Service address:
RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York
70500 Ameriprise Financial Center Minneapolis, MN 55474

RiverSource

Annuitization Request and Variable Annuitization Reallocation

Use this form to annuitize a deferred annuity contract or reallocate the existing variable funds for a payout annuity.

- For all requests read the "Annuitization Acknowledgements of Understanding", at the end of this form. The original is for the client to retain, do not submit to the corporate office.
- The beneficiary designation(s) on the deferred annuity contract will carry forward to the payout annuity. Please review your designation(s) and update if needed.
- **All *RiverSource*® non-qualified annuities allow for assignability and, therefore, are not intended for medical assistance planning purposes.**
- For annuitization payments, RiverSource® Life Insurance Co. of New York (RiverSource Life of NY) does not allow tax qualified to tax qualified transfers. If requested, the automatic default is to send a check to the owner at the address of record.
- If this request is for a 401(a) qualified plan (Custodial or Investment Only), an intra-annuity account direct rollover to an IRA must be completed by submitting Qualified Plan - Transaction Request Form 402106.
- If this request is for a 403b/TSA, an intra-annuity account direct rollover to an IRA must be completed prior to annuitizing.
- For qualified annuities, please read “Meeting Required Minimum Distribution Requirements(RMDs) via Annuitization” and “Special Tax Notice for TSA Plan Distributions" at the end of this form.
- For partial annuitization, use Form 140606NY.
- For beneficiaries annuitizing due to death, use Form 113730

Account Number

For *RiverSource*® annuities held inside a brokerage account, enter 142 for the administration code. For all other products, enter 005.

What type of transaction are you requesting? (Select One)

- ◯ Owner is annuitizing; ***submit to Deferred Annuitizations Unit NY475.***
- ◯ Reallocation of existing variable funds for a payout annuity; ***submit to Deferred Annuitizations Unit NY475.***

Part 1 Owner Information

Unless otherwise specifically requested, upon election and annuitization under a term certain option, the annuitant if different from the owner will be changed to the owner.

Owner Name | Owner Taxpayer ID

Trust or Entity Name | Trust or Entity EIN

Co-Owner Name | Co-Owner Taxpayer ID

Annuitant Name (if different than owner) | Annuitant Date of Birth (MMDDYYYY)

Part 2 Annuitization Instructions (Not Available with Remaining Benefit Amount or Principal Back Guarantee Payout Options)

- For deferred annuitizations, the payment start date must be at least 30 days, but no more than 60 days, from the date the corporate office receives the request.

Payment Arrangements and Investment Allocation/Reallocation During Payout *continued on next page..*

Only RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York is authorized to sell insurance and annuities in New York.

Sign on Page 6, 7, 8 and 9

Payment Arrangements and Investment Allocation/Reallocation During Payout continued

Payment Frequency (Select One)

◯ Monthly ◯ Quarterly ◯ Semi Annually ◯ Annually

Payment Date (Select One)

◯ Earliest possible start date: 30 days from receipt of completed form in the corporate office.

◯ On the ____ day of the month (the 31st is not available). The initial month will be chosen by the corporate office.

ⓘ The first payment month will be determined by the date the request is completed and will be within 30 to 60 days of the date the request is in good order.

Type of Payout (Select One)

◯ 100% Fixed Annuity Payout (From Any Product)

ⓘ In order to fund the fixed payout, all variable values will be transferred to the fixed account as of the date we receive your request.

◯ Variable or Combination Payouts

◯ 3.5% Assumed Interest Rate (AIR) ◯ 5.0% Assumed Interest Rate (AIR)

ⓘ
- FOR VARIABLE OR COMBINATION PAYOUTS: You may use up to five variable funds, plus the Fixed Account. Choose only from the variable fund(s) currently available for your contract.
- Life with cash refund and joint and reduced (annuitant death only) options are not available on variable or combination payouts.

◯ Reallocation of Value (Annuity Payouts may be reallocated once per contract year).

ⓘ FOR REALLOCATIONS: The sum of all annuity unit's current payout value will be reallocated using the variable funds and percentages listed below. You must use percentages only, and they must total 100%. You may choose up to five (5) variable funds available in your original deferred contract (i.e. Flexible annuity, Flex Portfolio annuity, RAVA Advantage, etc.). This reallocation is for the variable portion of your payout only. Changes to the fixed account are not allowed.

