



**CITY OF BOYNTON BEACH
MUNICIPAL FIREFIGHTERS
PENSION TRUST FUND**



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West Palm Beach, Florida 33409**

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City of Boynton Beach Municipal Firefighters Pension Trust Fund

DROP DISBURSEMENT

A. ABOUT YOU (Please Print)

Last name First name M.I.

Home address Telephone

My Date of Birth Is: ____/____/____ Social Security Number: ____/____/____

B. FORM OF BENEFIT

Having received an estimate of my benefit under the City of Boynton Beach Municipal Firefighters Pension Trust Fund I elect to have my account paid to me as follows:

____ 1. Lump-Sum Payment \$____ My balance will be reduced by the amount I have chosen to withdraw and a 20% tax withholding will apply. Other penalties in accordance to the Pension Protection Act 2006 may apply.

____ 2. Total Rollover to a Qualified Plan \$____

____ 3. Partial Lump-Sum \$____ My balance will be reduced by the amount I have chosen to withdraw and a 20% tax withholding will apply. Other penalties in accordance to the Pension Protection Act 2006 may apply.

____ 4. Partial Rollover to a Qualified Plan \$____

____ 5. Monthly Re-Occurring DROP disbursement in the amount of \$____. Each month this amount will be disbursed to you along with your monthly benefit payment. This amount will continue until you send written notice to the Plan Administrator to stop this disbursement.

C. WHEN BENEFIT IS PAID

I elect to have my benefit begin as soon as administratively practicable following the Board of Trustee's receipt of this form.

D. BENEFICIARY INFORMATION

I hereby designate the person(s) shown on the Beneficiary Designation form as my beneficiary to receive any benefits which may be payable after my death.

E. FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

The Board of Trustees is **required** to withhold federal income taxes from your payments unless you specifically request otherwise on the accompanying Withholding Election form. The amount withheld depends on the option you select in Section B, above, and your choices on the attached Withholding Election form. You **MUST** complete the Withholding Election form and return it to the Board of Trustees along with this form.

F. YOUR SIGNATURE

I have read and understand the Summary Plan Description of the City of Boynton Beach Municipal Firefighters Pension Trust Fund and agree to be bound by the terms of the Fund. I understand that the elections I make on this form supersede any and all such elections I may have made prior to the date of my signature below.

Signature

Date

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER COLLECTION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Your social security number is requested for purposes of determining eligibility for retirement benefits as a plan member, retiree or beneficiary; for processing of retirement benefits; for verification of retirement benefits; for income reporting; or for other notice or disclosures related to retirement benefits. Your social security number will be used solely for one or more of these purposes. The collection and use of your social security number is authorized by Section 119.071(5)(a)(2)(a)(II), Florida Statutes.

City of Boynton Beach Municipal Firefighters Pension Trust Fund
DROP DISBURSEMENT

G. DIRECT ROLLOVER TO QUALIFIED PLAN OR IRA--FORM OF BENEFIT

Direct Rollover Amount: \$ _____

DELIVER ROLLOVER TO:

Name of Financial Institution: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Name of Qualified Plan or IRA: _____

Member Account Name: _____

Member Account Number: _____

H. DIRECT PAYMENT TO MEMBER --- FORM OF BENEFIT

Direct Payment Amount Paid Directly to Member: \$ _____

Monthly Re-Occurring DROP Disbursement Amount Paid Directly to Member: \$ _____

DELIVER DIRECT PAYMENT – FORM OF ACH--TO:

Name of Financial Institution: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

ABA Routing Number: _____ Member Account Number: _____

DELIVER DIRECT PAYMENT VIA CHECK TO THE LISTED ADDRESS:

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

NOTE: All disbursements will only be made out in the member's name.

I. YOUR SIGNATURE

I have read and understand the special tax notice and agree to be bound by the terms of all Pension Fund. I have waived all rights whether vested or non-vested. I understand that the elections I make on this form supersede any and all such elections I may have made prior to the date of my signature below.

