

Request for 403(b)(7) custodial account distribution



Return by standard delivery:
Putnam Investments
PO Box 219697
Kansas City, MO 64121-9697

Return by overnight delivery:
Putnam Investments
801 Pennsylvania Ave
Suite 219697
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

For more information:
Putnam Investments
1-800-662-0019
www.putnam.com



Use this form to request a complete, partial, or systematic distribution from your Putnam 403(b)(7) Custodial Account or Beneficiary 403(b). Your distribution may have tax consequences. Please consult your tax advisor if you have any questions.

Important:

- This form must be signed by **both** the **participant** in Section 7 and the **Employer/Third Party Administrator (TPA)** in Section 8.
- To request your annual required minimum distribution as a systematic withdrawal, please contact Putnam for the appropriate form.
- If you have not provided Putnam with your Social Security number, or you are a nonresident alien or a U.S. person living outside the United States, your distributions will be subject to the mandatory tax withholding rate, regardless of your withholding election in Section 5.

Section 1 Participant information

Name of participant

First	MI	Last	Suffix	Social Security number	Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Phone number		Employer plan name			

Note: Providing a phone number above will replace the current contact information on file with Putnam (if applicable).

Section 2 Type of distribution

I request the following type of distribution (**check one**):

Distribution

- Normal distribution due to termination of employment/plan (participant age 59 1/2 or older)
- Premature exempt distribution; termination of employment/plan occurred while participant was between age 55 and 59 1/2 and is currently under 59 1/2
- Premature distribution; termination of employment/plan occurred while participant was under age 55 and is currently under 59 1/2
- In-Service normal distribution (participant age 59 1/2 or older, still employed by the Employer named above, and the plan is still in effect)
- In-Service hardship distribution (participant under age 59 1/2, still employed by the Employer named above, and the plan is still in effect)
- Substantially equal periodic payments under section 72(t) of the Internal Revenue Code (Section 4 required)
- Disability (if you are requesting a waiver of a CDSC per the terms of the applicable prospectus, you must include a notarized doctor’s note or letter of determination from the Social Security Administration)
- Qualified reservist distribution
- Distribution from an existing Putnam Beneficiary 403(b) account (employer sign-off is not required for this option)

Transfer (a letter of acceptance is **required** for all 403(b) to 403(b) transfers)

- In-Plan transfer (exchange or transfer to another investment provider offered through the same employer’s 403(b) plan)
- Transfer to another employer sponsored 403(b) retirement plan due to termination of employment/plan

Rollover (to qualify for a rollover the proceeds must be **payable to the receiving firm**)

- Rollover to an IRA due to termination of employment/plan
- Rollover to another employer sponsored non-403(b) qualified retirement plan due to termination of employment/plan
- In-Service rollover to an IRA (participant age 59 1/2 or older and still employed by the Employer named above)
- In-Service rollover to an employer sponsored non-403(b) qualified retirement plan (participant age 59 1/2 or older and still employed by the Employer named above)

Section 3 One time distribution

Please indicate the dollar amount or percentage to redeem from each applicable account. If both a dollar amount and percentage are provided, Putnam will default to distributing by percentage.

Fund number	Account number	Dollar amount	Percentage
—		\$	or %
—		\$	or %
—		\$	or %

Section 4 Systematic distribution options

Please indicate your desired systematic distribution frequency and allocation instructions below. Systematic distributions cannot be requested by a power of attorney and cannot be systematically distributed into a 529 for America account. Please note that systematic distributions sent by check will always be sent by standard delivery.

Step 1: Distribution frequency

Please indicate a start month, start year, frequency, and distribution date for your systematic distributions. If a date falls on a weekend or a holiday, the distribution will be made the next business day.

- If no start month is indicated, distributions will begin on the next available month.
- If no start year is indicated, distributions will begin in the current year. If there are no distributions remaining for the current year, then the program will begin the following year.
- If no frequency is selected, distributions will take place annually.
- If no distribution date is selected, distributions will take place on the 15th.
- Any distributions designated for a date which has already occurred will not be processed until the next distribution date indicated.