Name of Fund	Allocation
	%
	%
	%
	%
	%
Fixed Account	%
Percentages must total 100%	%

Part 3 Account Profile Information

ⓘ Basic definitions for Investment Time Frame, Risk Tolerance, Investment Objectives and Liquidity Needs are provided below. More detailed descriptions and examples of some of the selections can be found on your Suitability Confirmation.

❗ Complete the following account information for each new account.

Complete all of the following information for a new Annuity account.

Investment Time Frame (Select only one)
- ◯ A. Less than 1 Year
- ◯ B. 1 - 3 Years
- ◯ C. 4 - 7 Years
- ◯ D. 8 - 10 Years
- ◯ E. 11+ Years

Liquidity Needs (Select only one)
- ◯ A. Less than 1 Year
- ◯ B. 1 - 7 Years
- ◯ C. 8+ Years

Risk Tolerance (Select only one)
- ◯ A. Conservative
- ◯ B. Conservative / Moderate
- ◯ C. Moderate
- ◯ D. Moderate / Aggressive
- ◯ E. Aggressive

Investment Objectives (Select at least one per order of importance)

1st	2nd	3rd
◯	◯	◯ A. Capital Preservation
◯	◯	◯ C. Income
◯	◯	◯ D. Tax Considerations
◯	◯	◯ E. Protection
◯	◯	◯ F. Education
◯	◯	◯ G. Estate Planning
◯	◯	◯ H. Speculation
◯	◯	◯ I. Growth
◯	◯	◯ J. Growth with Income

"B. Capital Appreciation" is no longer an option.

***Account Profile Information** continued on next page..*

Account Profile Information continued

Investment Time Frame Definition

Investment Time Frame	The expected period of time you plan to invest to achieve your current financial goal(s).

Risk Tolerance Definitions

Conservative	I am willing to accept the lowest return potential in exchange for the lowest potential fluctuation in my account value even if it may not keep pace with inflation.
Conservative / Moderate	I am willing to accept a relatively low return potential in exchange for relatively low fluctuation in account value.
Moderate	I am willing to accept a moderate return potential in exchange for some fluctuation in account value.
Moderate / Aggressive	I am seeking a relatively high return potential and am willing to accept a relatively high fluctuation and potentially substantial loss in my account value.
Aggressive	I am seeking the highest return potential and am willing to accept the highest fluctuation and could lose most or all of my account value.

Investment Objective Definitions

Capital Preservation	To avoid the loss of value.
Income	To receive income from the investment, with little emphasis on increasing the value of the investment.
Tax Considerations	To mitigate federal, state and/or local taxes.
Protection	To leave a monetary benefit at death to beneficiaries or a charity.
Education	To pay for education related expenses.
Estate Planning	To transfer assets to loved ones and/or providing a legacy at one's death.
Speculation	To take a higher than average risk in hopes of making a higher than average return.
Growth	To increase the capital or market value of the investment, with little emphasis on the generation of current income.
Growth with Income	To provide both growth and income, often by choosing investments which pay dividends and have earnings growth.

Liquidity Needs Definition

Liquidity Needs	Period of time from the present until you anticipate you may need access to some of the investment dollars.

Part 4 Settlement Mode Election

- Refer to a tax Advisor regarding possible tax consequences as a result of this transaction.

- **If you selected a Joint Life payout option below, documentation of date of birth is required for ALL annuitants.** To submit documentation of date of birth, attach a photocopy of one of the following to your request: birth certificate, driver's license, or passport.
- Unless otherwise specifically requested, the owner will be named the annuitant for Guaranteed Period payout options, unless the owner is not an individual person.
- For documentation of date of birth questions, contact 1.800.541.2251.

***Settlement Mode Election** continued on next page..*

Select one payout option within Single Life Income, Joint Life Income, Guaranteed Period, or RBA:

Single Life Income

Payments are based on the life of one annuitant and are guaranteed for your lifetime.

