



**APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL
OF ACCUMULATED SHARE FOR ALTERNATE PAYEES**

Mail back this entire Application after completing it. **This completed Application must be submitted to the Board of Trustees—no other type of Application is acceptable.**

- Make sure information is completed, signed and dated where applicable. **An incomplete application** will be denied.

Refer to your last quarterly statement for your Accumulated Share balance. Knowing your balance can help you elect a payment form.

- **Your Application will take approximately 60 to 90 days to process, and you will be advised of the status in writing.**
- **The Trust Fund does not provide for hardship withdrawals, nor can the Trust Fund “rush” the processing of your Application due to a hardship.**

If your Application is denied, you will receive a Notice of Denial from the Board of Trustees explaining the reason(s) for the denial. Note that you have the right to appeal a denial of your Application. The procedures are explained in the Notice of Denial.

If you have any questions or need assistance completing your Application, please contact the Trust Fund Office at (510) 633-0333, (888) 547-2054 (Toll Free) or benefitservices@carpenterfunds.com.

The Life Annuity is the default form of payment. With this payment form, your Account balance is paid to an insurance company, which then pays a constant monthly benefit to you even if the total amount paid from the insurance company is greater than the total that was in your Account. Other payment forms may be available which include:

- Fixed monthly or annual payments over your expected lifetime.
- Monthly Installment payments for a fixed period of years. (This is the payment form option displayed on your Combined Quarterly Statement.)
- Monthly or annual Installment payments of a fixed benefit amount.
- Annual installment payments based on a percentage of your Account balance.
- Quarterly Earned Net Interest payments following each quarterly valuation.
- Lump sum payment of your entire share. (This is the only option if your account balance is less than \$5,000).
- A one-time partial payment with the remaining balance remaining unpaid until you re-qualify.
- A rollover of your Account to another tax qualified retirement account (if your account balance is \$5,000 or more).

Please see the table below for more information on the payment options.

Annuity Fund Payment Options Table

Payment Options	Amount of Payment		Financial Effect of Electing
	At Age 55	At Age 62	
Life Annuity	\$896.67 per month	\$1,057.59 per month	Calculation prepared using 3% interest rate and average life expectancy. Your actual monthly payment may differ from this example and would depend on your age and interest rate at the time of retirement. After your lifetime, no further benefits are payable.
Lump Sum Payment	\$200,000	\$200,000	Assumed account balance based on reasonable estimates provided by the Plan Consultants for average work hours, years of service and average investment returns. Once distributed, no further benefits are payable by the Plan.
Periodic Payments	\$1,102.43 per month for 240 months	\$1,102.43 per month for 240 months	Using the example of a \$200,000 account balance, assuming monthly payments over 20 years (240 months). Once distributed, no further benefits are payable by the Plan.
Lump Sum followed by Periodic Payments	\$50,000 Lump Sum followed by \$826.82 per month for 240 months	\$50,000 Lump Sum followed by \$826.82 per month for 240 months	Using the example of a \$200,000 account balance, assuming a Lump Sum Payout of \$50,000, following by monthly payments over 20 years (240 months). Once distributed, no further benefits are payable by the Plan.

Notice of the Right to Defer Distribution of Your Individual Account

You may defer distribution of your Individual Account until April 1 of the calendar year following the year you attain age 73. (Please see Question & Answer 29 on page 23 of the Summary Plan Description). As long as your Account remains active, it will continue to be credited with investment earnings/losses, adjusted for changes in market value of the Annuity Fund's investments and charged with a per capita Administrative Expense Charge each quarter (February 28, May 31, August 31, November 30). (Please see Question & Answer 9 on page 10 of the Summary Plan Description). The Administrative Expense Charge is calculated by taking the total of all non-investment expenses over the period, and dividing by the number of Individual Accounts in existence for that Quarter.

The Board of Trustees employs professional investment managers to invest the assets in your Individual Account. You may obtain a list of these investment managers and information about their fees and historical returns by requesting this information from the Fund Office in writing. Qualified Participants also have the option of selecting their own investment options from a select group of mutual funds. (Please see Question & Answer 15 on page 13 of the Summary Plan Description). To become a qualified Participant, you must participate in a special educational program where you can learn more about selecting your own investment options and the investment management fees associated with each investment option. Contact the Fund Office for more information regarding the self-directed investments educational program at:

Toll Free: (888) 547-2054 - Direct Dial: (510) 633-0333 or
benefitservices@carpenterfunds.com.

Step 1

Who is Applying for Benefits?

Please print or type the information requested below about yourself and the Participant.

ALTERNATE PAYEE INFORMATION

NAME (Last, First, Middle)		PHONE #	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
CFAO ID#, SOCIAL SECURITY #		BIRTHDATE	

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

PARTICIPANT'S NAME (Last, First, Middle)	PARTICIPANT'S SOCIAL SECURITY #
PARTICIPANT'S BIRTHDATE	



Documents to Submit with Your Application:

- ✓ Copy of your Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO)

If your QDRO is related to **community property**, proceed to **step 2** on page 4.



If your QDRO is related to **child or spousal support**, proceed to **step 5** on page 14.



Alternate Payee's Name (Printed)	CFAO ID# or Social Security #:

Step 2

Select Your Payment Form- Choose 1 Option Only

Community Property QDRO Payment Form Options

If your Accumulated Share is less than \$5,000, benefits will be paid as a lump sum payment, otherwise your Accumulated Share will be paid to you in the form of a single life annuity, unless you elect another form of benefit. It is your right to elect or waive the single life annuity payment form.

Explanations of the terms and conditions of the single life annuity and the other payment forms are provided below.

Instead of the single life annuity described on page 6, I wish to waive my right and have my Accumulated Share paid as follows:

Installment Payments Completion of this section is not required if you chose to rollover your entire account.

Option 1 - FIXED PAYMENT over my expected lifetime:

- Monthly** installments over my expected lifetime. **Annual** installments over my expected lifetime.

