

# Death benefit distribution request


If you have questions or need assistance completing this form, call the Lincoln Customer Contact Center at 1-800-234-3500 or contact the retirement plan representative.

## 1 Tell us about yourself.

### Is this the correct form?


**This form can be used for death benefit claims.** You can use this form if you are a beneficiary listed on the deceased participant's account and would like to retain or distribute your portion of the participant's retirement account.

Name (first, MI, last, suffix)	SSN		
Street address	Mobile		
City	State	Zip	Phone
Email	Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)		
	/ /		

 **Required document:** A copy of the participant's death certificate must be given to the plan administrator/employer.

### Please provide additional information about the participant.


Name (first, MI, last, suffix)	SSN
Plan ID (refer to the included letter)	

 **If you do not want to keep your death benefit:** Please mail a notarized letter disclaiming all of the funds to Lincoln at the address included on this form.

## 2 How much should we send you?

**Amount options (choose one option from either the cash or rollover category below)**

### CASH

- Leave 100% of my benefit in my account. (Skip to Step 6 to set up your beneficiaries.)
- Send me 100% of my benefit. (This will close your account. Skip to Step 4.)
- Send me part of my benefit in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and leave the remainder in my account. (Dollar amount must be provided. Restrictions may apply, depending on the plan.) 
- This is a one-time payment. (Skip to Step 4.)
- I would like recurring payments. (Proceed to Step 3.)


### ROLLOVER

- Rollover 100% of my benefit to the institution listed in Step 4. (Skip to Step 4 and complete Section C.)
- Send me part of my benefit in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and rollover the remainder of my benefit to the institution listed in Step 4. (Dollar amount must be provided. Skip to Step 4 and complete Section A or Section B, complete Section C.)

The total amount you receive may be impacted by tax withholding.

**If applicable, your distribution will automatically include the Lincoln Secured Retirement Income<sup>SM</sup> investment option.** This may result in an excess withdrawal. An excess withdrawal may reduce your income base. Please let us know if you want to exclude it from your distribution.

I do not want to include the *Secured Retirement Income<sup>SM</sup>* option in my distribution.

 **For partial payments:** Restrictions may apply to options (where noted) on this form depending on the plan. Please contact the plan administrator/employer to discuss what options are available.

# Death benefit distribution request

## 3 When and how often should we send your payment?

**i Scheduled withdrawals:** If your form is received after the date provided or you do not specify a day and month, we will change this date to the date this form is received.

**Recurring payment duration:** If you are not the spouse of the original account holder, your beneficiary account must be depleted by December 31 following the 5th year of the participant's death.

To **stop** recurring payments, call Lincoln.

**Complete this section only if you want recurring partial cash payments. Rollover is not eligible for recurring payments.**

We will change any existing payment schedule and amount to what you elect on this form.

I would like to start my payments (choose one)

Immediately

Scheduled to a future date within the next 30 days, on (mm/dd) / . **i**  
(Restrictions may apply depending on the plan.)

I would like my payments sent every (choose one)

Month    3 months    6 months    12 months

**i Direct Deposit:** If your bank account information is illegible or incomplete, Lincoln will issue a check and mail to your address on file.

**Please note:** We cannot direct deposit to reloadable bank cards.

**If you direct deposit to a checking account:** A voided check or a verification of deposit from your financial institution is required.

**If you direct deposit to a savings account:** A verification of deposit from your financial institution is required.

## 4 How would you like to receive your payment?

I would like my payment to be sent as a (choose one)

A. Direct deposit to my personal bank account as described here: **i**

Name as it appears on your account      Bank transit/ABA number (9-digits)

Financial institution      Account number

Type of account:    Checking    Savings

B. Check, mailed to my address on file.

C. Rollover to the institution as described here: **i**

If you have after tax contributions and you elect a rollover, Lincoln will automatically include your after tax contributions unless you tell us otherwise by checking this box:    Do not include my after tax contributions in this rollover.

Receiving company name (payable to) **i**      Account number

Street address

City      State      Zip

Type of receiving plan:

401(k)    403(b)    401(a)    457(b) governmental

Individual Retirement Account (IRA) (Traditional, SEP, SIMPLE, Inherited, etc.)

