

MFS[®] 403(b) CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT INSTALLMENT DISTRIBUTION AUTHORIZATION



For Salary Reduction Plans

- Certain distributions may be subject to Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC).
- Please review the Tax Withholding Information at the end of the form and, if applicable, complete and sign the attached Form W-4R.

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)	PHONE NUMBER
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

MAILING ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

This is my new address; please update my account information. (Signature authentication may be required in Section 6.)

REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE'S NAME REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE'S PHONE NUMBER

2. Reason for Distribution

Your employer's authorization is required below unless you select "Age 59½" or select "Required Minimum Distribution" for your distribution reason.

Note: Certain distributions may be subject to Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

Choose one:

- Age 59½
- Required Minimum Distribution*
- Termination/Retirement
- Disability
- Qualified Reservist

Authorization of the Employer (Required unless you selected "Age 59½" or you selected "Required Minimum Distribution" as your reason for distribution.)

EMPLOYER NAME

In order to ensure that the requested distribution will satisfy Code §403(b) and regulations hereunder, the undersigned certifies that s/he is an authorized signer for the Employer and Employer's 403(b) Plan ("Plan") and represents and agrees as follows: (1) The Plan permits the requested distribution, and (2) the Participant named above is eligible to receive the distribution for the reason specified.

SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYER	TITLE
PRINT NAME	DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

*IRS regulations require that when you reach Required Minimum Distribution age or the calendar year in which you retire from employment, whichever is later, you must receive a minimum amount from your plan account(s) by December 31st of each year. Required Minimum Distributions will be calculated based on the beneficiary information currently on file. All calculations will be based on the life expectancy of you and a hypothetical beneficiary ten years younger than you unless your spouse is your sole primary beneficiary and is MORE than ten years younger, in which case their actual life expectancy will be used for the calculation.

3. Distribution Information Complete A, B, or C.

Dividends and capital gains will be reinvested.

A. Required Minimum Distribution Complete this section if the installment distribution is to satisfy your Required Minimum Distribution.

Choose one.

- There is more than one primary beneficiary, your beneficiary is not your spouse, or the beneficiary is your spouse and is not more than ten years younger than you.
- Your sole primary beneficiary is your spouse who is more than ten years younger than you.

NAME OF SPOUSE BENEFICIARY _____

- -
 BENEFICIARY'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

/ /
 BENEFICIARY'S DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YYYY)

Deferral Only complete this part if you wish to defer your first payment. Otherwise, skip to Section 4.

I want to defer my first minimum distribution payment until the first quarter of the year following the year I reach age 73 or year of retirement, whichever is later. Please process the distribution in (choose one):

- January February March

Please note that if you elect to defer your first payment, you will receive two payments the following year. Complete Section 4 for subsequent payments.

B. Installment distribution period for participant Complete this section if the participant is living and the distribution is not due to a Required Minimum Distribution.

Choose frequency.

- Calculate payments using my life expectancy.
- Calculate payments using the joint life expectancy of the beneficiary listed below and me.
- Pay the total balance over _____ years (may not exceed either your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary listed below.)

BENEFICIARY NAME

SPOUSE OTHER _____
RELATIONSHIP

- -
 BENEFICIARY'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

/ /
 BENEFICIARY'S DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YYYY)

C. Installment distributions of a fixed dollar amount

Note: Mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding will apply.

To establish this option on an account, a \$5,000 minimum account value (per fund account) is required.

When you reach Required Minimum Distribution age or the calendar year in which you retire from employment, whichever is later, you may be required to increase the dollar amount of your installment payments to meet your Required Minimum Distribution amount.

FUND NUMBER				ACCOUNT NUMBER	AMOUNT PER DISTRIBUTION	FUND NUMBER				ACCOUNT NUMBER	AMOUNT PER DISTRIBUTION
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	\$ _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	\$ _____
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	\$ _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	\$ _____

For Class A, Class B, and Class C shares, annual withdrawals of up to 10% of the account value can be made without Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC).

