Clear and reset form

CAPITAL GROUP® | AMERICAN FUNDS®

RecordkeeperDirect®

Request for a Cash Distribution or Rollover

- You may be able to request this distribution or rollover online at **www.capitalgroup.com/participant/rkd**. Click the Loans & Withdrawals tab.
- If you have an outstanding loan balance that you wish to repay, call your former employer to learn how to pay it off prior to submitting this form. If you do not pay off your loan balance, the outstanding balance of the loan will be offset and a Form 1099-R will be generated.
- **For the plan name and ID, refer to your most recent statement, contact your former employer's benefits representative or call the American Funds IRA Rollover Center at (800) 421-9923.**

Polaris Information Management Services, LLC 401(k) Plan

Plan name

Plan ID number

1 Information about you

Important: Distribution requests are subject to a 10-day hold after an address change unless your signature is guaranteed in Section 10. If this form includes a signature guarantee, the original copy must be mailed.

First name of participant

MI

Last

SSN (provide the last four digits) ☒☒☒-☒☒-☐☐☐☐

Address

City

State

ZIP

( )

Daytime phone

Citizenship: ☐ U.S. citizen ☐ U.S. resident alien ☐ Nonresident alien (Submit an IRS Form W-8BEN.)

2 Distribution instructions

The IRS requires that 20% of any eligible rollover cash distribution be withheld for federal income tax. If you are taking a distribution prior to age 59½, you may also be subject to a 10% penalty tax. Capital Group will deduct a $25 processing fee. Additional fees from your plan administrator may apply — see your Participant Fee Disclosure *document for more information. Distribution/rollover amounts are taken proportionally from all investment options in applicable contribution types.*

Notes:
- Assets rolled over from your retirement plan to an American Funds IRA will be invested without a sales charge.
- Roth assets can only be rolled over to another designated Roth account or to a Roth IRA.
- If you have pre-tax assets in your account and roll them over to a Roth IRA, you may be taxed on the pre-tax portion. This type of rollover is also known as a Roth conversion.
- The amount paid to you will be reduced first by applicable processing fees, then by applicable taxes. If fees exceed your available account balance at the time of processing, you will not receive a distribution/rollover.

A. Date you stopped working for your former employer _____ (mm/dd/yyyy) If this is a result of plan termination, no date is required.

B. Instructions[1] (Select one of the three options listed below.)

1. ☐ **Cash distribution** (Select one of the following two options, **then proceed to Section 3**.)

☐ Entire account balance ☐ Partial gross (pre-withholding amount) distribution of $ _____

2. ☐ **Rollover to an IRA or another retirement plan** (Select one of the following four options, **then proceed to Section 4, 5 or 6**.)

☐ Entire account balance ☐ All Roth assets ☐ All pre-tax assets ☐ Partial rollover of $ _____

3. ☐ **Combination of cash distribution and rollover** (Select one of the following two options, **then proceed to Section 3**.)

☐ Gross (pre-withholding amount) distribution of $ _____ The remainder will be rolled over.

☐ Roll over $ _____ The remainder balance will be paid in a cash distribution.

Footnote: [1] If your account contains both pre-tax and after-tax assets and you are electing a partial cash distribution or rollover, assets will be taken proportionately from pre-tax and after-tax contribution types (unless alternate instructions are provided). When Roth assets are distributed or rolled over, both contributions and earnings are included.

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3 Delivery instructions — For cash distribution

Select one of the three options below. If no selection is made, a distribution check will be sent via regular mail.

A. ☐ Send the distribution electronically (via ACH) to the bank account in Section 8. Once processed, the distribution will be delivered to your bank within three business days following the transaction. (This option is not available for nonresident alien distributions.)

Note: To receive your distribution without delay, either you must provide a signature guarantee, or your bank registration must be validated electronically (by Capital Group upon receipt of this form). If neither of these conditions are met, the distribution is subject to a **10-day hold and/or may be sent out via check**. We reserve the right to reject ACH requests. For more information, refer to the *Bank Verification Terms & Conditions*.

B. ☐ Send a check to the address of record via regular mail.

C. ☐ Send a check to the address of record and expedite delivery. Estimated delivery time is two business days from the date the request is processed. (**A $25 expedited delivery fee will be deducted.** Physical address is required — **no P.O. boxes**. Expedited delivery is available Monday through Friday. Deliveries are not made on weekends.)

4 Rollover instructions – Direct rollover to an American Funds IRA

At the time of the rollover to an American Funds IRA, your retirement plan assets will automatically be converted to Class A shares at Net Asset Value (NAV) (no sales charge).

If rolling to a new American Funds account, attach a Traditional/Roth IRA Application to this form. If rolling to an existing American Funds IRA, select the receiving account type(s):

☐ Traditional IRA Existing account number: _____

☐ Roth IRA Existing account number: _____

Investment instructions

Important: All funds listed below must be American Funds. If your account currently holds any non-American Funds investment options, you must select replacement funds. For a quick guide to fund names, numbers, minimums and share class restrictions, go to **www.capitalgroup.com/fundguide**.

Roll over to the following American Funds:

Full fund name or number	Percentage
	%
	%
	%
	%
	%
	%
Total rollover	**%**

Notes:

- If a fund is not selected and investment instructions were not previously provided for this rollover, the investment will be placed in the money market fund.
- If you are rolling assets to multiple accounts, and wish to specify different investment instructions for each account, provide instructions on a separate page.

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First name of participant | MI | Last | Plan ID number

5 Rollover instructions — Direct rollover to another RecordkeeperDirect retirement plan

Before submitting this request, complete the Incoming Rollover Request and submit it to the plan administrator of the receiving plan. The plan administrator must authorize the rollover and send the *Incoming Rollover Request* to Capital Group.

Receiving RecordkeeperDirect plan ID: _____

Receiving RecordkeeperDirect plan name: _____

Note:

- If this request is submitted before the Incoming Rollover Request is received, a check payable to Capital Bank and Trust Company for your benefit and referencing the plan ID above will be mailed to your address of record.
- To complete the rollover, ensure the plan administrator has submitted the Incoming Rollover Request. Once you receive the rollover check, mail it back to us.

6 Rollover instructions — Direct rollover to a retirement plan or non-American Funds IRA

Note: If you haven't already established the receiving account at the new provider, you'll need to do so before submitting this form. If you are rolling assets to an employer-sponsored retirement plan, verify the plan will accept the rollover before submitting this form.

A. Receiving account(s) | **Name of financial institution/payee** | **Account number/Plan ID**

☐ Traditional IRA _____ _____

☐ Roth IRA _____ _____

☐ Retirement plan _____ _____

Note: The rollover check(s) will be payable to the receiving financial institution and mailed to your address of record. Once you receive the check, you'll need to forward it to the receiving financial institution.

B. Expedite delivery — optional: ☐ Check this box to expedite delivery. (**A $25 expedited delivery fee will be deducted.**)

Estimated delivery time is two business days from the date the request is processed. Physical address is required — **no P.O. boxes**. Expedited delivery is available Monday through Friday. Deliveries are not made on weekends.

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7 Required minimum distribution (RMD) — if applicable

This section applies if you are requesting a rollover and are age 73 or older this year.

