

MFS® 403(b) CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT DISTRIBUTION AUTHORIZATION FOR NON-SPOUSE BENEFICIARIES



Instructions

- For total distribution, complete Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, and 8. Please also review Section 7 and, if applicable, complete and sign the attached Form W-4R.
- For direct rollovers to an IRA or eligible Retirement Plan, complete Sections 1, 2, 4, and 8. Please also review Section 7.
- For installment distributions, complete Sections 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8. Please also review Section 7 and, if applicable, complete and sign the attached Form W-4R.

Unless previously sent to MFS, a certified copy of the death certificate **must** be included with this form. If there is more than one beneficiary, a separate form must be completed by each beneficiary. An annual trustee fee in the amount of \$25 will be assessed on plans with less than \$50,000 in assets.

1. Account Information

PARTICIPANT'S FIRST NAME			MI	LAST NAME		
<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER			DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YYYY)		DATE OF DEATH (MM/DD/YYYY)	
<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
ACCOUNT NUMBER(S)						

2. Beneficiary Information

NON-SPOUSE BENEFICIARY'S NAME		
<input type="text"/>		
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR TAXPAYER ID	DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YYYY)	PHONE NUMBER
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS REQUIRED (NO P.O. BOXES)		
<input type="text"/>		
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)		
<input type="text"/>		
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

☐ The beneficiary is a child of the 403(b) participant who has not attained the age of majority.

Note: If the beneficiary's name has changed since the beneficiary designation was made, please include a Name Change Authorization Form in addition to this form to complete your request.

Note: If the named beneficiary is an Estate or Trust, the following information must be provided by the Executor, Executrix or Trustee(s). If there are additional trustees, please attach a separate list providing the information listed below for each Trustee or Estate Representative. If the account is not being redeemed in full and the trust is not for the benefit of a natural person, or if the beneficiary is an entity, please include a completed Legal Entity Certification Form in addition to this form to complete your request.

FIRST NAME

MI

LAST NAME

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YYYY)

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS REQUIRED (NO P.O. BOXES)

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

3. Total Distribution Complete for a single payment that will not be rolled over.
Skip to Section 6 if you complete this section.

If shares were recently purchased, MFS Service Center, Inc. (MFSC) may delay the payment of redemption proceeds of those shares for a period of up to seven business days in order to enable MFSC to confirm that the funding has cleared. These redemption proceeds will generally be sent separately in the form of a check.

Choose one.

- ☐ Distribute the account balance to me in a single payment, subject to mandatory withholding of 20% for federal income tax purposes. Distributions paid to residents of AR, CA, CT, DE, IA, KS, ME, MD, MA, MN, NE, NC, OK, OR, VT, and VA are subject to mandatory state income tax withholding (the list of states may change as a result of changing state legislation). If your state requires withholding, MFS will withhold at least the minimum state tax regardless of your election. See Section 7B.
- ☐ The beneficiary is an entity (e.g., the estate, a charity, or a non-qualified trust). Make a single payment of the participant balance to the non-spouse beneficiary as specified in Section 2. See Section 7C.

4. Direct Rollover Option for Eligible Distributions

A. Select an option below to indicate where the rollover will be sent. Taxes will not be withheld for direct rollover distributions.

- ☐ A new MFS Beneficial IRA. An MFS Beneficial IRA application completed by the non-spouse designated beneficiary is attached.
- ☐ An existing MFS Beneficial IRA for the non-spouse designated beneficiary for the named participant in Section 1 invested in the MFS Family of Funds.

FUND NUMBER

ACCOUNT NUMBER

PERCENTAGE

FUND NUMBER

ACCOUNT NUMBER

PERCENTAGE

- ☐ A beneficial IRA for the non-spouse designated beneficiary held at another institution.
Please provide the name of the trustee or custodian, name of the plan, and mailing instructions in the spaces below.