- ◯ Life Income*
- ◯ Life Income with 5 year guaranteed period
- ◯ Life Income with 10 year guaranteed period
- ◯ Life Income with 15 year guaranteed period
- ◯ Life Income with 20 year guaranteed period
- ◯ Life Income with Installment Refund
- ◯ Life Income with Cash Refund (available for 100% fixed annuitization only)

*There will be no death benefit paid to any heir or estate, either lump sum or periodic installment, under the Life Income payout option.

Joint Life Income

Payments are based on the life of two annuitants and are guaranteed for both lifetimes.

- Your qualified plan has limited annuitization options as a result of the SECURE Act. Joint life payout options will only be available if the joint annuitant is a spouse (regardless of age) or non-spouse who is no more than 10 years younger than the owner.

- ◯ Joint Life Income*
- ◯ Joint Life Income with 5 year guaranteed period
- ◯ Joint Life Income with 10 year guaranteed period
- ◯ Joint Life Income with 15 year guaranteed period
- ◯ Joint Life Income with 20 year guaranteed period
- ◯ Joint Life Income with Installment Refund (available for full payment to survivor only)
- ◯ Joint Life Income with Cash Refund (available for 100% fixed annuitization and full payment to survivor only)

If you choose a Joint Life Income option, you must also select the amount of the payment that will continue after the death of an annuitant:

- ◯ Full payment to survivor
- ◯ One Half payment to survivor
- ◯ Two-Thirds payment to survivor

*There will be no death benefit paid to any heir or estate, either lump sum or periodic installment, under the Joint Life Income payout option.

Guaranteed Period

Payments are made for a set period of time and ARE NOT guaranteed for your lifetime.

- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 5 Years Certain*
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 6 Years Certain*
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 7 Years Certain*
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 8 Years Certain*
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 9 Years Certain*
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 10 Years Certain
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 15 Years Certain
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 20 Years Certain
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 25 Years Certain
- ◯ Guaranteed Period with 30 Years Certain

*These options are only available for deferred annuities issued on or before April 1, 1988.

Remaining Benefit Amount (RBA)

- ◯ Remaining Benefit Amount (RBA) Payout Option

The RBA Payout Option is only available on accounts with Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit (GMWB), Enhanced Withdrawal Benefit (EWB), *Guarantor Withdrawal Benefit for Life®* (GWB for Life), *SecureSource®* or *SecureSource®* Flex rider.

***Settlement Mode Election** continued on next page..*

Settlement Mode Election continued

If you selected a Joint Life payout option above, you must complete the joint annuitant information below.

Joint Annuitant Name | Date of Birth (MMDDYYYY) | Social Security Number

Client ID

Relationship to Owner: ◯ Spouse ◯ Non-Spouse

If you selected a Joint Life payout option AND "One-Half payment to survivor" OR "Two-Thirds payment to survivor" you must select one of the following:

◯ Annuity payment reduces at the death of either the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant.

◯ Annuity payment reduces at the death of the Annuitant (shown in Part 1). Payment does not reduce at the death of the Joint Annuitant named above. (Not available contracts that choose a variable annuitization)

Opting out of the commutability or payment acceleration feature is an irrevocable decision and cannot be reversed or modified.

Do you wish to opt out of the commutability feature of your contract (if available)? ◯ Yes ◯ No
If left blank, you attest to accepting the commutation feature.

Do you wish to opt out of the payment acceleration benefit feature of your contract (if available)? ◯ Yes ◯ No
If left blank, you attest to accepting the payment acceleration feature.

Explanation and Purpose of Election (Check all that apply)

☐ Retirement Income
☐ Partial Withdrawals Disclosed
☐ Tax Planning
☐ Gifting
☐ Minimum Distribution Requirements (Tax Qualified accounts only)
☐ Other; please explain

Annuity Illustration Provided? ◯ Yes ◯ No

If yes, submit a copy of the illustration

Payment Amount Quoted

$

(Actual payment may vary. Quotes are not guaranteed; used for illustration purpose only)

Part 5 Payment Arrangements

- Checks and bank deposits will be available approximately seven days from the payment date.
- **For outgoing ACHs on variable payouts, the first payment will be sent by check and all subsequent payments will be sent by ACH.**

Select one option

◯ ACH to Your Bank. (Complete Part 6 Bank Details)

◯ Transfer to *Ameriprise Financial*® Account Number

* Transfer must be to a non-qualified account only.