Notes:

- RMDs cannot be converted to a Roth account.
- Capital Group calculates your RMD using the prior year's December 31 balance of non-Roth plan assets held on our recordkeeping system.
- 403(b) participants: You must take the total aggregated RMD amount from **all** applicable 403(b) accounts prior to a rollover.

A. RMD instructions

☐ I have already taken my RMD for the year. **Proceed to Section 8.**

☐ Calculate and remove my current year RMD using the IRS Uniform Lifetime Table.

☐ Calculate and remove my current year RMD using the IRS Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy Table. (Select only if your spouse is your sole beneficiary and is more than 10 years younger.)

Spouse's name | Spouse's date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) | Spouse's SSN

☐ I have calculated my current year RMD. Remove the amount specified. Total gross (pre-withholding) RMD amount:

$ _____

B. Delivery instructions

☐ Send the distribution electronically (via ACH) to the bank account in Section 8. Once processed, the distribution will be delivered to your bank within three business days following the transaction. (This option is not available for nonresident alien distributions.)

Note: To receive your distribution without delay, either you must provide a signature guarantee, or your bank registration must be validated electronically (by Capital Group upon receipt of this form). If neither of these conditions are met, the distribution is subject to a **10-day hold and/or may be sent out via check**. We reserve the right to reject ACH requests. For more information, refer to the *Bank Verification Terms & Conditions*.

☐ Mail a check directly to me at the address of record.

C. Federal income tax withholding

The taxable amount of the RMD will be subject to 10% withholding unless otherwise indicated below.

Refer to IRS Form W-4R for additional information. Insufficient withholding or underpayment of estimated taxes may result in IRS penalties. If you are a nonresident alien (NRA), 30% NRA withholding may apply to the distribution.

☐ **DO NOT withhold** federal income taxes. Your U.S. residence address is required to honor this request **(no P.O. boxes)**.

Residence address | City | State | ZIP

☐ **Withhold** federal income tax at the rate of _____% (Whole % only).[2] If you are withholding less than 10%, you must enter a U.S. residence address above **(no P.O. boxes)**.

D. State income tax withholding

If your state requires withholding or if the amount you enter below is less than the minimum for your state, Capital Bank and Trust Company (CB&T) will withhold at least the minimum state tax. CB&T does not withhold taxes for all states.

☐ **DO NOT withhold** ☐ **Withhold** $ _____

Note: To review the impacts of withholding for your state of residence, visit **www.capitalgroup.com/statetax** or speak with your tax advisor. If a state form W-4P is required, the form must be completed and provided to your former employer.

Footnote:
[2] Rates that include decimals will be rounded to the nearest whole number.

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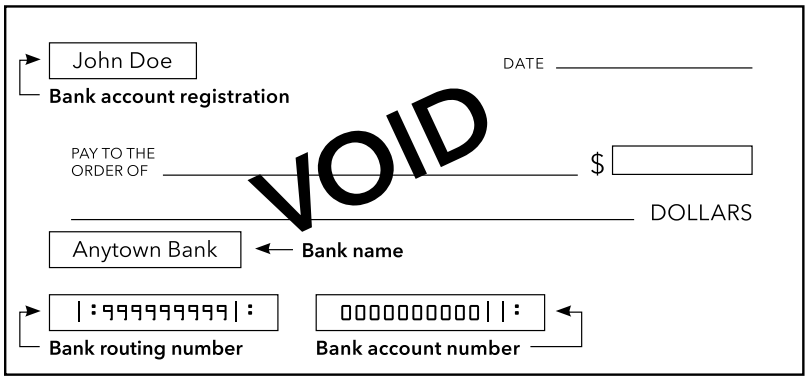
8 Bank information — Complete only if requesting electronic deposit

The receiving bank account must be a U.S. checking or savings account. Your bank information will be retained. We will use a third-party service to validate your bank information. Refer to the Bank Verification Terms & Conditions.

☐ Send to a new bank account. Attach an unsigned, voided check below. Please **do not** staple.

The check must be preprinted with the bank name and registration, routing number and account number. Your name **MUST** be included in the bank registration. **If these requirements are not met, an electronic deposit cannot be made, and a physical check will be mailed to you instead.**

Tape your check here.



Note: In lieu of a voided check, you may submit a letter from your bank providing the registration, routing number, account number and account type (checking or savings). The letter must be on the bank's letterhead.

OR

☐ Use existing bank information on file ending in _____ (provide last four digits — **required**). This must be a bank account that has been previously used for distributions from this account. If the last four digits are not provided or information is not on file, we will send a check.

9 Tax withholding elections

If you are a nonresident alien (NRA), 30% NRA withholding may apply to the distribution.

A. Federal income tax withholding

Notes:

- Any distribution that is an eligible rollover distribution and is paid to you rather than directly rolled over to an IRA or into an employer's plan is subject to 20% withholding. If you are under age 59½, you may be subject to an additional 10% penalty tax.
- Refer to IRS Form W-4R for additional information. Insufficient withholding or underpayment of estimated taxes may result in IRS penalties.

1. ☐ This is a rollover request, for which withholding does not apply.

2. ☐ This is a cash distribution and therefore, the taxable amount is subject to mandatory 20% withholding. To request a different withholding amount, indicate the percentage below:

Withhold federal income taxes at the rate of _____% (Must be 20% or greater; whole % only.)[3]

3. ☐ This distribution represents a rollover of pre-tax assets to a Roth IRA. This is a taxable event. No withholding will be taken unless an election is indicated below:

Withhold federal income taxes at the rate of _____% (Whole % only)[3]

4. ☐ This distribution represents a total annual aggregate distribution of less than $200 and is therefore subject to 20% withholding unless otherwise elected here.

☐ **DO NOT** withhold federal income tax.

Footnote: [3] Rates that include decimals will be rounded to the nearest whole number.

Continued on next page

First name of participant | MI | Last | Plan ID number

9 Tax withholding elections

(continued)

B. State income tax withholding[4]

If your state requires withholding or if the amount you enter below is less than the minimum for your state, CB&T will withhold at least the minimum state tax. CB&T does not withhold taxes for all states.

☐ **DO NOT withhold** ☐ **Withhold $** _____

Footnote:

[4] To review the impacts of withholding for your state of residence, visit **www.capitalgroup.com/statetax** or speak with your tax advisor. If a state form W-4P is required, the form must be completed and provided to your former employer.

10 Your consent and signature

I have read, understand and agree to all pages of this *Request for a Cash Distribution or Rollover*. I hereby acknowledge that the employer has informed me of the options available under the plan, that I have received and read the *402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions* and that I understand I have 30 days to decide whether to elect a direct rollover or have my benefits paid to me. I waive the 30-day waiting period by making this irrevocable election indicated in Section 2, and I understand that by making such election, if my retirement plan includes a Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity option (QJSA), I irrevocably waive such QJSA. I understand that, if I am married, my spouse must consent to the waiver, and I further understand that my benefits may not be distributed to me for at least seven (7) days after I sign this request.