I understand that the number of benefit payments that I will receive is not certain, and that my election of this option does not guarantee that my actual benefit payments will last my entire lifetime. I further understand that while payments are being made from my Accumulated Share, my unpaid account balance will continue to share in investment earnings and/or losses and expenses of the Trust Fund. **This may reduce or increase the number of installment payments that I receive.** If my Accumulated Share depletes prior to my death, no additional payments will be made. In the event of my death, any unpaid balance will be available to my Beneficiary(ies).

Option 2 - FIXED BENEFIT Amount:

After an initial payment of \$ _____ (Enter a number of \$0 or greater and select one of the following.):

I elect to have my account distributed to me in (select one):

- Monthly** Installments of \$ _____, until my Account has been depleted.
 Annual Installments of \$ _____ until my Account has been depleted.

Option 3 - FIXED PERIOD of Time:

- I elect to have my account distributed to me in monthly installments over 20 years as shown on my most recent Quarterly Statement.
 After an initial payment of \$ _____, I elect to have my account distributed to me in monthly installments over a period of _____ years or until my account balance depletes, whichever comes first.

I understand that the amount of monthly installments adjusts annually based on the remaining balance in my Account.

Alternate Payee's Name (Printed)	CFAO ID# or Social Security #:

Option 4 - Rollover: Direct Rollover into a Traditional IRA or an Eligible Retirement Plan that Accepts Rollovers *In addition to selecting an option below, also complete page 7 if electing a*

Direct Rollover.

- I elect to rollover my entire Accumulated Share Account.
- I elect to rollover the amount of \$_____ from my Accumulated Share Account. My remaining balance will remain unpaid until I re-qualify to withdraw it.
- I elect to rollover the amount of \$_____ from my Accumulated Share Account and the remaining balance paid in Installment Payments. **Complete the "Installment Payments" section on page 4.**
- After a **lump sum** payment paid to me from my Accumulated Share Account in the amount of \$_____. I elect to rollover the remainder of my Accumulated Share.

Option 5 - Quarterly Net Interest Earnings

- Following an initial payment of \$_____, I elect to have the interest earned on the remainder of my Accumulated Share Account paid to me thereafter following each quarterly valuation of the Trust Fund in which a gain is posted.

I understand that if a quarterly valuation determines that the Annuity Fund experiences a loss, then no quarterly payment will be made for that valuation. I further understand that any remaining balance will be paid in accordance with IRS minimum distribution requirements on and after the earlier of: (1) the Valuation Date immediately before my Required Beginning Date, or (2) the Valuation Date immediately following the last full payment I receive.

Option 6 - Lump Sum Payments

- I elect to have a partial payment from my Accumulated Share Account in the amount of \$_____ with the remaining balance remaining unpaid until I re-qualify to withdraw it.
- I elect to have a lump sum payment of my entire Accumulated Share Account paid to me.
(This is your only payment option if your Accumulated Share is less than \$5,000.)

Self-Directed Accounts: If all or part of your Individual Account is Self-Directed and held at John Hancock Retirement Plan Services, funds will be transferred from your Self-Direct John Hancock Retirement Services Account, to the Carpenters' Trustee-Directed Account to satisfy your payment request, provided you qualify for withdrawal due to Retirement at this time.

Alternate Payee's Name (Printed)	CFAO ID# or Social Security #:

Option 7 - ANNUITY PURCHASE FROM AN INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION FORM

Unless you elect otherwise, if your accumulated share account is more than \$5,000, you will automatically receive your benefit as a single life annuity. If you elect to exercise your right to the single life annuity, your Accumulated Share Account will be paid to you as an annuity from an insurance company. This is the only form of payment under the terms of the Plan guaranteed to provide benefit payments to you for the rest of your life.

Please see examples on page 2 of what the single life annuity might look like for various combinations of age, assumed interest rate, and mortality assumptions. To get a quote for your actual circumstances, you can request a quote.

If you would like to receive a quote for the Insured Annuity Payment Option, check the box below and complete step 5 with current dated signature:

- Your request will be sent to the insurance company. The insurance company will calculate the estimated monthly Annuity benefit amount.
- The Annuity Estimate Form will be sent to you for review and your decision whether or not to accept the proposal.
- If you choose to proceed with this option, your entire Accumulated Share will be paid to the insurance company to purchase the Annuity benefit and the exact monthly payment amount will then be determined.
- **Please note that once the Annuity has been purchased, your election is irrevocable and cannot be changed.**

Upon election of the option below, an estimate of your monthly benefit will be provided.

LIFE ANNUITY: Equal monthly payments beginning at your retirement and continuing for your lifetime.

If requesting a quote, please complete Step 5 and submit your application.

Instructions for a Transfer of Eligible Rollover

PLEASE MAKE PAYMENT OF MY BENEFITS ON MY BEHALF TO:

Name of Receiving Investment Facility

Account Number

For a direct rollover to the Financial Institution, please complete the following for that institution:

- **The Investment Facility tax identification number:** _____
- **Investment Facility mailing address:**

If the mailing information above is incomplete or incorrect, the benefit will be mailed to you (Alternate Payee) for you to forward the payment to your eligible retirement plan within 60 days of receipt. Please refer to pages 8-12 in this application regarding federal rollover rules.

CERTIFICATION

If you have elected a Rollover of all or part of your benefit, please read and sign the following statement:

- I certify that the recipient of my Rollover is a traditional IRA or an eligible retirement plan that accepts rollovers.
- Payment of my benefits to the Trustee of the traditional IRA or eligible retirement plan that accepts rollovers will release the Trustees of the Carpenters Annuity Trust Fund for Northern California from any further obligations or responsibilities with respect to the benefits paid.

Alternate Payee's Signature

Date

Printed Alternate Payee Name

CFAO ID# or Social Security #

Special Notice Regarding Plan Payments

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Carpenters Annuity Trust Fund for Northern California (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.

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 with special tax rules in some employer plans). 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 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 (generally, distributions made before age 59½), 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).

