



Peace of Mind...With Zurich American Life Insurance Company

It's never easy to make a major financial decision, even in the best of times. We understand the difficulty of making financial decisions right now...you need to think carefully about making choices that are best for you.

Once your claim is filed and approved, you could be entitled to receive a substantial sum of money. An important factor to consider at this time is taxation. When you claim annuity proceeds, 100% of the contract earnings are fully taxable in the year you receive them. And, if the proceeds come from a tax qualified plan, both the earnings and principal are taxable. We encourage you to consult with your financial advisor before making any financial decisions.

This Death Claims document is not intended or written as specific legal or tax advice and may not be relied on for purposes of avoiding any federal or any state income tax penalties. Neither ZALICO nor any of its employees or representatives are authorized to give legal or tax advice. We suggest you consult with a tax advisor concerning the elections selected on this form along with how the federal and state income tax withholding rules apply in your case.

Spousal Continuation

There is a special provision in the tax law that could help you continue to defer taxes and provide you with an invaluable estate-planning tool. Upon the death of the deferred annuity contract owner of a Non- Qualified Plan or Individual Retirement Annuity (IRA), if you are the surviving spouse and primary beneficiary, you can **elect** to become the successor owner and annuitant (if there is not a contingent annuitant) of the deferred annuity contract, leaving the deferred annuity contract intact to continue tax- deferred.

This option is also available to the surviving spouse beneficiary in a Tax-Sheltered Annuity. In order to elect this option, you will need to rollover the proceeds into an IRA under the same contract. To initiate the rollover, please see Section 3 Alternative 1 of the ClaimForm.

Since no proceeds are paid, you should not incur a current tax liability. As the new owner, you can name new beneficiaries, or take partial withdrawals if the need arises. Partial withdrawals may be taxable. A qualified tax adviser should always be consulted with regard to the application of the tax law to individual circumstances. If you make the decision to utilize the spousal continuation benefit, two continuation options are available.

Option #1 — Step-up in Cash Value

If the contract is a Non-Qualified Plan or IRA and you are the surviving spouse and primary beneficiary at the time of your spouse's death, you may elect to **become the new owner. If your spouse was the annuitant and there was no contingent annuitant at the time of death, then you will also become the annuitant. In this case, you will** continue the contract at a contract value equal to the death benefit, subject to the following terms:

1. The contract value will be adjusted to reflect the amount of the death benefit. Any increase because the death benefit exceeds the contract value at death will be credited to the Money Market Subaccount #1. You may subsequently transfer this amount from the Money Market Subaccount #1 to other Subaccounts under the contract.
2. No withdrawal charges will apply to withdrawals made from the new contract value. However, if purchase payments are made after you continue the contract, then surrender charges will apply to those additions.
3. Upon your death, the death benefit will be calculated and paid based upon guarantees commencing at the time that the spousal continuation was made.
4. If the Guaranteed Retirement Income Benefit (GRIB) Endorsement was elected at inception of the original contract, you may elect to discontinue the GRIB Endorsement within 30 days of the date that you become the successor owner.
5. If the GRIB benefit is continued, as the new owner, GRIB may not be exercised prior to the seventh contract anniversary date following the election to continue the contract. Other prior age restrictions on exercising GRIB will not apply. The subsequent GRIB amount will be calculated from the date that spousal continuation is elected reflecting any fund value step-up if the guaranteed benefit at death exceeded the fund value and will be based upon the age of the existing annuitant at the time of annuitization.
6. All systematic withdrawals, dollar cost averaging, systematic accumulation, and portfolio rebalancing options previously elected will cease on the date that spousal continuation is elected; they may be reelected after the date of continuance.

Option #2 — No Step-up in Cash Value

If the contract is a Non-Qualified Plan or IRA and you are the surviving spouse and primary beneficiary at the time of your spouse's death, you may elect to become the new owner. If your spouse was the annuitant and there was no contingent annuitant at the time of death, then you will also become the annuitant. In this case, a death benefit will not be paid upon the death of your spouse, and you will continue the contract with all rights, benefits, and charges remaining in force, thereby waiving claim to the death benefit that would have otherwise been paid. Surrender charges will continue to apply.

Upon your death, a death benefit will be calculated and paid based upon your age as the contract owner, from the original issue date of the contract.

If already elected at the inception of the contract, the GRIB Endorsement will continue from the original contract issue date. The GRIB benefit will continue to be calculated from the original issue date based upon the age of the existing annuitant at the time of annuitization. The GRIB exercise periods will not change.

Defer Your Taxes

Selecting an annuity payout option may allow you to spread Federal Income Taxes over the period of the payout. You typically incur taxes on the payments in the year that you receive them, instead of being taxed all at once on a full annuity distribution. You should consult with your qualified tax advisor regarding your circumstances before making any final decisions.

Choose From a Variety of Fixed Annuity Payout Options

Because we understand that everyone's financial situation is unique, Zurich American Life Insurance Company offers a variety of fixed annuity payout options. Under a fixed annuity your payment is a fixed dollar amount during the term of the payout and will not fluctuate. Several of these fixed annuity payout options provide a guaranteed income for the rest of your life. Not every option or time period is available for every plan because of Federal Income Tax rules. Contact the Claims Department before you select your option to find out if any restrictions apply to your contract. We suggest that you consult your qualified tax advisor regarding your circumstances. We can provide a quote for any of the following options available to you:

❖ Income for a Specified Period

Simply select any number of years between 3 and 30, and we will pay your periodic payments for that period of time. We will continue the periodic payments to you, your named beneficiary, or your estate for as long as the payment period lasts.

