

Automatic Withdrawal Terms and Instructions for Retirement Accounts

Use this online enrollment to set up an automatic withdrawal plan for your required minimum distribution (RMD), 10-Year Plan, earnings distributions, or fixed amount distributions from your Fidelity IRA account(s). If you have an existing automatic withdrawal plan with Fidelity, you may use this to establish additional plans, to make changes to your existing automatic withdrawal plan or to deactivate your plan. Certain automatic withdrawal plans can be requested for Traditional IRAs, Rollover IRAs, SEP-IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, Roth IRAs, Inherited IRAs and Inherited Roth IRAs registered under your Social Security number. Because of unique withholding requirements, automatic withdrawal plans are not available to nonresident aliens. This online enrollment does not allow set up of an automatic withdrawal plan on Fidelity Defined Contribution Retirement Plan accounts, also known as Keogh accounts, workplace savings accounts such as 401(k)s, 403(b)s, or annuities. Certain non-retirement automatic withdrawal plans may be established within the automatic withdrawals tool but are subject to the non-retirement account Terms and Instruction document. For existing automatic withdrawal plans for Fidelity Defined Contribution Retirement Plan accounts, or most non-retirement accounts, you will be able to view details of those automatic withdrawal plans but will not be able to make changes or deactivate those plans online.

Fidelity cannot accept responsibility if we are unable to make your scheduled distribution based on the instructions you provide, due to insufficient funds in your account. When you withdraw the entire balance from your IRA, a closeout fee may apply. Back-end loads, redemption fees or transaction fees may also apply to mutual fund distributions. Please refer to the Fidelity Brokerage Commission and Fee Schedule and the fund's prospectus for details.

Automatic investments plans established for non-retirement and IRA accounts established through this tool are subject to the automatic investment terms and transaction policies.

For required minimum distribution (RMD) and 10-Year Plans; Important information regarding your RMD. Using this online enrollment form on or after December 15 for current year RMD, or on or after March 15 for prior year RMD is restricted. This restriction exists to allow for adequate time for processing. Fidelity cannot assume responsibility for making your distribution by the April 1 IRS deadline for your initial RMD for traditional IRA or the December 31 deadline for subsequent-year RMDs or for RMDs for Inherited IRAs. It is your responsibility to ensure that your distributions satisfy IRS requirements. Please consult a tax advisor to ensure that your distributions will meet the requirements. Failure to satisfy your RMD requirements may result in an IRS penalty of up to 25% of the difference between the RMD amount you should have taken and the amount actually withdrawn.

Traditional IRAs

IRS regulations specify that RMD calculations are generally based upon the Uniform Lifetime Table (which uses your age to determine the number of years and amount of your distribution). For reference, this table is available on Fidelity.com or IRS.gov. The calculation is based on the market value of the assets in your Fidelity IRA account(s) as of last December 31, and includes any adjustments you have made for recharacterized, transferred or rolled over IRA assets to Fidelity last year that were pending and not included in last year's December 31 market value. You may need to contact a fidelity associate to request an adjustment to the December 31 market value of your account.

Fidelity will calculate your RMD for the Fidelity traditional IRA account you have

elected to transfer from. If you have multiple traditional IRAs you must complete a separate request for each traditional IRA. A Fidelity associate can combine the RMDs for all of the traditional IRAs under your social security number into a single plan. If you maintain IRAs at other financial institutions, you must calculate your RMD for your non-Fidelity Traditional IRA accounts separately. RMDs for Inherited IRAs are calculated separately and not combined with RMDs for traditional IRAs.

Inherited IRAs

If you inherited retirement assets on or before December 31, 2019, you are generally required to take RMDs each year from your Inherited IRA or Inherited Roth IRA. The rules are different for spouses and non-spouse inheritors. IRS regulations specify the RMDs for spouse inheritors are generally based upon the Single Life Expectancy Table. The timing of these distributions may be based on your spouse's age at the time of death. For reference, this table is available on Fidelity.com or IRS.gov. The calculation is based on the market value of the assets in your Fidelity Inherited IRA account(s) as of last December 31 and includes any adjustments you have made for transferred or rolled over IRA assets to Fidelity last year that were pending and not included in last year's December 31 market value. You may need to contact a fidelity associate to request an adjustment to the December 31 market value of your account.