I have reviewed IRS Form W-4R and assume sole responsibility for the tax consequences of the withholding election. If I am requesting a Roth conversion of pre-tax assets, I understand this is a taxable event and cannot be changed or reversed.

If I am requesting an electronic payment, I have read, understand and agree to the *Bank Verification Terms & Conditions*, and I authorize Capital Group to access records from public and proprietary sources in order to validate that I am the bank account owner. I understand that if my bank account cannot be validated, a check will be mailed to me.

X _____ / / _____

Signature of participant | Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

This document may not be signed using Adobe Acrobat Reader's "fill and sign" feature.

A signature guarantee is required if requesting an immediate distribution and:

- your address has changed in the last 10 calendar days

OR

- you are requesting payment to a bank account and the bank registration cannot be validated electronically.

Stamp signature or medallion guarantee here.

The request is subject to a 10-day hold if a signature guarantee is required but not provided.

If required, a signature guarantee must be performed by a bank, savings association, credit union, member firm of a domestic stock exchange or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority that is an eligible guarantor institution. A notary public is **NOT** an acceptable guarantor. The guarantee must be in the form of a stamp or a typewritten or handwritten guarantee that is accompanied by a raised corporate seal.

Return this completed form to your former employer for authorization. If this form includes a signature guarantee or medallion guarantee, the original document must be mailed. DO NOT return this form directly to Capital Group, as this will delay the processing of your request.

If you have questions or require more information, contact your financial professional or call the American Funds IRA Rollover Center at (800) 421-9923 to speak with a Rollover Specialist.

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Employer: Consult your TPA before completing this section

11 Vested percentage

The information provided will apply to this distribution request only.

☐ Participant is 100% vested in all contribution types **OR** ☐ Variable vesting (see below)

Match _____% Profit-sharing _____% Other _____ _____%
Specify contribution type

Note: All forfeited amounts will automatically be transferred to the plan's forfeiture account.

Distribution amounts are taken proportionately from all applicable contribution types (per plan information on file) unless alternate instructions are provided below.

The information above is correct.

Name of firm | ( ) Ext. Daytime phone

Name of third-party administrator (print) | X Signature of third-party administrator | / / Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Section 12 is to be completed by your former employer

12 Employer authorization

Before signing, ensure the vested percentage information has been completed in Section 11. Be sure to review the boxes below and select all that apply.

As an authorized signer of the plan, I certify that: **1)** I have read, understand and agree to all pages of this *Request for a Cash Distribution or Rollover*; **2)** this distribution is in accordance with the terms of the plan; **3)** the plan administrator has provided the participant with a *402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions* and has complied with any Internal Revenue Service and Department of Labor or other notice requirements that are applicable to this distribution; **4)** spousal consent, if applicable, has been obtained; **5)** I have consulted the TPA to ensure the information in Section 11 is correct; **6)** I understand that once a payment has been requested, it cannot be changed or reversed; and **7)** the recordkeeper is entitled to rely on my authorization and is hereby indemnified from all liability arising from following the instructions provided on this form.

☐ Check this box if the request is to be honored without a participant signature because the appropriate participant's consent and waivers have been obtained on a separate form or are not required per plan rules, and the participant has been notified of potential delays due to an address change. This option is not available for electronic payment requests.

Important: If this form is being submitted as part of the employer's termination of services with RecordkeeperDirect, check this box. ☐
A *Plan Termination Request* must accompany this form, or have been previously submitted.

Name of authorized signer (print) | X Signature | / / Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

This document may not be signed using Adobe Acrobat Reader's "fill and sign" feature.

If a participant signature guarantee is required, mail this form to one of the addresses below. Otherwise, you may send it by email or fax.

SEND

American Funds RecordkeeperDirect
c/o Retirement Plan Services

REGULAR MAIL
P.O. Box 6040
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6040

OVERNIGHT MAIL
12711 N. Meridian St.
Carmel, IN 46032-9181

EMAIL RKDirect@capitalgroup.com
(For employer use only.)

FAX (855) 521-9952

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Bank Verification Terms & Conditions

Review this agreement if you provided bank information.

Electronic bank verification is conducted through a third party service provider that is unaffiliated with Capital Group Retirement Plan Services. If you choose to add a bank account electronically, you must agree to the Bank Verification Terms & Conditions of Use set forth below. The Fund or the Fund's transfer agent will send your information to the third party service provider, who will then compare your information with their database to verify the information you provided. Please read and agree to the Bank Verification Terms & Conditions of Use for the third party service in order to continue.

Agreement and Bank Verification Terms & Conditions of Use of the Service

I (we) authorize the Fund and its agents to act upon instructions (by phone, in writing, online or by other means) believed to be genuine and in accordance with procedures described in the prospectus (if applicable) for this designated bank account. I (we) authorize credits/debits to/from the bank account designated in conjunction with the account option(s) selected. I (we) agree that Capital Group Retirement Plan Services shall be fully protected in honoring any such transaction. I (we) also agree that Capital Group Retirement Plan Services may make additional attempts to credit/debit my (our) account if the initial attempt fails and I (we) will be liable for any associated costs. All account options elected will become part of the account and terms, representations, and conditions thereof.

Provide Accurate Information. I (we), the end user, agree to provide true, accurate, current and complete information about myself (ourselves) and my (our) accounts maintained at other web sites and I (we) agree to not misrepresent my (our) identity or my (our) account information. I (we) agree to keep my (our) account information up to date and accurate.

Proprietary Rights. I (we) are permitted to use content delivered to me (us) through the service only on the service. I (we) may not copy, reproduce, distribute, or create derivative works from this content. Further, I (we) agree not to reverse engineer or reverse compile any of the service technology, including but not limited to, any Java applets associated with the service.

Content You Provide. I (we) are licensing to Capital Group Retirement Plan Services ("Company") and its service providers ("Service Provider") any information, data, materials or other content (collectively, "Content") I (we) provide through or to the service. Company and Service Provider may use, modify, display, distribute and create new material using such Content to provide the service to you. By submitting Content, I (we) automatically agree, or promise that the owner of such Content has expressly agreed that, without any particular time limit, and without the payment of any fees, Company and Service Provider may use the Content for the purposes set out above. I (we) agree that, as between Company and Service Provider, Company owns your confidential account information.