Roth IRA    Defined benefit plan

**i Receiving company information:** If your receiving company information is incomplete or inaccurate, we will issue the check to the receiving company but mail it to your address. You will be responsible for mailing the check to the receiving company to complete the rollover.

**If you are not the spouse of the participant** and you want to rollover a portion or all of your benefit you must roll the funds into an Inherited IRA.

# Death benefit distribution request

**i Federal tax withholding election:** If you do not provide a rate, or if you provide a federal tax withholding rate that is less than 20%, we are still required to withhold the applicable minimum. If you elect recurring payments that last ten years or more, you may be able to opt out of federal tax withholding. Please contact Lincoln for more information.

## 5 How do taxes impact your distribution?

Lincoln will withhold taxes from your distribution at the rates detailed below and automatically send the withholding to the IRS on your behalf. Please refer to the Special Tax Notice for more information.

Taxes withheld from your distribution will include:

- **Federal tax (if applicable) *i***  
20% mandatory withholding applies to distributions that are eligible for rollover.  
Indicate here if you would like to withhold federal taxes at a higher rate than the mandatory 20%:

Withhold federal taxes at the rate of (minimum 20%) \_\_\_\_\_ %.

- **State tax (if applicable)**  
State tax is automatically calculated and based on your residence on file.

### The amount you receive:

The total amount you receive from this distribution will be reduced by the total amount of taxes withheld. Depending on your available balance, you may adjust your requested distribution amount to account for additional taxes that may be assessed as part of your tax liability.

**i Beneficiary percentages** must be in whole numbers only. The total percentage of all primary beneficiaries must equal 100% and the total percentage of all contingent beneficiaries must equal 100%.


**Trust as a beneficiary:** If you designate a trust as a beneficiary, a copy of the signed trust is required. If the trust is amended in the future, any amendments must be provided to Lincoln.

## 6 Designate your beneficiaries.


**Complete this section ONLY if you will have any remaining funds in your account.**

The following individual(s) will be my beneficiary or beneficiaries. If any primary or contingent beneficiary dies before me, their interest and the interest of their heirs will terminate completely. The percentage share of any remaining beneficiary or beneficiaries will acquire the designated share of my balance.

### PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES

1. Primary beneficiary      Spouse      Non-spouse *i*      Trust       Other entity

Name (first, MI, last, suffix)			SSN
Street address			Phone
City	State	Zip	Date of birth/trust (mm/dd/yyyy)
Email			Percentage * %

2. Primary beneficiary      Spouse      Non-spouse *i*      Trust       Other entity

Name (first, MI, last, suffix)			SSN
Street address			Phone
City	State	Zip	Date of birth/trust (mm/dd/yyyy)
Email			Percentage * %

 **Continue to the next page to designate additional beneficiaries.**

# Death benefit distribution request

## 6 Designate your beneficiaries (continued).

### Do you have additional beneficiaries?

To name more beneficiaries than this space permits, please complete and sign an additional Death Benefit Distribution Request form.

3. Primary beneficiary			Spouse	Non-spouse	Trust	Other entity
Name (first, MI, last, suffix)					SSN	
Street address					Phone	
City	State	Zip	Date of birth/trust (mm/dd/yyyy)			
Email					Percentage * %	

**Total of all primary beneficiary percentages must add up to 100%.**

### Contingent beneficiaries:

Contingent beneficiaries receive assets only if no primary beneficiary survives you.

Do NOT list primary beneficiaries here.

### CONTINGENT BENEFICIARIES

1. Contingent beneficiary			Spouse	Non-spouse	Trust	Other entity
Name (first, MI, last, suffix)					SSN	
Street address					Phone	
City	State	Zip	Date of birth/trust (mm/dd/yyyy)			
Email					Percentage * %	

2. Contingent beneficiary			Spouse	Non-spouse	Trust	Other entity
Name (first, MI, last, suffix)					SSN	
Street address					Phone	
City	State	Zip	Date of birth/trust (mm/dd/yyyy)			
Email					Percentage * %	

3. Contingent beneficiary			Spouse	Non-spouse	Trust	Other entity
Name (first, MI, last, suffix)					SSN	
Street address					Phone	
City	State	Zip	Date of birth/trust (mm/dd/yyyy)			
Email					Percentage * %	

**Total of all contingent beneficiary percentages must add up to 100%.**

# Death benefit distribution request

## 7 Sign and date this form.

### Did you know?

**If you move this year:** Please update your address to receive your tax documents for use when you file your income taxes.