Non-spouse inheritors, who inherited on or before December 31, 2019, generally calculate RMDs using the IRS Single Life Expectancy Table.

If you inherited IRA assets on or after January 1, 2020, and you are an Eligible Designated Beneficiary (EDB) you may generally elect to take RMD withdrawals based upon the Single Life Expectancy Table. An EDB is a person who is the spouse, minor child, disabled, chronically ill, or not more than 10 years younger than the deceased original account owner.

If you are a designated beneficiary, but not eligible to be treated as an EDB, you generally have 10-years to withdraw the balance of your Inherited-IRA or Inherited Roth IRA.

If you are required to use the 10 year withdrawal schedule, proposed IRS regulations require you to continue taking RMDs in years 1-9 and fully deplete your account by December 31 of the 10th year following the original owner's death beginning in 2024, if you have inherited from an original owner or beneficiary who was required to take RMDs. RMDs are calculated using the single life expectancy table. Non EDBs of inherited Roth IRAs are not required to take RMDs but must withdraw the balance of their account by December 31 of 10th year following the original owner's death.

If you have any pending year-end rollovers or transfers, please contact a Fidelity retirement associate at 1-800-343-3548 to make adjustments for last year's December 31 outstanding rollover, transfer, or, if applicable, recharacterized contribution. If you deferred your first your RMD payment last year a Fidelity retirement associate can schedule your first year RMD to be withdrawn before the April 1, make any adjustments for outstanding rollovers, transfers or recharacterizations, or add a year-end balance if your account was not held at Fidelity. Please validate your account balance and activity to identify any necessary adjustments.

The December 31 market value of each of your IRAs should be adjusted for any pending year- end transfers or rollovers. For example, if assets were withdrawn from an IRA or qualified employer-sponsored plan within the last 60 days of the prior calendar year, and a portion or all of those assets were rolled over to a Fidelity IRA this year, you must add the amount of the rollover to the balance of your Fidelity

IRA as of December 31 of the prior year. This may also apply to year end transfers not credited to your account until after December 31 unless the RMD attributable to the amount transferred was distributed from another IRA.

Spousal Exception: For traditional IRAs, Fidelity uses the existing beneficiary information on file for your accounts. If your current beneficiary information indicates that your sole and primary beneficiary is your spouse and your spouse's date of birth on file at Fidelity indicates that spouse is more than ten years younger than you, then Fidelity will use the Joint Life Expectancy table from the IRS to calculate your RMD. Check the RMD calculation details on your specific account to determine if Fidelity is using the Joint Life Expectancy Table for the correct accounts if applicable. This table is also linked to within the Required Minimum Distribution Calculation Estimate and available on Fidelity.com for reference purposes. If the Joint Life Expectancy Table is not shown on the RMD Calculation Estimate, your RMD calculation will be based on the Uniform Lifetime Table for the current year. Each account included in this automatic withdrawal is calculated using the applicable table for that account, then all the RMDs for each account will be aggregated together. At the beginning of each subsequent year, Fidelity will make a determination if the spousal exception applies based on your beneficiary designations at the beginning of the year, and, if applicable, use the Joint Life Expectancy Table for that year's RMD calculation. Under IRS Rules, use of the Joint Life Table is limited to marriages recognized under federal law.

Important: Keep your Beneficiary Information current to ensure proper calculations are performed. Fidelity will not automatically update your RMD withdrawal plan until January of the year following the year in which you make the beneficiary change. Because of this, it may be necessary for you to take an additional withdrawal to satisfy your RMD amount in the year of the beneficiary change to avoid a possible penalty tax. Please consult your tax advisor to determine how a beneficiary change may affect your individual situation. **You can review your current beneficiary designation by logging on to Fidelity.com and looking under Your Profile/Beneficiaries, by checking Form 5498 that is mailed to you each February, or by calling a Fidelity associate at 1-800-343-3548.**

A Revised Account Profile will be sent to you upon establishment of this automatic withdrawal plan and in January of each year thereafter confirming the RMD to be distributed under the plan for that year. If the Spousal Exception is applied, the Account Profile will state the name of your spouse beneficiary.

Notes about Payments:

If you are establishing your automatic withdrawal plan mid-year, your entire RMD distribution for the current year will be paid out evenly over the remaining number of scheduled payments in the year, minus any adjustments you have included in the Make Adjustments section of the tool.