Third Party Accounts. By using the service, I (we) authorize Company and Service Provider to access third party sites designated by Company, on my (our) behalf, to retrieve information requested by me (us), and to register for accounts requested by me (us). For all purposes hereof, I (we) hereby grant Company and Service Provider a limited power of attorney, and I (we) hereby appoint Company and Service Provider as my (our) true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and re-substitution, for me (us) and in my (our) name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to access third party internet sites, servers or documents, retrieve information, and use your information, all as described above, with the full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection with such activities, as fully to all intents and purposes as you might or could do in person. I (WE) ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT WHEN COMPANY OR SERVICE PROVIDER ACCESSES AND RETRIEVES INFORMATION FROM THIRD PARTY SITES, COMPANY AND SERVICE PROVIDER ARE ACTING AS MY (OUR) AGENT, AND NOT THE AGENT OR ON BEHALF OF THE THIRD PARTY. I (we) agree that third party account providers shall be entitled to rely on the foregoing authorization, agency and power of attorney granted by me (us). I (we) understand and agree that the service is not endorsed or sponsored by any third party account providers accessible through the service.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES. I (WE) EXPRESSLY UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT: MY (OUR) USE OF THE SERVICE AND ALL INFORMATION, PRODUCTS AND OTHER CONTENT (INCLUDING THAT OF THIRD PARTIES) INCLUDED IN OR ACCESSIBLE FROM THE SERVICE IS AT MY (OUR) SOLE RISK. THE SERVICE IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" AND "AS AVAILABLE" BASIS. COMPANY AND SERVICE PROVIDER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND AS TO THE SERVICE AND ALL INFORMATION, PRODUCTS AND OTHER CONTENT (INCLUDING THAT OF THIRD PARTIES) INCLUDED IN OR ACCESSIBLE FROM THE SERVICE, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. COMPANY AND SERVICE PROVIDER MAKE NO WARRANTY THAT (i) THE SERVICE WILL MEET MY (OUR) REQUIREMENTS, (ii) THE SERVICE WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED, TIMELY, SECURE, OR ERROR-FREE, (iii) THE RESULTS THAT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THE SERVICE WILL BE ACCURATE OR RELIABLE, (iv) THE QUALITY OF ANY PRODUCTS, SERVICES, INFORMATION, OR OTHER MATERIAL PURCHASED OR OBTAINED BY ME (US) THROUGH THE SERVICE WILL MEET MY (OUR) EXPECTATIONS, OR (v) ANY ERRORS IN THE TECHNOLOGY WILL BE CORRECTED. ANY MATERIAL DOWNLOADED OR OTHERWISE OBTAINED THROUGH THE USE OF THE SERVICE IS DONE AT MY (OUR) OWN DISCRETION AND RISK AND I (WE) ARE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE TO MY (OUR) COMPUTER SYSTEM OR LOSS OF DATA THAT RESULTS FROM THE DOWNLOAD OF ANY SUCH MATERIAL. NO ADVICE OR INFORMATION, WHETHER ORAL OR WRITTEN, OBTAINED BY ME (US) FROM COMPANY OR SERVICE PROVIDER THROUGH OR FROM THE SERVICE WILL CREATE ANY WARRANTY NOT EXPRESSLY STATED IN THESE TERMS.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. I (WE) AGREE THAT NEITHER COMPANY, ITS INVESTMENT MANAGER, OR SERVICE PROVIDER NOR ANY OF THEIR EMPLOYEES, OFFICERS, TRUSTEES, DIRECTORS, AFFILIATES, ACCOUNT PROVIDERS OR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES WILL BE LIABLE FOR ANY HARMS, WHICH LAWYERS AND COURTS OFTEN CALL DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF PROFITS, GOODWILL, USE, DATA OR OTHER INTANGIBLE LOSSES, EVEN IF COMPANY OR SERVICE PROVIDER HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, RESULTING FROM: (i) THE USE OR THE INABILITY TO USE THE SERVICE; (ii) THE COST OF GETTING SUBSTITUTE GOODS AND SERVICES, (iii) ANY PRODUCTS, DATA, INFORMATION OR SERVICES PURCHASED OR OBTAINED OR MESSAGES RECEIVED OR TRANSACTIONS ENTERED INTO, THROUGH OR FROM THE SERVICE; (iv) UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO OR ALTERATION OF YOUR TRANSMISSIONS OR DATA; (v) STATEMENTS OR CONDUCT OF ANYONE ON THE SERVICE; (vi) THE USE, INABILITY TO USE, UNAUTHORIZED USE, PERFORMANCE OR NON-PERFORMANCE OF ANY THIRD PARTY ACCOUNT PROVIDER SITE, EVEN IF THE PROVIDER HAS BEEN ADVISED PREVIOUSLY OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES; OR (vii) ANY OTHER MATTER RELATING TO THE SERVICE.

Indemnification. I (we) agree to protect and fully compensate Company, its investment manager, and Service Provider and their employees, officers, trustees, directors, and affiliates from any and all third party claims, liability, damages, expenses and costs (including, but not limited to, reasonable fees) caused by or arising from my (our) use of the service, my (our) violation of these terms or my (our) infringement, or infringement by any other user of my (our) account, of any intellectual property or other right of anyone. I (we) agree that the Company's investment manager and Service Provider are each a third party beneficiary of the above provisions, with all rights to enforce such provisions as if the investment manager or Service Provider were a party to this Agreement.

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402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions

(for payments not from a designated Roth account)

Your options for eligible rollover distributions

You are receiving this notice because you are eligible to receive a payment from your retirement plan (the "Plan") that you can transfer (roll over) to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to roll over the payment or some portion of it.

Contents

General information about rollovers

- What can I do with an amount that is eligible for rollover?
- How can a payment affect my taxes?
- How can a rollover affect my taxes?
- What types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?
- How do I do a rollover?
- How much may I roll over?
- If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional tax on distributions before age 59½?
- If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional tax apply to a later distribution from the IRA before age 59½?
- Will I owe state income taxes?

Special rules and options

- If your payment includes after-tax contributions
- If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline
- If your payment includes employer stock that you don't roll over
- If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset
- If you receive a payment and you were born on or before January 1, 1936
- If your payment is from a governmental section 457(b) plan
- If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your payment is used to pay for health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance
- If you roll over your payment to a SIMPLE IRA
- If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA
- If you roll over your payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan
- If you aren't a Plan participant
- If you are a nonresident alien
- Other special rules

For more information

CAPITAL GROUP® | AMERICAN FUNDS®

402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions

(for payments not from a designated Roth account)

General information about rollovers

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 in some employer plans that is subject to special tax rules). 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 this "General Information About Rollovers" section. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the "Special Rules and Options" section, including rules if your Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, you have after-tax contributions, or your benefit doesn't exceed $7,000.

Q. What can I do with an amount that is eligible for rollover?

A. When an amount payable (that is, an amount you are eligible to take as a payment from the Plan) is eligible for rollover, you generally may choose some combination of the following:

- Leave it in the Plan, that is, do not take the payment,
- Roll it over into another employer plan,
- Roll it over into an IRA, or
- Take it, don't roll it over, and pay any required taxes.

Whether these options are available to you depends on your circumstances and the terms of the Plan. For example, you may be required to take a payment (and not roll it over) based on your age or if your benefit is below a certain threshold.

Q. How can a payment affect my taxes?

A. If you don't do a rollover, you will be taxed on a payment from the Plan, and, if you are under age 59½, you will also have to pay a 10% additional tax (unless an exception applies).

Q. How can a rollover affect my taxes?

A. If you do a rollover, you won't have to pay tax until you receive payments later.

Q. What types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?

A. 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 (such as a section 401(k) plan), a section 403(b) plan, or a governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that receives the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, IRAs aren't subject to spousal consent rules, 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. For additional information on IRAs, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, and IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

Q. How do I do a rollover?

A. 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 provider or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do a 60-day rollover, you will receive a payment from the Plan and then make 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 don't 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 amount withheld. If you don't roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

Q. How much may I roll over?

A. 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 joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Required minimum distributions;
- Hardship distributions;
- Payments of employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceeded 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;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP;
- Distributions used to pay certain premiums for health and accident insurance; and
- Amounts treated as distributed as a result of the purchase of a collectible.