◯ Mail check to Address of Record

◯ Mail check to alternate Payee or Address listed below

Make check payable to:

Mail check to:

Address

City | State | ZIP code

Part 6 Bank Details

- Provide financial institution account information and type. This information is used to determine which authorized bank on file you'd like us to use.
- Money Market accounts may either be checking or savings. Check with your financial institution.

ACH to existing bank

If the bank instruction is not already available for use for the Ameriprise account:
- Clients: Go to the Secure Site on ameriprise.com to authorize the use of the bank instruction.
- Advisors: Go to the Money Movement System to begin to authorize the bank instruction.
- The bank account must be authorized and approved prior to submitting this request. If we receive this form prior to the bank being authorized, the withdrawal request will be considered not in good order and rejected.
- To request a withdrawal while a bank authorization is pending, please consider requesting a check to the address of record.

Bank account type *(Select one)*

◯ Checking ◯ Savings

Provide Name, Routing Number and Bank Account Number of the existing bank to receive ACH payments

Name of Financial Institution

Bank Routing Number / RTN (Always 9 digits in length)

RTNs must start with 0, 1, 2, or 3.

Bank Account Number

Part 7 Tax Withholding

- **Federal Withholding:** You are liable for federal income tax on the taxable portion of your distribution. If total withholding is not adequate, you may be subject to estimated tax payments and/or penalties.
- **State Withholding:** Withholding rules vary by state. Clients may have the option to: (1) opt-out of withholding, (2) elect default state tax withholding, or (3) increase the rate of withholding. Depending on the state, state tax withholding could be mandatory, optional, unavailable, or the client may need to complete a state-specific form. For state tax withholding rules, go to riversource.com/statetax.
- **Connecticut residents only:** Complete the most current version of Form CT-W4P located on Connecticut's Official State Website (ct.gov) to determine the amount that is required to be withheld for state taxes. If this form is not received prior to your first payment, Connecticut requires that we withhold at the highest rate for state taxes from the taxable portion of each annuity payment.
- Please note that taxes withheld per your elections or in accordance with state rules will not be refunded.
- For all tax-qualified annuities: Withholding is taken from the total amount distributed.
- For non-qualified annuities: Withholding is taken from the taxable amount distributed.
- Different withholding rules apply in certain situations: If we do not have a valid Taxpayer Identification Number on the account, if the payment is delivered outside the United States or if you are a non-resident alien.
- Please consult your tax professional for additional information regarding federal and/or state withholding.

Federal Withholding

Federal income tax will be withheld from the taxable amount distributed based on the wage tables for a married individual with three exemptions unless you make a different withholding election below (certain exceptions apply).

Select One

◯ Do NOT have federal tax withheld from my payments.

◯ Withhold $ ______ from each payment.

◯ Withhold ______ % of each payment (fixed payouts only).

◯ Have federal tax withheld from my payments calculated using the number of exemptions and marital status entered below:

Number of exemptions ______ Marital Status ◯ Married ◯ Single

If this calculation indicates no withholding, please withhold $ ______ or ______ % per payment

State Withholding

- If you do not indicate an election, we will generally follow your choice for federal election unless your state does not allow.
- No state tax withholding will be taken for states where withholding is not available.
- The taxpayers resident state on file is the state we use for state tax withholding.

◯ Do not withhold state tax ◯ Withhold ______ % of each payment (fixed payouts only).

◯ Withhold default state tax ◯ Withhold $ ______ in addition to default state tax

If this default results in no withholding, please withhold $ ______ or ______ %(fixed payouts only).

Part 8 For TSA only: 403(b) Qualifying Event (Select all that apply)

Generally, qualifying events must be verified by your 403(b) Plan Sponsor/Employer or their designated Third Party Administrator (TPA). Your Plan Sponsor/Employer or their TPA must approve this transaction request by signing this form in Part 10 or by providing a separate signed approval document.

The distribution options available to you may be restricted by your employer's 403(b) plan provisions. See your Plan Administrator or Summary Plan Description for further information.