Deferral of First-Year RMD – For traditional IRAs, when you turn 73, you have the option of deferring your first RMD until the following year between January 1 and April 1.

- **If you reached RMD age this year and you wish to defer your first-year RMD** until next year (between January 1 and April 1), please contact a Fidelity retirement representative at 1-800-544-3548 to establish your RMD automatic withdrawal plan.
- **If you reached RMD age last year and need to take your first RMD amount by April 1 of this year**, please contact a Fidelity retirement associate at 1-800-343-3548 to establish your RMD automatic withdrawal plan.

For Inherited IRAs, spouse inheritors, the timing to begin RMDs depends on the age of your spouse at their time of death. If your spouse passed away before their required beginning date for taking RMDs, you may delay taking RMDs from your inherited IRA until the year they would have reached RMD age. If your spouse passed away after their required beginning date, you must begin taking RMDs from your inherited IRA by December 31 of the year following their death.

Note: Withdrawals from any Fidelity IRA that are scheduled to be paid out in the first week of January may result in your payment being processed later than the date selected due to the recalculation of your annual RMD amount at the beginning of the year.

Note: Withdrawals from any Fidelity IRA that are scheduled to be paid out in December may result in your payment being processed prior to the date selected to help ensure that your withdrawal is processed prior to year-end.

Note: When specifying from which accounts to fund your withdrawal, be aware that only those accounts that are included in the Calculation specified in Select Accounts section can be included in the funding of withdrawals section.

In the Funding Withdrawals section:

This section does not apply to Earnings plans. Proportional option

For proportional withdrawals, liquidations will be taken from all eligible mutual fund positions including money markets, based on the accounts you have selected in question 2 in that section. Eligible mutual funds include all Fidelity funds that are available to Retail customers and also funds available through Fidelity FundsNetwork® where the mutual fund company has agreed to make the fund available for distributions through a systematic withdrawal plan.

Note for Fidelity managed account holders – If any of your IRAs are managed by Fidelity:

- For each withdrawal, effort will be made to maintain the appropriate asset allocation of your Fidelity managed account, if appropriate.
- In order to use proportional withdrawals for Fidelity managed accounts, you must also include at least one self-directed account in the proportional calculation.

Example of Proportional Calculation: If you have two IRA accounts at Fidelity and you select to include both in the withdrawals, withdrawals from both of these accounts will be proportioned based on the value of the eligible fund positions including the core fund held by each account.

Fixed Percentage option

Choose this option if you wish to make withdrawals by liquidating the specified fixed percent from your Fidelity IRA account number(s) and mutual fund position(s) provided in this section. Select the fund name and percentage for each position indicated. The automatic withdrawal will sell the amount requested from the funds specified and then, if necessary, attempt to fund the remaining distribution amount from the core position. If the plan includes a Fidelity managed account, the process will attempt to fund any remaining distribution amount from the Fidelity managed account request.

Secondary Withdrawal Instructions

If you choose to take withdrawals using Fixed Percentage option, then you will need to select Secondary Withdrawal Instructions. These instructions will be used if there are insufficient funds in the positions designated in your primary withdrawal instructions. There are two options to choose from for how the distribution should then occur. The two options are:

- Withdraw from any eligible money market, bond fund or equity fund position, or
- Withdraw from money market funds only

Note: Choosing the "Withdraw from money market funds only" option may result in the full distribution not being made

Secondary Withdrawal instructions default to "Withdraw from any eligible money market, bond fund or equity fund position"

The automatic withdrawals will execute the secondary instructions in the following order, based on type of account(s) specified for the plan: mutual fund accounts first, then brokerage accounts, then Fidelity managed accounts. The plan will attempt to fund up to the remaining distribution amount from the core position. If the plan includes Fidelity managed account(s), the process will attempt to fund any remaining distribution amount from the Fidelity managed account(s) without regard to the Fidelity managed account's core fund balance. Self-directed accounts (i.e., accounts that are not Fidelity managed accounts) are subject to the rules specified in "Withdraw from any eligible money market, bond fund or equity fund position" option.

Withdraw from any eligible money market, bond fund or equity fund position.