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, 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. 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 distributed to you 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 pre-tax 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 (or after death);
- Hardship distributions;
- ESOP dividends;
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed 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 requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution; and
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there will generally be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA).

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 report as part of your taxable 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 lives or joint life expectancy 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;
- 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 up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses that exceed 7.5% of your adjusted gross income (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 requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution;
- Payments for certain distributions relating to certain federally declared 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 do a rollover to an IRA and then receive a payment from an IRA while 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 report as taxable 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 the 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).

- 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 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 describe any State or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is included in the payment, so you cannot 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 a 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 directly rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution 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 is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not directly 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 and the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions, and no part of the distribution is directly rolled over. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not 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 is not 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 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 your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over

If you do not 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 will not 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 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 will not apply to any subsequent payments from the IRA or employer 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, 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. Any offset amount that is not rolled over will be taxed (including the 10% additional income 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 sever from employment. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason, then you have 60 days

from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

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 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 do not do a rollover, you will not have to pay the 10% additional income 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 is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences include that you cannot do a rollover if the payment is due to an "unforeseeable emergency" and the special rules under "If your payment includes employer stock that you do not roll over" and "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" do not 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 Plan payments paid directly as 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, up to a maximum of \$3,000 annually. 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 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. 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).

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-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. However, the 10% additional tax on early distributions will not apply (unless 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).

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 and the special rules for public safety officers do 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 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 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 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 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 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 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan), the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not 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) 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.

Step 5

Review Your Application, Sign, Date and Submit it

Signature Section

With this Application you acknowledge that you have provided all requested information and wish to apply for Withdrawal of your Accumulated Share Account at this time and have read and understand this application for withdrawal, including the “Notice of [your] Right to Defer Distribution of [your] Individual Account.”

You understand that any fraudulent information or proof that you furnish with this Application will be sufficient reason for denial, suspension or discontinuance of benefits from the Plan, except such benefits as are non-forfeitable, and that in any case the Board of Trustees has the right to recover any benefit payments made in reliance on this application. You further understand that if you disagree with the action taken on this application, you may request a review of such action by the Board in accordance with Section 5 of the Plan.

Your Acknowledgement of Tax Liability

As part of your application to withdraw money from your Accumulated Share, you must acknowledge that there may be tax consequences involved with your withdrawal. Please read the following statements. Your signature acknowledges that you have read and understand the following statements and understand the following:

- The Carpenters Annuity Trust Fund for Northern California (“Fund”) is a defined contribution pension plan.
- I understand that there may be tax consequences involved when I withdraw money from my Accumulated Share.
- I understand that I am solely responsible for the payment of all taxes and/or tax penalties associated with my withdrawal from my Accumulated Share Account and hold the Fund harmless for any taxes and/or penalties that I may owe as a result of my withdrawal. Additionally, I have reviewed the *Special Notice Regarding Plan Payments* and understand that this Notice is not tax advice and it is my responsibility to seek tax advice from a qualified tax advisor.
- I understand that the Fund may be required by law to withhold Federal income tax from certain types of withdrawals that I may make from the Fund.
- I understand that I may voluntarily request that additional Federal income taxes be withheld above and beyond the amount that the Fund is required to withhold by law.
- I understand that, when the Fund does withhold taxes, such tax withholding may not satisfy my entire tax liability and that I may owe additional Federal, and/or State, and/or Local taxes and/or possible tax penalties.
- I understand that, even though Federal taxes may be withheld, I may owe additional Federal, and/or State and/or Local taxes and/or possible tax penalties.
- I understand that it is solely my responsibility to satisfy my tax and tax penalty obligations associated with my withdrawal from my Accumulated Share.
- I understand that it is also my responsibility to seek appropriate advice from a qualified tax advisor.

Alternate Payee’s Signature

Date

Print Name

CFAO ID # or Social Security #

You have reached the end of your Application for Withdrawal.

Please review your application to ensure you have completed all required sections and included copies of all required documents.

Should you have any questions regarding your application please contact Benefit Services at (888) 547-2054, (510) 633-0333 or benefitservices@carpenterfunds.com

Mail completed applications to:

**Carpenters Annuity Trust Fund for Northern
California PO Box 2380
Oakland CA 94614-0380**

Step 6 Optional: Elect Tax Withholding

On the following pages, we've included the following forms for your convenience if you would like to elect specific withholding from your benefit payment(s) if your request for withdrawal is approved:

- **W4-R Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments** – Applicable to lump sum payments, or payments lasting less than 10 years.
- **W4-P Withholding Certificate for Periodic Payments** lasting more than 10 years – Completion of this form is **recommended**.
- **DE-4P Withholding Certificate for State Tax** withholding for California residents

Note: Your election of a particular payment form may affect how much money must be withheld from your payment(s) and your tax liability. The Fund Office cannot advise you on these matters and you should consult with a person tax advisor with any questions.

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 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
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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	
<i>Total income over—</i>	Tax rate for every dollar more	<i>Total income over—</i>	Tax rate for every dollar more	<i>Total income over—</i>	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.

**Withholding Certificate
 for Periodic Pension or Annuity Payments**
 Give Form W-4P to the payer of your pension or annuity payments.

2026

Step 1: Enter Personal Information	(a) First name and middle initial	Last name	(b) Social security number
	Address		
	City or town, state, and ZIP code		
	(c) <input type="checkbox"/> Single or Married filing separately <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Head of household (Check only if you're unmarried and pay more than half the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and a qualifying individual.)		
Caution: To claim certain credits or deductions on your tax return, you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) are required to have a social security number valid for employment. See page 2 for more information.			

TIP: Consider using the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to determine the most accurate withholding for the rest of the year if you: are completing this form after the beginning of the year; expect to receive your payments only part of the year; or have changes during the year in your marital status, number of pensions/jobs for you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly), dependents, other income (not from jobs or pension/annuity payments), deductions, or credits. Have your most recent payment statements/pay stubs from this year available when using the estimator. At the beginning of next year, use the estimator again to recheck your withholding.

