

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS LOCAL NO. 7
PENSION FUND
SPECIAL TAX NOTICE

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the **Operative Plasterers Local No. 7 Pension Fund** (the “Plan”) is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

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

**GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT
ROLLOVERS**

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

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

Where may I roll over the payment?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

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

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

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

How much may I roll over?

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

- ☐ Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949), after age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949), or after death)
- ☐ Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations.

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

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

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for

any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments after your death;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO);
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses;
- 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; and
- Payments exempted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters.

If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

If you receive a payment from an IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the IRA, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA are the same as the exceptions listed above for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from an IRA, including:

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or

separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).

- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

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

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

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

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936 and receive a lump sum distribution that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

You can roll over a payment from the Plan made before January 1, 2010 to a Roth IRA only if your modified adjusted gross income is not more than \$100,000 for the year the payment is made to you and, if married, you file a joint return. These limitations do not apply to payments made to you from the Plan after 2009. If you wish to roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, but you are not eligible to do a rollover to a Roth IRA until after 2009, you can do a rollover to a traditional IRA and then, after 2009, elect to convert the traditional IRA into a Roth IRA.

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover). For payments from the Plan during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

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

You cannot roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in an employer plan.

If you are not a plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions does not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

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

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949)

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½ (if the participant was born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if the participant was born after June 30, 1949)

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan after December 31, 2009, 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. A distribution from the Plan to a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse prior to January 1, 2010, is not eligible for rollover. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). Payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Other special rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

If your payments for the year are less than \$200, the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day

rollover.

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS LOCAL NO. 7 PENSION FUND

PH. (330) 779-8886

3660 STUTZ DR. STE. 101, CANFIELD, OH 44406

FX. (330) 270-3582

APPLICATION FOR HARDSHIP DISTRIBUTION

I am applying for a hardship distribution from the Operative Plasterers Local No. 7 Pension Fund and certify that the information listed below is correct.

You are strongly encouraged to consult with a professional tax advisor before you take a hardship distribution from the Plan.

Name _____ Soc. Sec. No. _____ Date of Birth _____

Full Address _____
Street City State Zip

Spouse Name _____ Soc. Sec. No. _____ Date of Birth _____

I am requesting a distribution in the amount of \$ _____ which is required to meet an immediate and heavy financial need and may include any federal, state, or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the distribution. **Withdrawals must be for a minimum of \$1,000 (unless for Medical Coverage). You must have a balance of at least \$10,000; limited to 15% of account balance up to a maximum distribution of \$10,000 net after taxes and fees (this limit does not apply to hardships for a home purchase which is limited to 20% of the home's fair market value).** The Plan will charge a \$75.00 fee to process this type of distribution.

The reason for my request is (check applicable box, complete blanks, and **attach the documentation listed**):

- ☐ I need \$ _____ to prevent eviction from or a foreclosure on the mortgage of my principal residence. This hardship is allowed only once per lifetime. **(Eviction or foreclosure notice.)**
- ☐ I (or my spouse or dependent) have incurred uninsured expenses for medical care in the amount of \$ _____ and those expenses are deductible under Internal Revenue Code §213(d), determined without regard to whether the expenses exceed 7.5% of my adjusted gross income. This hardship is allowed only once every five (5) calendar years. **(A copy of the medical bills)**
- ☐ I need \$ _____ for funeral or burial expenses arising out of the death of my spouse, parents, children, or other dependents. This hardship is allowed only once every five (5) calendar years. **(Copy of funeral bill)**
- ☐ I need \$ _____ for a Medical Coverage Hardship Withdrawal to pay for self-pay rates under my applicable Union Health Plan. This withdrawal is payable directly to the Cement Masons Health & Welfare Fund. **(Copy of Self-Pay Notice)**

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- ☐ I need \$_____ for the repair of uninsured casualty losses to my principal residence. This hardship is allowed only once per lifetime. **(Insurance denial letter, repair bills)**
- ☐ I need \$_____ to purchase real property, which is to serve as my principal residence, which is not more than twenty percent (20%) of the home's fair market value as evidence by the valuation on the county auditor's website or written appraisal. This hardship is allowed only once per lifetime. **(Purchase Agreement, Good Faith Estimate and written appraisal or valuation from county auditor's website)**
- ☐ I need \$_____ for the birth or adoption of a child (under 18 years or age) that occurred on or after August 26, 2025. The request must be made no later than one year after the birth or finalization of the adoption. **(Provide a valid birth certificate or adoption record)**. *Note: This benefit max is \$5,000 per child.*