Signature

Date

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER COLLECTION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Your social security number is requested for purposes of determining eligibility for retirement benefits as a plan member, retiree or beneficiary; for processing of retirement benefits; for verification of retirement benefits; for income reporting; or for other notice or disclosures related to retirement benefits. Your social security number will be used solely for one or more of these purposes. The collection and use of your social security number is authorized by Section 119.071(5)(a)(2)(a)(II), Florida Statutes.

Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments

OMB No. 1545-0074

2020

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. Form W-4P is for U.S. citizens, resident aliens, or their estates who are recipients of pensions, annuities (including commercial annuities), and certain other deferred compensation. Use Form W-4P to tell payers the correct amount of federal income tax to withhold from your payment(s). You may also use Form W-4P to choose (a) not to have any federal income tax withheld from the payment (except for eligible rollover distributions or for payments to U.S. citizens to be delivered outside the United States or its possessions), or (b) to have an additional amount of tax withheld.

Your options depend on whether the payment is periodic, nonperiodic, or an eligible rollover distribution, as explained on pages 2 and 3. Your previously filed Form W-4P will remain in effect if you don't file a Form W-4P for 2020.

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

Follow these instructions to determine the number of withholding allowances you should claim for pension or annuity payment withholding for 2020 and any additional amount of tax to have withheld. Complete the worksheet(s) using the taxable amount of the payments.

If you don't want any federal income tax withheld (see *Purpose of form*, earlier), you can skip the worksheets and go directly to the Form W-4P below.

Sign this form. Form W-4P is not valid unless you sign it.

You can also use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to determine your tax withholding more accurately. Consider using this estimator if you have a more complicated tax situation, such as if you have more than one pension or annuity, a working spouse, or a large amount of income outside of your pensions. After your Form W-4P takes effect, you can also use this estimator to see how the amount of tax you're having withheld compares to your projected total tax for 2020. If you use the estimator, you don't need to complete any of the worksheets for Form W-4P.

Note that 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.

Filers with multiple pensions or more than one income. If you have more than one source of income subject to withholding (such as more than one pension or a pension and a job, or you're married filing jointly and your spouse is working), read all of the instructions, including the instructions for the Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet, before beginning.

Other income. If you have a large amount of income from other sources not subject to withholding (such as interest, dividends, or capital gains), consider making estimated tax payments using Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals. Otherwise, you might owe additional tax. See Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax, for more information. Get Form 1040-ES and Pub. 505 at www.irs.gov/FormsPubs. Or, you can use the Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet on page 5 or the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to make sure you have enough tax withheld from your payments. If you have income from wages, see Pub. 505 or use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to find out if you should adjust your withholding on Form W-4 or Form W-4P.

Note: Social security and railroad retirement payments may be includible in income. See Form W-4V, Voluntary Withholding Request, for information on voluntary withholding from these payments.

Withholding From Pensions and Annuities

Generally, federal income tax withholding applies to the taxable part of payments made from pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity, and certain deferred compensation plans; from individual retirement arrangements (IRAs); and from commercial annuities. The method and rate of withholding depend on (a) the kind of payment you receive; (b) whether the payments are to be delivered outside the United States or its possessions; and (c) whether the recipient is a nonresident alien individual, a nonresident alien beneficiary, or a foreign estate. Qualified distributions from a designated Roth account or Roth IRA are nontaxable and, therefore, not subject to withholding. See page 3 for special withholding rules that apply to payments to be delivered outside the United States and payments to foreign persons.

----- Separate here and give Form W-4P to the payer of your pension or annuity. Keep the worksheet(s) for your records. -----

Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments

OMB No. 1545-0074

2020

► For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 6.

Your first name and middle initial	Last name	Your social security number
Home address (number and street or rural route)		Claim or identification number (if any) of your pension or annuity contract
City or town, state, and ZIP code		

Complete the following applicable lines.

- Check here if you **do not want any** federal income tax withheld from your pension or annuity. (Don't complete line 2 or 3.) ► ☐
- Total number of allowances and marital status you're claiming for withholding from each **periodic** pension or annuity payment. (You may also designate an additional dollar amount on line 3.) ►
Marital status: ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. (Enter number of allowances.)
- Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each pension or annuity payment. (**Note:** For periodic payments, you can't enter an amount here without entering the number (including zero) of allowances on line 2.) ► \$

Your signature ►

Date ►

Because your tax situation may change from year to year, you may want to refigure your withholding each year. You can change the amount to be withheld by using lines 2 and 3 of Form W-4P.