Complete Steps 2–4 ONLY if they apply to you; otherwise, skip to Step 5. See pages 2 and 3 for more information on each step, when to use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App, and how to elect to have no federal income tax withheld (if permitted).

Step 2: Income From a Job and/or Multiple Pensions/Annuities (Including a Spouse's Job/Pension/Annuity)

Complete this step if you (1) have income from a job or more than one pension/annuity, or (2) are married filing jointly and your spouse receives income from a job or a pension/annuity. **See page 2 for examples on how to complete Step 2.**

Do **only one** of the following.

(a) Use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App for the most accurate withholding for this step (and Steps 3–4). If you or your spouse have self-employment income, use this option; **or**

(b) Complete the items below.

(i) If you (and/or your spouse) have one or more jobs, then enter the total taxable annual pay from all jobs, plus any income entered on Form W-4, Step 4(a), for the jobs, minus the deductions entered on Form W-4, Step 4(b), for the jobs. Otherwise, enter “-0-” . . . \$ _____

(ii) If you (and/or your spouse) have any other pensions/annuities that pay less annually than this pension/annuity, then enter the total annual taxable payments from all lower-paying pensions/annuities. Otherwise, enter “-0-” . . . \$ _____

(iii) Add the amounts from items (i) and (ii) and enter the **total** here . . . \$ _____

TIP: To be accurate, submit a new Form W-4P for all other pensions/annuities if you haven't updated your withholding since 2021 or this is a new pension/annuity that pays less than the other(s). Submit a new Form W-4 for your job(s) if you have not updated your withholding since 2019.

Complete Steps 3–4(b) on this form only if (b)(i) is blank **and** this pension/annuity pays the most annually. Otherwise, do not complete Steps 3–4(b) on this form.

Step 3: Claim Dependent and Other Credits	If your total income will be \$200,000 or less (\$400,000 or less if married filing jointly): (a) Multiply the number of qualifying children under age 17 by \$2,200 3(a) \$ _____ (b) Multiply the number of other dependents by \$500 3(b) \$ _____ (c) Add other credits, such as foreign tax credit and education tax credits. Enter the total here 3(c) \$ _____ Add the amounts from Steps 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c). Enter the total here 3 \$ _____		
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Step 4: Other Adjustments	(a) Other income (not from jobs or pension/annuity payments). If you want tax withheld on other income you expect this year that won't have withholding, enter the amount of other income here. This may include interest, taxable social security, and dividends . . . 4(a) \$ _____ (b) Deductions. Use the Deductions Worksheet on page 4 to determine the amount of deductions you may claim, which will reduce your withholding. (If you skip this line, your withholding will be based on the standard deduction.) Enter the result here . . . 4(b) \$ _____ (c) Extra withholding. Enter any additional tax you want withheld from each payment . . . 4(c) \$ _____		
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No withholding	I request that no withholding be withheld from my payments. See <i>Choosing not to have income tax withheld on page 2</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
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Step 5: 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 unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about any future developments related to Form W-4P, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW4P.

Purpose of form. Complete Form W-4P to have payers withhold the correct amount of federal income tax from your periodic pension, annuity (including commercial annuities), profit-sharing and stock bonus plan, or IRA payments. Federal income tax withholding applies to the taxable part of these payments. Periodic payments are made in installments at regular intervals (for example, annually, quarterly, or monthly) over a period of more than 1 year. Don't use Form W-4P for a nonperiodic payment (note that distributions from an IRA that are payable on demand are treated as nonperiodic payments) or an eligible rollover distribution (including a lump-sum pension payment). Instead, use Form W-4R, Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions, for these payments/distributions. For more information on withholding, see Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Choosing not to have income tax withheld. You can choose not to have federal income tax withheld from your payments by checking the box in the *No withholding* section. Then, complete Steps 1(a), 1(b), and 5. Generally, if you are a U.S. citizen or a resident alien, you are not permitted to elect not to have federal income tax withheld on payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.

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. If your tax situation changes, or you chose not to have federal income tax withheld and you now want withholding, you should submit a new Form W-4P.

When to use the estimator. Consider using the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App if you:

1. Are submitting this form after the beginning of the year;
2. Have social security, dividend, capital gain, or business income, or are subject to the Additional Medicare Tax or Net Investment Income Tax;
3. Receive these payments or pension and annuity payments for only part of the year; or
4. Have changes during the year in your marital status, number of pensions/jobs for you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly), number of dependents, or changes in your deductions or credits.

TIP: Have your most recent payment statements/pay stubs from this year available when using the estimator to account for federal income tax that has already been withheld this year. At the beginning of next year, use the estimator again to recheck your withholding.

Self-employment. Generally, you will owe both income and self-employment taxes on any self-employment income you (or you and your spouse) receive. If you do not have a job and want to pay these taxes through withholding from your payments, use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to figure the amount to have withheld.

Payments to nonresident aliens and foreign estates. Do not use Form W-4P. 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, check the box in the *No withholding*

section. See Pub. 3920, Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks, for more details.

Specific Instructions

Submit a **separate Form W-4P** for each pension, annuity, or other periodic payments you receive.

Step 1(c). Check your anticipated filing status. This will determine the standard deduction and tax rates used to compute your withholding.

Step 2. Use this step if you have at least one of the following: income from a job, income from more than one pension/annuity, and/or a spouse (if married filing jointly) that receives income from a job/pension/annuity. The following examples will assist you in completing Step 2(b).

Example 1. Taylor, a single filer, is completing Form W-4P for a pension that pays \$50,000 a year. Taylor also has a job that pays \$25,000 a year. Taylor has no other pensions or annuities. Taylor will enter \$25,000 in Step 2(b)(i) and in Step 2(b)(iii).

If Taylor also has \$1,000 of interest income, which she entered on Form W-4, Step 4(a), then she will instead enter \$26,000 in Step 2(b)(i) and in Step 2(b)(iii). She will make no entries in Step 4(a) on this Form W-4P.

