



SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

300 E. BROAD ST., SUITE 100 • COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215-3746
614-222-5853 • Toll-Free 800-878-5853 • www.ohsers.org

APPLICATION FOR A REFUND OF A MEMBER'S ACCOUNT

After you have terminated your employment, you may apply for a refund of your SERS accumulated contributions. You should read this application and the enclosed Special Tax Notice carefully before completing and returning the application to SERS.

When are you eligible for a refund of your account?

Upon application, you may receive a refund if you have terminated your SERS-covered position, and at least three months have passed since your last date of service.

If you apply for a refund of your account and you return to work in a SERS-covered position within that three month period, your refund application will be cancelled.

If you are also a member of State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and/or Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS), you have the option to refund your SERS account without affecting your membership or rights to either a benefit or refund of contributions under those systems. However, due to IRS regulations, you cannot refund your SERS account if you are contributing to either of those systems for employment with your last SERS-covered employer.

If you do not take a refund of your accounts, you may combine your service credit and contributions in all the systems for a single retirement allowance.

Spousal Consent

If you are married, and your age and service credit meet the eligibility requirements to retire with a retirement effective date on or before the first of the month following the date this application is received by SERS, your spouse must sign a consent form in the presence of a notary public or SERS counselor. If your spouse does not consent, SERS cannot refund your account.

If spousal consent is required to refund your account due to your retirement eligibility status, a spousal consent form will be mailed to you after receipt of this completed application.

What is the effect if you take a refund?

The withdrawal of your accumulated contributions cancels your SERS membership, as well as the rights to SERS' retirement, disability, and survivor protections.

By taking a refund of your SERS account, all service credit earned under your SERS-covered position will be cancelled. You would not have the option to combine this service credit with any service earned in a STRS or OPERS-covered position, which could affect your retirement benefits.

If you meet the service requirements for any of the above benefits, and you would like to receive an estimate of your service, disability, or survivor benefit, please contact our office.

For information on service retirement eligibility, disability benefits, or survivor benefits, visit www.ohsers.org.

What if you return to public employment?

If you receive a refund of your SERS account, you may restore your membership by returning for at least 18 months to public employment covered by SERS, STRS, OPERS, the Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund, or the State Highway Patrol Retirement System, and re-depositing the amount of your refunded account plus interest which will be calculated by SERS.

You may obtain information about your possible benefits by contacting the SERS office. Additional information on these benefits also is available at SERS' website, www.ohsers.org.

When will SERS issue your refund payment?

By law, your payment cannot be issued before three months have elapsed from the date of your last SERS-covered service. If SERS receives your refund application after the three months have passed, SERS will process your account within two to four weeks.

If you request that the refund be sent to you, it will be sent to the address shown on this application unless SERS receives a written signed notice of your change of address.

Are there tax issues related to your refund?

There are a number of tax issues for you to consider. You should read the enclosed Special Tax Notice before making a decision on how you wish to direct your refund payment.

Under federal tax law, neither a payment nor a direct rollover can be made by SERS until at least 30 days after you receive the Special Tax Notice. Thus, after receiving this notice, you have at least 30 days to consider whether or not to have your withdrawal directly 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 30-day period by signing and returning your application and indicating whether or not you wish to make a direct rollover. Your withdrawal will then be processed in accordance with your election and Ohio law.



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MEMBER REFUND APPLICATION

A. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Social Security Number: --

Name: _____
FIRST MIDDLE (MAIDEN) LAST

Date of Birth: _____ Email Address: _____
MONTH/DAY/YEAR

Address: _____
STREET OR ROUTE NUMBER OR P.O. BOX

CITY STATE ZIP

Daytime telephone number: (_____) _____
AREA CODE

Marital Status: Single Married Divorced Widowed

If married, please provide your spouse's name: _____

Are you a U.S. citizen? Yes No

B. SERVICE

The date of my last SERS-covered service with _____ was _____
SCHOOL DISTRICT OR INSTITUTION MONTH/DAY/YEAR

Was your last service with this employer as a public safety officer? Yes No

Are you currently working for this employer in a position that is not a SERS-covered position? Yes No

C. ROLLOVER REQUEST (Optional)

If the total amount of the refund includes a taxable portion, SERS is required to withhold 20% of the taxable amount as federal income tax withholding. You may be able to continue to defer federal taxation by making an eligible rollover.

