

## Inherited IRA Scheduled Payment Election

### For Deaths Occurring on or After January 1, 2020

Unless otherwise specified, the term IRA is used below to mean Traditional IRA or Roth IRA. This form may be used by a beneficiary to make a payment election for inherited IRA assets. Refer to Page 3 of this form for additional information on available payment options. Refer to the attached Withholding Instructions for additional withholding information.

#### PART 1. INHERITED IRA OWNER

Name (First/MI/Last) \_\_\_\_\_

Tax ID (SSN/TIN) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

Member Number \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix \_\_\_\_\_

#### INHERITED ACCOUNT TYPE (Select one)

☐ Traditional IRA ☐ Roth IRA

#### PART 2. INHERITED IRA TRUSTEE OR CUSTODIAN

SchoolsFirst Federal Credit Union

Attn: IRA Services

P.O. Box 11547

Santa Ana, CA 92711-1547

Phone: (800) 462-8328

Fax: (714) 258-4185

#### Overnight Address:

SchoolsFirst FCU

Attn: IRA Services

1200 Edinger Ave.

Tustin, CA 92780

#### PART 3. PAYMENT ELECTION

If no prior payment election has been made, select and document one election based on the inherited account type. Generally, any prior payment election may not be changed. If you have any questions regarding this election, consult with a competent tax professional.

**RMD Age.** The applicable age for RMDs is age 70½ if the original IRA owner was born before July 1, 1949; age 72 if the original IRA owner was born on or after July 1, 1949, but before January 1, 1951; age 73 if the original IRA owner was born on or after January 1, 1951, but before January 1, 1960; and age 75 if the original IRA owner was born on or after January 1, 1960.

**Required Beginning Date.** The required beginning date is April 1 of the year following the year the original IRA owner attained or would have attained RMD age.

An eligible designated beneficiary is someone who is a spouse of the decedent, a child of the decedent under the age of majority (age 21), disabled, chronically ill, or not more than 10 years younger than the decedent.

#### INHERITED TRADITIONAL IRA

##### Available When Original IRA Owner Died Before the Required Beginning Date

- ☐ Payments Over 10 Years (Available to all beneficiaries except nonperson beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over Five Years (This is the only option available for nonperson beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over My Life Expectancy (Available only to eligible designated beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over the Oldest Designated Beneficiary's Life Expectancy (Available only to eligible designated beneficiaries.)

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

##### Available When Original IRA Owner Died on or After the Required Beginning Date

- ☐ Payments Over 10 Years (Available to all beneficiaries except eligible designated beneficiaries and nonperson beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over My Life Expectancy (Available only to eligible designated beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over the Oldest Designated Beneficiary's Life Expectancy (Available only to eligible designated beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over the Original IRA Owner's Life Expectancy (This is the only option available for nonperson beneficiaries. Also available to eligible designated beneficiaries.)

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

#### SCHEDULED PAYMENTS FOR INHERITED ROTH IRA

- ☐ Payments Over 10 Years (Available to all beneficiaries except nonperson beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over Five Years (This is the only option available for nonperson beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over My Life Expectancy (Available only to eligible designated beneficiaries.)
- ☐ Payments Over the Oldest Designated Beneficiary's Life Expectancy (Available only to eligible designated beneficiaries.)

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Name of IRA Owner \_\_\_\_\_, Member Number \_\_\_\_\_

---

**PART 4. PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS**

---

**PAYMENT START DATE AND FREQUENCY** *(Complete and select one frequency)*

Action:

☐ Begin    ☐ Change    ☐ Cancel

Start Date (Month/Year) \_\_\_\_\_ *(Life expectancy payments from an inherited IRA generally begin the year after death. A spouse beneficiary may delay payments until the year the original IRA owner would have attained RMD age (as defined in Part 3 above) if that date is later than the year following the year of death.)*

☐ Monthly    ☐ Quarterly (Jan., April, July, Oct.)    ☐ Semi-annually (Jan., July)    ☐ Annually