Example 2. Casey, a single filer, is completing Form W-4P for a pension that pays \$50,000 a year. Casey does not have a job, but receives another pension for \$25,000 a year (which pays less annually than the \$50,000 pension). Casey will enter \$25,000 in Step 2(b)(ii) and in Step 2(b)(iii).

If Casey also has \$1,000 of interest income, then he will enter \$1,000 in Step 4(a) of this Form W-4P.

Example 3. Sam, a single filer, is completing Form W-4P for a pension that pays \$50,000 a year. Sam does not have a job, but receives another pension for \$75,000 a year (which pays more annually than the \$50,000 pension). Sam will not enter any amounts in Step 2.

If Sam also has \$1,000 of interest income, she won't enter that amount on this Form W-4P because she entered the \$1,000 on the Form W-4P for the higher paying \$75,000 pension.

Example 4. Alex, a single filer, is completing Form W-4P for a pension that pays \$50,000 a year. Alex also has a job that pays \$25,000 a year and another pension that pays \$20,000 a year. Alex will enter \$25,000 in Step 2(b)(i), \$20,000 in Step 2(b)(ii), and \$45,000 in Step 2(b)(iii).

If Alex also has \$1,000 of interest income, which he entered on Form W-4, Step 4(a), he will instead enter \$26,000 in Step 2(b)(i), leave Step 2(b)(ii) unchanged, and enter \$46,000 in Step 2(b)(iii). He will make no entries in Step 4(a) of this Form W-4P.

If you are married filing jointly, the entries described above do not change if your spouse is the one who has the job or the other pension/annuity instead of you.



Multiple sources of pensions/annuities or jobs. If you (or if married filing jointly, you and/or your spouse) have a job(s), do NOT complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on Form W-4P. Instead, complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on the Form W-4 for the job. If you (or if married filing jointly, you and your spouse) do not have a job, complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on Form W-4P for **only** the pension/annuity that pays the most annually. Leave those steps blank for the other pensions/annuities.



Social security number and other requirements for credits and deductions. You (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) must have the required social security number to claim certain credits and deductions. For additional eligibility requirements for these credits and deductions, see Pub. 501, Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information.

Specific Instructions *(continued)*

Step 3. This step provides instructions for determining the amount of the child tax credit and the credit for other dependents that you may be able to claim when you file your tax return. To qualify for the child tax credit, the child must be under age 17 as of December 31, must be your dependent who generally lives with you for more than half the year, and must have the required social security number. You may be able to claim a credit for other dependents for whom a child tax credit can't be claimed, such as an older child or a qualifying relative.

For additional eligibility requirements for these credits, see Pub. 501, Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information. You can also include **other tax credits** for which you are eligible in this step, such as the foreign tax credit and the education tax credits. Including these credits will increase your payments and reduce the amount of any refund you may receive when you file your tax return.

Step 4.

Step 4(a). Enter in this step the total of your other estimated income for the year, if any. You shouldn't include amounts from any job(s) or pension/annuity payments. If you complete Step 4(a), you likely won't have to make estimated tax payments for

that income. If you prefer to pay estimated tax rather than having tax on other income withheld from your pension, see Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals.

Step 4(b). Enter in this step the amount from the Deductions Worksheet, line 17, if you expect to claim deductions other than the basic standard deduction on your 2026 tax return and want to reduce your withholding to account for these deductions. This includes itemized deductions, the additional standard deduction for those 65 and over, and other deductions such as for qualified tips, overtime compensation, and passenger vehicle loan interest; student loan interest; IRAs; and seniors.

Step 4(c). Enter in this step any additional tax you want withheld from **each payment**. Entering an amount here will reduce your payments and will either increase your refund or reduce any amount of tax that you owe when you file your tax return.

Note: If you don't give Form W-4P to your payer, you don't provide an SSN, or the IRS notifies the payer that you gave an incorrect SSN, then the payer will withhold tax from your payments as if your filing status is single with no adjustments in Steps 2 through 4. For payments that began before 2026, your current withholding election (or your default rate) remains in effect unless you submit a new Form W-4P.

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 federal income tax withholding from pension or annuity payments based on your filing status and adjustments; (b) request additional federal income tax withholding from your pension or annuity payments; (c) choose not to have federal income tax withheld, when permitted; or (d) change a previous Form W-4P. 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 being treated as a single person with no other entries on the form; 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.

Step 4(b)—Deductions Worksheet (Keep for your records.)



See the Instructions for Schedule 1-A (Form 1040) for more information about whether you qualify for the deductions on lines 1a, 1b, 1c, 3a, and 3b.

