

NOTICE OF FINAL DEPOSIT AND REQUEST FOR REFUND

Part I (Please Print)

Name _____ Social Security No. _____

Telephone No. _____ Date of Birth _____ Last Day of Employment _____

Member's Mailing Address _____
Street Address or Box Number City State Zip Code

I authorize TRS to issue to me a personal identification number (PIN) which may be used to access information through the automated telephone system. I authorize the release of any information regarding my account to anyone using my PIN. I understand that TRS will mail the PIN to my address on file for my account. Once mailed, TRS has no responsibility for the protection of the PIN. I understand that it is my responsibility to prevent unauthorized use of the PIN.

If you do not want TRS to send you a PIN, check here: No, do not send a PIN

AFFIDAVIT THAT EMPLOYMENT HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

I hereby certify that I have **permanently** terminated my employment in any State-supported educational institution in Texas and request that the accumulated contributions in my account with the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) be distributed to me according to the following instructions. I further certify that I do not have a contract or promise of employment nor have I applied for employment with any employer covered by TRS and the balance in my account is due to me and unpaid. I understand that my receipt of the distribution will release TRS from any claim for other benefits payable on my behalf and will cancel my TRS service credit. I further understand that should I contract for employment with any TRS-covered employer before receiving my distribution, I will not be entitled to the distribution. TRS may not pay benefits on my behalf until the amount is restored.

Individuals who terminate TRS membership by withdrawing their TRS account but resume membership on or after September 1, 2007 will be subject to the following new retirement eligibility criteria for a normal age (unreduced) service retirement annuity 1) age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit, or, 2) age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit and age plus years of service credit equals at least 80.

Proportionate retirement notice: If you have service credit in another Texas public retirement system, termination of TRS membership and service credit may affect your eligibility for benefits from a system participating in the proportionate retirement program. If you plan to combine service credit in different systems to meet eligibility requirements, contact each system for more information.

MEMBER MUST CHECK ONLY ONE SECTION

(see "Special Tax Notice Regarding TRS Payments" information sheet)

I hereby request that none of my accumulated contributions be rolled over into an eligible retirement plan. I understand that 20% of the taxable amount of my refund will be withheld for income tax as required by law. (PROVIDED THE AMOUNT IS GREATER THAN \$200.00)

I hereby request that all or a portion of my accumulated contributions be rolled over into an eligible retirement plan. Please send me information so I can provide TRS with rollover instructions.

I hereby acknowledge that I have been provided with "Special Tax Notice Regarding TRS Payments" and that I have 30 days from receipt of the notice to consider my decision of whether to elect a direct rollover of my distribution. I understand that once I have made an election and TRS has issued the distribution, my election is irrevocable and cannot be changed.

Signature of Member

Before me, the undersigned authority, a Notary Public, on this day personally appeared the applicant for refund, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and being first duly sworn declared to me upon oath that he/she has read the foregoing application and the statements therein contained are true and correct.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the _____ day of _____, _____ in the City of _____,
(Month) (Year)

County of _____, and State of _____ (SEAL)

(Signature) Notary Public

Part II

CERTIFICATION OF SCHOOL OFFICIAL

If member has been employed during the previous six-month period, the certification of school official is required. Send the completed form with the monthly payroll report that includes the member's final payroll transaction.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION: _____
Name of school district, college or agency

Date of Termination _____

Final Transaction (Deposit or Adjustment) Amount _____

Included in Report for month of _____



I hereby certify the final salary payment has been made to the above named member and that this person has no further contract, written or oral, to return to employment nor does this person have a notice of renewal of contract or a promise of employment with this district. No further payments or adjustments will be made to the above named member by this reporting entity.

Date

Signature of official responsible for payroll reports to the Teacher Retirement System

Special Tax Notice Regarding TRS Payments

This notice explains how you can continue to defer federal income tax on your retirement savings in the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) and contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your TRS benefits. This notice applies to payments made on or after January 1, 2002.

This notice is provided to you by TRS because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from TRS may be eligible for rollover by you or TRS to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. A rollover is a payment by you or TRS of all or part of your benefit to another plan or IRA that allows you to continue to postpone taxation of that benefit until it is paid to you. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account (formerly known as an education IRA).

An "eligible employer plan" includes a plan qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, including a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan or IRA, defined benefit plan, stock bonus plan, and money purchase plan; a Section 403(a) annuity plan; a Section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity; and an eligible Section 457(b) plan maintained by a governmental employer (governmental 457 plan).

An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Before you decide to roll over your payment to another employer plan, you should find out whether the plan accepts rollovers and, if so, the types of distributions it accepts as a rollover. You should also find out about any documents that are required to be completed before the receiving plan will accept a rollover. Even if a plan accepts rollovers, it might not accept rollovers of certain types of distributions, such as after-tax amounts. If this is the case, and your distribution includes after-tax amounts, you may wish instead to roll your distribution over to a traditional IRA or split your rollover amount between the employer plan in which you will participate and a traditional IRA.