You are instructing us to attempt to make the distribution by making funds available through the liquidation of money market fund positions in the same IRA(s), beginning with the money market fund position with the lowest balance. If sufficient funds are not available from money market positions, you are instructing us to attempt to make the distribution by making funds available through the liquidation of bond or equity fund positions in the same IRA, beginning with the bond or equity fund positions with the lowest balance. If

two eligible positions have identical balances, we will liquidate the fund with the lowest CUSIP.**

Withdraw from money market funds only. *You are instructing us to attempt to make the distribution by making funds available through the liquidation of money market fund positions in the same IRA(s), beginning with the money market fund position with the lowest balance. If two eligible positions have identical balances, we will liquidate the fund with the lowest CUSIP.**

*Note: Choosing this option may result in the full distribution not being made.

**CUSIP numbers (along with symbols) are assigned by the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures to all securities and are used for identification when recording buy and sell orders.

Note: Certain Fidelity mutual funds have been closed to new investors. If one of these funds is subject to your withdrawal instructions, be aware that your position could be fully liquidated, and this may prohibit you from future investments in the fund.

For Earnings Plans:

Earnings plans generate a distribution only when your account has received a dividend, interest or capital gain from one or more of your holdings and if you have those earnings directed to your core position or to be distributed. Most customers have their Reinvestment Instructions set during the account opening process. And often those holdings are set to reinvest in the security. During the enrollment process you were presented with the opportunity to update Reinvestment Instructions to have all positions pay to core position or be distributed for Mutual Fund only accounts. If no positions in your account are set to deposit to the core position or not to reinvest in the security or mutual fund, then your earnings plan will not distribute any earnings. You can update the Reinvestment instructions by going to [Fidelity.com/dividends](https://www.fidelity.com/dividends). You will need to log in and make changes to the positions in your account that you select to have distribute the earnings.

The schedule for Earnings plans depends on what type of account you hold at Fidelity. If your account is a Mutual Fund only IRA, then your plan must have daily schedule for distribution of earnings. If your account is a brokerage account and has a core position, then your earnings can be held in the core position pending the schedule you select when the account will distribute the earnings. The schedule ranges from Daily to Annually or a customized schedule allowing for up to three days per month specifically chosen by you for the months you chose. You may make changes to your schedule by editing your automatic withdrawal plan.

For Brokerage IRAs, Fidelity will deposit to your core position any dividends and capital gains you have selected to send to core as they are paid out by the holdings. The PWS system will keep a running tally of the earnings deposited to the core position that will be distributed on the schedule you have selected. Using that schedule, Fidelity will make the distributions. Until that distribution date, the deposited earnings will be held in your core position. Then on the day of your distribution, Fidelity will distribute the amount, and clear the tally and begin to tally again for any future earnings distributions. If you request additional distributions from that account outside of the automatic withdrawal process, those distributions will affect what is remaining in your earnings tally for your scheduled distributions.

For Fixed Amount Plans:

Fixed amount plans generate a specified distribution amount you select, based on the schedule you select. The schedule ranges from Monthly to Annually or a customized schedule allowing for a specific day chosen by you for the months you choose. You may make changes to your schedule by editing your automatic withdrawal plan.

10-Year Plans

10-year plans are available to beneficiaries who inherited on or after January 1, 2020, and will fully deplete your inherited IRA or inherited Roth IRA balance by December 31 of year containing the 10th anniversary of the original owner's death. If your 10-year plan is established after the year following the original owner's death, the plan will deplete the balance of the account over less than 10 years. The calculation is based on the market value of the assets in your Fidelity Inherited IRA account(s) as of last December 31 and includes any adjustments you have made for transferred or rolled over IRA assets to Fidelity last year that were pending and not included in last year's December 31 market value. You may need to contact a Fidelity associate to request an adjustment to the December 31 market value of your account.

For all plans:

Withdrawal Destination:

In this section you chose one of up to three options for receiving your withdrawal payments.

A. Direct deposit into your nonretirement Fidelity Brokerage or Fidelity Funds account. (If you do not have a Fidelity non-retirement account, one can be established today at Fidelity.com, or call us at 1-800-343-3548 to obtain an application.) You will need that account number to appear online for this option to be chosen. You can return at a later date and change your withdrawal destination if you open a non-retirement account in the future. The usual account minimum requirement is waived if your account is funded through an automatic withdrawal plan. Distributions to a Fidelity Brokerage account are invested into your core account. If you have a Fidelity Mutual Fund account, please specify the fund you wish to invest your distribution into on the line provided.