TRUSTEE OR CUSTODIAN NAME

PLAN NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

B. Important Direct Rollover Restrictions for participants that had reached Required Minimum Distribution age*

In the year of the participant's death, any unpaid Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) amounts for that year cannot be rolled over to the Beneficial IRA. These amounts must be paid to you. Check and complete if applicable:

☐ Distribute \$ _____ (the amount of the RMD) in a single payment. **Review Section 7C.**

* Required Minimum Distribution age is 70½ if the shareowner's date of birth was on or before June 30, 1949.

Required Minimum Distribution age is 72 if the shareowner's date of birth was between July 1, 1949 and December 31, 1950.

Required Minimum Distribution age is 73 if the shareowner's date of birth was after December 31, 1950.

5. Installment Distributions Complete Part A or B. Please also complete Part C.

Choose the applicable distribution period by completing either Part A or Part B. If the 403(b) is invested in more than one mutual fund, pro rata (proportionate) installment distributions will be made from each fund.

By completing this section, an inherited account will be established for the beneficiary named in Section 2, for installment distributions. If the beneficiary intends to assign a different broker/dealer firm to the inherited account, please complete and submit a Dealer Change Authorization Form, which can be found at mfs.com/forms, with this request.

Note: If the non-spouse beneficiary is an entity (e.g., the estate, a charity, a non-qualified trust) rather than a person, the only option for such beneficiaries if the participant died before the required beginning date is the 5-year period. If the participant died after the required beginning date, distributions to the entity may be made over the remaining single life expectancy of the participant starting in the year after the year in which the participant died.

A. For 403(b) Participants who Died on or After January 1, 2020

As a general rule, for a participant who died on or after January 1, 2020, the assets in the 403(b) must be distributed to the designated beneficiary by the end of the tenth calendar year following the year of the participant's death. However, if the beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary," such beneficiary may receive RMDs calculated with reference to his or her life expectancy. An "eligible designated beneficiary" is any individual who is the surviving spouse of the participant, a child of the participant who has not attained the age of majority (upon such child attaining the age of majority any remaining assets must be distributed no later than the end of the tenth calendar year after the calendar year in which the child reaches the age of majority); certain disabled and chronically ill individuals and an individual not listed above who is less than 10 years younger than the participant. Please consult with your tax advisor to determine if you qualify as an eligible designated beneficiary.

Eligible Designated Beneficiary (as defined above):

☐ **Life Expectancy:** Pay the total account balance over the beneficiary's life expectancy beginning in _____
MONTH
_____. The beneficiary's date of birth is _____
YEAR (MM/DD/YYYY)

Note: May be no later than December 31st of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the participant died.

☐ **Period Certain:** Pay me the total account balance over _____ years (may not exceed the number of years that
NUMBER
would be calculated under the Life Expectancy method) beginning in _____
MONTH YEAR

Note: May be no later than December 31st of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the participant died.

Designated Beneficiary (an individual or qualified trust who is not an eligible designated beneficiary as defined above):

- ☐ **10-Year Period:** I intend to deplete the account by the end of the 10th year following the year in which the participant died. Pay the total account balance over _____ (may not exceed 10 years from the date of death of the participant) beginning in _____.
NUMBER
STARTING MONTH

Note: If the participant died on or after receiving RMD, the beneficiary must take RMD payments in years 1-9, depleting the account by the 10th year after the participant's date of death.

- ☐ **Life Expectancy:** Pay the total account balance over the beneficiary's life expectancy beginning in _____.
MONTH
 _____. The beneficiary's date of birth is _____.
YEAR (MM/DD/YYYY)

Note: If Life Expectancy is chosen, the entire account balance must be paid out by the 10th year from the participant's date of death. In the event your life expectancy is longer than 10 years, you must request the final payout in year ten.

Entity Beneficiary (e.g., the estate, a charity, or a non-qualified trust):

- ☐ **5-Year Period:** I intend to deplete the account by the end of the 5th year following the year in which the participant died. Pay the total account balance over _____ years (may not exceed five) beginning in _____.
NUMBER STARTING MONTH
- ☐ **The decedent's remaining life expectancy:** Pay the total account balance over the decedent's remaining life expectancy beginning in _____. (May be no later than December 31st of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the participant died.)
MONTH YEAR

Note: This option is only available if the participant died after the required beginning date.