Complete this section if you want to rollover all or a portion of your refund to an IRA or eligible retirement plan. Carefully review the enclosed Special Tax Notice to understand this option which may allow you to continue to defer taxes on your payment. Any amounts not rolled over will be sent to you.

If this information is not completed, 20% of the taxable amount will be withheld.

Financial Institution/Plan name: _____

Financial Institution/Plan address: _____

Your account number: _____

This account is a:

Traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) Roth IRA Other eligible retirement plan

Amount of the taxable portion of your refund to be rolled over to this firm: All or Part: \$ _____

Amount of the after-tax portion of your refund to be rolled over to this firm: All or Part: \$ _____

Mark one of the following:

- My financial institution/plan will accept a direct rollover of my refund. Send the funds to the firm's address on this form.
- My financial institution/plan will not accept a direct rollover of my refund. Send the check to me so that I may deliver it to the firm.

D. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Required)

Complete and sign this section. If the amount of your refund exceeds \$200.00, you must sign this section in the presence of a Notary Public or SERS counselor.

I certify that:

1. I am applying for a refund of my accumulated contributions with SERS;
2. The information that I have supplied in this application is accurate and true;
3. I have terminated my school service and am not on a leave of absence;
4. I understand that a refund will cancel my SERS service credit and any membership benefits available with SERS;
5. I am not currently employed in a STRS or OPERS-covered position with the same employer as my last SERS-covered employer; and
6. I have received and reviewed the Special Tax Notice and understand that I have 30 days to consider my decision to request a direct rollover of my SERS account, and by signing this application I am affirmatively waiving this 30-day period.

Being duly sworn, I, the undersigned, state that the information provided in this application is complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Member signature: _____ Date: _____
DO NOT PRINT

SERS counselor signature: _____ Date: _____

OR

State of: _____

County of: _____

Sworn and subscribed to me by _____ this day ____ of _____, 20____

Notary Public: _____ My commission expires: _____

E. EMPLOYER CERTIFICATION

If you have worked in a SERS-covered position during the last six months, SERS requires certification of your employment from your school employer. Your application cannot be processed until this certification has been received. SERS will contact your employer to obtain the certification.

If you have SERS-covered positions with more than one school employer during the last six months, a separate certification for each employer is required.



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SPECIAL TAX NOTICE

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS REGARDING YOUR SERS LUMP SUM PAYMENT

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from SERS 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.

Rollover rules that apply to most payments from SERS 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 SERS 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. 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, SERS 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, SERS is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes. This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½, unless an exception applies.

How much may I roll over?

If you wish to do a rollover, you may roll over all or part of the amount eligible for rollover. Any payment from SERS 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; and
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations.

SERS will 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 SERS, including amounts withheld for income tax, that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax applies to the part of the distribution that you must include in income and is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

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

- 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 if you are a public safety employee and you are at least age 50 in the year of the separation;
- 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 division of property order (DOPO); and
- Payments for certain distributions relating to certain federally declared disasters.

There are other circumstances when the 10% additional income tax may not apply. You should consult a professional tax advisor or the IRS for additional information.

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 division of property orders 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 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, so you cannot take a payment of only after-tax contributions.

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 total 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 SERS and 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 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 the payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over

last. 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 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, *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 roll over your payment to 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 five years, counting from Jan. 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 five years. In applying this five-year rule, you count from Jan. 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 as described above. 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 SERS as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to an IRA, you may treat the IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA.

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

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from SERS, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse

If you receive a payment from SERS 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 must receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a division of property order

If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from SERS under a division of property order (DOPO), you generally have the same options the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). Payments under the DOPO 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%, SERS is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe, which 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 your payments for the year are less than \$200, SERS is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you can 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*. 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 www.irs.gov.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may wish to consult with a professional tax advisor before taking a payment from SERS. 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)*; and IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*. These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.