**PAYMENT METHOD**

☐ **Check**    Make payable to \_\_\_\_\_

☐ **Internal Account**    Member Number \_\_\_\_\_ Share ID \_\_\_\_\_

---

**PART 5. WITHHOLDING ELECTION** *(Form W-4P/OMB No. 1545-0074)*

---

*Do not complete this section if you are a nonresident alien.*

*Your withholding election will remain in effect for any subsequent withdrawal unless you change or revoke it.*

**FEDERAL WITHHOLDING** *(Select one)*

☐ Withhold \_\_\_\_\_% *(Must be 10% or greater)*

☐ Withhold \$ \_\_\_\_\_ *(Must be 10% or greater)*

☐ Do Not Withhold Federal Income Tax

**CALIFORNIA STATE WITHHOLDING** *(If applicable, select one)*

☐ Withhold \_\_\_\_\_% *(Must be 1% or greater)*

☐ Withhold \$ \_\_\_\_\_ *(Must be 1% or greater)*

☐ Do Not Withhold State Income Tax

---

**PART 6. SIGNATURES**

---

I certify that all of the information provided by me is true and accurate. I have received a copy of the Withholding Notice Information. No tax advice has been given to me by the trustee or custodian. All decisions regarding these payments are my own. I assume responsibility for any consequences that may result from these payments and I agree that the trustee or custodian is not responsible for any consequences that may result from executing this request. I authorize the trustee or custodian to make payments as indicated above until instructed otherwise.

**X**

Signature of Inherited IRA Owner

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Witnessed and accepted by SchoolsFirst FCU as agent for custodian by:

**X**

SchoolsFirst FCU Representative Name

Representative's User ID

---

## RULES AND CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO BENEFICIARY REQUIRED ELECTIONS

---

The IRA beneficiary election rules are often complex. The general rules are listed below. If you have questions regarding an election, consult with a competent tax professional or refer to IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, for more information. This publication is available on the IRS website at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov) or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

Beneficiary options depend on the type of beneficiary you are (spouse, nonspouse, or other) and the timing of the death of the original IRA owner (before, or on or after, the required beginning date).

You must supply all requested information for the withdrawal so the trustee or custodian can properly report the withdrawal.

IRA assets can be withdrawn at any time. Most IRA withdrawals are reported to the IRS. IRS rules specify the distribution code that must be used to report each withdrawal on IRS Form 1099-R, *Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.*

Withdrawals by beneficiaries following the death of the original Traditional or SIMPLE IRA owner are reported on Form 1099-R using code 4. Use code G with code 4 for a surviving spouse beneficiary who elects a direct rollover to an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan.

Withdrawals by beneficiaries following the death of the original Roth IRA owner are reported on Form 1099-R using code T, unless they are qualified withdrawals. Qualified withdrawals are reported on Form 1099-R using code Q.

Transfers are not reported on Form 1099-R.

**RMD Age.** If the original IRA owner was born before July 1, 1949, then the original IRA owner's RMD age is age 70½. If the original IRA owner was born on or after July 1, 1949, but before January 1, 1951, then the original IRA owner's RMD age is age 72. If the original IRA owner was born on or after January 1, 1951, but before January 1, 1960, then the original IRA owner's RMD age is age 73. If the original IRA owner was born on or after January 1, 1960, then the original IRA owner's RMD age is age 75.

**Required Beginning Date.** The required beginning date is April 1 of the year following the year the original IRA owner attained or would have attained RMD age.

### INHERITED TRADITIONAL IRA OR SIMPLE IRA

#### Available Original IRA Owner Died Before the Required Beginning Date

A beneficiary generally must make an election by December 31 of the year following the year of the original IRA owner's death. A spouse beneficiary must make an election by the earlier of December 31 of the tenth year after the original owner's death, or December 31 of the year the original IRA owner would have attained RMD age (as defined above).

**Total Distribution.** Any beneficiary may elect to receive a total distribution of the IRA balance.

**Transfer to an Inherited IRA.** Any beneficiary may transfer the assets directly into an inherited IRA with another IRA trustee or custodian. You may be required to establish an inherited IRA to accept the assets. You are responsible for making a required election for the inherited IRA assets and for receiving the applicable distribution by the deadline.