Class A, Class B, and Class C shares, CDSC is calculated based on the account value on the date of the first payment and on the anniversary each year after. Effective January 4, 2016, for Class A shares, you may incur a CDSC when Class A shares are redeemed under the plan (or plans if more than one plan is established) if greater than 10% of the value of your account is withdrawn under the plan(s) in any one year (determined at the time of your first withdrawal under the plan(s), or January 4, 2016, whichever is later). Class A, Class B, and Class C CDSC calculation — If CDSC is due, payments will be net of CDSC (payment will be for the amount requested and additional shares will be sold to cover the CDSC) unless you notify us otherwise by checking the box below.

Payment amount should be reduced by any CDSC due.

4. Payment Frequency

Withdrawals can be processed between the **15th and 31st** day of the month. Installment distributions will occur at the frequency indicated and will be processed on or about the same day of the month. Please allow at least 10 days from the day the form is mailed for the systematic withdrawal plan to start drafting.

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.

Choose frequency.

Monthly

Or

Other than monthly (check month(s) below)

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

Please start my withdrawals on the _____ (day) of _____ (starting month).

5. Payment Instructions

Choose one.

- Make check payable to me and mail to my address of record. Signature authentication is required in Section 6 if the address on the account has been changed within 30 days of the first draft.
- Direct deposit proceeds to my bank account. I have attached an original voided check and/or preprinted deposit slip. For your security, the bank information provided must have an owner in common with the MFS account registration. **Signature authentication is required in Section 6 if the bank information provided is not yet on file or has been added or updated on your account within the past 30 days.** 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 with a Medallion Signature Guarantee in Section 6. The letter from the bank must be on their letterhead.

If direct deposit was selected, please indicate the type of account and provide bank account 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

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.

- Make check payable to a special payee and/or mail to a special address, as shown below (check cannot be mailed to your bank account). Signature authentication is required in Section 6.

SPECIAL PAYEE

SPECIAL MAILING ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

6. Distribution Authorization Sign exactly as account is registered.

I certify that (1) this distribution is in accordance with the terms of the Custodial Agreement; (2) I have been provided with a written explanation of the rules permitting direct rollover of eligible rollover distribution amounts to an eligible retirement plan and mandating 20% withholding on distributions that are not rolled over, and also with any other notice requirements that are applicable to this distribution; (3) I have read the enclosed Tax Withholding Information. MFS Service Center, Inc., and its affiliates, the MFS Funds and the custodian, MFS Heritage Trust Company, 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 also agree to indemnify and hold harmless MFS Service Center, Inc., and its affiliates, the MFS Funds and the custodian, MFS Heritage Trust Co., from and against any loss, liability, cost, or expense (including, without limitation, counsel fees, and expenses in connection with the contest or settlement of any claim) that any one of them might incur or sustain, or discover that they have incurred or sustained, by reason of any claim or claims which may be made against any of them as a result of this distribution. I understand that distributions made because of termination of employment may be subject to tax penalties if I am under the age of 59½.

SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

PRINT NAME

Signature Authentication

Signature authentication is **required** if:

- You request your check(s) be made payable to a name other than your own, or
- You request your check(s) be mailed to an address other than the address of record we have on file, or
- You request the proceeds be direct deposited to your bank account (see Section 5), or
- The check is to be mailed to the address of record and the address has been changed within 30 days of the first draft.

Notary Public Stamp, Signature Guarantee, or Medallion Signature Guarantee Stamp

AFFIX STAMP HERE

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. Signature guarantees shall be accepted in accordance with policies established by MFS Service Center, Inc. and must not be dated. A notary public stamp can be obtained from a notary public signing agent. Both notary public signature and original notary stamp is required within the affix stamp box.

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

Mail completed form 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

TAX WITHHOLDING INFORMATION



Please complete and sign the attached Form W-4R to make a withholding election. Refer also to the list of states on the following page and submit the appropriate state form in addition to the Form W-4R, if applicable. The amount requested for distribution will be reduced by any tax withholding selected.