1	Deductions for qualified tips, overtime compensation, and passenger vehicle loan interest.	
a	Qualified tips. If your total income is less than \$150,000 (\$300,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified tips up to \$25,000	1a \$ _____
b	Qualified overtime compensation. If your total income is less than \$150,000 (\$300,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified overtime compensation up to \$12,500 (\$25,000 if married filing jointly) of the “and-a-half” portion of time-and-a-half compensation	1b \$ _____
c	Qualified passenger vehicle loan interest. If your total income is less than \$100,000 (\$200,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified passenger vehicle loan interest up to \$10,000	1c \$ _____
2	Add lines 1a, 1b, and 1c. Enter the result here	2 \$ _____
3	Seniors age 65 or older. If your total income is less than \$75,000 (\$150,000 if married filing jointly):	
a	Enter \$6,000 if you are age 65 or older before the end of the year	3a \$ _____
b	Enter \$6,000 if your spouse is age 65 or older before the end of the year and has a social security number valid for employment	3b \$ _____
4	Add lines 3a and 3b. Enter the result here	4 \$ _____
5	Enter an estimate of your student loan interest, deductible IRA contributions, educator expenses, alimony paid, and certain other adjustments from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), Part II. See Pub. 505 for more information	5 \$ _____
6	Itemized deductions. Enter an estimate of your 2026 itemized deductions from Schedule A (Form 1040). Such deductions may include qualifying:	
a	Medical and dental expenses. Enter expenses in excess of 7.5% (0.075) of your total income	6a \$ _____
b	State and local taxes. If your total income is less than \$505,000 (\$252,500 if married filing separately), enter state and local taxes paid up to \$40,400 (\$20,200 if married filing separately)	6b \$ _____
c	Home mortgage interest. If your mortgage indebtedness is less than \$750,000 (\$375,000 if married filing separately), enter your home mortgage interest expense (including mortgage insurance premiums)	6c \$ _____
d	Gifts to charities. Enter contributions in excess of 0.5% (0.005) of your total income	6d \$ _____
e	Other itemized deductions. Enter the amount for other itemized deductions	6e \$ _____
7	Add lines 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, and 6e. Enter the result here	7 \$ _____
8	Limitation on itemized deductions.	
a	Enter your total income	8a \$ _____
b	Subtract line 4 from line 8a. If line 4 is greater than line 8a, enter -0- here and on line 10. Skip line 9	8b \$ _____
9	Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$768,700 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse} \\ \bullet \$640,600 \text{ if you're single or head of household} \\ \bullet \$384,350 \text{ if you're married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$	9 \$ _____
10	If line 9 is greater than line 8b, enter the amount from line 7. Otherwise, multiply line 7 by 94% (0.94) and enter the result here	10 \$ _____
11	Standard deduction.	
Enter:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$32,200 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse} \\ \bullet \$24,150 \text{ if you're head of household} \\ \bullet \$16,100 \text{ if you're single or married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$	11 \$ _____
12	Additional standard deduction. If you (or your spouse) are 65 or older.	
Enter:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$2,050 \text{ if you're single or head of household} \\ \bullet \$1,650 \text{ if you're married filing separately} \\ \bullet \$1,650 \text{ if you're a qualifying surviving spouse or you're married filing jointly and one of you is under age 65} \\ \bullet \$3,300 \text{ if you're married filing jointly and both of you are age 65 or older} \end{array} \right\}$	12 \$ _____
13	Cash gifts to charities. If you take the standard deduction, enter cash contributions up to \$1,000 (\$2,000 if married filing jointly)	13 \$ _____
14	Add lines 12 and 13. Enter the result here	14 \$ _____
15	Add lines 11 and 14. Enter the result here	15 \$ _____
16	If line 10 is greater than line 15, subtract line 11 from line 10 and enter the result here. If line 15 is greater than line 10, enter the amount from line 14	16 \$ _____
17	Add lines 2, 4, 5, and 16. Enter the result here and in Step 4(b) of Form W-4P	17 \$ _____



Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments

First, Middle, Last Name	Social Security Number
Home Address (Number and Street or Rural Route)	Claim or Identification Number (if any) of Your Pension or Annuity Contract
City State ZIP Code	

Complete the applicable lines:

- I elect not to have income tax withheld from my pension or annuity. (Do not complete lines 2, 3, or 4.)
- I want my withholding from each pension or annuity payment to be calculated using the filing status and number of allowances shown below:
 - Filing Status: Single or Married (with two or more incomes) Married (one income) Head of Household
 - Number of allowances you are claiming from the Regular Withholding Allowances (Worksheet A). ▶ 2b _____
 - Number of allowances from the Estimated Deductions (Worksheet B). ▶ 2c _____
 - Total Number of Allowances you are claiming. ▶ 2d _____
- I want the following additional amount withheld from each pension or annuity payment (Worksheet C).
Note: You cannot enter an amount here without entering the number (including zero) of allowances on line 2d above. ▶ \$ _____
- I want this amount withheld from each pension or annuity payment. (Do not complete lines 1, 2, or 3.) ▶ \$ _____

Your Signature Date

Cut Here

Give the top part of this form to your pension payer or annuity. Keep the lower part for your records.

Note: Unless you elect otherwise, state law requires that California Personal Income Tax (PIT) be withheld from payments of pensions and annuities.

This form DE 4P allows you to:

- Claim a different number of allowances for California PIT withholding than for federal income tax withholding.
- Elect not to have California PIT withheld from your periodic, or nonperiodic, pension or annuity payments.
- Elect to have California PIT withheld on periodic or nonperiodic payments based on:
 - The filing status and number of allowances specified.
 - A designated dollar amount.
- Update the DE 4P previously filed.

Withholding from Pensions and Annuities: Generally, withholding applies to payments made from pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity, and certain deferred compensation plans, from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA), and from commercial annuities. Withholding also applies to property other than cash distributed.

In compliance with federal law, California PIT is not to be withheld from pension recipients who reside outside of California.

Periodic and nonperiodic payments from all the items above are treated as wages for the purpose of withholding.

A periodic payment is both:

- Included in your income for tax purposes.
- Received in installments at regular intervals over a period of more than one full year from the pension or annuity's starting date. The intervals can be annual, quarterly, monthly, etc.

For example, if you receive a monthly pension or annuity payment and will continue to receive payments for more than a year, the payments are periodic. However, distributions from an IRA that are payable upon demand are treated as nonperiodic payments.

There are some kinds of periodic and nonperiodic payments that do not require a DE 4P since they are already defined as wages subject to PIT withholding. Your payer should be able to tell you whether a DE 4P is required.

Your certificate is usually effective 30 days after you file the form. The certificate stays in effect until you change or revoke it.

Methods of Withholding: The payer can use one of the following three methods:

- An amount determined by using the California withholding schedules. Payee completes line 2 and if applicable line 3 above.
- A dollar amount that you designate. Payee completes line 4 above.

- (3) Ten percent of the federal withholding amount computed pursuant to section 3405 of the Internal Revenue Code (law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/3405). Payee completes line 4 above.

Completing the Form: Fill in your full name, home address, Social Security number, and the identification number (if any) of the pension or annuity.

Line 1, Exemption from Withholding: Check this box if you do not want any PIT withheld from your payment. You do not need a reason for claiming the exemption from withholding.

Caution: Remember that there are penalties for not paying enough tax during the year, either through withholding or estimated tax payments. You may be able to avoid paying quarterly estimated tax to the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) by having enough tax withheld from your pension or annuity using the DE 4P.

