



PRINT ALL INFORMATION
www.lasersonline.org

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Judicial Application for Retirement

(Complete if retiring from the Judicial Plan and if the first eligible date for membership in the one of the four state retirement systems occurred prior to 1/1/2011.)

Member's First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Today's Date	Social Security Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

IMPORTANT: Complete the entire form. Follow the specific instructions for each section. All dates should be in MM/DD/YYYY format.

SECTION 1: MEMBER'S INFORMATION (application must be completed in full)

Member's Mailing Address	City	State	Zip Code
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Home Area Code/Phone Number	Mobile Area Code/Phone Number	Email Address	Member's Birth Date
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed

Have you ever been divorced? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please select one of the following two Regular Retirement options:

- ☐ I hereby apply for Retirement.
- ☐ I hereby apply for Actuarially Reduced Retirement. I understand that if I choose this plan, I will receive a benefit actuarially reduced from the earliest date I would have been eligible for unreduced retirement.

SECTION 2: GENERAL INFORMATION

This original application must be received on or before your termination date and must be completed in its entirety. The effective date of your retirement will be the day the application is received or the day after termination, whichever is later.

LASERS **requires** the following documents to complete the processing of your application:

- 1) Copy of Social Security cards for member and beneficiary
- 2) Copy of birth certificates for member and beneficiary
- 3) Copy of marriage license, if applicable
- 4) Certified Divorce Decree, if applicable
- 5) Certified Matrimonial Contracts, Prenuptial Agreements, Separate Property Agreements, etc., if applicable
- 6) Copy of death certificate of former spouse, if applicable
- 7) Form 4-04, *Spousal Consent*, if applicable
- 8) Form 6-03, *Option 2B Designee*, if applicable
- 9) Form 4-05, *Authorization for Direct Deposit*
- 10) W-4P, *Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments*. This form is not required. If the form is not submitted to LASERS, your federal tax withholding will be set as Single with no adjustments.
- 11) Form 2-01A, *Authorization for Direct Rollover*, if applicable

NO RETIREMENT BENEFITS WILL BE PAID UNTIL LASERS HAS RECEIVED ALL OF THE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS.

SECTION 3: SELECTION OF RETIREMENT PLAN OPTION (Choose one)**JUDICIAL MAXIMUM**

Select this box if you wish to retire under the Judicial Plan and have your survivor benefits directed by statute.

Initials**REGULAR RETIREMENT OPTIONS**

RESTRICTION FOR MARRIED MEMBERS: If you are married and do not have a separate property agreement, you must choose a retirement option which provides a benefit for your spouse that is at least fifty percent (50%) of the benefit payable to you. You may choose another option or name someone other than your spouse as your beneficiary if your spouse agrees with the choice and signs Form 4-04 *Spousal Consent* form **in the presence of a Notary Public** (La. R.S. 11:446(F)).

OPTION 1 pays you a slightly reduced lifetime monthly benefit and pays a lump-sum of any unused portion of your accumulated contributions to your named beneficiary(ies) upon your death. (Contributions are usually exhausted in approximately 8 or more years.) Attach Form 4-04 *Spousal Consent*, if applicable.

Initials

OPTION 2A pays you a benefit that is reduced from the Maximum Plan according to the age difference between you and your named beneficiary and pays the same monthly benefit to your named beneficiary after your death for the lifetime of the beneficiary. **Only one beneficiary can be named and the beneficiary cannot be changed after retirement.**

Initials

OPTION 2B pays you a benefit that is reduced from the Maximum Plan according to the age differences between you, your named beneficiary, and your mentally handicapped child/children. Upon your death, a benefit is paid to your named beneficiary for life. Upon the death of the beneficiary, a benefit will be continued throughout the life of your mentally handicapped child/children. Form 6-03, *Option 2B Mentally Handicapped Designee* must be completed and submitted with this application.

Initials

OPTION 3 pays you a benefit that is reduced from the Maximum plan according to the age difference between you and your named beneficiary and pays 50% of your monthly benefit to your named beneficiary after your death for the lifetime of the beneficiary. **Only one beneficiary can be named and the beneficiary cannot be changed after retirement.**

Initials

OPTION 4A pays you 90% of the Maximum Plan and pays 55% of the Maximum Plan to your spouse after your death for their lifetime. You and your spouse must be married at least two years at the time of your retirement. **Only your spouse may be named as beneficiary and cannot be changed after retirement.**

Initials

OPTION 4B pays you a benefit that is reduced from the Maximum Plan according to the age difference between you and your named beneficiary and pays 55% of your monthly benefit to your named beneficiary after your death for the lifetime of the beneficiary. **Only one beneficiary can be named and the beneficiary cannot be changed after retirement.**

Initials**SECTION 4: SELF-FUNDED COLA (may be selected in addition to the above chosen option)**

You may elect to receive an actuarially reduced retirement allowance plus a 2.5 percent cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA), which will be effective on your retirement anniversary date. Unlike the system generated COLAs, which are funded by the retirement system upon legislative approval, the Self-Funded COLA is funded by you through the actuarial reduction of your monthly retirement benefit. You will receive the actuarially reduced benefit for your lifetime. It can take many years to regain the benefits initially reduced in order to fund the Self-Funded COLA. If you are not 55 at the time of your retirement, you are eligible to select the Self-Funded COLA, but it will not be payable to you until the anniversary date after you turn age 55.