**To update your address** call Lincoln.

**For New York residents only:** Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and shall also be subject to civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars and the stated value of the claim for each such violation.

By signing below, I certify that:

- I have read and understand the Important Fraud Notice and Important Information sections on the last page of this form.
- I have received the Special Tax Notice, and if applicable, I waive the required 30-day notice period before receiving my distribution.
- I am responsible for meeting the federal tax law requirements to qualify for this distribution.
- My answers on this form and any documents I have attached are true and accurate.
- If there are not enough funds in the retirement account for the amount requested, Lincoln will process the withdrawal from the amount available.

Your signature

Today's date (mm/dd/yyyy)

 /  / 

### Did you remember to:

- Print, sign and date this form?
- Attach any necessary documents?
- If faxing, include both the front and back of ALL pages of the form?

### Questions?



#### VISIT

LincolnFinancial.com or



#### CALL

1-800-234-3500,  
M - F, 8 am - 8 pm ET

### Return all documents to:

#### FAX

Lincoln Retirement Services  
Company, LLC  
260-455-9975

#### MAIL

Lincoln Retirement Services  
Company, LLC  
P.O. Box 7876  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-7876

#### EXPRESS MAIL

Lincoln Retirement Services  
Company, LLC  
1300 South Clinton St.  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3506

### Plan administrator/employer use only.

I authorize Lincoln to proceed with the elections made on this form.

Plan administrator's name

Plan administrator's signature

Today's date (mm/dd/yyyy)

 /  / 

 **Continue to the next page for additional information.**

# Death benefit distribution request

**i Participant information:**  
If participant information is incomplete, Lincoln will use the information currently on file.

**Authorization:** Lincoln will process this request based on TPA authorization only. Lincoln will not screen for plan administrator/ employer's signature or death certificate.

**TPA distribution fees** are established at plan setup, deducted automatically at the time of withdrawal, and included in the aggregated monthly fee sent to the TPA. For recurring distribution payments, the fee will be assessed only for the initial withdrawal.

Plan administrator or TPA return all documents to:

• **FAX**  
Lincoln Retirement Services  
Company, LLC  
260-455-9975

• **MAIL**  
Lincoln Retirement Services  
Company, LLC  
P.O. Box 7876  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-7876

• **EXPRESS MAIL**  
Lincoln Retirement Services  
Company, LLC  
1300 South Clinton St.  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3506

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

There are restrictions on the amount that can be withdrawn from the Lincoln Fixed Account and the Lincoln Stable Value Account in a 12-month period. Transfers from the Lincoln Stable Value Account may be subject to a 90-day equity wash.

Lincoln Financial Group® affiliates, their distributors, and their respective employees, representatives, and/or insurance agents do not provide tax, accounting, or legal advice. Clients should consult their own independent advisor as to any tax, accounting or legal statements made herein. We recommend that you consult a tax advisor regarding the distribution rules as they pertain to your personal circumstances.

PAD-2185175-071918  
RPS92628-AL-T (7/18)

## Third party administrator (TPA) use only. **i**

Complete the following participant information:

- Provide the employee's date of death (mm/dd/yyyy) / / .
- Provide the percentage for this beneficiary %.
- Is the employee 100% vested? Yes No  
If no, please provide the vested percentage:
  - The employee's vested percentage in employer match contributions is %.
  - The employee's vested percentage in other employer contributions is %.

I authorize Lincoln to proceed with the elections made on this form.

TPA's name

Phone

TPA's authorization code

Contact name

## IMPORTANT FRAUD NOTICE

**Residents of all states except Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Washington, please note:** Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person, files or submits an application or statement of claim containing any materially false or deceptive information, or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and may subject such person to criminal and civil penalties.

**For Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Maine, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee residents only:** Any person who, knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurance company or other person, files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and may subject such person to criminal and civil penalties, fines, imprisonment, or a denial of insurance benefits.

