Annuitization Request or Reallocation for Variable Payouts

Use this form to annuitize a deferred annuity contract, or reallocate the variable subaccounts on an existing variable annuity payout account.

- 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 Company (RiverSource Life) 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 4292.
- For a partial annuitization, use Form 140606.
- For beneficiaries annuitizing due to death, use Form 113729.

What type of transaction are you requesting? (Select One)
- Owner is annuitizing: submit to Deferred Annuitizations Unit 806.
- Reallocation of existing variable funds for a payout annuity: submit to Deferred Annuitizations Unit 806.

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)

Sign on Page(s) 7, 8, 9, 10

© 2012 - 2019 RiverSource Life Insurance Company. All rights reserved.
**Part 2 Annuitization Instructions**

**Fixed Index Annuities only (Select one)**

For fixed index annuities, annuitizations can occur at any time; however, mid-term annuitizations will not receive interest. Indicate below when you want this request to process.

- [ ] Process on next contract anniversary (this form must be received no more than seven calendar days before the contract anniversary)
- [ ] Process immediately

Note: You must also complete the Payment Frequency, Payment Date, and Type of Payout below.

**All Annuities**

**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. For fixed index annuities, this is 30 days from the next contract anniversary date if 'Process on next contract anniversary' was selected above.
- On the day of the month (the 31st is not available).

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) (Select One)
- [ ] Variable or Combination Payouts

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.

**Note:** You must also complete the Payment Frequency, Payment Date, and Type of Payout below.

---

**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.

---

Annuitization Instructions continued on next page.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Time Frame (Select only one)</th>
<th>Risk Tolerance (Select only one)</th>
<th>Investment Objectives (Select at least one per order of importance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Less than 1 Year</td>
<td>A. Conservative</td>
<td>1st: A. Capital Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1 - 3 Years</td>
<td>B. Conservative/Moderate</td>
<td>2nd: B. Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. 4 - 7 Years</td>
<td>C. Moderate</td>
<td>3rd: C. Tax Considerations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 8 - 10 Years</td>
<td>D. Moderate/Aggressive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. 11+ Years</td>
<td>E. Aggressive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liquidity Needs (Select only one)

| A. Less than 1 Year                    | B. 1 - 6 Years                   | C. 7+ Years |

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Time Frame Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Time Frame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Tolerance Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative / Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate / Aggressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment Objective Definitions

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

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.
- For annuity payout options 1-4 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 1.800.862.7919.

Select one of the 7 annuity payout options below

- 1) Single Life
- 2) Joint and Full to Survivor (Complete the joint annuitant information below)
- 3) Joint and Two Thirds to Survivor (Complete the joint annuitant information below)
- 4) Joint and One-Half to Survivor (Complete the joint annuitant information below)
- 5) Guaranteed Period with _years. (Number of years allowed: 10 to 30 years, limitation based on age. Contracts issued on or before April 1, 1988 or death settlements also allow 5-9 years.
- 6) Life Insurance Death Benefits Only - Hold at Interest
- 7) Remaining Benefit Amount (RBA)* or Principal Back Guarantee (PBG)** Payout Option

*The RBA Payout Option is available only 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.

**The PBG option is only available on accounts with an application signed date on or before 4/28/2019 with the SecureSource Stages®, SecureSource Stages 2®, SecureSource 3®, SecureSource 4®, SecureSource 4 Plus®, SecureSource Core®, or SecureSource Core Plus® benefit.

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

For annuity payout options 1-4 above, you must select one of the following:

- 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 (Only available for 100% Fixed Annuitzations that choose option 1 or 2 above)

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

For annuity payout options 2-4 above, you must complete the joint annuitant information below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint Annuitant Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth (MMDDYYYY)</th>
<th>Social Security Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Client ID

For annuity payout options 3-4 above, 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 for 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 commutation 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 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
- Tax Planning
- Minimum Distribution Requirements
- Annuity Illustration Provided? Yes ☐ No ☐
- Partial Withdrawals Disclosed
- Gifting
- Other; please explain
- (Tax Qualified accounts only)
- 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

- Outgoing 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)

Bank Account Number

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

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.

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 income 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 taxpayer's resident state on file is the state we use for state tax withholding.

Select One

- **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 (For Nonqualified and IRA annuities)

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 apply to annuitized amounts if the annuitization is for life/lives or a period of 10 years or more.

If an outgoing ACH payment arrangement was selected, I (we) release RiverSource Life Insurance Company 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.

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.