❖ Life Income

You can receive periodic payments for the rest of your life, no matter how long you live. A certified copy of your birth certificate must accompany this request.

❖ Life Income with Installments Guaranteed

- Like the previous alternative, you will receive periodic payments that cannot be outlived. And there is an additional guarantee: Select a term of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and your periodic payments will be paid for at least that period of time. Even if you don't outlive the guaranteed period, the remaining periodic payments for the guaranteed period will be paid to your named beneficiary, or your estate. A certified copy of your birth certificate must accompany this request.

The Choice is Yours

We understand the difficulty of making major financial decisions at this time and we are committed to making this process as easy as possible for you. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our Claims Department and a representative will be happy to answer any questions you may have. Once again, we truly appreciate your continued business and look forward to serving your future financial needs for many years to come.



**Zurich American Life
Insurance Company (ZALICO)**
Administrative Offices:
PO Box 64361
St. Paul MN 55164-0361
USA
(800) 449-0523

Death Claim Form – Annuity Contracts

IMPORTANT: A separate “Statement of Claimant” must be completed for each contract. For each contract if there are two or more beneficiaries or other claimants, each beneficiary/claimant must complete a separate “Statement of Claimant”

Overnight deliveries can be sent to:
7805 Hudson Rd., Ste 180
Woodbury MN 55125
USA

Statement of Claimant

(Please Print All Information)

CONTRACT NUMBER

Section 1. Decedent Information

First Name

M

Last

Residence at time of death

Street Address

City

State

Zip

Home Phone Number

Social Security Number

Date of Birth

Date of Death

Place of Death

Cause of Death

Please include a certified copy of the Death Certificate when submitting this form.

Section 2. Beneficiary or Claimant Information

Name: First	M	Last	Social Security Number/Tax ID Number	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Residence: Street Address		City	State	Zip
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Date of Birth	Home Telephone Number		Work Phone Number	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Cell Phone Number	Email Address		Relationship to Deceased	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	

Are you subject to back-up withholding? (Has the IRS contacted you directly to inform you that you are subject to back-up withholding?) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you a U.S. Citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ No Country of residence:

If the answer is "NO" you will need to fill out a W8-BEN form and send the form to: Zurich, Administrative Offices PO BOX 19097, Greenville, SC 29602-9097

Note: If you live outside of the United States of America, you must complete Section 9 of this form.

In what capacity or title do you claim these proceeds of insurance? Check one:

☐ Beneficiary ☐ Assignee ☐ Trustee Executor/Administrator ☐ Guardian

Other (please explain) _____

Section 3. Payment of Proceeds - To be completed if the status of the policyholder at the time of death was in the Accumulation Period - (Pre Annuitization Period). (Please select either Alternative I, II, III or IV below)

ALTERNATIVE I: SPOUSAL CONTINUATION

As the surviving spouse and sole primary beneficiary of the referenced annuity contract, I wish to be designated as the successor owner and would like the contract to be continued in the following manner:

☐ Option #1 – Step-up in Cash Value

☐ Option #2 – No Step-up in Cash Value

Requested Maturity Date of Spousal Continuation Contract: _____

For Tax-Sheltered Annuity contracts only:

☐ I wish to be designated as the successor owner and would like to rollover the account asset value into an IRA under the same contract (Note that if this box is checked, you will still need to select Option #1 or #2 above.)

GRIB Endorsement (only applies if the GRIB Endorsement was in force at the date of death)

☐ Discontinue GRIB Endorsement

☐ Continue GRIB Endorsement

If your spouse had purchased the Guaranteed Retirement Income Benefit ("GRIB") rider, your discontinuation of the GRIB endorsement under your spousal continuation election above will result in your contract not accumulating any future benefits under this rider but also avoids any future quarterly GRIB charges billed by ZALICO. Please consult your financial advisor and the product prospectus and make sure you understand the impact of your discontinuation on your GRIB rider benefits before completing this form.

ALTERNATIVE II: INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS

You may choose payments to be made on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual frequency. If you select this option, distributions must begin within 60 days of receipt of this claimant's statement by ZALICO and in all events within a year from the date of death. The company reserves the right to alter the payment schedule to ensure payments are at least \$50.

Payment Frequency: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Semi-Annually ☐ Annually

Available Fixed Annuity Payouts:

☐ Income for a Specified Period - Indicate number of years (between 3 and 30): _____

☐ Life Income

☐ Life Income with Installments Guaranteed — Number of years guarantee: ☐ 5 ☐ 10 ☐ 15 ☐ 20 ☐ 25 ☐ 30

Please include a certified copy of your birth certificate if you choose one of the above options.

Please note that Federal Income Tax law might limit the maximum number of years guaranteed that can be selected above to correspond to the life expectancy of the beneficiary.

See section 5 below concerning Federal and State Income Tax Withholding Elections

ALTERNATIVE III: SINGLE SUM PAYMENT

☐ Paid directly to the beneficiary

☐ Paid as a Tax Free Trustee to Trustee Transfer/Exchange or a Tax Free Direct Rollover (Applies only to a tax qualified accounts reduced by any RMD payments required under the IRS code for the current year).