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

Q. If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional tax on distributions before age 59½?

A. If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you don't 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 tax doesn't apply to the following payments from the Plan:

- Payments made after you separate from service if you are at least age 55 in the year of the separation;
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in substantially equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Payments from a governmental plan made after you separate from service as a qualified public safety employee and, in the year of separation, have reached age 50 or 25 years of service under the Plan;
- Payments from a private-sector plan made after you separate from service as a private-sector firefighter and, in the year of separation, have reached age 50 or 25 years of service under the Plan;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments made after your death;
- Payments of ESOP dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO);
- Payments from a defined contribution plan that are qualified birth or adoption distributions;
- Payments from a defined contribution plan for purposes of meeting unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to personal or family emergency expenses (emergency personal expense distributions);
- Payments to a victim of domestic abuse from a defined contribution plan that isn't subject to the qualified joint survivor annuity or qualified preretirement survivor annuity rules (domestic abuse victim distributions);
- Payments after you receive a certification from a physician that you have a terminal illness (terminal illness distributions);
- Payments that are qualified disaster recovery distributions;
- Payments made from a defined contribution plan that are qualified long-term care distributions;
- 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 that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees; and
- Payments from a pension-linked emergency savings account.

For more information about the 10% additional tax and the exceptions to the 10% additional tax, see IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*, under the heading *Tax on Early Distributions*. For information on how to claim an exception, see the Instructions for IRS Form 5329, *Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts*.

Q. If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional tax apply to a later distribution from the IRA before age 59½?

A. If you receive a payment from an IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional tax on early distributions on the part of the payment that you must include in income, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional 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:

- The exception for payments from a plan made after you separate from service if you are at least age 55 in the year of the separation (or the earlier of age 50 or attainment of 25 years of service under the Plan for qualified public safety employees and private-sector firefighters) doesn't apply to payments from an IRA;
- The exception for payments made pursuant to a QDRO under a plan doesn't apply to an IRA (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); and
- The exception for substantially equal periodic payments from a plan also applies to payments from an IRA but without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.

Also, there are exceptions to the 10% additional tax that do not apply to payments from a plan but that do apply to payments from an IRA, including:

- Payments for qualified higher education expenses;
- Payments up to $10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase; and
- 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).

For more general information about the 10% additional tax and the exceptions to the 10% additional tax on payments from an IRA, see the Instructions to IRS Form 5329, *Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts*. See also, IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, under the heading *Early Distributions*.

Q. Will I owe state income taxes?

A. This notice doesn't address any state or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

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402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions

(for payments not from a designated Roth account)

Special rules and options

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment aren't taxed. If you receive a partial payment of your total benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is included in the payment, so you can't 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 the 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 rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a payment 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 isn't a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the $2,000 amount not 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 portion rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a payment of $12,000, of which $2,000 is after-tax contributions, and no part of the payment is directly rolled over. In this case, if you roll over $10,000 to an IRA that isn't 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 isn't 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 can't be extended. However, the IRS has 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 from the IRS, 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)*, under the heading *Rollovers*.

If your payment includes employer stock that you don't roll over

If you don't 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 won't 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 to an IRA or an employer plan 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 won't apply to any later payments from the IRA or, generally, the 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 outstanding amount of the loan (offset amount), typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset, even though you will not receive the offset amount. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount using other funds. Any offset amount that isn't rolled over will be taxed (including the 10% additional tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over offset amounts to an IRA or an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers).

How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan offset you have. If you have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return due date (including extensions) for the tax year during which the offset occurs to complete your rollover. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you separate from service. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason (such as a failure to make level loan repayments that results in a deemed distribution), then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

If you receive a payment and you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936, and receive a lump sum payment that you don't 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 don't do a rollover, you won't have to pay the 10% additional 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 isn't a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences include that you can't do a rollover if the payment is an "unforeseeable emergency" distribution, and that the special rules under the sections "If your payment includes employer stock that you don't roll over" and "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" don't apply.

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your 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, not to exceed $3,000, the amounts, (1) that were paid by the Plan directly to an insurer of health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance or (2) that were received by you from the Plan and used to pay for 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. 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 SIMPLE IRA

You can only roll over a payment from the Plan to a SIMPLE IRA plan after the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date you first participated in the SIMPLE IRA plan.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA (which, for purposes of this explanation, includes a Roth SIMPLE 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 tax on early distributions won't 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 tax will apply on the amount includible in gross income (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, you won't have to take required minimum distributions from the Roth IRA during your lifetime. Later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions won't 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 aren't qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). 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 roll over your payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan

You can't roll over a payment to a designated Roth account in another employer's plan. However, you can roll the payment over into a designated Roth account in the distributing Plan. If you roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in the Plan, the amount of the payment rolled over, reduced by any after-tax amounts directly rolled over, will be taxed. In general, the 10% additional tax on early distributions won't apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the designated Roth account within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional tax will apply on the amount includible in gross income (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, you won't have to take required minimum distributions from the designated Roth account during your lifetime. Later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions won't be taxed, including earnings after the rollover. A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year of the first contribution to your designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1 of the year you made the first contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account that aren't qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If you aren't a Plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a payment after the participant's death that you don't roll over, the payment generally will be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional tax on early distributions and the special rules for public safety officers don't apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the deceased 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 either 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 tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA will be based on your age.

  If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA won't be subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, required minimum distributions must continue to be made from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, distributions from the inherited IRA must begin when the participant would have been required to begin required minimum distributions.

– **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 won't be subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions. You will have to take required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

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)*.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO). If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a 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). However, payments under the QDRO won't be subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions.

For more information, see IRS Publication 504, *Divorced or Separated Individuals*.

If you are a nonresident alien. If you are a nonresident alien and you don't 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 IRS Form 1040NR, *U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return*, and attaching your IRS Form 1042-S, *Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding*. See IRS Form W-8BEN, *Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals)*, 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 do 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 isn't required to allow you to do a direct rollover and isn't required to withhold 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) without the participant's consent. Generally, a mandatory cashout is only allowed if the participant's benefit doesn't exceed $7,000.

You may have the ability to repay certain distributions from your retirement plan. If you took a qualified reservist distribution, a qualified disaster recovery distribution, a qualified birth or adoption distribution, an emergency personal expense distribution, a domestic abuse victim distribution, or a terminal illness distribution, you generally may repay that distribution to an eligible retirement plan within a certain time period. For more information on repayments of qualified reservist distributions, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. For more information on other repayments, see IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*, or consult a professional tax advisor.

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402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions

(for payments not from a designated Roth account)

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.

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402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions

(for payments from a designated Roth account)

Your options for eligible rollover distributions

You are receiving this notice because you are eligible to receive a payment from your retirement plan (the "Plan") that you can transfer (roll over) to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to roll over the payment or some portion of it.