If an employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may restrict subsequent distributions of the rollover amount or may require your spouse's consent for any subsequent distribution. A subsequent distribution from the plan that accepts your rollover may also be subject to different tax treatment than distributions from TRS. Check with the administrator of the plan that is to receive your rollover prior to making the rollover.

If you have additional questions after reading this notice, you can contact TRS at 1-800-223-8778 or by writing to the Teacher Retirement System of Texas, 1000 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78701-2698. You may also go to the TRS Web site at www.trs.state.tx.us.

SUMMARY

There are two ways you may be able to receive a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover: (1) Certain payments can be made directly to a traditional IRA that you establish or to an eligible employer plan that will accept it and hold it for your benefit ("DIRECT ROLLOVER"); or (2) The payment can be PAID TO YOU.

If you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER:

- Your payment will not be taxed in the current year and no income tax will be withheld.
- You choose whether your payment will be made directly to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account because these are not traditional IRAs.
- The taxable portion of your payment will be taxed later when you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan. Depending on the type of plan, the later distribution may be subject to different tax treatment than it would be if you received a taxable distribution from TRS.

If you choose to have a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover PAID TO YOU:

- You will receive only 80% of the taxable amount of the payment because the TRS is required to withhold 20% of that amount and send it to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.
- The taxable amount of your payment will be taxed in the current year unless you roll it over. Under limited circumstances, you may be able to use special tax rules that could reduce the tax you owe. However, if you receive the payment before age 59 1/2, you may have to pay an additional 10% tax.
- You can roll over all or part of the payment by paying it to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover within 60 days after you receive the payment. The amount rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.
- If you want to roll over up to 100% of the payment to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, you must find other money to replace the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you roll over only the 80% that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld and that is not rolled over.

Your Right to Waive the 30-Day Notice Period. Generally, neither a direct rollover nor a payment can be made from the plan until at least 30 days after your receipt of this 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 notice period by making an affirmative election indicating whether or not you wish to make a direct rollover. Your withdrawal will then be processed in accordance with your election as soon as practical after it is received by TRS.

MORE INFORMATION:

I. PAYMENTS THAT CAN AND CANNOT BE ROLLED OVER

Payments from TRS may be "eligible rollover distributions." This means that they can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. Payments from a plan cannot be rolled over to a ROTH IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account. TRS should be able to tell you what portion of your payment is an eligible rollover distribution and whether your payment includes amounts which cannot be rolled over.

After-Tax Contributions. If you made after-tax contributions to TRS, these contributions may be rolled into either a traditional IRA or to certain employer plans that accept rollovers of the after-tax contributions. The following rules apply:

a) Rollover into a traditional IRA. You can rollover your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA either directly or indirectly. TRS should be able to tell you how much of your payment is the taxable portion and how much is the after-tax portion.

If you roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, it is your responsibility to keep track of, and report to the Internal Revenue Service on the applicable forms, the amount of these after-tax contributions. This will enable the non-taxable amount of any future distributions from the traditional IRA to be determined.

Once you roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, those amounts CANNOT later be rolled over to an employer plan.

b) Rollover into an Employer Plan. You can roll over after-tax contributions from an employer plan that is qualified under Code section 401(a) or a section 403(a) annuity plan to another such plan using a direct rollover if the other plan provides separate accounting for amounts rolled over, including separate accounting for the after-tax employee contributions and earnings on those contributions. You can also rollover after-tax contributions from a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity to

After-Tax Contributions (continued)

another section 403(b) tax sheltered annuity using a direct rollover if the other tax-sheltered annuity provides separate accounting for amounts rolled over, including separate accounting for the after-tax employee contributions and earnings on those contributions. You CANNOT roll over after-tax contributions to a governmental 457 plan. If you want to roll over your after-tax contributions to an employer plan that accepts these rollovers, you cannot have the after-tax contributions paid to you first. You must instruct TRS to make a direct rollover on your behalf. Also, you cannot first roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA and then roll over that amount into an employer plan.

The following types of payments cannot be rolled over:

Payments Spread Over Long Periods. You cannot roll over a payment if it is part of a series of equal (or almost equal) payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for:

- your lifetime (or a period measured by your life expectancy), or
- your lifetime and your beneficiary's lifetime (or a period measured by your joint life expectancies), or
- a period of 10 years or more.

Required Minimum Payments. Beginning when you reach age 70 1/2 or retire, whichever is later, a certain portion of your payment cannot be rolled over because it is a "required minimum payment" that must be paid to you.

Corrective Distributions. A distribution that is made to correct a failed non-discrimination test or because legal limits on certain contributions were exceeded cannot be rolled over.