In order to receive distributions (surrenders, redemptions and rollovers) from your 403(b) plan you must have met one of the qualifying events listed below:

Have you severed from employment? (Required)

◯ Yes, severed from employment date (MMDDYYYY) ______

Were you or will you be age 55 or older in the calendar year you severed employment? ◯ Yes ◯ No
20% minimum mandatory withholding (unless funds are being directly rolled over).

◯ No (Please select your qualifying event)

◯ Normal distribution age 59½
20% minimum mandatory withholding (unless funds are directly rolled over).

◯ Disability
Attach a completed Statement of Disability (Form 200458)
20% minimum mandatory withholding (unless funds are directly rolled over).

Part 9 Signatures

This paragraph applies only to nonqualified annuities, and only if the annuity is or was part of a partial 1035 exchange from one annuity to another annuity. IRS Revenue Procedure 2011-38 states if withdrawals are taken from either annuity within a 180-day period following a partial 1035 exchange, the IRS will apply general tax principles to determine the tax treatment of the previous exchange and the subsequent withdrawal. For example, a distribution from either contract within 180 days of the exchange may result in additional taxable income related to the contracts involved in the exchange. The IRS tax treatment may be different than what is reported on Form 1099-R. A tax advisor should be contacted before any withdrawals are taken from either annuity contract during the 180-day period. This 180-day limitation on withdrawals does not to apply to annuitized amounts if the annuitization is for life/lives or a period of 10 years or more.

If a direct deposit payment arrangement was selected, I (we) release RiverSource Life of NY and agree to hold it harmless from all liability for or in connection with payments paid through the Automated Clearing House or any similar system to credit payments to the bank shown above. This agreement also shall be binding to my (our) personal representatives, heirs, legatees and assignees.

For *RAVA 5* annuities sold on or after April 29, 2013: If you choose a variable annuitization in the first ten years of your contract, your Mortality & Expense fee will not decrease on the tenth anniversary.

I understand that in order to annuitize my qualified plan annuity contract I must first directly roll over the contract to an IRA.

I understand that any annuity payments issued after my death, but not due to me or my estate, will be subject to reimbursement from my estate.

My signature below certifies that I have received, read and understand the 'Annuitization Acknowledgements of Understanding', and that the acknowledgement statements contained therein are accurate. I affirm that the information provided in this request form is truthful and correct as applied to me and may be included in any required reports to tax or regulatory authorities.

Application Signed City ______ Application Signed State ______

Owner Name ______

Owner Signature
X ______ Date (MMDDYYYY) ______

Co-Owner Name ______

Co-Owner Signature
X ______ Date (MMDDYYYY) ______

If signing as a Fiduciary, in what capacity are you acting? ◯ POA ◯ Conservator/Guardian ◯ Other ______
For fiduciary requirements, contact 1.800.541.2251.

Signatures continue

Signatures continue

Advisor's Report

I have explained the various settlement modes and the other distribution options to the client and have told the client to consult a tax advisor. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the client understands the elections made on this settlement form. I believe the election of the settlement option under the client's annuity to be suitable.

Servicing Advisor Information

Name

Advisor ID

Advisor Signature

Date (MMDDYYYY)

X

Team ID

Comp %

Phone

Ext

Area Office Number

Co-Advisor Information

Name

Advisor ID

Advisor Signature

Date (MMDDYYYY)

X

Team ID

Comp %

Phone

Ext

Area Office Number

Part 10 Additional Signatures for TSA annuities

"You" refers to the client. "We" refers to RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York.

By signing below, you acknowledge that:

Carefully read the acknowledgements and certifications in this section. After reading and agreeing to this information, you must sign your name and date the request to complete your request.

If you are currently retired, unemployed, or working for an employer who does not sponsor a 403(b) program, your 403(b) account is deemed associated with your most recent employer who sponsored the 403(b) arrangement.

For *RAVA 5* annuities sold on or after April 29, 2013: If you choose a variable annuitization in the first ten years of your contract, your Mortality & Expense fee will not decrease on the tenth anniversary.

You have read the Special Tax Notice for Plan Distributions and assume full responsibility for this transaction. You understand and agree that you will be liable for any applicable federal and state income taxes, and any applicable penalties.

You were advised to consult with a tax advisor regarding the tax laws governing distributions and the tax consequences of this transaction, and you have done so to the extent you believe necessary.