Method of payment: ☐ Send payment by check. ☐ Direct Deposit: ☐ Checking ☐ Savings

Routing No. Account No. _____

I certify that the distribution requested does not exceed the amount of my immediate and heavy financial need (including any federal, state, or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the distribution). I have attached documents supporting my hardship distribution request, and I agree to provide any additional documentation that is requested, such as birth certificates and/or marriage certificates required to establish my relationship(s) to others as required.

Participant's Signature

Date

Spouse's Signature

Date

Documents Required based on Marital Status:

If Single, enclose a copy of your birth certificate and photo ID.

If Married, enclose a copy of your birth certificate, a copy of your spouse's birth certificate, copy of your photo ID, copy of your spouse's photo ID, and a copy of your Marriage Certificate/License (must show the date of marriage).

If Divorced, items listed above, plus enclose a complete copy of your Divorce Decree(s) with all attachments, for any and all previous marriages.

If Widowed, items listed above, plus enclose a copy of the Death Certificate, for any and all previous spouses.



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CERTIFICATION OF HARDSHIP

I certify that the distribution requested does not exceed the amount of my immediate and heavy financial need (including any federal, state, or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the distribution). I have attached documents supporting my hardship distribution request, and I agree to provide any additional documentation that is requested, such as birth certificates and/or marriage certificates required to establish my relationship(s) to others as required.

I certify that I cannot meet this immediate and heavy financial need through other assets and resources including assets of my spouse and minor children that are reasonably available to me; reimbursement or compensation by insurance or otherwise; or by borrowing from commercial sources on reasonable commercial terms in an amount sufficient to satisfy the need.

I understand that any amounts paid to me from the Plan as a result of this request are not a loan, cannot be returned to the Plan, will constitute taxable income to me and will also be subject to a 10% early distribution penalty unless an exception applies. I further understand that withholding will be based on the withholding rules for retirement plan distributions unless I elect otherwise.

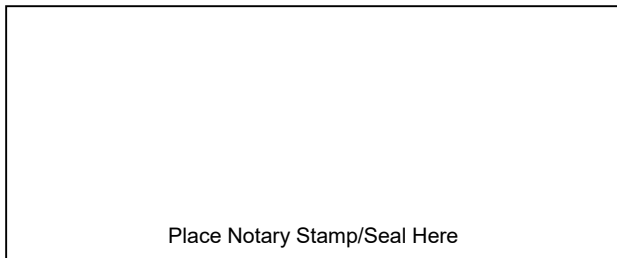
I hereby certify, subject to the penalty of perjury, that the above information is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true and complete. **Any person who supplies a false certification in claiming a benefit forfeits any right he or she may have to the benefit and, upon discovery, becomes liable for full repayment of any money received as a consequence.**

IMPORTANT: DO NOT SIGN BELOW UNLESS YOU ARE IN THE PRESENCE OF A NOTARY PUBLIC

Participant's Signature

Date

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 20____



Notary Public Signature

County, State of _____

My Commission Expires _____

OR

Plan Representative _____ Title _____ Date _____



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CERTIFICATION OF MARITAL SINGLE STATUS

Federal Law requires the Trustees to confirm whether a previous spouse is entitled to any portion of your pension benefits. As such, it is necessary that we request the following certification and supporting documentation. **Failure to complete this form fully, including signing it in front of a notary public, and providing ALL documentation requested, will result in a delay of the processing of your application.**

Your Name: _____ SSN: _____

Current marital status: ☐ SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
☐ SINGLE, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED*
☐ MARRIED, NO PREVIOUS MARRIAGES
☐ MARRIED, WITH PREVIOUS MARRIAGE(S)*

*If you have had previous marriages, please list the names of your ex-spouses, the date(s) of marriage and date(s) of divorce (if any of your previous marriages ended due to the death of your spouse at the time, please list the date of death):

Former Spouse's Name Date of Marriage Date of Divorce/Death

Please provide **complete signed** copies of ALL marriage certificates, Judgment(s) of Divorce, Divorce Decree(s), Separation Agreement(s), Qualified Domestic Relations Order(s), Property Settlement Agreement(s), and any other similar or related orders in the Court's file that relate to the distribution of property, including all attachments to such documents related to the termination of your previous marriage(s). If you provide a copy of the docket report for your divorce case(s), the review required by the Plan can be significantly expedited. If any previous spouse(s) has passed away, please provide a copy of the death certificate(s). If you do not have these documents, you should contact the appropriate court through which the proceedings occurred in order to obtain certified copies.