B. By check to your address of record. If the distribution amount is less than \$25.00 your distribution by check may be delayed until the amount reaches \$25.00.

C. Deposited electronically into a bank or credit union account using existing Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) instructions. You may change your automatic withdrawal instructions in the future if you add bank or EFT instructions.

D. Fidelity does not charge for using EFT services. The maximum amount that may be sent via EFT is \$100,000 per distribution. Up to 3 transactions allowed per day, totaling no more than \$250,000.

Note: If you select Option A or C and the transaction cannot be completed using this Payment Method, the system will default to sending a check to the address of record.

Note: For plans that are calculated such as RMD and 10-Year, when specifying from which accounts to fund your withdrawal, be aware that only those accounts that are included in the calculation specified in Select Accounts section can be included in the funding of withdrawals. If this request for RMDs only includes distributions from a Fidelity managed account, you can only choose Fixed Percentage with 100% funding from the Fidelity managed account.

Eligible Accounts: certain accounts are not eligible for recurring transfers and will not be presented within the enrollment process.

Your Recurring Transfers: this list includes current active recurring transfers you have at Fidelity. Some are not eligible for online enrollment or maintenance such as plans for some non-retirement accounts and Fidelity Retirement Plan accounts.

Federal Tax Withholding

The IRS default withholding rate is 10%, you can choose to have a different rate, including any rate from 0% to 100%. You can also go to IRS.gov and search for Form W-4R for further instructions and a rate table that helps you choose a rate that's appropriate for your tax situation. This applies even if you have made nondeductible contributions to your IRA and may result in excess taxes taken from your distribution.

State Tax Withholding

If federal income tax withholding is applied to your distribution, state income tax may also apply. The state income tax withholding requirements your distribution will be subject to (if any) are determined by the legal address of record on your Fidelity IRA. Please review the state tax information during online enrollment or see the information for your specific state below. If a minimum state tax applies, Fidelity will withhold taxes at the greater of the minimum state tax or the amount you specify. You may request information about state tax withholding by calling Fidelity at 800-343-3548.

Please see the end of this document for the latest state tax withholding guidelines.

Whether or not you elect to have federal, or state taxes withheld from your distribution, you are responsible for the full payment of federal income tax, any state or local taxes, and any penalties which may apply. You may be responsible for estimated tax payments and could incur penalties if your estimated tax payments are not sufficient. Your election will remain in effect on periodic distributions taken under this automatic withdrawal from your Fidelity IRA account(s) until revoked by you. You can revoke this election for future distributions at any time by phone, written request, or online.

“Fidelity Managed Accounts” or “Fidelity managed accounts” refer to the discretionary investment management services provided through Fidelity Personal and Workplace Advisors LLC (FPWA), a registered investment adviser. These services are provided for a fee. Brokerage services provided by Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC (FBS), and custodial and related services provided by National Financial Services LLC (NFS), each a member NYSE and SIPC. FPWA, FPTC, FBS, and NFS are Fidelity Investments companies.

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Federal and State Tax Withholding—IRA Withdrawals

Helpful to Know

- Federal and state tax withholding rules can change, and the information cited below may not reflect the current withholding from a federal or state perspective. Consult your tax advisor, the IRS, and/or your state taxing authority to obtain the most up-to-date information pertaining to your situation.
- The IRS requires Fidelity to provide you with the Marginal Rate Tables and the Tax Withholding Instructions from the *IRS Form W-4R*.
- Each state sets its own withholding rates and requirements on taxable distributions. We apply these rates unless you direct us not to (where permitted) or you request a higher rate.
- Your account's legal/residential address determines which state's tax rules apply. You should confirm that the address on your account is current prior to submitting your request.
- You are responsible for paying your federal, state, and local income taxes and any penalties, including penalties for insufficient withholding.
- Withholding taxes for Roth IRA distributions is optional.
- The federal and/or state tax withholding rate, if indicated, must be provided as a whole number from 1% to 100% for any one-time withdrawals, or from 1% to 99% for any automatic withdrawals.

Federal Tax Withholding Information

2023 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 *General Instructions* section for more information on how to use this table. (Note: This is an excerpt from the *IRS Form W-4R*. For the complete copy, please go to [Fidelity.com/W-4R](https://www.fidelity.com/W-4R) or [IRS.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw4r.pdf](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw4r.pdf).)