Waiver of 30-day time period. You have read the Special Tax Notice for Plan Distributions and understand that you have the right to consider the decision of whether or not to consent to a distribution and/or to elect a direct rollover for at least 30 days. You further understand that if you submit a completed distribution form before the 30-day period expires, you will have waived these rights and processing of your distribution request will begin upon receipt.

You have read, understand and agree to each of the items above, and you certify that all of the information that you have provided regarding this distribution request is true and accurate to the best of your knowledge.

***Additional Signatures for TSA annuities** continue on the next page...*

Additional Signatures for TSA annuities continue

Consent of spouse is required for distributions from a 403(b) plans that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), your spouse is living and you are NOT designating your spouse as the sole primary beneficiary.
If you are unsure if your plan is subject to ERISA (and consequently spousal consent requirements) check with your plan sponsor. (Usually your employer).
Generally:

- 403(b) plans sponsored by a governmental entity such as a public school or university are not subject to ERISA.
- 403(b) plans sponsored by a church or qualified church controlled organization are generally not subject to ERISA, however some exceptions may apply.
- 403(b) plans sponsored by a 501(c)(3) (non-profit) organization may be subject to ERISA depending on the design and operation of the plan.

! The spouse's signature must be witnessed by either the Plan Sponsor/Administrator or a Notary Public.

For governmental and ERISA plans, the requested transaction has been approved and meets applicable legal requirements; OR for 501(c)(3) non-ERISA plans, the Plan Sponsor or Third Party Administrator represents that the participant had a termination of employment if Part 8 indicates that the distribution is based on severance of employment.
I acknowledge and approve the requested transaction.

For ERISA Plans, with the authority to act on behalf of the Plan, I certify that the participant's spouse ________ personally appeared before me with evidence to be the person whose name is named below and executed the foregoing document voluntarily.

Name of Plan Sponsor (Required)

Phone

Employer Identification Number (EIN)

Mailing Address (Required)

City

State

ZIP code

Third Party Administrator Name

Plan Sponsor / Third Party Administrator Authorized Signer Name

Plan Sponsor / Third Party Administrator Signature

X

Date (MMDDYYYY)

Spousal consent for 403(b) plans that are subject to ERISA

! The spouse's signature must be witnessed by either the Plan Sponsor/Administrator or a Notary Public.

Owner's marital status: ○ Single ○ Married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced

I understand that, as the owner's spouse, I have certain rights concerning his or her benefits, including the right to receive any death benefits unless I consent to another disposition. I hereby consent to the above requested annuitization and I acknowledge that this consent will have the effect of waiving any and all rights concerning this annuitization.

Spouse Name

Spouse Security Number

Spouse Signature

X

Date (MMDDYYYY)

Spousal consent is required for 403(b) plans subject to ERISA and the signature must be witnessed by either the plan sponsor/administrator or a notary.

I certify that ______ personally appeared before me with satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed within the instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same in his/her authorized capacity, and that by his/her signature on the instrument executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under laws of the State of ______, County of ______ that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official Seal:

Notary Name

Signature of Notary

X

Date (MMDDYYYY)

Notary Commission Number

Notary Commission Expiration Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Notary Seal:

Annuitization Acknowledgements of Understanding
Give to client, do not submit to corporate office.

Meeting Required Minimum Distribution Requirements (RMDs) via Annuitization - Applies to Qualified Annuities Only

The RMD rules are complex. This is a brief summary of some of the rules that you can use as a guide in exploring your settlement options. See your tax advisor for a more detailed explanation.

In general, RMDs must commence for each IRA or TSA you own no later than your required beginning date. The Required Minimum Distribution "RMD" rules can be satisfied by annuitizing your IRA or TSA, if the following requirements are met: (i) Distributions are made in periodic intervals not longer than one year; (ii) Distributions are made over the life or joint lives of the annuitant (or annuitant and designated beneficiary), or over a guaranteed period not longer than the life expectancy of the annuitant (or longer than the joint and survivor expectancy); (iii) The guaranteed period may not be lengthened after payments commence; and (iv) The Minimum Distribution Incidental Benefits (MDIB) requirements are met.