Choosing not to have income tax withheld. You (or in the event of death, your beneficiary or estate) can choose not to have federal income tax withheld from your payments by using line 1 of Form W-4P. For an estate, the election to have no income tax withheld may be made by the executor or personal representative of the decedent. Enter the estate's employer identification number (EIN) in the area reserved for "Your social security number" on Form W-4P.

You may not make this choice for eligible rollover distributions. See *Eligible rollover distribution—20% withholding* below.

Caution: There are penalties for not paying enough federal income tax during the year, either through withholding or estimated tax payments. New retirees, especially, should see Pub. 505. It explains your estimated tax requirements and describes penalties in detail. You may be able to avoid quarterly estimated tax payments by having enough tax withheld from your pension or annuity using Form W-4P.

Periodic payments. Withholding from periodic payments of a pension or annuity is figured using certain withholding tables that are also used to figure withholding from wages. Periodic payments are made in installments at regular intervals over a period of more than 1 year. They may be paid annually, quarterly, monthly, etc.

If you want federal income tax to be withheld, you must designate the number of withholding allowances on line 2 of Form W-4P and indicate your marital status by checking the appropriate box. You can't designate a specific dollar amount to be withheld. However, you can designate an additional amount to be withheld on line 3.

If you don't want any federal income tax withheld from your periodic payments, check the box on line 1 of Form W-4P and submit the form to your payer. However, see *Payments to Foreign Persons and Payments To Be Delivered Outside the United States* on page 3.

Caution: If you don't submit Form W-4P to your payer, the payer must withhold from periodic payments as if you're married claiming three withholding allowances. Generally, this means that tax will be withheld if the taxable amount of your pension or annuity is at least \$2,095 a month.

If you submit a Form W-4P that doesn't contain your correct social security number (SSN), the payer must withhold as if

you're single claiming zero withholding allowances even if you checked the box on line 1 to have no federal income tax withheld.

There are some kinds of periodic payments for which you can't use Form W-4P because they're already defined as wages subject to federal income tax withholding. These payments include retirement pay for service in the U.S. Armed Forces and payments from certain nonqualified deferred compensation plans and tax-exempt organizations' deferred compensation plans described in section 457. Your payer should be able to tell you whether Form W-4P applies.

For periodic payments, your Form W-4P stays in effect until you change or revoke it. Your payer must notify you each year of your right to choose not to have federal income tax withheld (if permitted) or to change your choice.

Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding. Your payer must withhold at a flat 10% rate from the taxable amount of nonperiodic payments (but see *Eligible rollover distribution—20% withholding* below) **unless** you choose not to have federal income tax withheld. Distributions from an IRA that are payable on demand are treated as nonperiodic payments. You can choose not to have federal income tax withheld from a nonperiodic payment (if permitted) by submitting Form W-4P (containing your correct SSN) to your payer and checking the box on line 1. However, see *Payments to Foreign Persons and Payments To Be Delivered Outside the United States* on page 3. Generally, your choice not to have federal income tax withheld will apply to any later payment from the same plan. You can't use line 2 for nonperiodic payments. But you may use line 3 to specify an additional amount that you want withheld.

Caution: If you submit a Form W-4P that doesn't contain your correct SSN, the payer can't honor your request not to have income tax withheld and must withhold 10% of the payment for federal income tax.

Eligible rollover distribution—20% withholding. Distributions you receive from qualified pension or annuity 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 flat 20% federal withholding rate on the taxable amount of the distribution. The 20% withholding rate is required, and you can't choose not to have income tax withheld from eligible rollover distributions. Don't give Form W-4P to your payer unless you want an additional amount withheld. In that case, complete line 3 of Form W-4P and submit the form to your payer.

