

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) Distribution Election Form



Member's last 4 digits of SS# _____

Phone: _____

Choose appropriate Plan(s): Regular Plan and/or Supplemental Plan

If my selection is distributions from both Regular & Supplemental Plans, distributions will first come from the Regular account until it is exhausted and then from the Supplemental account. Members will not be entitled to two Minimum Annual Distributions if they have both a Regular and Supplemental account. Pro-rata distributions will take into account the balance in both accounts.

I hereby request the following distributions from my DROP account.

Distributions:

You may select either or both the Minimum Annual Distributions and Potential Pro-rata Distributions.

➤ **Minimum Annual Distributions** - Select *either* the monthly or semi-annual option. ***Rollovers are only available with the semi-annual option.***

\$3,000/month option –Direct deposit to one of the following, paid as an installment with monthly benefit:

Primary bank account already on file, OR

New account (attach voided check for checking account or deposit slip for savings account)

Semi-annual option – 2017 - \$12,000 paid in June & \$18,000 paid in December; 2018 and later years - \$18,000 paid in June & \$18,000 paid in December. To be paid as follows:

Direct deposit to one of the following:

Primary bank account already on file, OR

New account (attach voided check for checking acct or deposit slip for savings acct)

Direct Rollover to the following financial institution:

Firm name and account number: _____

Address to mail check: _____

Contact number: _____

Split the distribution between direct deposit and direct rollover accounts noted above as follows:

Direct deposit _____%

Rollover + _____% (Minimum of \$500. Check with your financial institution
=100% as it may have a minimum deposit in excess of \$500)

Deadlines for Minimum Annual Distributions request are as follows:

- 2017 monthly distributions – End of month prior to month of initial distribution
- 2017 semi-annual distributions – February 28, 2017
- 2018 & later years – All requests due by 11/30 of the year prior to the year of distributions (New benefit recipients may elect the monthly option beginning the month of their initial benefit payment)

➤ **Potential Pro-rata Distributions** - to be paid in months when the Board certifies that an amount is available for distribution pursuant to the DROP Policy Addendum. This may not occur every month. If a pro-rata distribution is certified by the Board, it will be paid as a lump sum distribution on last business day of the applicable month or as soon as administratively practicable thereafter.

Select one of the following:

Direct deposit to one of the following:

Primary bank account already on file, OR

New account (attach voided check for checking acct or deposit slip for savings acct)

Direct Rollover to the following financial institution:

Firm name and account number: _____

Address to mail check: _____

Contact number: _____

Split the distribution between direct deposit and direct rollover accounts noted above as follows:

Direct deposit _____%

Rollover + _____% (Minimum of \$500. Check with your financial institution
=100% as it may have a minimum deposit in excess of \$500)

The deadline for a distribution election for Potential Pro-rata Distributions is the last day of the month prior to month of distribution.

I understand that by Federal law DFPF must withhold 20% of any Pro-rata Distribution for income tax and that the amount withheld may not be enough to cover my total tax liability for such distribution.

Tax consequences for persons who (1) terminated employment before age 50; and (2) are now under age 59½:

If you terminated employment before attaining age 50, a change in your monthly annuity amount received before age 59½ may increase your tax liability and the payment requested by this form may subject you to a **10% federal income tax penalty** (known as "recapture tax") on (1) everything the Pension System has paid you since the day you retired; and (2) everything the Pension System will pay you before the end of the calendar year in which this payment is made.

If there is any question about whether you are affected by this law, discuss the effects of Section 72(t)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code with your tax advisor before submitting this form.

Requests require only a one-time submission. I understand that changes to or revocation of previous requests must be made by the 15th of any month of payment.

Notwithstanding the date a person requests a distribution to begin, no distribution may begin before the DROP participant terminates active service.

Balances under \$200 will be distributed via direct deposit to the primary bank account on file and are not eligible for direct rollover from the Pension System.