Start month	Start year	Frequency (check one)		Distribution Date (check one)		
		Monthly	Semiannually	1st	10th	20th
		Quarterly	Annually	5th	15th	25th

Step 2: Distribution allocation(s)

Please indicate the dollar amount or annualized percentage to redeem from each applicable account.

Fund number	Account number	Dollar amount	Annualized Percentage
	—	\$	or %
	—	\$	or %
	—	\$	or %

Section 5 Income tax withholding

No tax withholding will apply to transfer and rollover distributions indicated in Section 2 of this form (proceed to Section 6).

Federal Income Taxes

Mandatory 20% federal tax withholding will apply to all distributions except as outlined below.

Federal income tax withholding of 10% will apply to the following scenarios unless you elect not to have taxes withheld or provide a different rate below. To determine an appropriate Federal income tax rate, please review IRS Form W-4R. A copy of IRS Form W-4R is appended to the back of this form, however a more current version may be in-effect and available at <https://www.irs.gov>.

- Hardship distributions
- Substantially equal distribution payments under section 72(t) of the Internal Revenue Code made over either (i) your life or life expectancy, (ii) the joint lives or life expectancies of your beneficiary and you, or (iii) for a period of 10 years or more.

Please select one of the following income tax withholding elections. If you have elected systematic distributions, the election you make below will apply to all your distributions.

Do not withhold federal income tax from the distribution proceeds (this option is only available for the specific scenarios outlined above; a minimum federal withholding of 20% will be taken from all other requests).

Withhold federal income tax at a rate of % (a minimum federal withholding of 20% is required except for the specific scenarios outlined above)

Withhold my taxes from the distribution proceeds, gross (this will be the default withholding option if no choice is made)

Withhold my taxes from the remaining account balance, net (only allowed for one-time distributions)

State income taxes

Putnam will withhold state income taxes if your address of record is in one of the following states: AR*, CA, CT*, DE, IA, KS, MA, MD, ME, MI*, MN*, NC, NE, OK*, OR, VA, VT, or the District of Columbia (DC)** and federal income tax is being withheld. State tax withholding requirements vary by state. Please contact your state for additional details.

*Residents of AR, CT, MI, MN, and OK will have state income taxes withheld regardless of federal income tax withholding. To opt out of AR, CT, MI, MN, or OK state income taxes, the appropriate state specific form must be submitted with this distribution request or already on file with Putnam.

**Residents of DC will have local income taxes withheld on any fund/accounts that are processed as full distributions regardless of federal income tax withholding.

Note: Whether or not you elect to have federal and, if applicable, state tax withholding apply, you are responsible for the full payment of federal income tax, any state or local taxes, and any penalties that may apply to your distribution. You may be responsible for estimated tax payments and could incur penalties if your estimated tax payments are not sufficient.

Section 6 Distribution payment instructions

Select your payment instructions below; if no selection/instructions are provided, payment will be made to the address of record via the U.S. Postal Service (standard delivery). **See Section 7 for signature guarantee/medallion guarantee stamp requirements.**

Reinvest

Proceeds must be reinvested into the same share class. Unless otherwise indicated on this form, a separate letter of instruction or a new account application, proceeds will also be reinvested into the same fund(s) for non-retirement accounts. Investment options must be provided for proceeds reinvested into 529 for America accounts.

Into a new/existing Putnam non-retirement account. Please attach the applicable completed account application when establishing a new account.