**Roll Over to an Inherited IRA (*Spouse beneficiary only*).** Spouse beneficiaries have the option of rolling over the distribution into their inherited IRA.

**Roll Over or Transfer to my Own IRA (*Spouse beneficiary only*).** Spouse beneficiaries have the option of rolling over the distribution into their own IRA. Spouse beneficiaries, who are the sole beneficiary of an IRA may transfer the original IRA owner's IRA into their own IRA.

**Roll Over to my Own Eligible Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan (*Spouse beneficiary only*).** Spouse beneficiaries may roll over the assets into their own eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan.

**Payments Over Ten Years.** The entire amount must be distributed by December 31 of the 10th year after the original IRA owner's death.

**Payments Over Five Years.** The entire amount must be distributed by December 31 of the fifth year after the original IRA owner's death.

**Life Expectancy Payments.** Distributions generally are taken over the beneficiary's life expectancy. A nonspouse beneficiary must begin distributions by December 31 of the year following the year of the original IRA owner's death. A spouse beneficiary may delay payments until the year the original IRA owner would have attained RMD age, if that date is later than the year following the year of death. A minor child of the IRA owner has until December 31 of the year the child attains age 31 to distribute the entire balance of the inherited IRA.

#### Available When Original IRA Owner Died On or After the Required Beginning Date

A beneficiary generally must make an election by December 31 of the year following the year of the original IRA owner's death.

**Total Distribution.** Any beneficiary may elect to receive a total distribution of the IRA balance.

**Transfer to an Inherited IRA.** Any beneficiary may transfer the assets directly into an inherited IRA with another IRA trustee or custodian. You may be required to establish an inherited IRA to accept the assets. You are responsible for making a required election for the inherited IRA assets and for receiving the applicable distribution by the deadline.

**Roll Over to an Inherited IRA (*Spouse beneficiary only*).** Spouse beneficiaries have the option of rolling over the distribution into their inherited IRA.

**Roll Over or Transfer to my Own IRA (*Spouse beneficiary only*).** Spouse beneficiaries have the option of rolling over the distribution into their own IRA. Spouse beneficiaries, who are the sole beneficiary of an IRA may transfer the original IRA owner's IRA into their own IRA.

**Roll Over to my Own Eligible Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan (*Spouse beneficiary only*).** Spouse beneficiaries may roll over the assets into their own eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan.

**Payments Over Ten Years.** The amount remaining must continue to be distributed annually to the beneficiary using the longer of the original IRA owner's single life expectancy or the beneficiary's single life expectancy. In addition, the entire account balance must be distributed by the earlier of December 31 of the tenth year after the original IRA owner's death or by December 31 of the year that the life expectancy factor is equal to or less than one.

**Life Expectancy Payments.** Distributions generally are taken over the longer of the beneficiary's or the original IRA owner's life expectancy. All beneficiaries must begin distributions by December 31 of the year following the year of the original IRA owner's death. A minor child of the IRA owner has until December 31 of the year the child attains age 31 to distribute the entire balance of the inherited IRA.

## **INHERITED ROTH IRA**

A beneficiary generally must make an election by December 31 of the year following the year of the original Roth IRA owner's death. A spouse beneficiary must make an election by the earlier of December 31 of the tenth year after the original owner's death, or December 31 of the year the original Roth IRA owner would have attained RMD age (as defined above).

**Total Distribution.** Any beneficiary may elect to receive a total distribution of the Roth IRA balance.

**Transfer to an Inherited Roth IRA.** Any beneficiary may transfer the assets directly into an inherited Roth IRA with another IRA trustee or custodian. You may be required to establish an inherited Roth IRA to accept the assets. You are responsible for making a required election for the inherited Roth IRA assets and for receiving the applicable distribution by the deadline.

**Roll Over to an Inherited Roth IRA (*Spouse beneficiary only*).** Spouse beneficiaries have the option of rolling over the distribution into their inherited Roth IRA.