Transfer of assets under a Tax Free Trustee to Trustee Transfer/ Exchange or a Tax Free Direct Rollover

A request to transfer assets from ZALICO to another carrier/financial institution must be accompanied by an acceptance letter from the new carrier/financial institution. A Signature Guarantee form and Corporate Resolution form from the new carrier/financial institution must accompany the paperwork sent to ZALICO.

See section 5 below concerning Federal and State Income Tax Withholding Elections.

ALTERNATIVE IV: DEFERRAL OF SINGLE SUM PAYMENT

As the natural primary beneficiary of the referenced annuity contract, I would like to defer the death benefit payment of this contract for up to five (5) years after the date of death. I realize that during this time, I may elect to withdraw the funds prior to the end of the five years, but the withdrawal must be for the full fund/death benefit value. If this deferral option is chosen, I realize that a single lump sum payment for the full fund/death benefits value will be automatically paid out, A) five years after the date of death for nonqualified contracts and B) for qualified contracts including IRAs the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the date of death. No partial withdrawals will be allowed.

☐

Please hold death benefit proceeds for up to five years.

Section 4. Payment of Proceeds – To be completed if the annuitant has annuitized their contract and dies while receiving annuity payments during the Annuitization period - (Post Accumulation Period).

PAYMENT UNDER AN EXISTING SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT - (Issued under a Referenced Annuity Contract).

☐

Single Sum Payment

If you select this payout option, we will pay to you the commuted value of the remaining scheduled period certain payments due under the Guarantee Period of the Supplemental Agreement in effect at the time of the Deceased's death.

☐

Continue Existing Annuity Payments

If you select this payment option, we will pay to you the remaining scheduled period certain payments due under the Guaranteed Period of the Supplement Agreement in effect at the time of the Deceased's death.

See Section 5 below concerning Federal and State Income Tax Withholding Elections.

Section 5. Federal and State Income Tax Withholding

Federal and State Income Tax Withholding (applicable under Section 3 to Alternatives II or III, or under Section 4 - Payment under an Existing Supplemental Agreement)

Federal Income Tax Withholding Rules

Lump Sum Payments:

- *Eligible rollover distribution from certain tax qualified contracts.* If the ZALICO contract is for federal income tax purposes a tax qualified 403(b)/ (TSA) or a 401(k) contract, ZALICO generally is required to withhold 20% of the taxable amount of your lump sum payment paid to you to the extent that it is an eligible rollover distribution. You cannot elect out of this federal income tax withholding.
- *Lump sum payment from an IRA or non-qualified contract.* If the ZALICO contract is for federal income tax purposes a tax qualified IRA contract or a non-qualified contract, ZALICO is required to withhold 10% of the taxable amount of your lump sum payment. However, you can elect out of this federal income tax withholding.

- *Required minimum distribution from a tax qualified contract.* If the ZALICO contract is for federal income tax purposes any type of tax qualified contract, part or all of a lump sum distribution from the contract may be a required minimum distribution (RMD) for tax purposes. ZALICO generally is required to withhold 10% of the taxable amount of your RMD payment. However, you generally can elect out of this federal income tax withholding.
- *Direct rollover or trustee to trustee transfer of a tax qualified contract.* If the ZALICO contract is for federal income tax purposes any type of tax qualified contract (i.e. 403(b) (TSA), 401(k), IRA), and you elect a tax-free trustee-to-trustee transfer or a tax-free direct rollover with respect to part or all of a lump sum distribution to another tax qualified arrangement by completing the appropriate paperwork with ZALICO, ZALICO will not withhold from the transfer or direct rollover proceeds any amounts for federal income taxes.
- *ROTH IRAs.* In general, no federal income tax withholding is required on qualified distributions from Roth IRAs.

Annuity Payments

- *Periodic Payments.* You may receive periodic annuity payments under a supplementary agreement if (1) the owner annuitized the ZALICO contract before death and there are remaining unpaid period certain annuity payments that you continue to receive, or (2) the owner did not annuitize before death but you elected an Annuitization option as beneficiary. If you receive such periodic annuity payments after the owner's death (other than from a Roth IRA), ZALICO will withhold federal income taxes from the payments. However, you can elect out of this federal income tax withholding.

Insufficient Withholding:

Please note that if you elect not to have withholding apply, or if you do not have enough federal income tax withheld from your lump sum or periodic payments, you are liable for payment of federal income tax on the taxable portion of the payment, and you may be responsible for payment of estimated tax. You may incur penalties under the estimated tax rules if your withholding and estimated tax payments are not sufficient.

Federal Elections – please check one or more boxes depending on your circumstances.

Lump Sum Payments

- *Eligible rollover distribution from certain tax qualified contracts.*

☐

Since the ZALICO contract is a tax qualified 403(b)/ (TSA) or a 401(k) contract, I understand that ZALICO must withhold 20% of the taxable amount of my lump sum death payment paid to me to the extent that it is an eligible rollover distribution, and I understand that I could have elected a direct rollover or transfer to avoid this mandatory withholding.