II. DIRECT ROLLOVER

A DIRECT ROLLOVER is a direct payment of the amount of your TRS benefits to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it. You can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER of all or any portion of your payment that is an eligible rollover distribution, as described in Part I above. You are not taxed on any taxable portion of your payment for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER until you later take it out of the traditional IRA or eligible employer plan. In addition, no income tax withholding is required for any portion of your TRS benefits for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER. This Plan might not let you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER if your distributions for the year are less than \$200.

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Traditional IRA. You can open a traditional IRA to receive the direct rollover. If you choose to have your payment made directly to a traditional IRA, contact an IRA sponsor (usually a financial institution) to find out how to have your payment made in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA at that institution. If you are unsure of how to invest your money, you can temporarily establish a traditional IRA to receive the payment. However, in choosing a traditional IRA, you may wish to make sure that the traditional IRA you choose will allow you to move all or a part of your payment to another traditional IRA at a later date, without penalties or other limitations. See IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements, for more information on traditional IRAs (including limits on how often you can roll over between IRAs).

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Plan. If you are employed by a new employer that has an eligible employer plan, and you want a direct rollover to that plan, ask the plan administrator of that plan whether it will accept your rollover. An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Even if your new employer's plan does not accept a rollover, you can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA. If the employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may provide restrictions on the circumstances under which you may later receive a distribution of the rollover amount or may require spousal consent to any subsequent distribution. Check with the plan administrator of that plan before making your decision.

DIRECT ROLLOVER of a Series of Payments. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it, and it is paid in a series of

payments for less than 10 years, your choice to make or not make a DIRECT ROLLOVER for a payment will apply to all later payments in the series until you change your election. You are free to change your election for any later payment in the series.

Change in Tax Treatment Resulting from a DIRECT ROLLOVER. The tax treatment of any payment from the eligible employer plan or traditional IRA receiving your DIRECT ROLLOVER might be different than if you received your benefit in a taxable distribution directly from TRS. For example, if you were born before January 1, 1936, you might be entitled to ten-year averaging or capital gain treatment, as explained below. However, if you have your benefit rolled over to a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, a governmental 457 plan, or a traditional IRA in a DIRECT ROLLOVER, your benefit will no longer be eligible for that special treatment. See the sections below entitled "Additional 10% Tax if You Are under Age 59 1/2" and "Special Tax Treatment if You Were Born before January 1, 1936."

III. PAYMENT PAID TO YOU

If your payment can be rolled over (see Part I above) and the payment is made to you in cash, it is subject to 20% federal income tax withholding on the taxable portion (state tax withholding may also apply.) The payment is taxed in the year you receive it unless, within 60 days, you roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that accepts rollover. If you do not roll it over, special tax rules may apply.

INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING:

Mandatory Withholding. If any portion of your payment can be rolled over under Part I above and you do not elect to make a DIRECT ROLLOVER, TRS is required by law to withhold 20% of the taxable amount. This amount is sent to the IRS as federal income tax withholding. For example, if you can roll over a taxable payment of \$10,000, only \$8,000 will be paid to you because TRS must withhold \$2,000 as income tax. However, when you prepare your income tax return for the year, unless you make a rollover within 60 days (see "Sixty-Day Rollover Option" below), you must report the full \$10,000 as a taxable payment from TRS. You must report the \$2,000 as tax withheld, and it will be credited against any income tax you owe for the year. There will be no income tax withholding if your payments for the year are less than \$200.

Voluntary Withholding. If any portion of your payment is taxable but cannot be rolled over under Part I above, 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, 10% will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding, ask TRS for the election form and related information.

Sixty-Day Rollover Option. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, you can still decide to roll over all or part of it to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you decide to roll over, you must contribute the amount of the payment you received to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan within 60 days after you receive the payment. The portion of your payment that is rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.

You can roll over up to 100% of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, including an amount equal to the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you choose to roll over 100%, you must find other money within the 60-day period to contribute to the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan, to replace the 20% that was withheld. On the other hand, if you roll over only the 80% of the taxable portion that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld.

Example: The taxable portion of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above is \$10,000, and you choose to have it paid to you. You will receive \$8,000, and \$2,000 will be sent to the IRS as income tax withholding. Within 60 days after receiving the \$8,000, you may roll over the entire \$10,000 to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. To do this, you roll over the \$8,000 you received from TRS, and you will have to find \$2,000 from other sources (your savings, a loan, etc.). In this case, the entire \$10,000

Sixty-Day Rollover Option (continued)

is not taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. If you roll over the entire \$10,000, when you file your income tax return you may get a refund of part or all of the \$2,000 withheld.

If, on the other hand, you roll over only \$8,000, the \$2,000 you did not roll over is taxed in the year it was withheld. When you file your income tax return, you may get a refund of part of the \$2,000 withheld. (However, any refund is likely to be larger if you roll over the entire \$10,000.)