I have read this form and understand the consequences of my action. I understand this election supersedes any previous DROP distribution election I have made. This request shall remain in place for all subsequent DROP distributions until revoked or modified by me.

Age when I left active service - _____

This election form and your rights are governed by the DROP Policy Addendum which can be found on our website at www.dfpf.org.

Signature: _____

Printed name: _____ Date: _____

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority on this the
_____ day of _____, A.D., 20_____.

Notary Public In and For

County

Return original, notarized form to:
Dallas Police & Fire Pension System
4100 Harry Hines Blvd, Suite 100
Dallas, Texas 75219

ROLLOVER NOTICE

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Dallas Police and Fire Pension System (DPFP) 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. 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 DPFP 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 to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later from the IRA or plan, and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception applies). If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, you will be taxed on the amount rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amount). However, if you are under age 59 ½ at the time of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will not apply. See the section below titled "If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA" for more details.

Where may I roll over the payment?

You may roll over the payment to either an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity (an “IRA”) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) deferred compensation 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, DPFP 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, DPFP 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 DPFPP 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);
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations; or
- Cost of life insurance paid by DPFPP.

DPFPP or the payor can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover. If any portion of your payment is taxable but cannot be rolled over, the mandatory withholding rules described above do not apply. In this case, you may elect not to have withholding apply to that portion. If you do nothing, an amount will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding for a portion of payment that is taxable but cannot be rolled over, ask a DPFPP Retirement Counselor for the election form and related information.

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 DPFPP (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

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

- 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 after you separate from service as a public safety employee if you are at least age 50 in the year of the separation;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments after your death;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order ("QDRO");
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses; or
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days.

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

If you receive a payment from 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 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; and
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

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 generally included in the payment. If you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your 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 DPF and at the same time a portion 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 complete distribution of your benefit which totals \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA 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 DPF 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 the payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of your benefit which totals \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after tax contributions, and no part of the distribution is directly rolled over. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

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

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. To apply for a waiver, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions 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 pension payment is used to pay for health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance

If 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. The Form 1099-R that you receive from the DFPF administrator will report the deducted insurance premium as taxable. If you want to take advantage of this \$3,000 exclusion, you must report the amount claimed on your Form 1040. The instructions to Form 1040 explain that the taxable amount received from the Plan, reduced by the amount of qualified premiums deducted and paid by the Plan (not to exceed \$3,000), must be entered on line 16b of the Form 1040. Next to the entry, in the margin, you must write the letters "PSO." This is an annual election—you will need to report the exclusion for each year in which you want to claim the exclusion.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

You can roll over a payment from DFPF made before January 1, 2010 to a Roth IRA only if your modified adjusted gross income is not more than \$100,000 for the year the payment is made to you and, if married, you file a joint return. These limitations do not apply to payments made to you from DFPF after 2009. If you wish to roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, but you are not eligible to do a rollover to a Roth IRA until after 2009, you can do a rollover to a traditional IRA and then, after 2009, elect to convert the traditional IRA into a Roth IRA.

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover). For payments from DFPF during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is a payment made after you are age 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)*; IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

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

If you are not a plan member

Payments after death of the member. If you receive a distribution after the member'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 member was born on or before January 1, 1936.

If you are a surviving spouse. If you receive a payment from DFPF as the surviving spouse of a deceased member, you have the same rollover options that the member 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 member had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the member had not started taking required minimum distributions from DFPF, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the member would have been age 70½.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from DFPF because of the member'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. If you do not do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA, DFPF must withhold 20% of the payment for federal income tax. 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 member who receives a payment from DFPF under a QDRO, you generally have the same options the member would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). If you are an alternate payee other than the spouse or former spouse of the member, you generally have the same options as a surviving beneficiary other than the spouse, so that the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. 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%, DFPF 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, DPFPP 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*.

NOTICE PERIOD/FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

You may wish to consult with DPFPP or payor, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from DPFPP. 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 Systems (403(b) Systems)*. These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.