If signing as a Fiduciary, in what capacity are you acting? (Power of Attorney, Conservator/Guardian, Other)

For fiduciary requirements, contact 1.800.862.7919.

Signatures (For Nonqualified and IRA annuities) continued on next page...
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)

Team ID Comp % Phone Number Ext Area Office Number

Co-Advisor Information

Name Advisor ID
Advisor Signature Date (MMDDYYYY)

Team ID Comp % Phone Number Ext Area Office Number

Part 10 Signatures (For TSA annuities)

"You" refers to the client. "We" refers to RiverSource Life Insurance Company.
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 contract anniversary.
You have read the Special Tax Notice for TSA 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 TSA 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.

Signatures (For TSA annuities) continued on next page...
**Signatures (For TSA annuities) continued**

Consent of spouse is required for distributions from a 403(b) plan that is 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 acknowledged by; OR for 501(c) (3) non-ERISA plans, the Plan Sponsor represents that the participant had a termination 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Plan Sponsor (Required)</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Employer Identification Number (EIN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address (Required)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Party Administrator Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Sponsor / Third Party Administrator Authorized Signer Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Marital Status** (Select One)

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spouse Name</th>
<th>Spouse Social Security Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse Signature</td>
<td>Date (MMDDYYYY)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 11 Notarization

State of: 
County of: 

On ________________, 20__ , personally appeared before me, 

[ ] who is personally known to me
[ ] whose identity I proved on the basis of [ ] whose identity I proved on the oath/affirmation of a credible witness

Name of Principal

To be the signer of the above document, and he/she acknowledged that he/she signed it.

Signature of Notary

X

Sign Date (MMDDYYYY) 

This notarization must include the Notary’s official seal to be accepted as complete. The seal must be affixed by inked stamp imprint (preferred), or photocopiable emboss. Electronic notarizations cannot be accepted.

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 cannot 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:

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

* 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 your 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 Company, I will receive confirmation of the terms of my annuitization plan.

100% Fixed Annuities - Applies to All Annuities

- The Installment Refund option provides guaranteed payments for a specified period of time. When no annual increase is selected, the number of guaranteed payments is determined by dividing the investment amount by the first payment amount. For Installment Refunds with an annual increase, the number of guaranteed payments is determined to reflect the annual increase percentage selected.
- 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.
- The client can opt out of commutation at issue or after issue. Once a client opts out of commutation it is irrevocable and applies to all subsequent owners/beneficiaries.
- 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.
- The Cash Refund option provides a lump sum death benefit, which is equal to the amount applied to your settlement, less any/all payments already made. If the payments exceed the amount applied to your settlement, the death benefit will be zero.
**General Information About Rollovers**

- **Your Rollover Options**
  - You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

- **How 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 59 1/2 and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, 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 59 1/2 (or if an exception applies).

- **Where may I roll over the payment?**
  - You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

- **How do I do a rollover?**
  - There are two ways to do a rollover. You can do either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.
    - **Direct 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.
    - **60-Day Rollover:** If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. You will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, 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 59 1/2 (unless an exception applies).

- **How much may I roll over?**
  - If you wish to do a rollover, you may roll over all or part of the amount eligible for rollover. Any payment from the Plan is eligible for rollover, except:
    - Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
    - Required minimum distributions after age 70 1/2; (or after death)
    - Hardship distributions
    - 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
    - Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of enrollment
    - Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there will generally be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA).

The Plan administrator or the payor can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover.

**If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?**

If you are under age 59 1/2, 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 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 lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments from a governmental defined benefit pension plan 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 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
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of enrollment
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.

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 591/2, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the IRA, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA are the same as the exceptions listed above for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from an IRA, including:

There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to $10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?
This notice does not describe any State or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

Special Rules And Options
If your payment includes after-tax contributions
After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is generally included in the payment. If you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you, each of the payments will include an allocable portion of 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. To apply for a waiver, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

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 amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The loan offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a 60-day rollover in the amount of the loan offset to an IRA or employer plan.

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 591/2 (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 591/2 will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences are 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 pension 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 the payment to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover). For payments from the Plan during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is a payment made after you are age 59 1/2 (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, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

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

If you are not a plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions does not apply, and the special rule described under the section “If you were born on or before January 1, 1936” applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

If you are a surviving spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to an IRA, you may treat the IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA.

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59 1/2 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 70 1/2.

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 until the year the participant would have been age 70 1/2.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options 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 QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Other special rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

If your payments for the year are less than $200 (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 for 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, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.