Revoking the Exemption from Withholding: If you want to revoke your previously filed exemption from withholding for periodic and nonperiodic payments, file another DE 4P completing lines 2, 3, or 4.

Line 2, Withholding Based on Specified Withholding Allowances: If you want withholding to be calculated based on a specified filing status and number of allowances, check the filing status box you want and write the number of allowances on line 2. The worksheets accompanying this form may be used to figure out your withholding allowance.

Line 3, Multiple Pensions or More than One Income: Indicate additional amount to be withheld from each payment. You may use Worksheet C, accompanying this form, to determine the additional amount.

Line 4, Withholding a Designated Dollar Amount: Indicate dollar amount you want withheld on this line instead of claiming withholding allowances.

Instructions — 1 — Allowances*

When determining your withholding allowances, you must consider your personal situation:

- Do you claim allowances for dependents or blindness?
- Will you itemize your deductions?
- Do you have more than one income coming into the household?

If you have a working spouse, more than one job or income, it is best to figure the total number of allowances you are entitled to claim on all jobs using the worksheets from only one DE 4P. Allowances can then be claimed with one payer only or split among payers.

Worksheet A

Regular Withholding Allowances

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| A) Allowance for yourself – enter 1. | (A) _____ |
| B) Allowance for your spouse (if not separately claimed by your spouse) – enter 1. | (B) _____ |
| C) Allowance for blindness – yourself – enter 1. | (C) _____ |
| D) Allowance for blindness – your spouse (if not separately claimed by your spouse) – enter 1. | (D) _____ |
| E) Allowances for dependents – do not include yourself or your spouse. | (E) _____ |
| F) Total – add lines (A) through (E) above and enter on line 2b of the DE 4P. | (F) _____ |

Instructions — 2 — Additional Withholding Allowances

If you expect to itemize deductions on your California income tax return, you can claim additional withholding allowances. Use Worksheet B to determine whether your expected estimated deductions may entitle you to claim one or more additional withholding allowances. Use last year's FTB Form 540 as a model to calculate this year's withholding amounts.

You may reduce the amount of tax withheld from your wages by claiming one additional withholding allowance for each \$1,000, or fraction of \$1,000, by which you expect your estimated deductions for the year to exceed your allowable standard deduction.

Worksheet B

Estimated Deductions

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Enter an estimate of your itemized deductions for California taxes for this tax year as listed in the schedules in the FTB Form 540. | 1. \$ _____ |
| 2. Enter \$11,412 if unmarried head of household or qualifying widow(er) with dependents.
\$11,412 if married filing jointly with two or more allowances.
\$5,706 if single, dual income, married, or married with multiple employers.
\$5,706 if married filing separately or married with "0" or "1" allowance. | 2. \$ _____ |
| 3. Subtract line 2 from line 1, enter difference. | 3. \$ _____ |
| 4. Enter an estimate of your adjustments to income (alimony payments, IRA deposits). | 4. \$ _____ |
| 5. Add line 4 to line 3 and enter the sum. | 5. \$ _____ |
| 6. Enter an estimate of your nonwage income (dividends, interest income, alimony receipts). | 6. \$ _____ |
| 7. If line 5 is greater than line 6 (if less, skip to line 9), subtract line 6 from line 5 and, enter the difference. | 7. \$ _____ |
| 8. Divide the amount on line 7 by \$1,000, round any fraction to the nearest whole number.
Enter this number on line 2c of the DE 4P. Complete Worksheet C, if needed. | 8. \$ _____ |
| 9. If line 6 is greater than line 5,
enter amount from line 6 (nonwage income). | 9. \$ _____ |
| 10. Enter amount from line 5 (deductions). | 10. \$ _____ |
| 11. Subtract line 10 from line 9, enter difference. | 11. \$ _____ |

Complete Worksheet C

*Wages paid to registered domestic partners will be treated the same for state income tax purposes as wages paid to spouses for California PIT withholding and PIT wages. This law does not impact federal income tax law. A registered domestic partner means an individual partner in a domestic partner relationship within the meaning of section 297 of the [Family Code](http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml) (leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml). For more information, call our Taxpayer Assistance Center at 1-888-745-3886.

Worksheet C Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax

1. Enter estimate of total wages for tax year 2026. 1. \$ _____
2. Enter estimate of nonwage income from line 6 of Worksheet B. 2. \$ _____
3. Add line 1 and line 2 and enter the sum. 3. \$ _____
4. Enter itemized deductions or standard deduction from line 1 or 2 of Worksheet B, whichever is largest. 4. \$ _____
5. Enter adjustments to income from line 4 of Worksheet B. 5. \$ _____
6. Add line 4 and line 5 and enter the sum. 6. \$ _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 3 and enter the difference. 7. \$ _____
8. Figure your tax liability for the amount on line 7 by using the 2026 tax rate schedules below. 8. \$ _____
9. Enter personal exemptions from line F of Worksheet A x \$168.30. 9. \$ _____
10. Subtract line 9 from line 8 and enter the difference. 10. \$ _____
11. Enter any tax credits. (See FTB Form 540) 11. \$ _____
12. Subtract line 11 from line 10 and enter the difference. This is your total estimated tax liability. 12. \$ _____
13. Calculate the tax withheld and estimated to be withheld during 2026. Contact the payer to request the amount that will be withheld on your wages based on the tax filing status and number of withholding allowances you will claim for 2026. Multiply the estimated amount to be withheld by the number of pay periods left in the year. Add the total to the amount already withheld for 2026. 13. \$ _____
14. Subtract line 13 from line 12. Enter difference. If this is less than zero, you do not need additional taxes withheld. 14. \$ _____
15. Divide line 14 by the number of pay periods remaining in the year and enter the figure on line 3 of the DE 4P. 15. \$ _____

Note: Your payer is not required to withhold the additional amount requested on line 3 of your DE 4P. If your payer does not agree to withhold the additional amount, you may increase your withholdings as much as possible by using the "single" status with "zero" allowances. If the amount withheld still results in an underpayment of state income taxes, you may need to file quarterly estimates on Form 540-ES with the FTB to avoid a penalty.