Note: The payer won't withhold federal income tax if the entire distribution is transferred by the plan administrator in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA or another eligible retirement plan (if allowed by the plan), such as a 401(k) plan, qualified pension plan, governmental section 457(b) plan, section 403(b) contract, or tax-sheltered annuity.

Distributions that are (a) required by federal law, (b) one of a specified series of equal payments, or (c) qualifying "hardship" distributions are **not** "eligible rollover distributions" and aren't subject to the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding. See Pub. 505 for details. See also *Nonperiodic payments—10% withholding* on page 2.

Tax relief for victims of terrorist attacks. For tax years ending after September 10, 2001, disability payments for injuries incurred as a direct result of a terrorist attack directed against the United States (or its allies), whether outside or within the United States, aren't included in income. You may check the box on line 1 of Form W-4P and submit the form to your payer to have no federal income tax withheld from these disability payments. However, you must include in your income any amounts that you received or would've received in retirement had you not become disabled as a result of a terrorist attack. See Pub. 3920, Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks, for more details.

Changing Your "No Withholding" Choice

Periodic payments. If you previously chose not to have federal income tax withheld and you now want withholding, complete another Form W-4P and submit it to your payer. If you want federal income tax withheld at the 2020 default rate (married with three allowances), write "Revoked" next to the checkbox on line 1 of the form. If you want tax withheld at a different rate, complete line 2 on the form.

Nonperiodic payments. If you previously chose not to have federal income tax withheld and you now want withholding, write "Revoked" next to the checkbox on line 1 and submit the Form W-4P to your payer.

Payments to Foreign Persons and Payments To Be Delivered Outside the United States

Unless you're a nonresident alien, withholding (in the manner described above) is required on any periodic or nonperiodic payments that are to be delivered to you outside the United States or its possessions. Don't check the box on line 1 of Form W-4P. See Pub. 505 for details.

In the absence of a tax treaty exemption, nonresident aliens, nonresident alien beneficiaries, and foreign estates are generally subject to a 30% federal withholding tax under section 1441 on the taxable portion of a periodic or nonperiodic pension or annuity payment that is from U.S. sources. However, most tax treaties provide that private pensions and annuities are exempt from withholding and tax. Also, payments from certain pension plans are exempt from withholding even if no tax treaty applies. See Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities, and Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for details. A foreign person should submit Form W-8BEN, Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting, to the payer before receiving any payments. The Form W-8BEN must contain the foreign person's taxpayer identification number (TIN).

Statement of Federal Income Tax Withheld From Your Pension or Annuity

By February 1 of next year, your payer will furnish a statement to you on Form 1099-R, Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc., showing the total amount of your pension or annuity payments and the total federal income tax withheld during the year. If you're a foreign person who has provided your payer with Form W-8BEN, your payer instead will furnish a statement to you on Form 1042-S, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding, by March 15 of next year.

Specific Instructions

Personal Allowances Worksheet

Complete this worksheet on page 4 first to determine the number of withholding allowances to claim.

Line C. Head of household please note: Generally, you can claim head of household filing status on your tax return only if you're unmarried and pay more than 50% of the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and a qualifying individual. See Pub. 501 for more information about filing status.

Line D. Child tax credit. When you file your tax return, you may be eligible to claim a child tax credit for each of your eligible children. To qualify, 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 SSN. To learn more about this credit, see Pub. 972, Child Tax Credit and Credit for Other Dependents. To reduce the tax withheld from your payments by taking this credit into account, follow the instructions on line D of the worksheet. On the worksheet, you will be asked about your total income. For this purpose, total income includes all of your pensions, wages, and other income, including income earned by a spouse if you're filing a joint return.

Line E. Credit for other dependents. When you file your tax return, you may be eligible to claim a credit for other dependents for whom a child tax credit can't be claimed, such as a qualifying child who does not meet the age or SSN requirement for the child tax credit, or a qualifying relative. To learn more about this credit, see Pub. 972. To reduce the tax withheld from your payments by taking this credit into account, follow the instructions on line E of the worksheet. On the worksheet, you will be asked about your total income. For this purpose, total income includes all of your pensions, wages, and other income, including income earned by a spouse if you're filing a joint return.

