30% tax withholding.