These Tables are for Calculating Worksheet C and for 2026 Only

**Single Persons, Dual Income
Married or Married with Multiple Employers**

If The Taxable Income Is		Computed Tax Is		
Over	But Not Over	Of Amount Over...		Plus
\$0	\$11,079	1.100%	\$0	\$0.00
\$11,079	\$26,264	2.200%	\$11,079	\$121.87
\$26,264	\$41,452	4.400%	\$26,264	\$455.94
\$41,452	\$57,542	6.600%	\$41,452	\$1,124.21
\$57,542	\$72,724	8.800%	\$57,542	\$2,186.15
\$72,724	\$371,479	10.230%	\$72,724	\$3,522.17
\$371,479	\$445,771	11.330%	\$371,479	\$34,084.81
\$445,771	\$742,953	12.430%	\$445,771	\$42,502.09
\$742,953	\$1,000,000	13.530%	\$742,953	\$79,441.81
\$1,000,000	and over	14.630%	\$1,000,000	\$114,220.27

Married Persons

If The Taxable Income Is		Computed Tax Is		
Over	But Not Over	Of Amount Over...		Plus
\$0	\$22,158	1.100%	\$0	\$0.00
\$22,158	\$52,528	2.200%	\$22,158	\$243.74
\$52,528	\$82,904	4.400%	\$52,528	\$911.88
\$82,904	\$115,084	6.600%	\$82,904	\$2,248.42
\$115,084	\$145,448	8.800%	\$115,084	\$4,372.30
\$145,448	\$742,958	10.230%	\$145,448	\$7,044.33
\$742,958	\$891,542	11.330%	\$742,958	\$68,169.60
\$891,542	\$1,000,000	12.430%	\$891,542	\$85,004.17
\$1,000,000	\$1,485,906	13.530%	\$1,000,000	\$98,485.50
\$1,485,906	and over	14.630%	\$1,485,906	\$164,228.58

Unmarried Head of Household

If The Taxable Income Is		Computed Tax Is		
Over	But Not Over	Of Amount Over...		Plus
\$0	\$22,173	1.100%	\$0	\$0.00
\$22,173	\$52,530	2.200%	\$22,173	\$243.90
\$52,530	\$67,716	4.400%	\$52,530	\$911.75
\$67,716	\$83,805	6.600%	\$67,716	\$1,579.93
\$83,805	\$98,990	8.800%	\$83,805	\$2,641.80
\$98,990	\$505,208	10.230%	\$98,990	\$3,978.08
\$505,208	\$606,251	11.330%	\$505,208	\$45,534.18
\$606,251	\$1,000,000	12.430%	\$606,251	\$56,982.35
\$1,000,000	\$1,010,417	13.530%	\$1,010,417	\$105,925.35
\$1,010,417	and over	14.630%	\$1,010,417	\$107,334.77

If you need more detailed information, see the instructions that came with your last California resident income tax return or call the FTB:

If you are calling from within the United States
1-800-852-5711 (Voice)
1-800-822-6268 (TTY)

If you are calling from outside the United States
1-916-845-6500 (Not Toll Free)

The DE 4P information is collected for purposes of administering the PIT law, and under the authority of [Title 22, California Code of Regulations](http://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Search/Index) (govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Search/Index), section 4340-1, and the [California Revenue and Taxation Code](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml) (leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml), including section 18624. The Information Practices Act of 1977 requires that individuals be notified of how information they provide may be used. Further information is contained in the instructions that came with your last California resident income tax return.

Example for Worksheet C for the Year 2026

Payee estimates pension income to be \$1,500 a month and is claiming the standard deduction, and single, with one withholding allowance.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Estimate annualized income (\$1,500 a month x 12 months). Enter on line 1. | 1. \$ 18,000.00 |
| 2. Estimated nonwage income. | 2. \$ 8,000.00 |
| 3. Add lines 1 and 2 and enter total on line 3. | 3. \$ 26,000.00 |
| 4. Enter amount for single from line 2 of Worksheet B. | 4. \$ 5,706.00 |
| 5. Enter adjustments to income shown on line 4 of Worksheet B. | 5. \$ 0.00 |
| 6. Enter sum of lines 4 and 5. | 6. \$ 5,706.00 |
| 7. Subtract line 6 from line 3 and enter difference on line 7. | 7. \$ 20,294.00 |
| 8. Compute the tax liability for the amount on line 7. | |
| Use the 2026 tables for single from Worksheet C under the entry covering \$20,294 (over \$11,079 but not over \$26,264). | |
| Compute 2.200% of the amount over \$11,079 | |
| ([20,294 – \$11,079] x 0.022 = \$202.73). | \$ 202.73 |
| Additional + tax amount. | <u>\$ 121.87</u> |
| Enter the total on line 13. | Total <u>\$ 324.60</u> |
| 8. \$ 324.60 | |
| 9. Enter the amount for one personal exemption on line 9 (1 x \$168.30). | 9. \$ 168.30 |
| 10. Subtract line 9 from line 8 and enter the difference on line 10. | 10. \$ 156.30 |
| 11. Enter any tax credits that will be allowed for 2026 (see FTB Form 540). | 11. \$ 0.00 |
| 12. Subtract line 11 from line 10 and enter the difference on line 12. This is your total estimated tax liability. | 12. \$ 156.30 |
| 13. Calculate the tax withheld and estimated to be withheld during 2026. | |
| 14. Withholding on the pension of \$1,500 a month claiming single with one withholding allowance based on the California withholding schedule for 2026 is \$0.00 x 12 = \$0.00. Enter that amount on line 13. | 13. \$ 0.00 |
| 15. Subtract line 13 from line 12. Enter difference on line 14. | 14. \$ 156.30 |
| 16. Divide line 14 by the number of pay periods remaining in the year.
(\$156.30 ÷ 12 = \$13.02) | 15. \$ 13.02 |

Enter \$13.02 on line 3 of the DE 4P.