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402(f) Notice of Special Tax Rules on Distributions

(for payments from a designated Roth account)

General information about rollovers

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are from a designated Roth account. If you also receive a payment from the Plan that isn't from a designated Roth account, 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 designated Roth account are described in this "General Information About Rollovers" section. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the "Special Rules and Options" section, including rules if your Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, you have after-tax contributions, or your benefit doesn't exceed $7,000.

Q. What can I do with an amount that is eligible for rollover?

A. When an amount payable (that is, an amount you are eligible to take as a payment from the Plan) is eligible for rollover, you generally may choose some combination of the following:

- Leave it in the Plan, that is, do not take the payment,
- Roll it over into a designated Roth account in another plan,
- Roll it over into a Roth IRA, or
- Take it, don't roll it over, and pay any required taxes.

Whether these options are available to you depends on your circumstances and the terms of the Plan. For example, you may be required to take a payment (and not roll it over) based on your age or if your benefit is below a certain threshold.

Q. How can a payment affect my taxes?

A. After-tax contributions included in a payment from a designated Roth account aren't taxed, but earnings might be taxed. The tax treatment of earnings included in the payment depends on whether the payment is a qualified distribution. If a payment is only part of your designated Roth account, the payment will include an allocable portion of the earnings in your designated Roth account.

If the payment from the Plan isn't a qualified distribution and you don't do a rollover to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in an employer plan, you will be taxed on the portion of the payment that is earnings. If you are under age 59½, a 10% additional tax on early distributions (generally, distributions made before age 59½) will also apply to the earnings (unless an exception applies).

If the payment from the Plan is a qualified distribution, you won't be taxed on any part of the payment even if you don't do a rollover. A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account in the Plan is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying the 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year the first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you did a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in another employer plan, your participation will count from January 1 of the year the first contribution was made to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the other employer plan.

Q. How can a rollover affect my taxes?

A. If the payment isn't a qualified distribution and you do a rollover, you won't have to pay taxes currently on the earnings and you won't have to pay taxes later on payments that are qualified distributions. If the payment is a qualified distribution and you do a rollover, you won't be taxed on the amount you roll over and any earnings on the amount you roll over won't be taxed when paid later.

Q. What types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?

A. You may roll over the payment to either a Roth IRA (a Roth individual retirement account or Roth individual retirement annuity) or a designated Roth account in 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 Roth IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the Roth IRA or employer plan (for example, Roth IRAs cannot provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the Roth IRA or the designated Roth account in the employer plan. In general, these tax rules are similar to those described elsewhere in this notice, but differences include:

- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, all of your Roth IRAs will be considered for purposes of determining whether you have satisfied the 5-year rule (counting from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to any of your Roth IRAs).
- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, you must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your Roth IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later Roth IRA payments that aren't qualified distributions).
- Eligible rollover distributions from a Roth IRA can only be rolled over to another Roth IRA.

Q. How do I do a rollover?

A. There are two ways to do a rollover. You can either do a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. You should contact the Roth IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you at the same time, the portion directly rolled over consists first of earnings. For example, assume you are receiving a nonqualified distribution of $12,000, of which $2,000 is earnings. In this case, if you directly roll over $10,000 to an IRA that is a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the $10,000 amount rolled over includes the $2,000 in earnings and the remaining $2,000 paid to you is attributable to after-tax contributions.

If you do a 60-day rollover, you will receive a payment from the Plan and then make a deposit (generally within 60 days) into a Roth IRA, whether the payment is a qualified or nonqualified distribution. In addition, you can do a rollover by making a deposit within 60 days into a designated Roth account in an employer plan if the payment is a nonqualified distribution and the rollover doesn't exceed the amount of the earnings in the payment. You can't do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of any part of a qualified distribution.

If you do a 60-day rollover and the payment isn't a qualified distribution, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the earnings 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 to a Roth IRA, you must use other funds to make up for the amount withheld.

Q. How much may I roll over?

A. 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 joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Required minimum distributions to a beneficiary;
- Hardship distributions;
- Payments of employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceeded 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;
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution;
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP;
- Distributions used to pay certain premiums for health and accident insurance; and
- Amounts treated as distributed as a result of the purchase of a collectible.

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

Q. If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional tax on distributions before age 59½?

A. If a payment isn't a qualified distribution and you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional tax on early distributions with respect to the earnings allocated to the payment that you don't roll over (including amounts withheld for income tax), unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the earnings not rolled over.

The 10% additional tax doesn't apply to the following payments from the Plan:

- Payments made after you separate from service if you are 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 joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Payments from a governmental plan made after you separate from service as a qualified public safety employee and, in the year of separation, have reached age 50 or 25 years of service under the Plan;
- Payments from a private-sector plan made after you separate from service as a private-sector firefighter and, in the year of separation, have reached age 50 or 25 years of service under the Plan;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments made after your death;
- Payments of ESOP dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan;
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO);
- Payments from a defined contribution plan that are qualified birth or adoption distributions;
- Payments from a defined contribution plan for purposes of meeting unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to personal or family emergency expenses (emergency personal expense distributions);
- Payments to a victim of domestic abuse from a defined contribution plan that isn't subject to the qualified joint survivor annuity or qualified preretirement survivor annuity rules (domestic abuse victim distributions);
- Payments after you receive a certification from a physician that you have a terminal illness (terminal illness distributions);
- Payments that are qualified disaster recovery distributions;
- Payments made from a defined contribution plan that are qualified long-term care distributions;
- 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 that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution; and
- Payments from a pension-linked emergency savings account.

For more information about the 10% additional tax and the exceptions to the 10% additional tax, see IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*, under the heading *Tax on Early Distributions*. For information on how to claim an exception, see the Instructions for IRS Form 5329, *Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts*.

Q. If I do a rollover to a Roth IRA, will the 10% additional tax apply to a later distribution from the Roth IRA before age 59½?

A. If you receive a payment from a Roth IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional tax on early distributions on the earnings paid from the Roth IRA, unless an exception applies or the payment is a qualified distribution. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional tax for early distributions from a Roth IRA listed above are the same as the exceptions for early distributions from a designated Roth account in an employer plan.

However, there are a few differences for payments from a Roth IRA, including:

- The exception for payments from a plan made after you separate from service if you are at least age 55 in the year of the separation (or the earlier of age 50 or attainment of 25 years of service under the Plan for qualified public safety employees and private-sector firefighters) doesn't apply to payments from an IRA;

- The exception for payments made pursuant to a QDRO under a plan doesn't apply to an IRA (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to a Roth IRA of a spouse or former spouse); and
- The exception for substantially equal periodic payments from a plan also applies to payments from an IRA but without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.

Also, there are exceptions to the 10% additional tax that do not apply to payments from a plan but that do apply to payments from a Roth IRA, including:

- Payments for qualified higher education expenses;
- Payments up to $10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase; and
- 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).

For more general information about the 10% additional tax and the exceptions to the 10% additional tax on payments from an IRA, see the Instructions to IRS Form 5329, *Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts*. See also, IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, under the heading *Early Distributions*.

Q. Will I owe state income taxes?

A. This notice doesn't address any state or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

Special rules and options

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline can't be extended. However, the IRS has 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 from the IRS, 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)*, under the heading *Rollovers*.