B. For Non-Spouse Beneficiaries of 403(b) Participants who Died in 2019 (or earlier)

- ☐ **5-Year Period** I intend to deplete the account by the end of the 5th year following the year in which the 403(b) participant died. Pay the total account balance over _____ years beginning in _____.
NUMBER STARTING MONTH

Note: Under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act") provision waiving Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for calendar year 2020, the year 2020 can be disregarded for purposes of applying the 5-year distribution rule. If the 403(b) participant died in 2019 and you wish to disregard the year 2020 when distributing from the account, the total account balance must be depleted by the end of the 6th year following the year in which the participant died.

C. Payment Frequency for Installment Distributions Only

Choose frequency.

- ☐ Monthly

Or

Other than monthly (Check month(s) below.)

- ☐ Jan ☐ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ May ☐ June ☐ July ☐ Aug ☐ Sept ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec

Provide the day of the month from the **15th to the 31st** that you would like your installment distributions to be processed: _____.

If no frequency is indicated, withdrawals will be made monthly. If no day is chosen, or if a day that is not between the 15th and 31st is chosen, withdrawals will be made on or about the 24th.

6. Payment Instructions

- ☐ Make check payable to me and mail to the address given in Section 2.
- ☐ Direct deposit proceeds to my bank account. I have attached an original voided check and/or preprinted deposit slip. In lieu of an original voided check or deposit slip, you may submit a letter from your bank providing the registration, routing number, and account number. The letter from the bank must be on their letterhead.

If direct deposit was selected, please indicate the type of account, select one of the following methods of deposit, and provide bank information below, which will be compared to the voided check or preprinted deposit slip to ensure accuracy.

All fields below must be completed to send the funds via direct deposit.

Type of Account: ☐ Checking ☐ Savings

- ☐ ACH – If this method is chosen, the bank information provided must have an owner in common with the beneficiary named in Section 2.
- ☐ Wire (**Note:** not available for installment distributions)

NAME ON CHECKING/SAVINGS ACCOUNT (**REQUIRED**)

BANK NAME (**REQUIRED**)

BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER (**REQUIRED**)

BANK ROUTING NUMBER (**REQUIRED**)

Attach an original voided check or preprinted deposit slip.

7. Tax Withholding Information

Eligible rollover distributions are subject to 20% mandatory federal income tax withholding; review Section 7B below. Your distribution is eligible for rollover if it is a total distribution or if you've elected an installment period that is less than **(a) your life (or life expectancy) or (b) a period of at least ten years**. Non-eligible rollover distributions are subject to voluntary tax withholding; review Section 7C.

A. Rollover selected and no Required Minimum Distribution. I elected a rollover distribution in Section 4A and did not indicate a Required Minimum Distribution in Section 4B.

B. Mandatory withholding for eligible rollover distributions

If you wish to request withholding at a rate greater than 20%, you must complete and sign the attached Form W-4R.

I elected a total distribution or an installment distribution that is not being paid over (a) my life (or life expectancy) or (b) a period of at least ten years that is subject to mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding. You may also elect to withhold more than 20% on line 2 of the attached Form W-4R. Distributions which are subject to federal income tax withholding and which are paid to residents of AR¹, CA, CT², DE, IA³, KS, ME, MD, MA, MN⁴, NE, NC, OK⁵, OR, VT, and VA are subject to mandatory state income tax withholding (the list of states may change as a result of changing state legislation). If your state requires withholding, MFS will withhold at least the minimum state tax regardless of your election.

¹ Residents of AR are required to have federal and state income tax withholding applied to eligible rollover distributions.

² Distributions paid to residents of CT are subject to state income tax withholding regardless of federal withholding election unless a completed Form CT-W4P is on file.