Line F. Other credits. You may be able to reduce the tax withheld from your payments if you expect to claim other tax credits, such as tax credits for education (discussed in Pub. 970). If you do so, your payments will be larger, but the amount of any refund that you receive when you file your tax return will be smaller. Follow the instructions for the worksheet for converting credits to allowances in Pub. 505 if you want to reduce your withholding by taking these credits into account. If you compute all your credits using that worksheet in Pub. 505, enter "-0-" on lines D and E.

Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet

Complete this worksheet to determine if you're able to reduce the tax withheld from your pension or annuity payments to account for your itemized deductions and other adjustments to income, such as deductible IRA contributions. If you do so, your refund at the end of the year will be smaller, but your payments will be larger. You're not required to complete this worksheet or reduce your withholding if you don't wish to do so.

You can also use this worksheet to figure out how much to increase the tax withheld from your payments if you have a large amount of other income not subject to withholding, such as interest, dividends, or capital gains.

Another option is to take these items into account and make your withholding more accurate by using the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App. If you use the estimator, you don't need to complete any of the worksheets for Form W-4P.

Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet

Complete this worksheet if you receive more than one pension, if you have a pension and a job, or if you're married filing jointly and have a working spouse or a spouse who receives a pension. If you don't complete this worksheet, you might have too little tax withheld. If so, you will generally owe tax when you file your tax return and may be subject to a penalty.

Use the Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet from only one Form W-4P to figure the number of allowances you're entitled to claim and any additional amount of tax to withhold from all pensions. If you (and/or your spouse if filing jointly) have two or more pensions, withholding will generally be more accurate if only the Form W-4P for the highest paying pension (a) claims any allowances after lines A through B in the Personal Allowances Worksheet or any allowances in the Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet; and (b) uses the Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet. If you (and/or your spouse if filing jointly) have a pension and a job, withholding will generally be more accurate if the Form W-4P for the pension doesn't claim

any allowances after lines A through B in the Personal Allowances Worksheet or any allowances in the Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet. However, you may need to use the Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet. If you (and/or your spouse if filing jointly) have more than one pension (or a pension and a job) and you need to complete a new Form W-4P or Form W-4 for a pension or a job, you (and/or your spouse) will generally get more accurate withholding by completing new Form(s) W-4P or Form(s) W-4 for all other pensions and jobs. See Pub. 505 for details.

Another option is to use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to figure your withholding more precisely.

Personal Allowances Worksheet (Keep for your records.)

- A** Enter "2" for yourself **A** _____
- B** Enter "1" if you will file as married filing jointly **B** _____
- C** Enter "1" if you will file as head of household **C** _____
- D Child tax credit.** See Pub. 972 for more information.
- If your total income will be less than \$72,351 (\$105,051 if married filing jointly), enter "4" for each eligible child.
 - If your total income will be from \$72,351 to \$181,950 (\$105,051 to \$351,400 if married filing jointly), enter "2" for each eligible child.
 - If your total income will be from \$181,951 to \$200,000 (\$351,401 to \$400,000 if married filing jointly), enter "1" for each eligible child.
 - If your total income will be higher than \$200,000 (\$400,000 if married filing jointly), enter "-0-" **D** _____
- E Credit for other dependents.** See Pub. 972 for more information.
- If your total income will be less than \$72,351 (\$105,051 if married filing jointly), enter "1" for each eligible dependent.
 - If your total income will be from \$72,351 to \$181,950 (\$105,051 to \$351,400 if married filing jointly), enter "1" for every two dependents (for example, "-0-" for one dependent, "1" if you have two or three dependents, and "2" if you have four dependents).
 - If your total income will be higher than \$181,950 (\$351,400 if married filing jointly), enter "-0-" **E** _____
- F Other credits.** If you have other credits, see the worksheet for converting credits to allowances in Pub. 505 and enter the amount from that worksheet here. If you compute all your credits using that worksheet in Pub. 505, enter "-0-" on lines D and E **F** _____
- G** Add lines A through F and enter the total here **G** _____

For accuracy,
complete all
worksheets
that apply.