If you wish to select the Self-Funded COLA, you must complete Form 04-09 *Self-Funded COLA Election*, and submit to LASERS prior to your retirement date. The choice to take the Self-Funded COLA is irrevocable, and you will receive the actuarially reduced benefit for your lifetime. We strongly suggest you obtain a retirement benefits estimate prior to making this selection.

SECTION 5: RETIREMENT BENEFICIARY INFORMATION

You may have multiple beneficiaries ONLY if you choose Retirement Option 1. If you have multiple retirement beneficiaries, do not complete this section. You must complete Form 1-06 *Designation of Beneficiary* to name multiple beneficiaries. If naming someone other than your spouse, please attach Form 4-04, *Spousal Consent*.

Full Name of Retirement Beneficiary

Birthdate of Beneficiary

Social Security Number

Mailing Address, City, State and Zip Code

Relationship to Member

☐ Male

Date of Marriage if applicable

☐ Female**SECTION 6: PAYMENT OF UNUSED ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE**

If you have had a break in service, you must have contributed back into the system for at least 18 consecutive months after your reemployment date to be eligible to convert your unused sick and annual leave to retirement credit or lump sum payment.

☐ I elect to convert all unused leave (less leave paid by the employing agency) to retirement credit.

☐ I elect to receive a lump sum payment of my unused annual and sick leave in lieu of conversion to retirement credit. I understand that the payment will be based on the actuarial value of the leave and not on the salary of my position (R.S. 11:424(A,E)). I understand that this payment is subject to 20% federal income tax withholding (unless I submit IRS Form W4-R along with this request to have more than 20% withheld), and that this information will be supplied to the IRS. Form W4-R can be located on the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

☐ I elect to make a direct rollover to the financial institution named below. **Failure to attach Form 2-01A, Authorization for Direct Rollover will delay the rollover.**

Name of Financial Institution

SECTION 7: MEMBER SIGNATURE

I have read and understand this application for retirement and certify that, to the best of my knowledge, all information provided on this document is true and correct. **I understand that my retirement option cannot be changed after the date of retirement.** I hereby acknowledge receipt of the attached multi-page document, "Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments," which explains important tax information, options and effects of this transaction.

Member's Signature

Date

SECTION 8: AGENCY SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION

Name of Personnel Officer

Name of Agency

Title

Personnel Officer Email Address

Daytime Area Code/Phone Number

Signature of Personnel Officer

Date

Date of Termination

The date of termination should be the member's last working day and not the member's retirement date. If applicable, Form 7-01 *Certification of Unused Annual and Sick Leave* must be forwarded to LASERS after termination of employment.



SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to make such a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans).

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 execute a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (generally, distributions made before age 59½), unless an exception applies. However, if you roll over, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception to the 10% additional income tax applies).

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 execute a rollover?

There are two ways to execute a rollover: a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you execute 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 accomplish a direct rollover.

If you do not perform a direct rollover, you may still roll over by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. Generally, you will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not make 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 73, or after death;
- Hardship distributions
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution

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

If I do not execute a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax applies to the part of the distribution that you must include in income and is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the 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
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses (without regard to whether you itemize deductions for the taxable year)
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters; and
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.

If I make 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 in the year of the separation (or age 50 for qualified public safety employees) does not apply.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- 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 for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

This notice does not describe any State or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is generally included in the payment, so you cannot take a payment of only after-tax contributions. However, if you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment. In addition, special rules apply when you do a rollover, as described below.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and at the same time the rest is paid to you, the portion directly rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you directly roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not directly rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover of the entire amount paid from the Plan to two or more destinations at the same time, you can choose which destination receives the after-tax contributions.

Similarly, if you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions, and no part of the distribution is directly rolled over. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

You may roll over to an employer plan all of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only through a direct rollover (and only if the receiving plan separately accounts for after-tax contributions and is not a governmental section 457(b) plan). You can make a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of part of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only up to the amount of the payment that would be taxable if not rolled over.

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day rollover deadline by making a written self-certification. Otherwise, to apply for a waiver, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

If 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), a later distribution that is not a qualified distribution made before age 59½ will be subjected to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences include that you cannot do a rollover if the payment is due to an "unforeseeable emergency" and the special rules under "If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over" and "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" do not apply.

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your 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 a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. In general, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability, or as a qualified first-time homebuyer distribution of up to \$10,000) and after you have had a Roth IRA for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to a Roth IRA. Payments from the Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). You do not have to take required minimum distributions from a Roth IRA during your lifetime. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, and IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

If you 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 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 make 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 73.

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 73.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse

participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover

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 and the same tax treatment that the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). 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 make 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 make 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 make a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you may execute a 60-day rollover.

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

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information on special rollover rights related to the U.S. Armed Forces, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. You also may have special rollover rights if you were affected by a federally declared disaster (or similar event), or if you received a distribution on account of a disaster. For more information on special rollover rights related to disaster relief, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or payor, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*; IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; and IRS Publication 571, *Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans)*. These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.