- *Lump sum payment from an IRA or a non-qualified contract.* Since the ZALICO contract is a tax qualified IRA contract or a non-qualified contract, I understand that ZALICO will withhold 10% of the taxable amount of my lump sum death payment unless I instruct ZALICO otherwise by checking one of the following boxes:
 - ☐ Not to have any federal income tax amounts withheld from my lump sum death payment, or
 - ☐ To have an amount withheld equal to _____% of the taxable amount of my lump sum death payment.
- *Required minimum distribution from a tax qualified contract.* Since the ZALICO contract is a tax qualified contract, I understand that ZALICO will withhold 10% of the taxable amount of any portion of my lump sum death payment that is an RMD, unless I instruct ZALICO otherwise by checking one of the following boxes:
 - ☐ Not to have any federal income tax amounts withheld from my RMD payment, or
 - ☐ To have an amount withheld equal to _____% of the taxable amount of the RMD payment.
- *Direct Rollover or Trustee to Trustee Transfer/Exchange of a tax qualified contract.*
 - ☐ The ZALICO contract is a tax qualified contract, and I have elected a tax-free trustee-to-trustee transfer or a tax-free direct rollover of part or all of my lump sum death payment by completing the appropriate paperwork with ZALICO. Therefore, no amounts will be withheld from the transfer or direct rollover proceeds for federal taxes.

Annuity Payments

- *Periodic Payments.* Since I will be either A) receiving periodic annuity payments under a supplementary agreement with respect to the ZALICO contract after electing to receive the death proceeds in the form of an annuity or B) receiving the remaining unpaid period certain annuity payments, I understand that ZALICO is required to withhold federal income taxes from the taxable portion of those payments, generally as if the payments are payments of wages by an employer and I am a married individual claiming three withholding allowances (ZALICO will use a 20% Federal income tax withholding rate as a proxy), unless I instruct ZALICO otherwise by checking one of the following boxes:
 - ☐ Not to have any federal income tax amounts withheld from my annuity payments, or
 - ☐ To have an amount withheld equal to _____% of the taxable amount of my annuity payments.

Note: Your withholding election for annuity payments will remain in effect until you revoke it. You may make and revoke the withholding election any time by writing a letter of instruction to revoke and send the letter to: Zurich American Life Insurance Company Administrative Offices: Attn: Annuity Services PO Box 19097, Greenville, SC 29602-9097

State Income Tax Withholding Rules

State Income Tax Withholding is based on your legal state of residence as shown in our records.

The amount of state income tax withheld (if any) based on whether your payment is a periodic or a non-periodic payment and then depending on the classification of the tax status of your contract, e.g. IRA, 403(b)/TSA and Non-Qualified.

Please refer to the attached document – State Income Tax Withholding Information Document for guidance in checking the box or boxes that applies to you.

State Income Tax Elections

A. No State Income Tax Withholding

My legal state of residence is one of the states classified in the attached document as – No State Income Tax Withholding. I confirm

There will be no amounts withheld for state income taxes.

B. Voluntary State Income Tax Withholding

My legal state of residence is one of the states classified in the attached document as a – Voluntary State Income Tax Withholding. I elect

- ☐ Not to have any amounts withheld.
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of my lump sum death payment paid.
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of my annuity payments paid (Applicable if electing to receive death proceeds in the form of annuity payments).
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of the RMD payment paid.

C. Required State Income Tax Withholding – Elections Permitted in Certain Circumstances

My legal state of residence is one of the states classified in the attached document as a – Required State Income Tax Withholding – Elections Permitted in Certain Circumstances. I elect

Please note this section is not for residents of California and Vermont

- ☐ Not to have any amounts withheld – (my transaction allows me to elect out of withholding.)
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of my lump sum death payment paid.
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of my annuity payments paid. (Applicable if electing to receive death proceeds in the form of annuity payments).
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of the RMD payment paid.

Please note that if you do not make any elections above, ZALICO will use as a default the State Income Tax Withholding percentage as outlined in the attachment – State Income Tax Withholding Information Document – pursuant to your legal State of residence, multiplied by the taxable amount of each of your payments paid.

Please note this section is for residents of California and Vermont only

- ☐ Not to have any amounts withheld – (my transaction allows me to elect out of withholding)
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of my lump sum death payment paid.
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of my annuity payments paid. (Applicable if electing to receive death proceeds in the form of annuity payments).
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of the RMD payment paid.

Please note that if you do not make any elections above, ZALICO will use as a default the State Income Tax Withholding percentage (10% CA; 27% VT) as outlined in the attachment – State Income Tax Withholding Information Document – pursuant to your legal State of residence, multiplied by the Federal income tax amount withheld for each of your payments paid.

D. Mandatory State Income Tax Withholding When Federal Income Tax is Withheld

My legal state of residence is one of the states classified in the attached document as a – Mandatory State Income Tax Withholding When Federal Income Tax is Withheld. I elect

- ☐ Not to have any amounts withheld - (applicable if federal income taxes have not been withheld except for Michigan)
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of my lump sum death payment paid.
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of my annuity payments paid. (Applicable if electing to receive death proceeds in the form of annuity payments).
- ☐ To have an amount withheld of _____% of the taxable amount of the RMD payment paid.

Please note that if you do not make any elections above, ZALICO will use as a default the State Income Tax Withholding percentages as outlined in the attachment – State Income Tax Withholding Information Document - pursuant to your legal state residence, multiplied by the taxable amount of each of your payments paid.

