



Qualified Transfer or Rollover Transmittal (for movement of tax-qualified funds only)

Check one

- New Sale, Application attached.
- Additional deposit to existing policy* number _____

Note: Funds will be placed in your policy according to your existing allocation, unless stated otherwise.

Type of Transaction – complete one

- Trustee-to-Trustee/Direct Rollover Transfer \$ _____
- 60-Day Rollover \$ _____

Individual Plan Participation Information

Name: _____
Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____
Telephone: (_____) _____ Social Security Number: _____

Current Trustee/Custodian

Company: _____
Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____
Telephone: (_____) _____ Account Number: _____

Participation Election

Please **liquidate** the above-named tax-qualified plan as follows (check one option in a and b):

- a. Immediately
- Upon maturity _____
- Not applicable (60-day rollover)
- b. Entire amount \$ _____
- Specified amount of \$ _____
- _____% (less fess/expenses)

Prior Distribution Information (Participant age 70 and over only)

If you have attained age 70 1/2, the IRS requires annual minimum distributions from your qualified account(s). The IRS requires this distribution prior to transferring funds to a new account. If you have not taken your current year's distribution, check here to request the current trustee or custodian to distribute before transferring funds to JPFIC/JPL/JPLA.

- a. Was your last distribution based on single or joint life expectancy?
 Single life Joint life and based on other life Date of Birth: _____ / _____ / _____ Sex: M F
Mo. Day Yr.
- b. What method was used to calculate your last distribution?
 Recalculation Nonrecalculation (factor used _____)
Note: Annual recalculation based on life expectancy. Non-spouse beneficiary life expectancy cannot be recalculated.

Participant Signatures

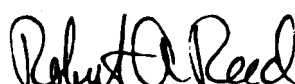
I agree that I am responsible for determining whether a transfer made using this form meets IRS requirements relating to nontaxable transfers. I have read the definitions on the back of the form and I understand them.

Plan Participant: _____ Date: _____
Signature Guarantee (if required): _____
Name of Financial Institution (if signature guarantee is required): _____

Acceptance of Funds

This is to certify that JPFIC/JPL/JPLA will accept the funds to establish a qualified annuity. Please do not withhold any taxes from the amount being transferred. Please make the check payable to Jefferson Pilot Financial Insurance Company Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company Jefferson Pilot LifeAmerica Company (fbo: Owner).

Mail to the appropriate service center as checked above.

By: 
Secretary

Definitions

Qualified Retirement Plans – Tax-qualified retirement plans may include pension, profit-sharing plan, 401(k), 403(b) Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), Simplified employee Pension (SEP) Plan, Keogh, Traditional or Roth Individual Retirement Account (IRA).

Trustee-to-Trustee/Direct Rollover Transfers – The trustee-to-trustee transfer is the **transfer** of funds from one Qualified Retirement plan to another Qualified Retirement Plan. A Direct Rollover is the movement of funds from an Employer’s Qualified Retirement Plan directly to an IRA with a new trustee. In both instances, the plan participant does not take actual or constructive receipt of the funds, and the check is made payable to the new trustee and sent to the new trustee.

Trustee-to-trustee transfers are non-reportable events. Direct rollovers are reported to the IRS by the employee plan trustee and coded as a direct rollover. Both the trustee-to-trustee transfers and the direct rollovers are different than 60-day rollovers in that the IRS allows more than one transfer/direct rollover within a year. Direct rollovers are not subject to mandatory tax withholding.

Note – If a lump-sum distribution of funds is taken from a tax-qualified employee retirement benefit plan and the plan participant does not choose to use a direct rollover, the employer could be required to withhold 20 percent for taxes. For this reason, direct rollovers are the preferred method of moving tax-qualified employee retirement benefits plan funds.

60-Day Rollovers – A tax-qualified 60-day rollover is the tax-free transfer of funds from one Qualified Retirement Plan to another Qualified Retirement Plan with the plan participant taking actual or constructive receipt of the funds. The check is made payable to the plan participant. The plan participant has 60 days to deposit these funds into another Qualified Retirement Plan or the distribution will be taxable. Plan participants can make one 60-day rollover of funds within a 12-month period. A tax-qualified 60-day rollover from a tax-qualified plan could be subject to mandatory tax withholding by the plan.

If you have any questions regarding this form, please contact the appropriate service center as checked on page 1.

*** Policy may be referred to as “contract” or certificate” in certain states.**