There are two elements involved in satisfying the MDIB rules: the guaranteed period requirements and the life contingency requirements. If your settlement mode includes a life annuity and a guaranteed period, the distributions must comply with both elements. In general, to satisfy the guaranteed period requirements, the guaranteed period can not exceed the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary. If you have a beneficiary as of your required beginning date, the chart below summarizes life - contingent payments that will satisfy the MDIB rules:

	Joint With Spouse Beneficiary	Joint With Non-Spouse Beneficiary (Beneficiary is 0-10 years younger than annuitant on an adjusted basis*)	Joint With Non-Spouse Beneficiary (Beneficiary is 11-24 years younger than annuitant on an adjusted basis*)	Joint With Non-Spouse Beneficiary (Beneficiary is 25 or more years younger than annuitant on an adjusted basis*)
Joint and Full	Yes	Yes	No	No
Joint and 2/3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Joint and 1/2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* If the annuitant is younger than 70 at the annuity starting date, an adjustment is made. The adjustment is to decrease the age difference between the annuitant and the beneficiary by the number of years the annuitant is younger than 70.

All Annuities

- The various settlement modes and other distributions available to me are governed by the terms of my contract.
- The election of a settlement is final upon receipt of the request form in the corporate office and the settlement mode cannot be changed or reversed after that date.
- Certain settlement mode elections for my annuity payments may impact my ability to obtain medical assistance in the future or impact my personal tax situation. I understand that I should consult my professional tax and legal advisor(s) to consider all relevant financial information before making any decisions regarding this distribution method.
- There will be no death benefit paid to any heir or my estate, either lump sum or periodic installment, under the Life Income Non-Refund payout mode.
- I understand that neither I, nor my beneficiary can surrender or withdraw **in full or in part any portion of the contracts guaranteed payments** once the contract is in payout, unless I have the commutability feature approved by my state. **If payments to my beneficiary are under $20.00 per payment and the total of remaining guaranteed payments is $1,000.00 or less, we will send your beneficiary a lump sum check.**
- Upon receipt of my request and acceptance by RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York, I will receive a confirmation outlining the terms of my annuitization plan.

Qualified Annuities

- For certain beneficiaries if there are more than 10 years left in the guaranteed period upon your date of death, the remaining payments may be adjusted to meet a 10-year distribution rule as a result of the Secure Act.

  Note: Non-natural beneficiaries are subject to a 5-year distribution rule.

100% Fixed Annuities - Applies to All Annuities

- The Installment Refund option provides guaranteed payments for a specified period of time, determined by dividing the investment amount by the first payment amount. With a variable payout allocation, this mode does not guarantee a return of the total amount invested.
- The Cash Refund option provides a death benefit equal to the amount applied to the settlement, less any payments already made. If the total payments (including any non-discounted commutation amounts) exceed the amount applied to the settlement, the death benefit will be zero.
- Payment acceleration may be available for monthly, fixed annuity payment plans. A $20 administrative fee will apply. Information will be provided with your confirmation letter.
- After a waiting period, Payment Acceleration provides the ability to receive a lump sum for a specific 6 months annuity payments in advance. It is available on monthly payouts and on guaranteed payments only. This option may be used 2 times through the guaranteed payout period.
- Partial or full commutation may be available. Information will be provided with your confirmation letter.
- After a waiting period, Partial Commutations will receive a percentage of the present value of the remaining guaranteed payments in a lump sum, less any applicable surrender charge. The remaining guaranteed payments will be reduced through the end of the guaranteed period. This option may be used 2 times through the guaranteed payout period.
- After a waiting period, Full Commutations will receive the present value of the remaining guaranteed payments in a lump sum, less any applicable surrender charge. If a life contingent settlement option is selected, payments will resume at the end of the guarantee period, if the annuitant is still living. This option may only be used once during the guaranteed payout period.