E. Mandatory State Income Tax Withholding on all taxable distribution

My legal state of residence is one of the states classified in the attached document as a – Mandatory State Income Tax Withholding on all taxable distribution. I elect

- ☐ To have an amount withheld equal to the default state income tax withholding percentage of my legal state of residence, multiplied by the taxable amount of my lump sum death payment or my annuity payments paid (Applicable if electing to receive death proceeds in the form of annuity payments), or the RMD payment paid.

Section 6. Beneficiary Designations – (To be completed if selecting under Section 3 Alternative - I, II or IV or if selecting under Section 4 - Payment Under An Existing Supplemental Agreement - to Continue Existing Annuity Payments) Note: you may designate additional Primary and Contingent Beneficiaries on a signed and dated separate sheet of paper)

Primary Beneficiaries

Full Name			
Full Address			
Home Phone			
Work Phone			
Cell Phone			
Email			
Relationship to Owner			
Social Security #			
Date of Birth	M_____D_____Y_____		
Allocation Percentage	What % do you want this Primary Beneficiary to have	%	
Full Name			
Full Address			
Home Phone			
Work Phone			
Cell Phone			
Email			
Relationship to Owner			
Social Security #			
Date of Birth	M_____D_____Y_____		
Allocation Percentage	What % do you want this Primary Beneficiary to have	%	

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE SUM OF THE %'s FOR THE PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES TOTALS 100%

Contingent Beneficiaries

(Will only be considered if all Primary Beneficiaries Are No Longer Living)

Full Name			
Full Address			
Home Phone			
Work Phone			
Cell Phone			
Email			
Relationship to Owner			
Social Security #			
Date of Birth	M_____D_____Y_____		
Allocation Percentage	What % do you want this Contingent Beneficiary to have	%	
Full Name			
Full Address			
Home Phone			
Work Phone			
Cell Phone			
Email			
Relationship to Owner			
Social Security #			
Date of Birth	M_____D_____Y_____		
Allocation Percentage	What % do you want this Contingent Beneficiary to have	%	

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE SUM OF THE %'s FOR THE CONTINGENT BENEFICIARIES TOTALS 100%

Section 7. Statement of Lost Contract – (Complete only if contract is unavailable for return)

☐ I am unable to locate the original annuity contract. I agree to return the contract to the company if found.

Section 8. Mailing Instructions and Electing Direct Deposit (for payee who lives in the USA)

Check One:

- ☐ Address of record – (To be used if electing onetime payments under Section 3 – Single Sum Payment-Paid directly to the Beneficiary or under Section 4 – Single Sum Payment. To be also used if electing annuity payments under Section 3 – Installment Payments or under Section 4 - Continue Existing Annuity Payments). **(This option is not available for payee(s) who lives outside of the USA. Please go to section 9)**
- ☐ I wish to use Electronic Funds Transfers (Direct Deposit). I authorize ZALICO to correct electronically any overpayments of erroneous credits made to my checking account. **Please attach a blank voided check.** (To be used if electing annuity payments under Section 3 – Installment Payments or under Section 4 Continue Existing Annuity Payments). **(This option is not available for payee(s) who lives outside of the USA. Please go to section 9)**
- ☐ Other Carrier Address (Indicate address below – For Transfers/Exchanges Only)
(To be used if electing under Section 3 – Paid as a Tax Free Trustee to Trustee Transfer/Exchange or a Tax Free Direct Rollover).

Use below for Transfer and Exchange Payments to a Third Party.

Payee (other carrier's name)

Street Address/FBO

Street Address

City

State

Zip

Account Number (if any)

Phone Number (New Carrier)

Section 9. Foreign Wire Instruction (required for payees who live outside the USA)

☐ I (we) live outside of the United States of America. I have completed the form **ZA-2001 International Wire Transfer Authorization** and enclosed it with this form.

Note: Please go to the website <https://www.zurichamericanlifeinsurance.com/> and click on the menu link of Customer Service/ Download Forms to download ZA-2001 form. You can also use Customer Service Phone number 1-800-449-0523 or Fax number 1-866-605-3962 to request the form.

Section 10. Special Instructions

Section 11. Claimant Signature and Certification

By signing below, I certify and agree that this Claimant's Statement and the certified copy of the Death Certificate shall each constitute a part of the due proof of death and to the best of my knowledge the information contained therein is correct. I certify that the social security number on this form for the beneficiary under section 2 is my correct tax payer identification number. I understand that the type of payment plan that I have elected may not be changed after the first payment is issued. I further understand that if I chose to receive claim proceeds in the form of an annuity and by completing Section 8 of this form (Mailing Instructions and Electing Direct Deposit) for payee who lives in USA, or Section 9 Foreign Wire Instruction for payee who lives outside of the USA, I authorize the Company to deposit my annuity benefits directly into the bank account listed. I also understand that this deposit will be made as scheduled until I instruct Zurich American Life Insurance Company to discontinue the service, which I may do at any time. Zurich American Life Insurance Company cannot be responsible for any expenses incurred in connection with the completion of this Death Claim Form.

The claimant also certifies that he/she has read the Fraud Warning and State Notices form number ZA-6256, enclosed with this Claimant's Statement for his/her state of residence, if any.