IRA Accounts

If a tax withholding choice is not made on the attached Form W-4R, applicable taxes will be withheld. Federal tax withholding will not be withheld from Roth IRAs.

Notice of federal withholding. The distribution you receive is subject to a federal income tax withholding rate of 10%, unless you elect on the Form W-4R not to have withholding apply. If you do not make a withholding election on the attached Form W-4R and sign the form, federal income tax at a rate of 10% will be withheld on the gross amount of the payment because we are 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. MFS will also withhold state income taxes unless you elect not to have federal withholding apply if your address of record is in a state that requires state withholding (refer to the State income tax information on the next page).

Note: Distributions from Roth IRAs are not subject to federal tax withholding. For all Roth IRA distribution requests, if no withholding election is made, taxes will not be withheld.

403(b) Accounts

A. Mandatory withholding for eligible rollover distributions

Federal law requires MFS Service Center, Inc. to withhold federal income tax from your distribution at the rate of 20% unless it is rolled over directly to an IRA or other eligible retirement plan. You may also elect to withhold more than 20% on line 2 of the attached Form W-4R. The withholding is mandatory; you may not waive it. Please review the enclosed notice for additional information. Distributions which are not rolled over directly to an IRA or other eligible retirement plan and which are paid to residents of states that require state withholding (refer to the State income tax information on the next page) are subject to mandatory state income tax withholding. If your state requires withholding, MFS will withhold at least the minimum state tax regardless of your election. The mandatory withholding will automatically be applied to distributions paid directly to you unless the distribution is due to financial hardship or is due to Required Minimum Distribution.

B. For Required Minimum Distributions and Hardship distributions (Distributions not subject to mandatory 20% withholding)

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.

Notice of federal withholding. The distribution you receive is subject to a federal income tax withholding rate of 10%, unless you elect on the attached Form W-4R not to have withholding apply. 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 the payment because we are 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. MFS will also withhold state income taxes unless you elect not to have federal withholding apply if your address of record is in a state that requires state withholding (refer to the State income tax information on the next page).



State income taxes

Refer to the chart below for state income tax information.

For residents of:	State withholding information
CA, DE, KS, MA, ME, NC, OR, and VT	MFS will withhold state income taxes on both IRA and 403(b) accounts unless you elect not to have federal withholding apply.
NE and VA	MFS will withhold state income taxes on 403(b) accounts unless you elect not to have federal withholding apply. MFS will not withhold state income taxes from IRA distributions.
AR	Residents of AR will have state income taxes withheld on IRA, non-qualified one-time ROTH IRA, and 403(b) distributions regardless of federal income tax withholding elections. To opt out of AR state income tax withholding you must submit a completed Form AR4P.
CT	Residents of CT will have state income taxes withheld on both IRA and 403(b) accounts regardless of federal income tax withholding unless you submit or have submitted a completed Form CT-W4P for a periodic or partial distribution. State income tax will also be applied to non-qualified one-time Roth IRA distributions without a completed CT-W4P on file. State withholding will not be applied to Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) distributions from Roth IRAs.
IA	Residents of IA will have state income taxes withheld on both IRA and 403(b) accounts unless you qualify for the retirement income exclusion.
MD	MFS will withhold state income taxes on distributions from 403(b) accounts that are eligible rollover distributions. MFS will not withhold state income taxes from IRA distributions.
MN	Residents of MN will have state income taxes withheld on both IRA and 403(b) accounts 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. State income tax will also be applied to non-qualified one-time Roth IRA distributions without a completed Form W-4MNP on file. State withholding will not be applied to Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) distributions from Roth IRAs.
OK	Residents of OK will have state income taxes withheld on both IRA and 403(b) accounts 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.
All other states	MFS will not withhold state income taxes from IRA or 403(b) distributions.

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	
<i>Total income over—</i>	Tax rate for every dollar more	<i>Total income over—</i>	Tax rate for every dollar more	<i>Total income over—</i>	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.