Account number (if applicable) Name(s) of the new/registered owner(s), custodian/minor, trust, organization or business entity (required)

Electronically deposit (a signature guarantee/medallion guarantee stamp is required)

Into the bank account indicated on the attached document. A preprinted or web-generated voided check/deposit slip or a signed letter from the bank on bank letterhead must be attached. Each of these documents must include: bank name, name(s) as registered on the bank account, routing number and account number. Brokerage checks and investment company checks cannot be used for bank instructions as these checks do not contain the correct wiring information. Contact your investment company to obtain proper wire instructions on signed letterhead. Starter checks will not be accepted. **Please do not staple.**

Indicate the type of bank account you would like to use: Checking account Savings account

Note: One-time distributions will be sent via Federal bank wire; systematic distributions will be sent via Automated Clearing House (ACH). Putnam does not assess a fee for electronic transactions; however some banks/credit unions may assess a fee upon receipt. Please check with your financial institution for information regarding eligibility, fees, and applicable routing number(s) for Federal bank wire and/or ACH transactions.

Tape voided check/deposit slip here

Bank ABA routing number Bank account number

Send check

Step 1: Select a delivery method

Mail check(s) via standard delivery (U.S. Postal Service)

Mail check(s) via overnight/express delivery

A \$20 service charge will apply for overnight/express delivery requests. The fee will be taken from the account with the lowest fund number involved in the transaction. For partial redemptions, the service charge will be taken from the remaining balance in the account.

Step 2: Provide payee/address instructions

To the account owner as registered to the address of record

To the alternate payee/alternate address listed below (review **signature guarantee/medallion guarantee stamp** requirements):

Alternate payee

Alternate mailing address (street, city, state, ZIP code)

Section 7 Authorization

Putnam requires the signature guarantee/medallion guarantee stamp for any of the scenarios listed below:

- Distribution is sent electronically to a bank account
- Check is not payable solely to the registered account owner
- Distribution amount exceeds \$25,000 and the check is mailed to an address not on file with Putnam or to an address that has been added or changed in the past 15 days
- Distribution amount is more than \$100,000
- Request is signed by anyone other than the registered account owner (must be **signed in capacity** and accompanied by the appropriate **certified legal document(s) with original certification**; a certification older than **120 days** is not valid; some distribution restrictions may apply)
- Distribution is reinvested in an account that is not registered solely in the owner's name

A signature guarantee/medallion guarantee is a stamped assurance by a financial institution that indicates a signature is valid and has the financial backing of the institution.

I request this distribution from the Custodial Account to the person or entity identified in Section 6 and I certify that it is in accordance with the provisions of the Custodial Account Agreement. The Custodian and Putnam Investor Services are entitled to rely on this authorization and are released from any and all claims that I may have or hereafter claim to have with respect to this distribution.

If I am requesting this distribution due to financial hardship I certify the following:

- I have encountered a "financial hardship" within the meaning of Section 403(b)(7)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code, and as defined in Treasury Regulation Section 1.403(b)-6(d)(2);
- The distribution is necessary to satisfy an immediate and heavy financial need;
- My financial hardship equals or exceeds the amount of the distribution;
- To my knowledge no matching or "profit sharing" employer contributions have been made to the Custodial Account or, if made, that the amount of the hardship distribution does not exceed the sum of all of my salary reduction contributions less prior distributions of my salary reduction contributions;
- That Putnam is not responsible for determining if this hardship withdrawal satisfies the rules applicable to hardship distributions as described in Treasury Regulation Section 1.401(k)-1(d)(3); and
- I understand that I will not be permitted to make contributions within 6 months of a hardship distribution.

I certify that I have read and understand the tax and withholding consequences described in the most current version of IRS Form W-4R and elect the withholding percentage indicated in Section 5. I also certify that I have read and understand the Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments. I understand that I have at least 30 days to decide whether or not to elect a direct rollover of any eligible rollover distribution; and hereby direct Putnam to process my request according to the instructions above upon receiving this form in good order. If I am a beneficiary or alternate payee, to my knowledge, no other person is entitled or claims to be entitled to any part of the account I have claimed.

Distributions may be requested only as set forth under the terms of the Putnam 403(b)(7) Custodial Account Agreement. Generally, a distribution cannot be made from a Putnam Custodial 403(b)(7) account until the employee either reaches age 59 1/2, severs from employment, dies, becomes disabled, or encounters a financial hardship within the meaning of Section 403(b)(7)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code, and as defined in Treasury Regulation Section 1.403(b)-6(d)(2).