Claimant Signature

Date

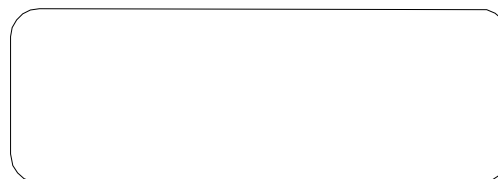
Warning- If you knowingly and willfully make any material false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation on this form, or conceal a material fact related to the requests for information on this form, you may be subject to a monetary fine or imprisonment for not more than five years or both under section 18 u.s.c. 1001.

Signature Guarantee

Note: All Signatures above are to be guaranteed.

Signature Guarantee with Medallion Stamp:

(Bank Officer Medallion or Broker Dealer Medallion)





Fraud Warnings and Other Notices

**Zurich American Life
Insurance Company (ZALICO)**
Administrative Offices:
PO Box 64361
St. Paul MN 55164-0361
800/449-0523

Please review the warning and/or notice applicable to your state, if any.

Alaska – A person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive an insurance company files a claim containing false, incomplete, or misleading information may be prosecuted under state law.

Arizona – For your protection, Arizona law requires the following statement to appear on this form: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

Arkansas and Louisiana – Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

California – For your protection, California law requires the following to appear on this form: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

Colorado – It is unlawful to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines, denial of insurance and civil damages. Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policyholder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policyholder or claimant with regard to a settlement or award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado division of insurance within the department of regulatory agencies.

Delaware – Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information, is guilty of a felony.
District of Columbia – WARNING: It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

Florida – Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer, files a statement of claim or an application containing false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

Idaho – Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Illinois – If this claim is not paid within 15 days from the date our company receives due proof of loss, interest will be included in the total amount payable at the rate of 9% on the total amount payable or the face amount, if payments are to be made in installments, from the date of death to the date of payment of claim.

Indiana – A person who knowingly and with intent to defraud an insurer files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information commits a felony.

Kentucky – Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files a statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime.

Maine – It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines or a denial of insurance benefits.

Maryland – Any person who knowingly and willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly and willfully presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

Minnesota – A person who files a claim with intent to defraud or helps commit a fraud against an insurer is guilty of a crime.

New Hampshire – Any person who, with a purpose to injure, defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is subject to prosecution and punishment for insurance fraud, as provided in RSA 638:20.

New Mexico – Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to CIVIL fines and CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

New Mexico law governs the handling of confidential information relating to domestic abuse victims. The regulation applies to New Mexico annuitants, policy owners and claimants who identify themselves to ZALICO as victims of domestic abuse. If you are a victim of domestic abuse or an individual that provides shelter, advocacy, counseling, or protection to victims of domestic abuse, you may request to be identified as a protected person under New Mexico law. You may notify ZALICO at any time that you wish to be identified as a protected person and request participation in ZALICO's Location Information Confidentiality Program by notifying us in writing at: Zurich American Life Insurance Company, Operations Department, Attn: Location Information Confidentiality Program, 15375 SE 30th Place, Suite 310, Bellevue WA. 98007. This program maintains the confidentiality of a protected person's location information, including the address and telephone number of residence, place of employment, school or other location of a protected person. The location information of a protected person may only be disclosed with the written consent of the protected person, or as required or permitted by law.

New Jersey – Any person who knowingly files a statement of claim containing any false or misleading information is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

New York – Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime, and shall also be subject to civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars and the stated value of the claim for each such violation.

Ohio – Any person, who, with intent to defraud or knowing that he/she is facilitating a fraud against an insurer, submits an application or files a claim containing a false or deceptive statement, is guilty of insurance fraud.

Oklahoma – WARNING: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, makes any claim for the proceeds of an insurance policy containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Pennsylvania – Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and subjects such person to criminal and civil penalties.

Tennessee, Virginia and Washington – It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.

Texas – Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

West Virginia – Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTION NOTICE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IRS SAFE HARBOR EXPLANATION IN NOTICE 2009-68

(For qualified employer plans such as 403(b)/TSA and 401(k))

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

Zurich American Life Insurance Company is providing this notice to you because if all or a portion of a payment you are receiving is from an employer plan, such as a 403(b) plan or a 401(k) plan (the “Plan”), then these payments are 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 contains information provided by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) in the safe harbor explanation in IRS Notice 2009-68, describing the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans). If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, you will be provided a different notice for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

Rules that apply to most payments from a plan are described in the “General Information About Rollovers” section. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the “Special Rules and Options” section.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception applies).

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.

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. You will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

If you wish to do a rollover, you may roll over all or part of the amount eligible for rollover. Any payment from the Plan is eligible for rollover, except:

Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
Required minimum distributions after age 72 (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 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 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 59½, 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).

Your right to Waive the 30-Day Notice Period. Generally, neither a direct rollover nor a payment can be made from the Plan until at least 30 days after the receipt of this notice. Thus, after receiving this notice, you have at least 30 days to consider whether or not to have your withdrawal directly rollover over. If you do not wish to wait until this 30-day notice period ends before your election is processed, you may waive the notice period by making an affirmative election indicating whether or not you wish to make a direct rollover. Your withdrawal will then be processed in accordance with your elections as soon as practical after it is received by the Plan administrator or Payor.