Combination Variable/Fixed Allocations - Applies to All Annuities

- The annuitization value and future payments will be valued seven days prior to the payment date.
- When allocated to a variable account, my annuity payment amounts will vary, and can go both up and down based on the investment experience of the variable account(s) to which my annuity is allocated. I understand the net investment experience for the account(s) must equal or exceed the A.I.R. (Assumed Interest Rate) that I have selected in order for my payment to not decrease.
- If my annuity has more than one variable account and I have allocated some portion to at least one account, I may reallocate values once per contract year among the other variable accounts, but I cannot change to or from the Fixed Account.
- The Installment Refund option provides guaranteed payments for a specified period of time, determined by dividing the investment amount by the first payment amount. With a variable payout allocation, total payments with this mode may be more or less than the total amount invested.
- Term certain annuity payout plans that contain a variable allocation, may be fully surrendered for a lump sum of the commuted value of any remaining guaranteed payments. A discount rate will be used to calculate the commuted value. A commute is not available if the account is being annuitized due to a Pre-Election of Death Benefit beneficiary designation.

Required Minimum Distributions

- Further information regarding Required Minimum Distributions is available for IRAs in Your Guide to IRAs, and for TSAs in IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.
- The IRS rules provide several methods for calculating Required Minimum Distributions. RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York makes no guarantee that I will meet all the minimum distribution requirements applicable to my situation with the settlement mode I selected.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE FOR PLAN DISTRIBUTIONS

For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the 403(b) annuity or custodial account relating to your employer's 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 in some employer plans that is subject to special tax rules). 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 to the 10% additional income tax 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, IRAs are not subject to spousal consent rules, 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 joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949), after age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949), or after death;
- Hardship distributions;
- Payments of employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends);
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there generally will be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA); and
- Distributions of certain premiums for health and accident insurance.

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 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 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 joint lives or joint life expectancies 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 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 of up to $5,000 made to you from a defined contribution plan if the payment is a qualified birth or adoption distribution;
- 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 that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and 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); and
- 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.
- Additional exceptions apply for payments from an IRA, including:
- Payments for qualified higher education expenses;
- Payments up to $10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase; and
- 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 address 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 you receive a partial payment of your total 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 the 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 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 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.
Similarly, if you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the portion 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, 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 your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over
If you do not do a rollover, you can apply a special rule to payments of employer stock (or other employer securities) that are either attributable to after-tax contributions or paid in a lump sum after separation from service (or after age 59½, disability, or the participant's death). Under the special rule, the net unrealized appreciation on the stock will not be taxed when distributed from the Plan and will be taxed at capital gain rates when you sell the stock. Net unrealized appreciation is generally the increase in the value of employer stock after it was acquired by the Plan. If you do a rollover for a payment that includes employer stock (for example, by selling the stock and rolling over the proceeds within 60 days of the payment), the special rule relating to the distributed employer stock will not apply to any subsequent payments from the IRA or, generally, the Plan. The Plan administrator can tell you the amount of any net unrealized appreciation.

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset
If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the outstanding amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount. Any offset amount that is not rolled over will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over offset amounts to an IRA or an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers).
How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan offset you have. If you have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return due date (including extensions) for the tax year during which the offset occurs to complete your rollover. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you sever from employment. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason (such as a failure to make level loan repayments that results in a deemed distribution), then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

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 your payment is from a governmental section 457(b) plan
If the Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, the same rules described elsewhere in this notice generally apply, allowing you to roll over the payment to an IRA or an employer plan that accepts rollovers. One difference is that, if you do not do a rollover, you will not have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the Plan even if you are under age 59½ (unless the payment is from a separate account holding rollover contributions that were made to the Plan from a tax-qualified plan, a section 403(b) plan, or an IRA). However, if you do a rollover to an IRA or to an employer plan that is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences include that you cannot do a rollover if the payment is due to an "unforeseeable emergency" and the special rules under "If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over" and "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" do not apply.

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. In general, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).
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 do a rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan You cannot roll over a distribution to a designated Roth account in another employer's plan. However, you can roll the distribution over into a designated Roth account in the distributing Plan. If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in the Plan, the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts directly rolled over) will be taxed. In general, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies). If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year you made the first contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account 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).

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 generally will 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 deceased 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 the participant was born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if the participant was 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 QDRO. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a 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 do 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 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan), 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.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout of more than $1,000 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan) will be directly rolled over to an IRA chosen by the Plan administrator or the payor. A mandatory cashout is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed $5,000 (not including any amounts held under the plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the plan).

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 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 www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.