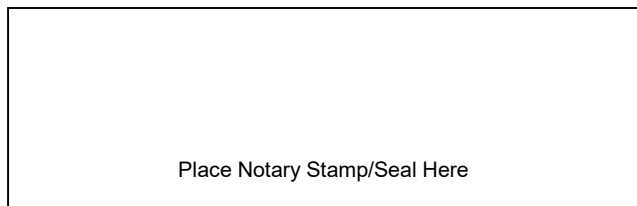
I hereby certify, subject to the penalty of perjury, that the above information is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true and complete. **Any person who supplies a false certification in claiming a benefit forfeits any right he or she may have to the benefit and, upon discovery, becomes liable for full repayment of any money received as a consequence.**

IMPORTANT: DO NOT SIGN BELOW UNLESS YOU ARE IN THE PRESENCE OF A NOTARY PUBLIC

Your Signature

Date

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 20 _____



Place Notary Stamp/Seal Here

Notary Public Signature

County, State of _____

My Commission Expires _____

OR

Plan Representative _____ Title _____ Date _____



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SPOUSAL CONSENT TO A HARDSHIP DISTRIBUTION

****This form should be completed by your spouse****

I acknowledge that I have read and understand the following:

- a. My spouse is a Participant in the Operative Plasterers Local No. 7 Pension Fund.
- b. The Plan is a defined contribution profit sharing plan which provides for distributions required to meet an established immediate and heavy financial need and my spouse has requested such a distribution.
- c. I fully understand that the amount distributed is not a loan; it cannot be returned to the Plan, will constitute taxable income to my spouse and will also be subject to a 10% early distribution penalty unless an exception applies.
- d. I fully understand that the effect of this distribution will be to reduce the amount that may be payable to me from the Plan upon the death of my spouse

I acknowledge that I have read and understand the information set out in this form and I hereby consent to my spouse's request for a distribution to meet the established immediate and heavy financial need indicated on the application form.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT SIGN BELOW UNLESS YOU ARE IN THE PRESENCE OF A NOTARY PUBLIC

Spouse's Signature

Date

I have witnessed the execution of the foregoing consent by _____, who identified herself/himself to me.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 20____

Place Notary Stamp/Seal Here

Notary Public Signature

County, State of _____

My Commission Expires _____



Operative Plasters Local 7 Pension Plan

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

2025 DC
Fund Code: YU07

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

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	%
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**Sign
Here**

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

Date

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

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.

2025 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%
15,000	10%	30,000	10%	22,500	10%
26,925	12%	53,850	12%	39,500	12%
63,475	22%	126,950	22%	87,350	22%
118,350	24%	236,700	24%	125,850	24%
212,300	32%	424,600	32%	219,800	32%
265,525	35%	531,050	35%	273,000	35%
641,350*	37%	781,600	37%	648,850	37%

* If married filing separately, use \$390,800 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 2025, 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; 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 \$65,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$65,000, is greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, the corresponding rate is 22%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$85,000, is greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, 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 \$61,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$61,000, is greater than \$26,925 but less than \$63,475, the corresponding rate is 12%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$81,000, is

greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, the corresponding rate is 22%. The two rates differ. \$2,475 of the \$20,000 payment is in the lower bracket (\$63,475 less your total income of \$61,000 without the payment), and \$17,525 is in the higher bracket (\$20,000 less the \$2,475 that is in the lower bracket). Multiply \$2,475 by 12% to get \$297. Multiply \$17,525 by 22% to get \$3,856. The sum of these two amounts is \$4,153. This is the estimated tax on your payment. This amount corresponds to 21% of the \$20,000 payment (\$4,153 divided by \$20,000). Enter "21" on line 2.

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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.