



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

Return your completed application to the Fund Office by:
Email: FundOffice@fundoneiatse.com
or
Fax: 212-247-5227

ANNUITY DISTRIBUTION APPLICATION FOR BENEFICIARY TO ELECT FORM OF DEATH BENEFIT PAYMENT

NOTE: This application must be filled out no more than 30 days prior to the date of your withdrawal.

A. PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

Deceased Name Social Security Number

Date of Death Copy of death certificate required

B. BENEFICIARY INFORMATION

Beneficiary Name Social Security Number

Mailing Address City State Zip

Birth Date Relationship to Deceased Telephone

Email Address

C. TYPE OF WITHDRAWAL ELECTION

- A LUMP SUM PAYMENT (Please note that if the value of your benefit under the Plan does not exceed \$5,000, your benefit will automatically be paid to you in a lump sum.)
 - Total Account Withdrawal
- OR**
- A partial payment in the amount of
- INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS
 - Monthly Quarterly Semi-Annual Annual Amount
- AN ANNUITY PURCHASED FROM AN INSURANCE COMPANY
- I want to ROLL OVER my entire account balance to a qualified retirement plan. An estate is not eligible for a rollover.

METHOD OF PAYMENT AND DELIVERY:
A check made payable directly to the Rollover Plan will be mailed to you so that you may deliver it to the Rollover Plan.

Rollover Plan Name:

Rollover Plan Account #

Do you want to receive your check via Express delivery at a cost of \$40? Yes No

E. ELECTION FOR VOLUNTARY FEDERAL AND STATE TAX WITHHOLDING

I understand that the Internal Revenue Code permits me to elect a deduction greater than the mandatory Federal Income Tax withholding rate of 20%. This deduction can be withheld from the benefit payment(s) to be made to me under the Annuity Fund of Local No. One, IATSE.

I further understand that whatever my election, I may still be liable for payment of Federal Income Tax on the taxable portion of such benefit payments. In addition, I understand I could be subject to tax penalties under the estimated tax payment rules if the payment of estimated taxes and withholding are not adequate.

I further understand that the Annuity Fund does not withhold state tax unless I specifically request it on this application.

FEDERAL TAX WITHHOLDING

I only want to have the 20% mandatory Federal Income Tax withheld from my benefit.

I **do** want to have Federal Income Tax withheld from my benefit in excess of the 20% mandatory withholding amount. The amount below is the total Federal Income Tax that should be withheld from my benefit and is greater than the 20% mandatory withholding amount.

Percentage of Amount %

I have elected to receive periodic installments from my Annuity Account and I have attached IRS form W4P for Federal Tax withholding.

I have elected to roll over to an eligible recipient plan and **do not** want to have Federal Income Tax withheld from my payments.

STATE TAX WITHHOLDING

If your State has a mandatory withholding tax and your don't specify below, we will automatically withhold the mandatory State Tax.

I **do not** want any State Income Tax withheld from my benefit.

I **do** want to have State Income Tax withheld from my benefit as follows:

Percentage of Amount %

F. BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION

Please contact the Fund Office to change or designate Annuity beneficiaries.

G. METHOD OF PAYMENT TO PARTICIPANT FOR NON-ROLLOVERS

Check via Regular Mail

Check via Express Delivery at a cost of \$40

Electronic Delivery(ACH)

In the event that Empower is unable to independently validate bank account information, a check will be mailed to the address on record

Bank Name

Bank Routing #

Bank Account #

Type of Account Checking - attach a voided check Savings - attach a deposit slip

H. CERTIFICATION OF APPLICATION FOR ANNUITY FUND BENEFITS

By signing this application, I hereby swear that all statements and information provided by me in this entire application are true. I hereby revoke any prior election made by me with respect to my Annuity benefits under the Plan.

PLEASE NOTE:

You are required to submit proof of your identity with application. An adequate form of identification is a government issued picture ID, such as a passport or driver's license. If you intend to complete this form in the Fund Office, please bring one of these forms of identification with you. If you wish to execute this transaction by mail, you must make a copy of your identification, have it notarized to certify your identity, and submit it with this form.

PLEASE NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF A NOTARY PUBLIC OR AUTHORIZED FUND REPRESENTATIVE.

Participant Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name

Authorized Fund Representative Signature _____

PLEASE NOTE: If you are not returning this form in person, it must be notarized below

STATE OF _____ :SS.
COUNTY OF _____

On the ____ day of _____, 20____, before me came _____,
to me known to be the person whose name is first inscribed above and who executed the foregoing, and
acknowledged that ___he executed the same of h___ own volition.

WITNESS my hand the day and year aforesaid.

Notary Public _____

Local No. One, I.A.T.S.E. Annuity Fund YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

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

Rules that apply to most payments from a plan are described in the “General Information About Rollovers” section. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the “Special Rules and Options” section.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (generally, distributions made before age 59½), unless an exception applies. However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception applies).

What types of retirement accounts and plans accept my rollover?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that receives the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

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

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your IRA or an employer plan. You should contact the IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. Generally, you will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes. This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Required minimum distributions after age 72 (or after death)
- Hardship distributions
- 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)

The Plan administrator or the payor can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover.

If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

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

The 10% additional income tax does not apply to the following payments from the Plan:

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments made due to disability
- Payments after your death
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- 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 made for certain distributions relating to certain federally declared disasters

If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

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

- The exception for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation does not apply.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day rollover deadline by making a written self-certification. Otherwise, to apply for a waiver from the IRS, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the outstanding amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount. Any offset amount that is not rolled over will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over offset amounts to an IRA or an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers).

How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan offset you have. If you have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return due date (including extensions) for the tax year during which the offset occurs to complete your rollover. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you sever from employment. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason, then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936 and receive a lump sum distribution that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

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

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

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

If you are not a Plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions does not apply, and the special rule described under the section “If you were born on or before January 1, 1936” applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

If you are a surviving spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to an IRA, you may treat the IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA.

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 72.

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 72.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options and the same tax treatment that the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). However, payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

If you are a nonresident alien

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

Other special rules

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

If your payments for the year are less than \$200, the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold 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 on special rollover rights related to the U.S. Armed Forces, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide. You may also have special rollover rights if you were affected by a federally declared disaster (or similar event), or if you received a distribution on account of a disaster. For more information on special rollover rights related to disaster relief, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or payor, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income; IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); and IRS Publication 571, Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans). These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.