**For Alabama and Louisiana residents only:** Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to restitution fines or confinement in prison, or any combination thereof.

**For District of Columbia residents only:** WARNING: It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

**For Florida and New Jersey residents only:** Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer files a statement of claim or an application containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

**For Maryland residents only:** Any person who knowingly or willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly or willfully presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

**For Oklahoma and Pennsylvania residents only:** Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and subjects such person to criminal and civil penalties.

**For Vermont residents only:** Any person who knowingly presents a false statement in an application for insurance may be guilty of a criminal offense and subject to penalties under state law.

**For Washington residents only:** It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines, and denial of insurance benefits.

# Special tax notice regarding plan payment from non-Roth and designated Roth accounts



## Your rollover options

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from an employer-sponsored retirement plan ("Plan") may be eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or 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 that are from a "designated Roth account" (an account for taxable, Roth elective deferral contributions) and payments from a "non-Roth account" (an account for pre-tax elective deferral contributions). If you are only receiving a payment from one of these types of accounts, you need only read the sections of this notice that apply to that type of account. If you are receiving payments from both types of accounts, you should read the entire notice. In addition, the Plan administrator or payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account if you are receiving payments from both types of accounts.

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?

#### Non-Roth Account

**In general.** You will be taxed on a payment from a non-Roth account under 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 59 ½ (or if an exception applies).

**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.

#### Designated Roth account

After-tax contributions included in a payment from a designated Roth account are not taxed, but earnings might be taxed. The tax treatment of earnings included in the payment depends on whether the payment is a qualified distribution. If a payment is only part of your designated Roth account, the payment will include an allocable portion of the earnings in your designated Roth account.

If the payment from the Plan is not a qualified distribution and you do not do a rollover to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in an employer plan, you will be taxed on the earnings in the payment. If you are under age 59½, a 10% additional income tax on the early distributions will also apply to the earnings (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay taxes currently on the earnings and you will not have to pay taxes later on payments that are qualified distributions.

If the payment from the Plan is a qualified distribution, you will not be taxed on any part of the payment even if you do not do a rollover. If you do a rollover, you will not be taxed on the amount you roll over and any earnings on the amount you roll over will not be taxed if paid later in a qualified distribution.

A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account in the Plan is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying the 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you did a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in another employer plan, your participation will count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the other employer plan.

# Special tax notice regarding plan payment from non-Roth and designated Roth accounts

## Where may I roll over the payment?

### Non-Roth account

**In general.** 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.

### Designated Roth account

You may roll over the payment from a designated Roth account to either a Roth IRA (a Roth Individual retirement account or Roth individual retirement annuity) or a designated Roth account in an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan or governmental 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the Roth IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the Roth IRA or employer plan (for example, no spouse consent rules apply to Roth IRAs and Roth IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the Roth IRA or the designated Roth account in the employer plan. In general, these tax rules are similar to those described elsewhere in this notice, but differences include:

- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, all of your Roth IRAs will be considered for purposes of determining whether you have satisfied the 5-year rule (counting from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to any of your Roth IRAs)
- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, you will not be required to take a distribution from the Roth IRA during your lifetime and you must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your Roth IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later Roth IRA payments that are not qualified distributions)
- Eligible rollover distributions from a Roth IRA can only be rolled over to another Roth IRA

## How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can either do a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

### Non-Roth account

**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 (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).

### Designated Roth account

**If you do a direct rollover,** the Plan will make the payment directly to your Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. You should contact the Roth 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 within 60 days into a Roth IRA, whether the payment is a qualified or nonqualified distribution. In addition, you can do a rollover by making a deposit within 60 days into a designated Roth account in an employer plan if the payment is a nonqualified distribution and the rollover does not exceed the amount of the earnings in the payment. You cannot do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of any part of a qualified distribution. If you receive a distribution that is a nonqualified distribution and you do not roll over an amount at least equal to the earnings allocable to the distribution, you will be taxed on the amount of those earnings not rolled over, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you, the pre-tax amounts will be allocated first to the direct rollover.

If you do not do a direct rollover and the payment is not a qualified distribution, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the earnings 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 to a Roth IRA, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld.