- If you plan to **itemize** or **claim adjustments to income** and want to reduce your withholding, or if you have a large amount of other income not subject to withholding and want to increase your withholding, see the **Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet** on page 5.
- If you **have more than one source of income subject to withholding** or are **married filing jointly and you and your spouse both have income subject to withholding** and your combined income from all sources exceeds \$13,000 (\$25,000 if married filing jointly), see the **Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet** on page 5 to avoid having too little tax withheld, or use the estimator for more accuracy.
- If **neither** of the above situations applies, **stop here** and enter the number from line G on line 2 of Form W-4P above.

Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet

Note: Use this worksheet *only* if you plan to itemize deductions, claim certain adjustments to income, or have a large amount of other income not subject to withholding.

- 1 Enter an estimate of your 2020 itemized deductions. These include qualifying home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, state and local taxes (up to \$10,000), and medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of your income. See Pub. 505 for details **1** \$ _____
- 2 Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$24,800 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)} \\ \$18,650 \text{ if you're head of household} \\ \$12,400 \text{ if you're single or married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$ **2** \$ _____
- 3 **Subtract** line 2 from line 1. If zero or less, enter "-0-" **3** \$ _____
- 4 Enter an estimate of your 2020 adjustments to income, qualified business income deduction, and any additional standard deduction for age or blindness. See Pub. 505 for information about these items **4** \$ _____
- 5 **Add** lines 3 and 4 and enter the total **5** \$ _____
- 6 Enter an estimate of your 2020 other income not subject to withholding (such as dividends, interest, or capital gains) **6** \$ _____
- 7 **Subtract** line 6 from line 5. If zero, enter "-0-". If less than zero, enter the amount in parentheses **7** \$ _____
- 8 **Divide** the amount on line 7 by \$4,300 and enter the result here. If a negative amount, enter in parentheses. Drop any fraction **8** _____
- 9 Enter the number from the **Personal Allowances Worksheet**, line G, on page 4 **9** _____
- 10 **Add** lines 8 and 9 and enter the total here. If zero or less, enter "-0-". If you plan to use the **Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet**, also enter this total on line 1 below. Otherwise, **stop here** and enter this total on Form W-4P, line 2, on page 1 **10** _____

Multiple Pensions/More-Than-One-Income Worksheet

Note: Use this worksheet *only* if the instructions under line G from the **Personal Allowances Worksheet** direct you here. This applies if you (and your spouse if married filing jointly) have more than one source of income subject to withholding (such as more than one pension, or a pension and a job, or you have a pension and your spouse works).

- 1 Enter the number from the **Personal Allowances Worksheet**, line G, on page 4 (or from line 10 above if you used the **Deductions, Adjustments, and Additional Income Worksheet**) **1** _____
- 2 Find the number in **Table 1** on page 6 that applies to the **LOWEST** paying pension or job and enter it here. However, if you're married filing jointly and the amount from the highest paying pension or job is \$75,000 or less and the combined amounts for you and your spouse are \$107,000 or less, do not enter more than "7" **2** _____
- 3 If line 1 is **more than or equal to** line 2, subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here (if zero, enter "-0-") and on Form W-4P, line 2, on page 1. **Do not** use the rest of this worksheet **3** _____

Note: If line 1 is **less than** line 2, enter "-0-" on Form W-4P, line 2, on page 1. Complete lines 4 through 9 below to figure the additional withholding amount necessary to avoid a year-end tax bill.

- 4 Enter the number from line 2 of this worksheet **4** _____
- 5 Enter the number from line 1 of this worksheet **5** _____
- 6 **Subtract** line 5 from line 4 **6** _____
- 7 Find the amount in **Table 2** on page 6 that applies to the **HIGHEST** paying pension or job and enter it here **7** \$ _____
- 8 **Multiply** line 7 by line 6 and enter the result here. This is the additional annual withholding needed **8** \$ _____
- 9 **Divide** line 8 by the number of payments remaining in 2020. For example, divide by 8 if you're paid every month and you complete this form in April 2020. Enter the result here and on Form W-4P, line 3, on page 1. This is the additional amount to be withheld from each payment **9** \$ _____