My signature below also indicates that if I am designating an investment in a fund that I do not already own I have read the fund prospectus(es) and agree to the terms therein.

The participant named in Section 1 must sign below

Signature of participant

Print name of signer

Current date (mm/dd/yyyy)

PLACE SIGNATURE/MEDALLION GUARANTEE STAMP BELOW
THE GUARANTEE SHOULD NOT BE DATED



Important: A signature from the Employer/TPA representative is required in Section 8.



Section 8 Employer certification

The undersigned hereby represents that they are an authorized representative of the Employer who established the plan named in Section 1 of this form, or an authorized representative of a TPA designated by the Employer. The undersigned further represents that:

- The facts stated in this distribution form are true and correct in order to assure the continued tax favored status of the plan under Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- In the case of a distribution on account of “financial hardship”: (1) based on the facts within the Employer or TPA’s knowledge, the distribution is necessary to satisfy the participant’s financial need within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.403(b)-6(d)(2); and (2) the Employer understands that elective deferral contributions will not be permitted to the Custodial Account within 6 months of the hardship distribution.
- In the case of a distribution on account of the Plan’s termination, that the Plan has been terminated in accordance with Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations and rulings thereunder.
- In the case of an exchange or transfer to another provider, that the account accepting the exchange is established under the Plan and has entered into an Information Sharing Agreement with the Employer or its TPA.

The Putnam 403(b)(7) custodial accounts are not intended for plans that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”). However, for plans that are subject to ERISA, the undersigned hereby certifies that they have reviewed this request to make the above distribution from the Custodial Account to the person or legal entity identified above and certifies that such distribution(s) or exchange or transfer are in accordance with the provisions of the plan, custodial account agreement and Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and ERISA. Accordingly, the undersigned directs Putnam to process the distribution as requested above.

Note: The participant identified in Section 1 of this form is generally not permitted to be the same individual signing on behalf of the employer.

Check this box to indicate a **plan termination** (the employer has dissolved the plan and there is no successor 403(b) plan)
When the box above is checked, Putnam is authorized to suspend all participants within the group, which will restrict future investments. Each participant will need to complete his or her own Request for 403(b)(7) custodial account distribution form along with the applicable company authorization.

Signature of Employer/TPA representative **(required)**

Current date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Print name and title of signer

Company name

Special tax notice regarding payment from your Putnam 403(b)(7) custodial account

For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from your Putnam 403(b)(7) Custodial Account 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.

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 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 to the 10% additional income tax applies).

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

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, IRAs are not 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.

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. Generally, 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 (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949), after age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949), or after death;
- Hardship distributions
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations; and
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions that you request to withdraw within 90 days of your first contribution.

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 applies to the part of the distribution that you must include in income and is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation;
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary);
- Payments from a governmental plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation;
- Payments made due to disability;
- Payments after your death;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations;
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy;
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO);
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you from a defined contribution plan if the payment is a qualified birth or adoption distribution;
- 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;
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters; and
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.

If I 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 on the part of the distribution that you must include in income, 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:

- The exception for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of separation (or age 50 for qualified public safety employees) does not apply;
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse); and
- 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.

Additional exceptions apply for 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).

Will I owe State income taxes?

This notice does not 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 cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day rollover deadline by making a written self-certification. Otherwise, to apply for a waiver 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).

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

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

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

If you do a rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan

You cannot roll over a distribution to a designated Roth account in another employer's plan. However, you can roll the distribution 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 income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over the payment to a designated Roth account in the Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not 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 your first contribution was made to the 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 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).

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 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 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 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 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 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 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).

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cash-out 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 cash-out is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed \$5,000 (not including any amounts held under the plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the plan).

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

**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

1a First name and middle initial	Last name	1b Social security number
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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 payees who are covered 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, but 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 (for example, 15 for 15%).	2	%
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Sign Here	Your signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.)	Date
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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.

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.