If your payment includes employer stock that you don't roll over

If you receive a payment that isn't a qualified distribution and you don't roll it over, you can apply a special rule to payments of employer stock (or other employer securities) that are 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 included in the earnings in the payment won't be taxed when distributed to you from the Plan and will be taxed at capital gain rates when you sell the stock. If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in another employer plan for a nonqualified distribution that includes employer stock (for example, by selling the stock and rolling over the proceeds within 60 days of the distribution), you won't have any taxable income and the special rule relating to the distributed employer stock won't apply to any later payments from the Roth IRA or, generally, the plan. Net unrealized appreciation is generally the increase in the value of the employer stock after it was acquired by the Plan. The Plan administrator can tell you the amount of any net unrealized appreciation.

If you receive a payment that is a qualified distribution that includes employer stock and you don't roll it over, your basis in the stock (used to determine gain or loss when you later sell the stock) will equal the fair market value of the stock at the time of the payment from the Plan.

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 outstanding amount of the loan (offset amount), typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount. If the distribution attributable to the offset isn't a qualified distribution and you don't roll over the offset amount, you will be taxed on any earnings included in the distribution (including the 10% additional tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over the earnings included in the loan offset to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers). You may also roll over the full amount of the offset to a Roth IRA.

How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan offset you have. If you have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return due date (including extensions) for the tax year during which the offset occurs to complete your rollover. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you separate from service. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason (such as a failure to make level repayments that results in a deemed distribution), then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

If you receive a payment and you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936, and receive a lump sum payment that isn't a qualified distribution and that you don't roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the earnings in 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 a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in an employer plan that accepts rollovers. One difference is that, if you receive a payment that isn't a qualified distribution and you don't roll it over, you won't have to pay the 10% additional tax on early distributions with respect to the earnings allocated to the payment that you don't roll over, 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 a Roth IRA or to a designated Roth account in an employer plan that isn't a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution that isn't a qualified distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional tax on earnings allocated to the payment (unless an exception applies). Other differences include that you can't do a rollover if the payment is an "unforeseeable emergency" distribution and that the special rules under the sections "If your payment includes employer stock that you don't roll over" and "If you receive a nonqualified distribution and you were born on or before January 1, 1936" don't apply.

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer and your 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, up to a maximum of $3,000 annually, nonqualified distributions (1) that were paid by the Plan directly to an insurer of health coverage or qualified long-term care insurance or (2) that were received by you from the Plan and used to pay for 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. 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 SIMPLE IRA

You can only roll over a payment from the Plan to a Roth SIMPLE IRA plan after the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date you first participated in the Roth SIMPLE IRA plan.

If you aren't a Plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a payment after the participant's death that you don't roll over, the payment generally will be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, whether the payment is a qualified distribution generally depends on when the participant first made a contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan. Also, the 10% additional tax on early distributions and the special rules for public safety officers don't apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you receive a nonqualified distribution and you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the deceased 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 a Roth IRA, you may treat the Roth IRA either as your own or as an inherited Roth IRA.

  A Roth IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other Roth IRA of yours, so that you won't have to take any required minimum distributions during your lifetime and earnings paid to you in a nonqualified distribution before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions unless an exception applies.

  If you treat the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA, payments from the Roth IRA won't be subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions. An inherited Roth IRA is subject to required minimum distributions.

– **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 Roth IRA. Payments from the inherited Roth IRA, even if made in a nonqualified distribution, won't be subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions. You will have to take required minimum distributions from the inherited Roth IRA.

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)*.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO). If you are the spouse or a former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a 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 Roth IRA or to a designated Roth account in an eligible employer plan that will accept it).

For more information, see IRS Publication 504, *Divorced or Separated Individuals*.

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien, the payment isn't a qualified distribution, and you don't do a direct rollover to a U.S. Roth IRA or designated Roth account in a U.S. employer plan, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% (instead of withholding 20%) of the earnings 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 IRS Form 1040NR, *U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return*, and attaching your IRS Form 1042-S, *Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding*. See IRS Form W-8BEN, *Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals)*, 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*.

If you receive a payment from a pension-linked emergency savings account

In general, if you receive a payment from a pension-linked emergency savings account (PLESA), the rules for other payments from a designated Roth account apply. However, several special rules apply to payments from PLESAs. First, all payments from PLESAs are treated as qualified distributions, even if, for example, the payment is made before you reach age 59½ and before you have had a PLESA for at least 5 years. Second, if you terminate employment or your employer terminates your PLESA, you may elect, in addition to your usual rollover options, to roll over all or part of your PLESA into another designated Roth account in the Plan.

Other special rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to do 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 (only including payments from the designated Roth account in the Plan) are less than $200, the Plan isn't required to allow you to do a direct rollover and isn't required to withhold federal income taxes. However, you can do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout from the designated Roth account in the Plan of more than $1,000 will be directly rolled over to a Roth 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) without the participant's consent. Generally, a mandatory cashout is only allowed if the participant's benefit doesn't exceed $7,000.

You may have the ability to repay certain distributions from your retirement plan. If you took a qualified reservist distribution, a qualified disaster recovery distribution, a qualified birth or adoption distribution, an emergency personal expense distribution, a domestic abuse victim distribution, or a terminal illness distribution, you generally may repay that distribution to an eligible retirement plan within a certain time period. For more information on repayments of qualified reservist distributions, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. For more information on other repayments, see IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*, or consult a professional tax advisor.

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.

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Form **W-4R**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions

Give Form W-4R to the payer of your retirement payments.

OMB No. 1545-0074

2026

1a First name and middle initial	Last name	1b Social security number
Address		
City or town, state, and ZIP code		

DO NOT COMPLETE OR RETURN.
THIS FORM IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

Your withholding rate is determined by the type of payment you will receive.

- For nonperiodic payments, the default withholding rate is 10%. You can choose to have a different rate by entering a rate between 0% and 100% on line 2. Generally, you can't choose less than 10% for payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.
- For an eligible rollover distribution, the default withholding rate is 20%. You can choose a rate greater than 20% by entering the rate on line 2. You may not choose a rate less than 20%.

See page 2 for more information.

2	Complete this line if you would like a rate of withholding that is different from the default withholding rate. See the instructions on page 2 and the Marginal Rate Tables below for additional information. Enter the rate as a whole number (no decimals)	**2**	[redacted] %

Sign Here

[redacted]

Your signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.) **Date**

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about any future developments related to Form W-4R, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to *www.irs.gov/FormW4R*.

Purpose of form. Complete Form W-4R to have payers withhold the correct amount of federal income tax from your nonperiodic payment or eligible rollover distribution from an employer retirement plan, annuity (including a commercial annuity), or individual retirement arrangement (IRA). See page 2 for the rules and options that are available for each type of payment. Don't use Form W-4R for periodic payments (payments made in installments at regular intervals over a period of more than 1 year) from these plans or arrangements. Instead, use Form W-4P, Withholding Certificate for Periodic Pension or Annuity Payments. For more information on withholding, see Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Caution: If you have too little tax withheld, you will generally owe tax when you file your tax return and may owe a penalty unless you make timely payments of estimated tax. If too much tax is withheld, you will generally be due a refund when you file your tax return. Your withholding choice (or an election not to have withholding on a nonperiodic payment) will generally apply to any future payment from the same plan or IRA. Submit a new Form W-4R if you want to change your election.