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 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 employer 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 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 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 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

You can roll over a payment from the Plan made before January 1, 2011 to a Roth IRA only if your modified adjusted gross income is not more than \$100,000 for the year the payment is made to you and, if married, you file a joint return. These limitations do not apply to payments made to you from the Plan after 2009. If you wish to roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, but you are not eligible to do a rollover to a Roth IRA until after 2009, you can do a rollover to a traditional IRA and then, after 2009, elect to convert the traditional IRA into 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 2011 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 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, 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 and the special rules for public safety officers do not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

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

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 72.

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 72.

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.

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, 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.

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**Zurich American Life
Insurance Company (ZALICO)**

Administrative Offices:
PO BOX 64361
St. Paul MN 55164-0361
1.800.449.0523

ATTACHMENT B

STATE INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING INFORMATION DOCUMENT

This document is intended to provide you with information regarding state income tax withholding rules applicable to retirement-type distributions by an insurance company, such as ZALICO, in effect as of December 2017. State laws are subject to change from time to time. The information below is based on ZALICO's understanding of the relevant laws; ZALICO does not warrant that the information is correct, nor does it undertake to update the information to reflect changes in state laws. This document is not intended or written as specific legal or tax advice and may not be relied on for purposes of avoiding any state tax penalties. Neither ZALICO nor any of its employees or representatives is authorized to give legal or tax advice.

State Income Tax Withholding—General Information

State income tax withholding is based on your legal state of residence as shown in our records. Please notify us if you maintain a different legal residence.

The amount of tax withheld (if any) may be based on whether your payment is a periodic distribution or a non-periodic distribution. A series of payments made at regular intervals over a person's life or over a period of greater than one year is considered a series of periodic distributions, for example, annuities or installment payments. Any payment as a single-sum or at irregular intervals is a non-periodic distribution.

Please note that regardless of your election with respect to withholding, you may be liable for state income taxes with respect to the taxable portion of payments from ZALICO. In addition, you may be subject to interest or penalties on underpayments of tax. We suggest that you consult with a tax advisor in order to ensure that you make timely tax payments.

The information provided is intended to supplement the information ZALICO has provided to you with respect to federal income tax withholding requirements.

No State Income Tax Withholding

ZALICO will not withhold for state income taxes in the following states. Please elect "no state withholding":

Alaska - AK	Nevada - NV	Tennessee - TN	Wyoming - WY
Florida - FL	New Hampshire - NH	Texas - TX	
Mississippi - MS	South Dakota - SD	Washington - WA	

Voluntary State Income Tax Withholding

The following states do not require ZALICO to withhold state income taxes on periodic and non-periodic distributions, even though federal income taxes are being withheld. If you wish to have state income tax withheld, you must elect state income tax withholding and indicate on the election form the percentage of the distribution that you wish ZALICO to withhold.

Alabama - AL	Illinois - IL	New York - NY	Utah - UT
Arizona - AZ	Indiana - IN	Montana - MT	Pennsylvania - PA
Colorado - CO	Kentucky - KY	New Jersey - NJ	Rhode Island - RI
Idaho - ID	Louisiana - LA	New Mexico - NM	South Carolina - SC
Hawaii - HI	Minnesota - MN	North Dakota - ND	West Virginia - WV
	Missouri - MO	Ohio - OH	Wisconsin - WI

Required State Income Tax Withholding—Elections Permitted In Certain Circumstances:

The following states generally require ZALICO to withhold state income tax on certain distributions, but permit certain state income tax withholding elections to be made in writing by you. Your distribution form allows you to make this election “in writing.” The requirements and available withholding elections are described below.

State	State Tax W/H Calculation	Non-Periodic Distributions	Periodic Distributions
Arkansas – AR	5% of Taxable Amount Distributed as an eligible rollover distribution. 3% of Other Non-Periodic Taxable Amount Distributed. For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will use the [3%] non-periodic percentage, unless you elect out of withholding.	<u>IRA</u> : State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding. <u>403(b)</u> : If an eligible rollover distribution, you may not elect out of withholding. If not an eligible rollover distribution, you may elect out of withholding. <u>Nonqualified</u> : State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u> : State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.
California – CA	For Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 10% of Federal Tax Withholding Applicable, unless you elect out of withholding.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u> : State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u> : State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.

State	State Tax W/H Calculation	Non-Periodic Distributions	Periodic Distributions
Delaware – DE	<p>5% of Taxable Amount Distributed.</p> <p>For Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions, other than eligible rollover distributions, ZALICO will not withhold any amounts unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage of at least 5%.</p>	<p><u>IRA</u>: Voluntary withholding (minimum 5%).</p> <p><u>403(b)</u>: If an eligible rollover distribution, you may not elect out of withholding. If not an eligible rollover distribution, voluntary withholding (minimum 5%).</p> <p><u>Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding (minimum 5%).</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding (minimum 5%).</p>
District of Columbia – DC	<p>8.95% of Taxable Amount of a Lump Sum Distribution.</p> <p>For other Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions, ZALICO will not withhold any amounts unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)</u>: State income tax withholding is required for a lump-sum distribution of the entire balance.</p> <p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding for non-periodic distributions not described immediately above.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding.</p>
Georgia – GA	<p>1% to 6% of Taxable Amount Distributed</p> <p>Applicable to Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions.</p> <p>For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 6% of Taxable Amount Distributed, unless you elect out of withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u>: State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.</p>