Additional 10% Tax If You Are Under Age 59 1/2. If you receive a payment before you reach 59 1/2 and you do not roll it over, then, in addition to the regular income tax, you may have to pay an extra tax equal to 10% of the taxable portion of the payment. The additional 10% generally does not apply to (1) payments that are paid after you separate from service with your employer during or after the year you reach age 55, (2) payments that are paid because you retire due to disability, (3) payments that are paid as equal (or almost equal) payments over your life or life expectancy (or your and your beneficiary's lives or life expectancies), (4) dividends paid with respect to stock by an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) as described in Code Section 404(k), (5) payments that are paid directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy, (6) payments that are paid to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, or (7) payments that do not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses. See IRS Form 5329 for more information on the additional 10% tax.

The additional 10% tax will not apply to distributions from a governmental 457 plan, except to the extent the distribution is attributable to an amount you rolled over to that plan (adjusted for investment returns) from another type of eligible employer plan or IRA. Any amount rolled over from a governmental 457 plan to another type of eligible employer plan or to a traditional IRA will become subject to the additional 10% tax if it is distributed to you before you reach age 59 1/2, unless one of the exceptions applies.

Special Tax Treatment If You Were Born Before January 1, 1936. If you receive a payment from a qualified plan under section 401(a) or a section 403(a) annuity plan that can be rolled over under Part I and you do not roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, the payment will be taxed in the year you receive it. However, if the payment qualifies as a "lump sum distribution," it may be eligible for a special tax treatment. A lump sum distribution is a payment, within one year, of your entire balance under TRS (and certain other similar plans of the employer) that is payable to you after you have reached age 59 1/2 or because you have separated from service with your employer (or, in the case of a self-employed individual, after you have reached age 59 1/2 or have become disabled). For a payment to be treated as a lump sum distribution, you must have been a participant in TRS for at least 5 years before the year in which you received the distribution. The special tax treatment for lump sum distributions that may be available to you is described below.

Ten-Year Averaging. If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936, you can make a one-time election to figure the tax on the payment by using "10-year averaging" (using 1986 tax rates). Ten-year averaging often reduces the tax you owe.

Capital Gain Treatment. If you receive a lump sum distribution and you were born before January 1, 1936 and if you were a participant in TRS before 1974, you may elect to have the part of your payment that is attributable to your pre-1974 participation in TRS taxed as long-term capital gain at a rate of 20%.

There are other limits on the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions. For example, you can generally elect this special tax treatment only once in your lifetime, and the election applies to all lump sum distributions that you receive in that same year. You may not elect this special tax treatment if you rolled amounts into TRS from a 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity contract or from an IRA not originally attributable to a qualified employer plan. If you have previously rolled over a distribution from TRS (or certain other similar plans of the employer), you cannot use this special averaging treatment for later payments from TRS. If you roll over your payment to a traditional IRA, governmental 457 plan, or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, you will not be able to use special tax treatment for later payments from that IRA, plan, or annuity. Also, if you roll over only a portion of your payment to a traditional IRA, governmental 457 plan, or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity this special tax treatment is not available for the rest of the payment. See IRS Form 4972 for additional information on lump sum distributions and how you elect the special tax treatment.

IV. SURVIVING SPOUSES, ALTERNATE PAYEES, AND OTHER BENEFICIARIES

In general, the rules summarized above that apply to payments to employees also apply to payments to surviving spouses of employees and to spouses or former spouses who are "alternate payees." You are an alternate payee if your interest in TRS results from a "qualified domestic relations order," which is an order issued by a court, usually in connection with a divorce or legal separation.

If you are a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you may choose to have a payment that can be rolled over, as described in Part I above, paid in a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan or paid to you. If you have the payment paid to you, you can keep it or roll it over yourself to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan. Thus, you have the same choices as the employee.

If you are a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you cannot choose a direct rollover, and you cannot roll over the payment yourself.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, your payment is generally not subject to the additional 10% tax described in Part III above, even if you are younger than age 59 1/2.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, you may be able to use the special tax treatment for lump sum distributions, as described in Part III above. If you receive a payment because of the employee's death, you may be able to treat the payment as a lump sum distribution if the employee met the appropriate age requirements, whether or not the employee had 5 years of participation in TRS.

HOW TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This notice summarizes only the federal (not state or local) tax rules that might apply to your payment. The rules described above are complex and contain many conditions and exceptions that are not included in this notice. Therefore, you may want to consult with TRS or a professional tax advisor before you take a payment of your benefits from TRS. Also, you can find more specific information on the tax treatment of payments from qualified employer plans in IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income, and IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements. These publications are available from your local IRS office, on the IRS's Internet Web Site at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORMS.