

Annuity New Business Checklist

Protective Life Insurance Company¹
West Coast Life Insurance Company¹
Protective Life and Annuity Insurance Company

APPLICATION

- Customer information completed in its entirety where applicable.**
- Beneficiary information completed in its entirety. Please note the following:**
 - ✓ Beneficiary allocations must equal 100% for both Primary and Contingent Beneficiaries.
 - ✓ Percentage and Designation are required for each beneficiary.
 - ✓ Any additional beneficiaries not included on the application must be submitted in writing with a signature of the owner(s) and dated.
- Plan Type. Please note the following:**
 - ✓ Include the plan type that we are to issue the contract and ensure that it is applicable to the product being sold.
 - ✓ Include the amount being submitted as well as any transfer and tax information applicable to this contract.
- Fund Allocations must equal 100%.**
- Replacement Questions completed in their entirety by both customer and agent.**
- Customer Signature. All owners must sign.**
 - ✓ Annuitant signature is required if different than the owner(s).
 - ✓ Complete Date, City and State fields.
- Agent Signature. To ensure timely processing, please include the following:**
 - ✓ Agent's name printed, Agency name, and Agent's phone number.
 - ✓ Florida License ID # if applicable.
- Indexed Annuities 14 Calendar days. Application and funds or Application and Transfer/Exchange form **must be received within 14 calendar days of sign date.****
 - ✓ All Initial Premiums should be identified on application (checks & transfers) - funded premium (checks) must accompany the new business – do not wait to forward
 - ✓ Client-initiated transactions – 60 day rate/cap lock given if completed LAD 1120 Transfer/Exchange form, with Client Initiated box checked, is completed

SUITABILITY FORM

Required for all annuity business submitted through an IMO/BGA. Where FINRA firms have a certified program for Protective to accept your firm's Registered Principal approval, the form is not required.

REPLACEMENT FORM(S)

Please complete all applicable Replacement Forms.

TRANSFER / ROLLOVER / EXCHANGE FORM

Please complete all applicable forms.

TRUST DOCUMENTATION

If the owner is a Trust, we must receive a copy of the Trust Certification form or the first and last page of the trust in order to issue the contract.

POWER OF ATTORNEY DOCUMENTATION

If applicable, POA documentation is required.

¹ Not authorized in New York

FOR AGENT / BROKER DEALER INFORMATION ONLY. NOT FOR USE WITH CONSUMERS.

"Annuity contracts issued by Protective Life Insurance Company (PLICO-not authorized to sell insurance in NY), West Coast Life Insurance Company (WCL - not authorized to sell insurance in NY) and Protective Life and Annuity Insurance Company (PLAICO-authorized to sell life insurance in NY). Securities offered by Investment Distributors, Inc. (IDI). PLICO, PLAICO, and IDI are located at Birmingham, AL 35223, WCL located at San Francisco, CA 94104. All are subsidiaries of Protective Life Corporation. Protective Life Corporation is a separate company and is not responsible for the financial condition or the contractual obligations of PLICO, WCL, PLAICO, or IDI.

Initial Income Payment \$ _____

Income payments begin within 30 days of the Effective Date and are payable to Annuitant 1. Please use 'Special Remarks' to delay the income date (up to 1 year) or to select a different payee.

Income Option: (select one)

For income options based on one or two lives, please attach a copy of a birth certificate, state driver's license or U.S. Passport as proof of age for each Annuitant. Certain periods may not be less than 5 years nor more than 30 years without our prior consent.

Income Options Based on One Life

- Single Life, with ___ years & ___ months certain Single Life, with installment refund Single Life, with cash refund

Income Options Based on Two Lives

- Joint Life, with ___ years & ___ months certain Joint Life, with installment refund Joint Life, with cash refund

If you selected an option based on two lives, the income payments may be reduced upon the death of either Annuitant. To elect this feature, enter the percentage of the current income payment each Annuitant should receive upon the death of the other. If no percentages are entered, income payments will not be reduced due to an Annuitant's death. (Please use whole percentages.)

Annuitant 1: ___ %

Annuitant 2: ___ %

Income Options Not Based on a Life

- ___ years & ___ months certain
 Issue my contract as non-surrenderable.

Unless you select the PAYPlus income escalation feature below, future income payments under this option may be surrendered according to the terms of the Contract. Check the box to the left to waive your right to surrender future income payments.

Income Payment Frequency: (select one)

- Annually Semi-Annually Quarterly Monthly

PAYPlus: (select one) PAYPlus, the annual income escalation feature, is not available with surrenderable income options.

- Yes, increase income payments ___ % on each income date anniversary. (10.00% maximum, in 0.01% increments) No, do not increase my income payments.

NOT INSURED BY ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY · NO BANK GUARANTEE · NOT A DEPOSIT

This application is part of the annuity contract. The information I provide is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, but my statements are representations and not warranties. This application is made with the knowledge and consent of the proposed Annuitant(s). The company may accept instructions from any Owner on behalf of all Owners.

Application signed at: _____ on _____
(City and State) (Date)

Owner 1: _____ Owner 2: _____

Annuitant 1: _____ Annuitant 2: _____
(If other than Owner 1) (If other than Owner 2)

Federal law requires the following notice: We may request or obtain additional information to establish or verify your identity.

Producer Report

To the best of your knowledge and belief, does the applicant have an existing life insurance policy or annuity contract? ___ Yes ___ No

To the best of your knowledge and belief, does this annuity purchase change or replace any existing annuity or life insurance? ___ Yes ___ No

I determined the suitability of this annuity product to the applicant's financial objectives and situation by inquiring into the applicant's:

___ financial status ___ tax status ___ investment objectives ___ other relevant information

* Comments: _____

Type of unexpired government-issued photo I.D used to verify the applicant's identity? _____ # _____

I certify that I have truly and accurately recorded on this application the information provided to me by the applicant.

Sign Producer Name: _____ Print Producer Name: _____

Producer Number: _____ Agency/Brokerage: _____

Producer Phone #: _____ FL Lic. #(if applicable): _____

**Request for Transfer or
Exchange of Assets**

Protective Life Insurance Company ¹
West Coast Life Insurance Company ¹
Protective Life and Annuity Insurance Company
Post Office Box 10648 / Birmingham, AL 35202-0648
Toll Free: 800-456-6330 / Fax: 205-268-3151

Existing Protective Contract Number: _____ (for additional payments only)

Check here and complete Box 4 if this is being submitted for a Rate Lock only. (If Rate Lock request is for a CD, you **must** include proof of maturity from the Financial Institution.)

Please do not select this option for the *Protective Indexed Annuity*, because the interest crediting elements for that product are determined as of the date the contract is purchased.

Complete this form to transfer assets to Protective Life Insurance Company, West Coast Life Insurance Company or Protective Life and Annuity Insurance Company (each, the "Company") for the issuance of a new annuity contract.

EXISTING ACCOUNT, CONTRACT OR POLICY TO BE TRANSFERRED

Company Name Telephone Number

Email Address Fax Number

Company (Overnight) Address

Owner's Name Owner's SSN/Tax ID Joint Owner's Name Jt Owner's SSN/Tax ID

Contract/Account Number Annuitant Name & SSN (If different than Owner/Joint Owner) The contract is:
 attached
 lost or destroyed

Please check this box if the existing contract being surrendered is a Fixed Annuity. (If box is checked, and your new Protective Life annuity is being issued in the state of Nevada, please complete form A-1128-NEV-Annuity.)

EXISTING ACCOUNT, CONTRACT OR POLICY TO BE TRANSFERRED

<input type="checkbox"/> CLIENT/AGENT INITIATED Non-Qualified:	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERNAL EXCHANGE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXTERNAL EXCHANGE Qualified:
<input type="checkbox"/> 1035 Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> Non-1035 Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> Mutual Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Bank CD <input type="checkbox"/> Other Non-1035 Exchanges	1. Plan Type: <input type="checkbox"/> IRA <input type="checkbox"/> 401(k) <input type="checkbox"/> Mutual Fund	2. Transfer Type: <input type="checkbox"/> CD <input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA <input type="checkbox"/> 403(b)/TSA <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

Proposed Plan Type: Non-Qual IRA Roth IRA Other _____

TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS

See Attached LOI

1. Amount to be transferred: Complete: Liquidate and transfer all assets in my account, contract or policy
 Partial: Liquidate and transfer assets totaling \$ _____
2. When should transfer occur: Immediately
 Upon maturity date of ____/____/____ (mm/dd/yy)
3. Current estimated value of the assets to be transferred are \$ _____
4. **RATE LOCK** I wish to lock in the interest rate that is in effect when this signed form is received by the Company. **If this box is not checked, you will receive the interest rate in effect on the day we receive the transferred amounts.**
(Please do not select this option for the *Protective Indexed Annuity*, because the interest crediting elements for that product are determined as of the date the contract is purchased.)

Complete 1035 Exchange: I hereby make a complete and absolute assignment and transfer all rights, title and interest of every nature in the above contract to the accepting insurance company indicated below.

Partial 1035 Exchange: I hereby direct the issuer of the above-referenced existing annuity contract to process a partial 1035 exchange to the accepting insurance company indicated below. I intend for this transaction to qualify as a tax-free exchange for Federal income tax purposes.

Based on our understanding of IRS guidance in Rev. Proc. 2011-38, if a contract is involved in a tax-free partial exchange under Internal Revenue Code section 1035 that is completed on or after October 24, 2011, and an amount is withdrawn from or received in surrender of either contract within 180 days of the exchange, the IRS will apply general tax principles to determine the substance, and hence the treatment of the partial exchange and the subsequent withdrawal or surrender. Such a withdrawal or surrender could affect how the partial exchange and the withdrawal or surrender is reported to you and the IRS.

For Other Transfers: Unless it is noted above to hold for a future date, I request the surrendering company to immediately complete the transfer or rollover. Do not withhold any amount for taxes from the proceeds.

SIGNATURES:

_____	_____	_____	_____
Owner's Signature	Date	Joint Owner's Signature	Date
_____	_____		
Annuitant's Signature	Date		

FOR HOME OFFICE USE ONLY

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE: The Company will accept the assets and credit them to an annuity contract as described above. The Company has received an application from the Owner to establish an annuity contract for this transaction.

_____	_____	_____
Authorized Signature	Title	Date

SETTLEMENT: Please make check payable for the proceeds and mail to:

- Protective Life Insurance Company
- Protective Life and Annuity Insurance Company (New York Only)
- West Coast Life Insurance Company

Mailing Address: PO Box 10648
Attn: 3-1 Annuity New Business
Birmingham, AL 35202-0648

Overnight Address: 2801 Highway 280 South
Attn: 3-1 Annuity New Business
Birmingham, AL 35223

NAIC Buyer's Guide for Fixed Deferred Annuities

It's important that you understand how annuities can be different from each other so you can choose the type of annuity that's best for you. The purpose of this Buyer's Guide is to help you do that. This Buyer's Guide isn't meant to offer legal, financial, or tax advice. You may want to consult independent advisors that specialize in these areas.

This Buyer's Guide is about fixed deferred annuities in general and some of their most common features. It's not about any particular annuity product. The annuity you select may have unique features this Guide doesn't describe. It's important for you to carefully read the material you're given or ask your annuity salesperson, especially if you're interested in a particular annuity or specific annuity features.

This Buyer's Guide includes questions you should ask the insurance company or the annuity salesperson (the agent, producer, broker, or advisor). Be sure you're satisfied with the answers before you buy an annuity.

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What Is an Annuity?

An annuity is a contract with an insurance company. All annuities have one feature in common, and it makes annuities different from other financial products. *With an annuity, the insurance company promises to pay you income on a regular basis for a period of time you choose—including the rest of your life.*

When Annuities Start to Make Income Payments

Some annuities begin paying income to you soon after you buy it (an **immediate** annuity). Others begin at some later date you choose (a **deferred** annuity).

How Deferred Annuities Are Alike

There are ways that *most* deferred annuities are alike.

- They have an **accumulation** period and a **payout** period. During the accumulation period, the value of your annuity changes based on the type of annuity. During the payout period, the annuity makes income payments to you.
- They offer a basic death benefit. If you die during the accumulation period, a deferred annuity with a basic death benefit pays some or all of the annuity's value to your survivors (called beneficiaries) either in one payment or multiple payments over time. The amount is usually the greater of the annuity account value or the minimum guaranteed surrender value. If you die after you begin to receive income payments (**annuitize**), your chosen survivors may not receive anything *unless*: 1) your annuity guarantees to pay out at least as much as you paid into the annuity, or 2) you chose a payout option that continues to make payments after your death. For an extra cost, you may be able to choose enhanced death benefits that increase the value of the basic death benefit.

Sources of Information

Contract: The legal document between you and the insurance company that binds both of you to the terms of the agreement.

Disclosure: A document that describes the key features of your annuity, including what is guaranteed and what isn't, and your annuity's fees and charges. If you buy a variable annuity, you'll receive a prospectus that includes detailed information about investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses.

Illustration: A personalized document that shows how your annuity features might work. Ask what is guaranteed and what isn't and what assumptions were made to create the illustration.

- You usually have to pay a charge (called a **surrender** or **withdrawal charge**) if you take some or all of your money out too early (usually before a set time period ends). Some annuities may not charge if you withdraw small amounts (for example, 10% or less of the account value) each year.
- Any money your annuity earns is **tax deferred**. That means you won't pay income tax on earnings until you take them out of the annuity.
- You can add features (called **riders**) to many annuities, usually at an extra cost.
- An annuity salesperson must be licensed by your state insurance department. A person selling a variable annuity also must be registered with FINRA¹ as a representative of a broker/dealer that's a FINRA member. In some states, the state securities department also must license a person selling a variable annuity.

1. FINRA (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority) regulates the companies and salespeople who sell variable annuities.

- Insurance companies sell annuities. You want to buy from an insurance company that's financially sound. There are various ways you can research an insurance company's financial strength. You can visit the insurance company's website or ask your annuity salesperson for more information. You also can review an insurance company's rating from an independent rating agency. Four main firms currently rate insurance companies. They are A.M. Best Company, Standard and Poor's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings. Your insurance department may have more information about insurance companies. An easy way to find contact information for your insurance department is to visit www.naic.org and click on "States and Jurisdictions Map."
- Insurance companies usually pay the annuity salesperson after the sale, but the payment doesn't reduce the amount you pay into the annuity. You can ask your salesperson how they earn money from the sale.

How Deferred Annuities Are Different

There are differences among deferred annuities. Some of the differences are:

- Whether you pay for the annuity with one or more than one payment (called a **premium**).
- The types and amounts of the **fees, charges, and adjustments**. While almost all annuities have *some* fees and charges that could reduce your account value, the types and amounts can be different among annuities. *Read the Fees, Charges, and Adjustments section in this Buyer's Guide for more information.*
- Whether the annuity is a **fixed** annuity or a **variable** annuity. How the value of an annuity changes is different depending on whether the annuity is fixed or variable.

Fixed annuities guarantee your money will earn at least a minimum interest rate. Fixed annuities may earn interest at a rate higher than the minimum but only the minimum rate is guaranteed. The insurance company sets the rates.

Fixed indexed annuities are a type of fixed annuity that earns interest based on changes in a market index, which measures how the market or part of the market performs. The interest rate is guaranteed to never be less than zero, even if the market goes down.

Variable annuities earn investment returns based on the performance of the investment portfolios, known as "subaccounts," where you choose to put your money. The return earned in a variable annuity isn't guaranteed. The value of the subaccounts you choose could go up or down. If they go up, you could make money. But, if the value of these subaccounts goes down, you could lose money. Also, income payments to you could be less than you expected.

- Some annuities offer a **premium bonus**, which usually is a lump sum amount the insurance company adds to your annuity when you buy it or when you add money. It's usually a set percentage of the amount you put into the annuity. Other annuities offer an **interest bonus**, which is an amount the insurance company adds to your annuity when you earn interest. It's usually a set percentage of the interest earned. You may not be able to withdraw some or all of your premium bonus for a set period of time. *Also, you could lose the bonus if you take some or all of the money out of your annuity within a set period of time.*

How Does the Value of a Deferred Annuity Change?

Fixed Annuities

Money in a fixed deferred annuity earns interest at a rate the insurer sets. The rate is **fixed** (won't change) for some period, usually a year. After that rate period ends, the insurance company will set another fixed interest rate for the next rate period. *That rate could be higher or lower than the earlier rate.*

Fixed deferred annuities *do* have a guaranteed minimum interest rate—the lowest rate the annuity can earn. It's stated in your contract and disclosure and can't change as long as you own the annuity. Ask about:

- The *initial interest rate* – What is the rate? How long until it will change?
- The *renewal interest rate* – When will it be announced? How will the insurance company tell you what the new rate will be?

Fixed Indexed Annuities

Money in a fixed indexed annuity earns interest based on changes in an index. Some indexes are measures of how the overall financial markets perform (such as the S&P 500 Index or Dow Jones Industrial Average) during a set period of time (called the **index term**). Others measure how a specific financial market performs (such as the Nasdaq) during the term. The insurance company uses a formula to determine how a change in the index affects the amount of interest to add to your annuity at the *end of each index term*. Once interest is added to your annuity for an index term, those earnings usually are locked in and changes in the index in the next index term don't affect them. If you take money from an indexed annuity before an index term ends, *the annuity may not add all of the index-linked interest for that term to your account.*

Insurance companies use different formulas to calculate the interest to add to your annuity. They look at changes in the index over a period of time. See the box "*Fixed Deferred Indexed Formulas*" that describes how changes in an index are used to calculate interest.

The formulas insurance companies use often mean that interest added to your annuity is based on only *part* of a change in an index over a set period of time. **Participation rates, cap rates, and spread rates** (sometimes called margin or asset fees) all are terms that describe ways the amount of interest added to your annuity may not reflect the full change in the index. But *if the index goes down over that period, zero interest is added to your annuity.* Then your annuity value won't go down as long as you don't withdraw the money.

When you buy an indexed annuity, you aren't investing directly in the market or the index. Some indexed annuities offer you more than one index choice. Many indexed annuities also offer the choice to put part of your money in a fixed interest rate account, with a rate that won't change for a set period.

Fixed Deferred Indexed Formulas

Annual Point-to-Point – Change in index calculated using two dates one year apart.

Multi-Year Point-to-Point – Change in index calculated using two dates more than one year apart.

Monthly or Daily Averaging – Change in index calculated using multiple dates (one day of every month for monthly averaging, every day the market is open for daily averaging). The average of these values is compared with the index value at the start of the index term.

Monthly Point-to-Point – Change in index calculated for each month during the index term. Each monthly change is limited to the "cap rate" for positive changes, but not when the change is negative. At the end of the index term, all monthly changes (positive and negative) are added. If the result is positive, interest is added to the annuity. If the result is negative or zero, no interest (0%) is added.

What Other Information Should You Consider?

Fees, Charges, and Adjustments

Fees and charges reduce the value of your annuity. They help cover the insurer's costs to sell and manage the annuity and pay benefits. The insurer may subtract these costs directly from your annuity's value. Most annuities have fees and charges but they can be different for different annuities. Read the contract and disclosure or prospectus carefully and ask the annuity salesperson to describe these costs.

A **surrender or withdrawal charge** is a charge if you take part or all of the money out of your annuity during a set period of time. The charge is a percentage of the amount you take out of the annuity. The percentage usually goes down each year until the surrender charge period ends. Look at the contract and the disclosure or prospectus for details about the charge. Also look for any waivers for events (such as a death) or the right to take out a small amount (usually up to 10%) each year without paying the charge. If you take all of your money out of an annuity, you've surrendered it and no longer have any right to future income payments.

How Insurers Determine Indexed Interest

Participation Rate – Determines how much of the increase in the index is used to calculate index-linked interest. A participation rate usually is for a set period. The period can be from one year to the entire term. Some companies guarantee the rate can never be lower (higher) than a set minimum (maximum). Participation rates are often less than 100%, particularly when there's no cap rate.

Cap Rate – Typically, the maximum rate of interest the annuity will earn during the index term. Some annuities guarantee that the cap rate will never be lower (higher) than a set minimum (maximum). Companies often use a cap rate, especially if the participation rate is 100%.

Spread Rate – A set percentage the insurer subtracts from any change in the index. Also called a "margin or asset fee." Companies may use this instead of or in addition to a participation or cap rate.

Some annuities have a **Market Value Adjustment (MVA)**. An MVA could increase or decrease your annuity's account value, cash surrender value, and/or death benefit value if you withdraw money from your account. In general, if interest rates are *lower* when you withdraw money than they were when you bought the annuity, the MVA could *increase* the amount you could take from your annuity. If interest rates are *higher* than when you bought the annuity, the MVA could *reduce* the amount you could take from your annuity. Every MVA calculation is different. Check your contract and disclosure or prospectus for details.

How Annuities Make Payments

Annuitize

At some future time, you can choose to **annuitize** your annuity and start to receive guaranteed fixed income payments for life or a period of time you choose. After payments begin, you can't take any other money out of the annuity. You also usually can't change the amount of your payments. For more information, see "*Payout Options*" in this Buyer's Guide. If you die before the payment period ends, your survivors may not receive any payments, depending on the payout option you choose.

Full Withdrawal

You can withdraw the cash surrender value of the annuity in a lump sum payment and end your annuity. *You'll likely pay a charge to do this if it's during the surrender charge period.* If you withdraw your annuity's cash surrender value, your annuity is cancelled. Once that happens, you can't start or continue to receive regular income payments from the annuity.

Partial Withdrawal

You may be able to withdraw *some* of the money from the annuity's cash surrender value without ending the annuity. Most annuities with surrender charges let you take out a certain amount (usually up to 10%) each year without paying surrender charges on that amount. Check your contract and disclosure or prospectus. Ask your annuity salesperson about other ways you can take money from the annuity without paying charges.

Living Benefits for Fixed Annuities

Some fixed annuities, especially fixed indexed annuities, offer a **guaranteed living benefits** rider, usually at an extra cost. A common type is called a guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefit that guarantees to make income payments you can't outlive. While you get payments, the money still in your annuity continues to earn interest. You can choose to stop and restart the payments or you might be able to take extra money from your annuity. Even if the payments reduce the annuity's value to zero at some point, you'll continue to get payments for the rest of your life. If you die while receiving payments, your survivors may get some or all of the money left in your annuity.

How Annuities Are Taxed

Ask a tax professional about your individual situation. The information below is general and should not be considered tax advice.

Current federal law gives annuities special tax treatment. Income tax on annuities is deferred. That means you aren't taxed on any interest or investment returns while your money is in the annuity. This isn't the same as tax-free. You'll pay ordinary income tax when you take a withdrawal, receive an income stream, or receive each annuity payment. When you die, your survivors will typically owe income taxes on any death benefit they receive from an annuity.

There are other ways to save that offer tax advantages, including Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). You can buy an annuity to fund an IRA, *but you also can fund your IRA other ways and get the same tax advantages.* When you take a withdrawal or receive payments, you'll pay ordinary income tax on all of the money you receive (not just the interest or the investment return). You also may have to pay a 10% tax penalty if you withdraw money before you're age 59½.

Annuity Fees and Charges

Contract fee – A flat dollar amount or percentage charged once or annually.

Percentage of purchase payment – A front-end sales load or other charge deducted from each premium paid. The percentage may vary over time.

Premium tax – A tax some states charge on annuities. The insurer may subtract the amount of the tax when you pay your premium, when you withdraw your contract value, when you start to receive income payments, or when it pays a death benefit to your beneficiary.

Transaction fee – A charge for certain transactions, such as transfers or withdrawals.

Payout Options

You'll have a choice about how to receive income payments. These choices usually include:

- For your lifetime
- For the longer of your lifetime or your spouse's lifetime
- For a set time period
- For the longer of your lifetime or a set time period

Finding an Annuity That's Right for You

An annuity salesperson who suggests an annuity must choose one that they think is right for you, based on information from you. They need complete information about your life and financial situation to make a suitable recommendation. Expect a salesperson to ask about your age; your financial situation (assets, debts, income, tax status, how you plan to pay for the annuity); your tolerance for risk; your financial objectives and experience; your family circumstances; and how you plan to use the annuity. If you aren't comfortable with the annuity, ask your annuity salesperson to explain why they recommended it. Don't buy an annuity you don't understand or that doesn't seem right for you.

Within each annuity, the insurer *may* guarantee some values but not others. Some guarantees may be only for a year or less while others could be longer. Ask about risks and decide if you can accept them. For example, it's possible you won't get all of your money back *or* the return on your annuity may be lower than you expected. It's also possible you won't be able to withdraw money you need from your annuity without paying fees *or* the annuity payments may not be as much as you need to reach your goals. These risks vary with the type of annuity you buy. All product guarantees depend on the insurance company's financial strength and claims-paying ability.

Questions You Should Ask

- Do I understand the risks of an annuity? Am I comfortable with them?
- How will this annuity help me meet my overall financial objectives and time horizon?
- Will I use the annuity for a long-term goal such as retirement? If so, how could I achieve that goal if the income from the annuity isn't as much as I expected it to be?
- What features and benefits in the annuity, other than tax deferral, make it appropriate for me?
- Does my annuity offer a guaranteed minimum interest rate? If so, what is it?
- If the annuity includes riders, do I understand how they work?
- Am I taking full advantage of all of my other tax-deferred opportunities, such as 401(k)s, 403(b)s, and IRAs?
- Do I understand all of the annuity's fees, charges, and adjustments?
- Is there a limit on how much I can take out of my annuity each year without paying a surrender charge? Is there a limit on the *total* amount I can withdraw during the surrender charge period?
- Do I intend to keep my money in the annuity long enough to avoid paying any surrender charges?
- Have I consulted a tax advisor and/or considered how buying an annuity will affect my tax liability?
- How do I make sure my chosen survivors (beneficiaries) will receive any payment from my annuity if I die?

If you don't know the answers or have other questions, ask your annuity salesperson for help.

When You Receive Your Annuity Contract

When you receive your annuity contract, carefully review it. Be sure it matches your understanding. Also, read the disclosure or prospectus and other materials from the insurance company. Ask your annuity salesperson to explain anything you don't understand. In many states, a law gives you a set number of days (usually 10 to 30 days) to change your mind about buying an annuity after you receive it. This often is called a **free look** or **right to return** period. Your contract and disclosure or prospectus should prominently state your free look period. If you decide during that time that you don't want the annuity, you can contact the insurance company and return the contract. Depending on the state, you'll either get back all of your money or your current account value.

Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on the Name line above. Check only one of the following seven boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ▶ _____ Note. Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is not disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other ▶ _____	Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals) Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i>
Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.	Requester's name and address (optional)
City, State, and ZIP code	
List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)															
Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on the "Name" line to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see Part I of the W-9 instructions at website listed below. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see <i>How to get a TIN</i> on the W-9 instructions at website listed below. Note. If the account is in more than one name, please refer to the W-9 instructions for guidelines on whose number to enter. Also, see <i>What Name and Number to Give the Requester</i> for guidelines on whose number to enter.															
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Social security number</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 33.33%; height: 40px;"></td> <td style="width: 3.33%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 33.33%; height: 40px;"></td> <td style="width: 3.33%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 26.67%; height: 40px;"></td> </tr> </table>	Social security number											-		-	
Social security number															
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<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Employer identification number</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; height: 40px;"></td> <td style="width: 3.33%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 76.67%; height: 40px;"></td> </tr> </table>	Employer identification number											-			
Employer identification number															
	-														

Part II Certification
Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and 2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and 3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, and 4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.
Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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Withholding Certificate for Michigan Pension or Annuity Payments

INSTRUCTIONS: Use Form MI W-4P to notify pension administrators of the correct amount of Michigan income tax to withhold from your pension or annuity payment(s). You may also use this form to choose not to have any Michigan income tax withheld from your payment(s). Military pensions and pensions paid by the Railroad Retirement Board are exempt from tax and withholding.

Entities subject to Michigan taxes that disburse pension or annuity payments are required to collect withholding if the payment is expected to be taxable unless **you opt out using this form** (see instructions for line 1). Entities over which Michigan does not have jurisdiction are not required to withhold Michigan income tax from your pension or annuity payment(s). If your pension administrator does not withhold, you may need to make estimated income tax payments to avoid owing penalty and interest. For further information, see General Instructions on page two, the *Michigan Estimated Income Tax for Individuals* (MI-1040ES) or consult a tax advisor.

If you have more than one pension administrator, you will need to complete a form for each pension or annuity. If you do not file MI W-4P, the administrator may withhold even if you will not owe tax on your pension income. **See instructions on pages two and three.**

GENERAL INFORMATION		
Name	Social Security Number	
Mailing Address (Number, Street, P.O. Box)		
City	State	ZIP Code
Marital Status <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Married (withhold the same as "Single")		

Check only ONE box. For joint filers, the age of the oldest spouse determines the age category.

- 1. Check here if your pension or annuity payments are not taxable or you wish to opt out. See lines 9 or 10 for additional voluntary withholding. **NOTE:** Opting out may result in a balance due on your MI-1040 as well as penalty and/or interest.
- 2. Check here if you (or your spouse if older) were born before 1946. See instructions for line 2.
- 3. Check here if you (or your spouse if older) were born during the period 1946 through 1952 (deduction is \$20,000 single/\$40,000 joint). See instructions for line 3.
- 4. Check here if you were born during the period 1946 through 1952 and your pension or retirement benefits were from employment with a governmental agency that was not covered by the Social Security Act (deduction is \$35,000 single/\$55,000 joint).
- 5. Check here if you were born after 1952, your pension or retirement benefits were from employment with a government agency that was not covered by the Social Security Act, and you were retired as of January 1, 2013 (deduction is \$35,000 single/\$55,000 joint).
- 6. Check here if you (and your spouse) were born after 1952, either you or your spouse are now age 62, and your pension or retirement benefits were from employment with a governmental agency that was not covered by the Social Security Act (deduction is \$15,000).
- 7. Check here if you (and your spouse) were born after 1952. See instructions for line 7.

8. Enter number of personal exemptions allowed on your *Michigan Income Tax Return* (MI-1040). Do not claim more than your allowable personal exemptions on all MI W-4s (wages) or MI W-4P forms combined. 8.

Additional Voluntary Withholding from Pension or Annuity Payment:

9. **Voluntary percentage amount** you want withheld from each pension or annuity payment (if permitted by your pension administrator). This amount must be a percentage. 9.

	%
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10. **Voluntary dollar amount** you want withheld from each pension or annuity payment (if permitted by your pension administrator). 10.

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AUTHORIZATION	
Signature	
Printed or Typed Name and Title	Date

Sign and return this completed form to the administrator of your pension or annuity. Keep a copy for your records.

Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes for additional information.

Protective Contract Number: _____ **Other Withholding Percentage:** _____

Instructions for Completing MI W-4P, Withholding Certificate for Michigan Pension or Annuity Payments

General Instructions

Significant income tax changes took effect in 2012 and going forward. As a result, your pension payment may be subject to tax and an underpayment may result if the incorrect amount of tax is withheld. These changes may result in a balance due if the incorrect amount is withheld from pension or annuity payment(s). Caution: Some benefits do not meet the definition of "pension and retirement benefits" under Michigan's individual income tax laws and are not eligible for subtraction on your Michigan income tax return. Visit www.michigan.gov/taxes for additional information. For these instructions the words "retirement benefits" mean pensions, annuities, and other retirement benefits. For joint filers, the age of the oldest spouse determines the age category.

Taxpayers born before 1946 may deduct all retirement benefits paid from public employment and retirement benefits from private plans up to \$52,808 on a single return or \$105,615 on a joint return.

For tax year 2019, recipients born during the period January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952, are eligible to deduct \$20,000 against all income, not just retirement benefits. If the recipient will be filing a joint return and the older spouse was born during the period detailed above, the deduction is \$40,000 against all income. Recipients born during the period January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952, may continue to use the MI W-4P so that they have the appropriate amount withheld from their income.

Recipients born after 1952 may not deduct retirement benefits on the *Michigan Income Tax Return* (MI-1040). For exceptions see lines 5 and 6.

Multiple pensions: If you (and your spouse) receive multiple pension payments, your withholding on those payments may not cover your entire tax liability. Married couples where each spouse receives retirement benefits may choose to have withholding calculated as if each was single on the MI W-4P and select one personal exemption in order to have sufficient withholding to cover the tax liability. Taxpayers with multiple pensions may need to make quarterly estimated payments (MI-1040ES) or consult a tax advisor to ensure the proper amount is withheld or paid through estimated payments.

Estimated Payments: There are penalties for not paying enough state income tax during the year, either through withholding or estimated tax payments. Taxpayers who choose not to have tax withheld from their retirement benefits may be required to make estimated tax payments. Refer to Form MI-1040ES for estimated tax requirements.

When should I complete this form? Complete Form MI W-4P and give it to the administrator of your retirement benefits as soon as possible.

Your tax situation may change from year to year; you may want to evaluate your withholding each year. You can change the amount to be withheld by submitting an updated Form MI W-4P to your pension administrator at any time.

Is every pension administrator required to withhold Michigan tax? Only companies over which Michigan has taxing jurisdiction are required to withhold Michigan tax from your retirement benefits. If your pension administrator does not fall under Michigan jurisdiction, you may request to have Michigan tax withheld, but the company is not required to do so. If no taxes

are withheld from your payments, it is likely you will be required to make estimated payments in place of the withholding. Contact your pension and/or annuity administrator to verify whether tax will be withheld from your payments.

Line-by-Line Instructions

Line 1: You may opt out of withholding tax from your retirement benefits if you believe you will not have a balance due on your MI-1040. If you (and your spouse) opt to have no Michigan tax withheld from your retirement benefits by checking the box on line 1, it may result in a balance due on your MI-1040 as well as penalty and/or interest.

Line 2: If you (or your spouse) were born prior to 1946, all qualified benefits from public sources are exempt and qualified benefits from private sources may be subtracted up to \$52,808 for a single filer or married filer filing separately or \$105,615 if married filing a joint return for the 2019 tax year. In addition, benefits that will be rolled into another qualified plan or IRA will not be taxable if the amount rolled over is not included in federal adjusted gross income (AGI). Any private retirement benefits in excess of the limits above are taxable.

Line 3: If you, or your spouse if your spouse is older than you, were born during the period January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952, you may deduct the Michigan standard deduction equal to \$20,000 (\$40,000 on a joint return) from your taxable income. Benefits in excess of these limits are taxable.

Line 4: The Michigan standard deduction for those born during the period January 1, 1946 through December 31, 1952, is increased by \$15,000 if you received retirement benefits from employment with a governmental entity that was exempt from the Social Security Act. Therefore, the first \$35,000 for a single filer or \$55,000 for joint filers may be subtracted from Michigan taxable income.

Line 5: If you were born after 1952, received retirement benefits from employment with a government agency not covered by the Social Security Act, and were retired as of January 1, 2013, the first \$35,000 for single filers or \$55,000 for joint filers of all retirement benefits may be subtracted from Michigan taxable income.

Line 6: If you were born after 1952, have reached age 62, and received retirement benefits from employment with a governmental agency that was exempt from the Social Security Act, the first \$15,000 of retirement benefits may be subtracted from Michigan taxable income.

Line 7: If you (and your spouse) were born after 1952 and lines 5 and 6 do not apply, all private and public retirement benefits are fully taxable and may not be subtracted from Michigan taxable income.

Line 8: Enter personal exemptions you are claiming for withholding. Do not claim more than your allowable personal exemptions on all MI W-4s (wages) or MI W-4P forms combined.

Line 9: You may designate additional withholding if you expect to owe more than the amount withheld. The amount on line 9 must be a percentage. Check with your pension administrator to see if they permit additional withholding.

Line 10: If allowed by your pension administrator, you may enter an additional dollar amount to be withheld from each payment.

Failure to have sufficient tax withheld from your retirement benefits may result in a balance due on your MI-1040 as well as penalty and/or interest.