State	State Tax W/H Calculation	Non-Periodic Distributions	Periodic Distributions
Kansas – KS	<p>5% of Taxable Amount Distributed as an eligible rollover distribution.</p> <p>For Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions, other than eligible rollover distributions, ZALICO will not withhold any amounts unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>	<p><u>IRA</u>: Voluntary withholding.</p> <p><u>403(b)</u>: If an eligible rollover distribution, you may not elect out of withholding. If not an eligible rollover distribution, voluntary withholding.</p> <p><u>Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding.</p>
Maryland – MD	<p>7.75% of Taxable Amount Distributed as an eligible rollover distribution.</p> <p>For Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions, other than eligible rollover distributions, ZALICO will not withhold any amounts unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>	<p><u>IRA</u>: Voluntary withholding.</p> <p><u>403(b)</u>: If an eligible rollover distribution, you may not elect out of withholding. If not an eligible rollover distribution, voluntary withholding.</p> <p><u>Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u>: Voluntary withholding.</p>
North Carolina – NC	<p>4% of Taxable Amount Distributed as a Non-Periodic Distribution.</p> <p>For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 4% of Taxable Amount Distributed, unless you elect out of withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA</u>: State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.</p> <p><u>403(b)</u>: If an eligible rollover distribution, you may not elect out of withholding. If not an eligible rollover distribution, you may elect out of withholding.</p> <p><u>Nonqualified</u>: State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax will be withheld unless you elect out of state income tax withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified</u>: State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax will be withheld unless you elect out of state income tax withholding.</p>

State	State Tax W/H Calculation	Non-Periodic Distributions	Periodic Distributions
Oklahoma – OK	<p>5% of Taxable Amount Distributed as a Non-Periodic Distribution.</p> <p>For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 5% of Taxable Amount Distributed, unless you elect out of withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld, except you may elect out of state income tax withholding.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld, except you may elect out of state income tax withholding.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>
Oregon – OR	<p>9% of Taxable Amount Distributed as a Non-Periodic Distribution.</p> <p>For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 9% of Taxable Amount Distributed, unless you elect out of withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld, except you may elect out of state income tax withholding.</p> <p><u>403(b):</u> If an eligible rollover distribution, you may not elect out of withholding. If not an eligible rollover distribution, you may elect out of withholding.</p> <p><u>Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld, except you may elect out of state income tax withholding.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld, except you may elect out of state income tax withholding.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>
Vermont – VT	<p>24% of Federal Tax Amount Withheld from a Non-Periodic Distribution.</p> <p>For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 24% of Federal Tax Amount Withheld, unless you elect out of withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA:</u> State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.</p> <p><u>403(b):</u> If an eligible rollover distribution, you may not elect out of withholding. If not an eligible rollover distribution, you may elect out of withholding.</p> <p><u>Nonqualified:</u> State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax will be withheld, except you may elect out of withholding.</p>

Mandatory State Income Tax Withholding When Federal Income Tax is Withheld

The following states require ZALICO to withhold state income taxes from distributions when federal income tax is withheld from a distribution and permit you to elect to withhold state income taxes even if you elect to have federal income taxes not withheld. Included in the table are the amounts generally withheld for state income taxes.

State	State Tax W/H Calculation	Non-Periodic Distributions	Periodic Distributions
Iowa - IA	5% of Taxable Amount of Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld. If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld. If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.
Maine - ME	5% of Taxable Amount Distributed as a Non-Periodic Distribution. For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 5% of Taxable Amount Distributed.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld. If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld. If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.
Massachusetts - MA	5.10% of Taxable Amount of Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions .	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld. If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld. If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.

State	State Tax W/H Calculation	Non-Periodic Distributions	Periodic Distributions
Nebraska - NE	<p>5% of Taxable Amount Distributed as a Non-Periodic Distribution.</p> <p>For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 5% of Taxable Amount Distributed.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>	<p><u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>
Virginia - VA	<p>4% of Taxable Amount Distributed as a Non-Periodic Distribution.</p> <p>For Periodic Distributions, please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage, otherwise ZALICO will withhold 4% of Taxable Amount Distributed.</p>	<p><u>IRA:</u> ZALICO will not withhold state income taxes.</p> <p><u>403(b)/ Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>	<p><u>IRA:</u> ZALICO will not withhold state income taxes.</p> <p><u>403(b)/ Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required whenever federal income tax is withheld.</p> <p>If you elect not to have federal income taxes withheld, state income tax also will not be withheld unless you elect state income tax withholding, in which case please provide ZALICO with a state income tax withholding percentage.</p>

Mandatory State Income Tax Withholding on all taxable distribution

The following states require ZALICO to withhold state income taxes on all taxable distributions with or without federal income tax withheld. Included in the table are the amounts generally withheld for state income taxes.

State	State Tax W/H Calculation	Non-Periodic Distributions	Periodic Distributions
Michigan - MI	4.25% of Taxable Amount Non-Periodic and Periodic Distributions.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required on all taxable distributions.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required on all taxable distributions.
Connecticut - CT	6.99% of Taxable Amount Non-Periodic and Periodic Distribution.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required on all taxable distributions.	<u>IRA/403(b)/Nonqualified:</u> State income tax withholding is required on all taxable distributions.