³ Residents of IA will have state income taxes withheld unless you qualify for the retirement income exclusion.

⁴ Residents of MN will have state income taxes withheld regardless of whether you've elected federal income tax withholding unless you submit or have submitted a completed Form W-4MNP for a periodic or non-periodic distribution. If not already submitted, a Form W-4MNP should be submitted with this distribution request. If you have not submitted a completed W-4MNP at the time of your distribution request, MFSC will withhold based on the applicable state tax rate in accordance with state statute.

⁵ Residents of OK will have state income taxes withheld regardless of federal income tax withholding unless you submit a completed Form OK-W-4-R for a periodic or partial distribution with this request.

C. Voluntary withholding for non-eligible rollover distributions.

To elect out of withholding or to request withholding at a rate other than 10%, you must complete and sign the attached Form W-4R.

I elected (a) a Required Minimum Distribution be paid in Section 4B or (b) installment payments over (a) my life (or life expectancy) or (b) a period of at least ten years. This distribution is subject to a voluntary tax withholding rate of 10% (the payment is not an eligible rollover distribution) unless I elect on the attached Form W-4R not to have withholding apply.

Notice of Federal withholding. If you do not make a withholding election on the attached Form W-4R, federal income tax at a rate of 10% will be withheld on the gross amount of your payment because MFS is unable to determine amounts not subject to withholding. You can elect out of withholding by entering 0% on line 2 on Form W-4R. You may also elect a different percentage (between 1% and 100%) on line 2. Even if you elect not to have federal income tax withheld, you are liable for payment of federal income tax on the taxable portion of your distribution. You may also be subject to tax penalties under the estimated tax payment rules if your payments of estimated tax and withholding, if any, are inadequate.

State income taxes. MFS will withhold state income taxes unless you elect not to have federal withholding apply if your address of record is in one of the following states: AR¹, CA, CT², DE, IA³, KS, ME, MA, MN⁴, NE, NC, OK⁵, OR, VT, and VA. (The list of states may change as a result of changing legislation.) Distributions paid to residents of all other states will not have any state income taxes withheld.

¹ Residents of AR will have state income taxes withheld regardless of federal income tax withholding elections. To opt out of AR state income tax withholding you must submit a completed Form AR4P.

² Residents of CT will have state income taxes withheld regardless of federal income tax withholding unless you submit or have submitted a completed Form CT-W4P.

³ Residents of IA will have state income taxes withheld unless you qualify for the retirement income exclusion.

⁴ Residents of MN will have state income taxes withheld regardless of whether you've elected federal income tax withholding unless you submit or have submitted a completed Form W-4MNP for a periodic or non-periodic distribution. If not already submitted, a Form W-4MNP should be submitted with this distribution request. If you have not submitted a completed W-4MNP at the time of your distribution request, MFS will withhold based on the applicable state tax rate in accordance with state statute.

⁵ Residents of OK will have state income taxes withheld regardless of federal income tax withholding unless you submit a completed Form OK-W-4-R for a periodic or partial distribution with this request.

8. Signature and Certification

As the Designated Beneficiary of the above MFS 403(b) Plan, I authorize this election/distribution and certify that (1) all distribution amounts that are rolled over directly to an IRA or eligible retirement plan are eligible rollover distribution amounts; and I have verified that the IRA or eligible retirement plan that will receive the direct rollover (if this option is elected) is an eligible retirement plan; and (2) this distribution is in accordance with the terms of the Custodial Agreement. The Custodian of the MFS 403(b) Plan and any MFS affiliates are entitled to rely on my authorization and are released from any and all claims I may have or claim to have with respect to this distribution. I further certify that my Social Security number written above is true and complete and that this number is my taxpayer identification number.

I have reviewed Section 7 and understand whether mandatory or voluntary tax withholding will apply.

BENEFICIARY'S SIGNATURE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

PRINT NAME

☐ Check if you are not a U.S. citizen or resident alien. Please provide a Form W-8BEN.