Table 1

Married Filing Jointly		All Others	
If wages from LOWEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 2 above	If wages from LOWEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 2 above
\$0 - \$799	0	\$0 - \$799	0
800 - 5,100	1	800 - 5,100	1
5,101 - 9,400	2	5,101 - 9,400	2
9,401 - 13,700	3	9,401 - 13,700	3
13,701 - 18,000	4	13,701 - 22,000	4
18,001 - 22,300	5	22,001 - 27,500	5
22,301 - 26,600	6	27,501 - 32,000	6
26,601 - 35,000	7	32,001 - 40,000	7
35,001 - 40,000	8	40,001 - 60,000	8
40,001 - 46,000	9	60,001 - 75,000	9
46,001 - 55,000	10	75,001 - 85,000	10
55,001 - 60,000	11	85,001 - 95,000	11
60,001 - 70,000	12	95,001 - 100,000	12
70,001 - 75,000	13	100,001 - 110,000	13
75,001 - 85,000	14	110,001 - 115,000	14
85,001 - 95,000	15	115,001 - 125,000	15
95,001 - 125,000	16	125,001 - 135,000	16
125,001 - 155,000	17	135,001 - 145,000	17
155,001 - 165,000	18	145,001 - 160,000	18
165,001 - 175,000	19	160,001 - 180,000	19
175,001 - 180,000	20	180,001 and over	20
180,001 - 195,000	21		
195,001 - 205,000	22		
205,001 and over	23		

Table 2

Married Filing Jointly		All Others	
If wages from HIGHEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 7 above	If wages from HIGHEST paying job or pension are—	Enter on line 7 above
\$0 - \$25,350	\$430	\$0 - \$7,375	\$430
25,351 - 85,850	520	7,376 - 37,625	520
85,851 - 176,650	950	37,626 - 83,025	950
176,651 - 332,200	1,030	83,026 - 160,800	1,030
332,201 - 420,300	1,380	160,801 - 204,850	1,380
420,301 - 627,650	1,510	204,851 - 515,900	1,510
627,651 and over	1,590	515,901 and over	1,590

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 periodic pension or annuity payments based on your withholding allowances and marital status; (b) request additional federal income tax withholding from your pension or annuity; (c) choose not to have federal income tax withheld, when permitted; or (d) change or revoke 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). Providing false or 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 possessions 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.

CITY OF BOYNTON BEACH MUNICIPAL FIREFIGHTERS' PENSION TRUST FUND SPECIAL TAX NOTICE

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the City of Boynton Beach Municipal Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

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 that is being paid from each account.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

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

Where may I roll over the payment?

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

subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

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

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

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

How much may I roll over?

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

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Required minimum distributions after age 72¹ (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
- 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).

¹

Effective January 1, 2020, if you have not already attained age 70½ you may now wait until age 72 to begin receiving the required minimum distributions.

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

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

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

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

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments 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 defined benefit pension plan made after you separate from service if you are a public safety employee and you are 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
- 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
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.

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

If you receive a payment from an IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the IRA, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions

from an IRA are the same as the exceptions listed above for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from an IRA, including:

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments 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.

If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of a payment made to you, 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. To apply for a waiver, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *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 amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The loan offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a 60-day rollover in the amount of the loan offset to an IRA or employer plan.

How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan you have. If you have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return 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 are 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 pension 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 the 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 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 72, provided you have not already attained 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 72.

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 the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). Payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

If you are a nonresident alien

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

Other special rules

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

If your payments for the year are less than \$200 (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 for 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, see IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or payor, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*; IRS Publication 590-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.

* * *

I HAVE RECEIVED THE PRECEDING 9-PAGE SPECIAL TAX NOTICE:

Date: _____

Participant's Signature

Print Clearly Participant's Name

Note: Return **ONLY** this last page (numbered 10 of 10) to:

City of Boynton Beach Municipal Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund

c/o Dave Williams

Plan Administrator

13790 NW 4th Street, Suite 105

Sunrise, FL 33325

Email: davew@bbffp.org

Telephone: (954) 636-7170