**Roll Over or Transfer to my Own Roth IRA (*Spouse beneficiary only*).** Spouse beneficiaries have the option of rolling over the distribution into their own Roth IRA. Spouse beneficiaries, who are the sole beneficiary of a Roth IRA may transfer the original Roth IRA owner's Roth IRA into their own Roth IRA.

**Payments Over Ten Years.** The entire amount must be distributed by December 31 of the 10th year after the original Roth IRA owner's death.

**Payments Over Five Years.** The entire amount must be distributed by December 31 of the fifth year after the original Roth IRA owner's death.

**Life Expectancy Payments.** Distributions generally are taken over the beneficiary's life expectancy. A nonspouse beneficiary must begin distributions by December 31 of the year following the year of the original Roth IRA owner's death. A spouse beneficiary may delay payments until the year the original Roth IRA owner would have attained RMD age (as defined above), if that date is later than the year following the year of death. A minor child of the Roth IRA owner has until December 31 of the year the child attains age 31 to distribute the entire balance of the inherited Roth IRA.

## WITHHOLDING INSTRUCTIONS (Form W-4R/OMB No. 1545-0074)

### General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

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

**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 in the Withholding Election section. 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-” in the Withholding Election section. See the specific instructions below for more information. Generally, you are not permitted to elect to have federal income tax withheld at a rate of less than 10% (including “-0-”) on any payments to be delivered outside the United States and its territories.

**NOTE:** If you don't give Form W-4R to your payer, you don't provide an SSN, or the IRS notifies the payer that you gave an incorrect SSN, then the payer must withhold 10% of the payment for federal income tax and can't honor requests to have a lower (or no) amount withheld. Generally, for payments that began before 2025, your current withholding election (or your default rate) remains in effect unless you submit a Form W-4R.

**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-” in the Withholding Election section. See Pub. 3920, *Tax Relief for Victims of Terrorist Attacks*, for more details.

2025 Marginal Rate Tables					
You may use these tables to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. Add your income from all sources and use the column that matches your filing status to find the corresponding rate of withholding. See the instructions for more information on how to use this table.					
Single or Married Filing Separately		Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Surviving Spouse		Head of Household	
Total income over—	Tax rate for every dollar more	Total income over—	Tax rate for every dollar more	Total income over—	Tax rate for every dollar more
\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
15,000	10%	30,000	10%	22,500	10%
26,925	12%	53,850	12%	39,500	12%
63,475	22%	126,950	22%	87,350	22%
118,350	24%	236,700	24%	125,850	24%
212,300	32%	424,600	32%	219,800	32%
265,525	35%	531,050	35%	273,000	35%
641,350*	37%	781,600	37%	648,850	37%

\* If married filing separately, use \$390,800 instead for this 37% rate.

### Specific Instructions

#### Withholding Election

**More withholding.** If you want more than the default rate withheld from your payment, you may enter a higher rate in the Withholding Election section.

**Less withholding (nonperiodic payments only).** If permitted, you may enter a lower rate in the Withholding Election section (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 above 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 in the Withholding Election section. (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 in the Withholding Election section. (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 in the Withholding Election section.

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

**Example 1.** You expect your total income to be \$65,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$65,000, is greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, the corresponding rate is 22%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$85,000, is greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, the corresponding rate is 22%. Because these two rates are the same, enter “22” in the Withholding Election section.

**Example 2.** You expect your total income to be \$61,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$61,000, is greater than \$26,925 but less than \$63,475, the corresponding rate is 12%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$81,000, is greater than \$63,475 but less than \$118,350, the corresponding rate is 22%. The two rates differ. \$2,475 of the \$20,000 payment is in the lower bracket (\$63,475 less your total income of \$61,000 without the payment), and \$17,525 is in the higher bracket (\$20,000 less the \$2,475 that is in the lower bracket). Multiply \$2,475 by 12% to get \$297. Multiply \$17,525 by 22% to get \$3,856. The sum of these two amounts is \$4,153. This is the estimated tax on your payment. This amount corresponds to 21% of the \$20,000 payment (\$4,153 divided by \$20,000). Enter “21” in the Withholding Election section.

**Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.** The IRS asks 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. The IRS 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, the IRS would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.