Medallion Signature Guarantee

AFFIX STAMP HERE

Medallion Signature Guarantee stamp must **not** be dated. The signature(s) must be guaranteed by an eligible bank, broker, dealer, credit union, national securities exchange, registered securities association, clearing agency, or savings association. Medallion Signature Guarantees will be accepted in accordance with policies established by MFS Service Center, Inc. Notarization by a notary public is not acceptable in lieu of a Medallion Signature Guarantee provided by one of the eligible guarantor institutions listed above.

If you have any questions about this form, please contact the Retirement Plans Service Department at 1-800-637-1255 any business day.

Mail the completed form along with a certified copy of the participant's death certificate to:

Regular mail

MFS Service Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 219341
Kansas City, MO 64121-9341

Overnight mail

MFS Service Center, Inc.
801 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 219341
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions

OMB No. 1545-0074

2025

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

1a First name and middle initial	Last name	1b Social security number
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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	%
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Sign Here	Your signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.)	Date
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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.

2025 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%
15,000	10%	30,000	10%	22,500	10%
26,925	12%	53,850	12%	39,500	12%
63,475	22%	126,950	22%	87,350	22%
118,350	24%	236,700	24%	125,850	24%
212,300	32%	424,600	32%	219,800	32%
265,525	35%	531,050	35%	273,000	35%
641,350*	37%	781,600	37%	648,850	37%

* If married filing separately, use \$390,800 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 2025, 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;
- 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 \$65,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$65,000, is greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, the corresponding rate is 22%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$85,000, is greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, 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 \$61,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$61,000, is greater than \$26,925 but less than \$63,475, the corresponding rate is 12%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$81,000, is

greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, the corresponding rate is 22%. The two rates differ. \$2,475 of the \$20,000 payment is in the lower bracket (\$63,475 less your total income of \$61,000 without the payment), and \$17,525 is in the higher bracket (\$20,000 less the \$2,475 that is in the lower bracket). Multiply \$2,475 by 12% to get \$297. Multiply \$17,525 by 22% to get \$3,856. The sum of these two amounts is \$4,153. This is the estimated tax on your payment. This amount corresponds to 21% of the \$20,000 payment (\$4,153 divided by \$20,000). Enter "21" 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.



YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

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 MFS 403(b) Salary Reduction Custodial Account, a part of the employer's 403(b) plan (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans). If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, you will be provided a different notice for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (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 may 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 holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

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

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 (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary);
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) or after death;
- Hardship distributions;
- ESOP dividends;

- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- 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; and
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there will generally be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA).

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

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

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax applies to the part of the distribution that you must include in income and 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 plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation;
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you from a defined contribution plan within one year after the birth or adoption of a child;
- 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 (without regard to whether you itemize deductions for the taxable year);
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution;
- Payments for certain distributions relating to certain federally declared disasters; and
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.

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 (or age 50 for qualified public safety employees) 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 your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is included in the payment, so you cannot take a payment of only after-tax contributions.

However, if you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment. In addition, special rules apply when you do a rollover, as described below.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and at the same time the rest is paid to you, the portion directly rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you directly roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not directly rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover of the entire amount paid from the Plan to two or more destinations at the same time, you can choose which destination receives the after-tax contributions.

If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions, and no part of the distribution is directly rolled over. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

You may roll over to an employer plan all of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only through a direct rollover (and only if the receiving plan separately accounts for after-tax contributions and is not a governmental section 457(b) plan). You can do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of part of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only up to the amount of the payment that would be taxable if not rolled over.

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

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

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

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

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your payment is used to pay for health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance

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

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, 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 are not a Plan participant

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

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

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 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 70½ (if born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if born after June 30, 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.

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

If you are a nonresident alien

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

Other special rules

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

If your payments for the year are less than \$200, the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information on special rollover rights related to the U.S. Armed Forces, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. You also may 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 [irs.gov](https://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 [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov), or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.