2026 Marginal Rate Tables

You may use these tables to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. Add your income from all sources and use the column that matches your filing status to find the corresponding rate of withholding. See page 2 for more information on how to use this table.

Single or Married filing separately		**Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse**		**Head of household**	
Total income over—	**Tax rate for every dollar more**	*Total income over—*	**Tax rate for every dollar more**	*Total income over—*	**Tax rate for every dollar more**
$0	**0%**	$0	**0%**	$0	**0%**
16,100	**10%**	32,200	**10%**	24,150	**10%**
28,500	**12%**	57,000	**12%**	41,850	**12%**
66,500	**22%**	133,000	**22%**	91,600	**22%**
121,800	**24%**	243,600	**24%**	129,850	**24%**
217,875	**32%**	435,750	**32%**	225,900	**32%**
272,325	**35%**	544,650	**35%**	280,350	**35%**
656,700*	**37%**	800,900	**37%**	664,750	**37%**

*If married filing separately, use $400,450 instead for this 37% rate.

General Instructions *(continued)*

Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding. Your payer must withhold at a default 10% rate from the taxable amount of nonperiodic payments **unless** you enter a different rate on line 2. Distributions from an IRA that are payable on demand are treated as nonperiodic payments. Note that the default rate of withholding may not be appropriate for your tax situation. You may choose to have no federal income tax withheld by entering "-0-" on line 2. See the specific instructions below for more information. Generally, you are not permitted to elect to have federal income tax withheld at a rate of less than 10% (including "-0-") on any payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.

Note: If you don't give Form W-4R to your payer, you don't provide an SSN, or the IRS notifies the payer that you gave an incorrect SSN, then the payer must withhold 10% of the payment for federal income tax and can't honor requests to have a lower (or no) amount withheld. Generally, for payments that began before 2026, your current withholding election (or your default rate) remains in effect unless you submit a Form W-4R.

Eligible rollover distributions—20% withholding. Distributions you receive from qualified retirement plans (for example, 401(k) plans and section 457(b) plans maintained by a governmental employer) or tax-sheltered annuities that are eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or qualified plan are subject to a 20% default rate of withholding on the taxable amount of the distribution. You can't choose withholding at a rate of less than 20% (including "-0-"). Note that the default rate of withholding may be too low for your tax situation. You may choose to enter a rate higher than 20% on line 2. Don't give Form W-4R to your payer unless you want more than 20% withheld.

Note that the following payments are **not** eligible rollover distributions for purposes of these withholding rules:

- Qualifying "hardship" distributions;
- Distributions required by federal law, such as required minimum distributions;
- Distributions from a pension-linked emergency savings account;
- Eligible distributions to a domestic abuse victim;
- Qualified disaster recovery distributions;
- Qualified birth or adoption distributions;
- Qualified long-term care distributions; and
- Emergency personal expense distributions.

See Pub. 505 for details. See also *Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding* above.

Payments to nonresident aliens and foreign estates. Do not use Form W-4R. See Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities, and Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more information.

Tax relief for victims of terrorist attacks. If your disability payments for injuries incurred as a direct result of a terrorist attack are not taxable, enter "-0-" on line 2. See Pub. 3920, Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks, for more details.

Specific Instructions

Line 1b

For an estate, enter the estate's employer identification number (EIN) in the area reserved for "Social security number."

Line 2

More withholding. If you want more than the default rate withheld from your payment, you may enter a higher rate on line 2.

Less withholding (nonperiodic payments only). If permitted, you may enter a lower rate on line 2 (including "-0-") if you want less than the 10% default rate withheld from your payment. If you have already paid, or plan to pay, your tax on this payment through other withholding or estimated tax payments, you may want to enter "-0-".

Suggestion for determining withholding. Consider using the Marginal Rate Tables on page 1 to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. The tables are most accurate if the appropriate amount of tax on all other sources of income, deductions, and credits has been paid through other withholding or estimated tax payments. If the appropriate amount of tax on those sources of income has not been paid through other withholding or estimated tax payments, you can pay that tax through withholding on this payment by entering a rate that is greater than the rate in the Marginal Rate Tables.

The marginal tax rate is the rate of tax on each additional dollar of income you receive above a particular amount of income. You can use the table for your filing status as a guide to find a rate of withholding for amounts above the total income level in the table.

To determine the appropriate rate of withholding from the table, do the following. Step 1: Find the rate that corresponds with your total income not including the payment. Step 2: Add your total income and the taxable amount of the payment and find the corresponding rate.

If these two rates are the same, enter that rate on line 2. (See *Example 1* below.)

If the two rates differ, multiply (a) the amount in the lower rate bracket by the rate for that bracket, and (b) the amount in the higher rate bracket by the rate for that bracket. Add these two numbers; this is the expected tax for this payment. To get the rate to have withheld, divide this amount by the taxable amount of the payment. Round up to the next whole number and enter that rate on line 2. (See *Example 2* below.)

If you prefer a simpler approach (but one that may lead to overwithholding), find the rate that corresponds to your total income including the payment and enter that rate on line 2.

Examples. Assume the following facts for *Examples 1* and *2*. Your filing status is single. You expect the taxable amount of your payment to be $20,000. Appropriate amounts have been withheld for all other sources of income and any deductions or credits.

Example 1. You expect your total income to be $70,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, $70,000, is greater than $66,500 but less than $121,800, the corresponding rate is 22%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, $90,000, is greater than $66,500 but less than $121,800, the corresponding rate is 22%. Because these two rates are the same, enter "22" on line 2.

Example 2. You expect your total income to be $60,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, $60,000, is greater than $28,500 but less than $66,500, the corresponding rate is 12%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, $80,000, is greater than $66,500 but less than $121,800, the

corresponding rate is 22%. The two rates differ. $6,500 of the $20,000 payment is in the lower bracket ($66,500 less your total income of $60,000 without the payment), and $13,500 is in the higher bracket ($20,000 less the $6,500 that is in the lower bracket). Multiply $6,500 by 12% to get $780. Multiply $13,500 by 22% to get $2,970. The sum of these two amounts is $3,750. This is the estimated tax on your payment. This amount corresponds to 19% of the $20,000 payment ($3,750 divided by $20,000). Enter "19" on line 2.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to provide this information only if you want to (a) request additional federal income tax withholding from your nonperiodic payment(s) or eligible rollover distribution(s); (b) choose not to have federal income tax withheld from your nonperiodic payment(s), when permitted; or (c) change a previous Form W-4R (or a previous Form W-4P that you completed with respect to your nonperiodic payments or eligible rollover distributions). To do any of the aforementioned, you are required by sections 3405(e) and 6109 and their regulations to provide the information requested on this form. Failure to provide this information may result in inaccurate withholding on your payment(s). Failure to provide a properly completed form will result in your payment(s) being subject to the default rate; providing fraudulent information may subject you to penalties.

Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.