## How much may I roll over?

The following rules are the same for both non-Roth and designated Roth accounts.

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



# Special tax notice regarding plan payment from non-Roth and designated Roth accounts

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?

### Non-Roth account

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.

### Designated Roth account

If the payment is not a qualified distribution and you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions with respect to the earnings allocated to the payment that you do not roll over (including amounts withheld for income tax), unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the earnings not rolled over.

### Both Non-Roth accounts and designated Roth accounts

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 retirement plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you are at least age 50 in the year of the separation. The term "qualified public safety employee" means public safety employees of a state, political subdivision of a state; and for distributions after December 31, 2015, includes specified federal law enforcement officers, federal customs and border protection officers, federal firefighters and air traffic controllers
- 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 (or Roth IRA for payments from a designated Roth account) will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

### Non-Roth account

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).

### Designated Roth account

If you receive a payment from a Roth IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions on the earnings paid from the Roth IRA, unless an exception applies or the payment is a qualified distribution. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from a Roth IRA listed above are the same as the exceptions for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from a Roth IRA, including:

- There is no special exception for payments after separation from service.
- 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 a Roth 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).

# Special tax notice regarding plan payment from non-Roth and designated Roth accounts

## Will I owe state income taxes?

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

## Are there consequences of failing to defer distributions until retirement?

Saving adequately for retirement is one of the most important decisions you will make during your employment years. For participants that have recently severed employment, (1) electing to leave your account in your former employer's retirement Plan, (2) rolling the account to a Roth IRA, IRA or new employer's plan, or (3) taking the distribution in cash is a decision that should be weighed very carefully in order to meet your long-term savings goals.

Factors you should consider include:

- Generally, if your vested account balance is more than \$5,000, you may leave your retirement account with your previous employer's Plan until the later of age 62 or the date you reach the plan's normal retirement age.
- As an investor, with an ultimate goal of saving the maximum for retirement while also managing investment risk, you should review the investment fees and administrative costs associated with your current Plan, any future employer's Plan and various IRAs that are available in the marketplace. Such investment fees and administrative costs may be lower in your employer's plan than you will be able to find elsewhere.
- Electing to take a distribution in cash now may cause you to have insufficient funds to retire. In addition, distributions of non-Roth and earnings from designated Roth accounts are subject to federal income tax and, based on your specific circumstance, and additional 10% tax may apply. You should carefully consider how you will make up these contributions and accumulate adequate earnings in order to retire when you would like.

## Additional information regarding payout options:

This notice summarizes the federal tax rules that may apply to your payment. You are encouraged to obtain further information from your Plan administrator describing payout alternatives and expenses specific to your Plan. A Summary Plan Description (SPD), for 401(a), including 401(k), and ERISA 403(b) plans, can also be a valuable resource as you weigh your distribution/rollover options. Investment prospectus(es) or investment profiles are also a valuable source for fee/expense comparisons. To view information regarding fees and expenses, please visit [LincolnFinancial.com](http://LincolnFinancial.com).

## 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. 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. If you inadvertently fail to complete the rollover of a distribution

from an IRA or employer qualified retirement plan within 60 days, you may be able to obtain a waiver of the 60-day time limit through a self-certification procedure if you meet certain requirements pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2016-47. For more information, see: IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

### If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over

#### Non-Roth account

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 from 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.

#### Designated Roth account

If you receive a payment that is not a qualified distribution and you do not roll it over, you can apply a special rule to payments of employer stock (or other employer securities) that are 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 included in the earnings in the payment will not be taxed when distributed to you from the Plan and will be taxed at capital gain rates when you sell the stock. If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA from a nonqualified distribution that includes employer stock (for example, by selling the stock and rolling over the proceeds within 60 days of the distribution), you will not have any taxable income and the special rule relating to the distributed employer stock will not apply to any subsequent payments from the Roth IRA or employer plan. Net unrealized appreciation is generally the increase in the value of the employer stock after it was acquired by the Plan. The Plan administrator can tell you the amount of any net unrealized appreciation.

If you receive a payment that is a qualified distribution that includes employer stock and you do not roll it over, your basis in the stock (used to determine gain or loss when you later sell the stock) will equal the fair market value of the stock at the time of the payment from the Plan.

### If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

#### Non-Roth account

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. The loan offset amount 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

# Special tax notice regarding plan payment from non-Roth and designated Roth accounts

to an IRA or employer plan. If you incur a loan offset after December 31, 2017, you will have until the due-date for filing your Federal tax return (including extensions), for the year in which the loan offset occurred, to roll over the amount of the loan offset into an IRA or other employer plan in order to avoid paying immediate income tax (and early withdrawal penalty, if applicable) on the amount rolled over.

## Designated Roth account

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, if the distribution is a nonqualified distribution, the earnings in the loan offset will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a rollover in the amount of the earnings in the loan offset to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in an employer plan no later than the due date for filing your Federal tax return (including extensions) for the year in which the loan offset occurred.

## 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. If the lump sum distribution is a nonqualified distribution from a designated Roth account that you do not roll over, these special rules for calculating the amount of the tax would apply to the earnings in the payment. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

## If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your pension payment is used to pay for health coverage or qualified long-term 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 (including nonqualified distributions from a designated Roth account) that are 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 tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the maximum limit increased to \$6,000 annually, as adjusted for cost-of-living. 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 are not a plan participant

### Non-Roth account

**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 (the sections applicable to payments from non-Roth accounts). 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.

**Payments under a qualified domestic relations order.** If you are the spouse or a 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.

## Designated Roth account

**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 (the sections applicable to payments from designated Roth accounts). However, whether the payment is a qualified distribution generally depends on when the participant first made a contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan. Also, 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 receive a nonqualified distribution and 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 a Roth IRA, you may treat the Roth IRA as your own or as an inherited Roth IRA.

# Special tax notice regarding plan payment from non-Roth and designated Roth accounts

A Roth IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other Roth IRA of yours, so that you will not have to receive any required minimum distributions during your lifetime and earnings paid to you in a nonqualified distribution before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If you treat the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA, payments from the Roth IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. An inherited Roth IRA is subject to required minimum distributions. If the participant had started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth 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 Roth IRA. Payments from the inherited Roth IRA, even if made in a nonqualified distribution, will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth IRA.

**Payments under a qualified domestic relations order.** If you are the spouse or a former spouse of the participant who receives a designated Roth account 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 as described in the sections of this notice applicable to designated Roth accounts). Payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

## If you are a nonresident alien

The following rules are the same for both non-Roth and designated Roth accounts.

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.

## If you have a non-Roth account and 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, 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).

## If you do a rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan

You cannot roll over a distribution to a designated Roth account in another employer's plan. However, you can roll the distribution over into a designated Roth account in the distributing Plan. If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in the Plan, the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts directly rolled over) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the designated Roth account within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover).

If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year you made the first contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If your Plan does not provide for designated Roth Accounts, the above rules will not apply. See the "Designated Roth Account" section under "Where may I roll over the payment" above for the rules applicable to rollovers from a designated Roth account to a Roth IRA.

# Special tax notice regarding plan payment from non-Roth and designated Roth accounts

## If your payment is subject to the mandatory cashout rules

### Non-Roth account

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout of more than \$1,000 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan) may 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).

Not every plan provides for mandatory cashouts. If your Plan does not provide for mandatory cashouts, the above rules will not apply. Some plans may require mandatory rollover of less than \$1,000 be directly rolled over to an IRA. For more information about the Plan's cashout rules, check with the Plan administrator and/or refer to the Plan's summary plan description (SPD).

### Designated Roth account

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout from a designated Roth account in the Plan of more than \$1,000 may be directly rolled over to a Roth 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).

Not every plan provides for mandatory cashouts. If your Plan does not provide for mandatory cashouts, the above rules will not apply. Some plans may require mandatory rollover of less than \$1,000 be directly rolled over to a Roth IRA. For more information about the Plan's cashout rules, check with the Plan administrator and/or refer to the Plan's summary plan description (SPD).

### Other special rules (applicable to both non-Roth and designated Roth accounts)

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 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.

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.

### If you have a non-Roth account or a designated Roth account and your payment is from a governmental section 457(b) plan

If the Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, the same rules that are 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.

## 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 plan 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 [irs.gov](http://irs.gov), or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.