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%
13,850	10%	27,700	10%	20,800	10%
24,850	12%	49,700	12%	36,500	12%
58,575	22%	117,150	22%	80,650	22%
109,225	24%	218,450	24%	116,150	24%
195,950	32%	391,900	32%	202,900	32%
245,100	35%	490,200	35%	252,050	35%
591,975*	37%	721,450	37%	598,900	37%

*If married filing separately, use \$360,725 instead for this 37% rate.

General Instructions on Federal Tax Withholding

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. 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. 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 2023, your current withholding election (or your default rate) remains in effect unless you submit a new withholding election.

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

Specific Instructions for IRS Form W-4R

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 \$60,000 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$60,000, is greater than \$58,575 but less than \$109,225, the corresponding rate is 22%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$80,000, is greater than \$58,575 but less than \$109,225, 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 \$42,500 without the payment. Step 1: Because your total income without the payment, \$42,500, is greater than \$24,850 but less than \$58,575, the corresponding rate is 12%. Step 2: Because your total income with the payment, \$62,500, is greater than \$58,575 but less than \$109,225, the corresponding rate is 22%. The two rates differ. \$16,075 of the \$20,000 payment is in the lower bracket (\$58,575 less your total income of \$42,500 without the payment), and \$3,925 is in the higher bracket (\$20,000 less the \$16,075 that is in the lower bracket). Multiply \$16,075 by 12% to get \$1,929. Multiply \$3,925 by 22% to get \$863.50. The sum of these two amounts is \$2,792.50. This is the estimated tax on your payment. This amount corresponds to 14% of the \$20,000 payment (\$2,792.50 divided by \$20,000). Enter "14" on line 2.

State Tax Withholding Information

State of residence	State tax withholding options
AK, FL, HI, NH, NV, SD, TN, TX, WA, WY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No state tax withholding is available (even if your state has income tax).
AR, IA, KS, MA, ME, OK, VT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you choose federal withholding, you will also get state withholding at your state's minimum withholding rate or an amount greater as specified by you. If you do NOT choose federal withholding, state withholding is voluntary. If you have state withholding, you can request a higher rate than your state's minimum but not a lower rate, except on Roth IRA distributions.
CA, DE, MN, NC, OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you choose federal withholding, you will also get state withholding at your state's minimum withholding rate unless you request otherwise. If you do NOT choose federal withholding, state withholding is voluntary. If you have state withholding, you can request a higher rate than your state's minimum but not a lower rate, except on Roth IRA distributions.
CT, MI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CT and MI generally require state income tax of at least your state's minimum requirements regardless of whether or not federal income tax is withheld. Tax withholding is not required if you meet certain state requirements governing pension and retirement benefits. Please reference the CT or MI W-4P Form for additional information about calculating the amount to withhold from your distribution. If you are subject to state tax withholding, you must elect state tax withholding of at least your state's minimum by completing the Tax Withholding section. Contact your tax advisor or investment representative for additional information about your state's requirements.
DC <i>Only applicable if taking a full distribution of entire account balance.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are taking distribution of your entire account balance and not directly rolling that amount over to another eligible retirement account, DC requires that a minimum amount be withheld from the taxable portion of the distribution, whether or not federal income tax is withheld. In that case, you must elect to have the minimum DC income tax amount withheld by completing the Tax Withholding section. If your entire distribution amount has already been taxed (for instance only after-tax or nondeductible contributions were made and you have no pre-tax earnings), you may be eligible to elect any of the withholding options. If you wish to take a distribution of both taxable and nontaxable amounts, you must complete a separate distribution request form for each and complete the Tax Withholding section of the forms, as appropriate.
MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you choose federal withholding, you will also get state withholding at your state's minimum withholding rate unless you request otherwise. If you do NOT choose federal withholding, state withholding will occur unless you request otherwise. If you have state withholding, you can request a higher rate than your state's minimum but not a lower rate, except on Roth IRA distributions.
OH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State tax withholding is voluntary. If you choose state withholding, you can choose a higher rate than your state's minimum but not a lower rate, except on Roth IRA distributions.
SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC requires state withholding if you have not provided a Tax ID or if you have been notified of a name/ Tax ID mismatch and have not resolved the issue. Otherwise, state tax withholding is voluntary and you can choose the rate you want.
All other states (and DC if not taking a full distribution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State tax withholding is voluntary and you can choose the rate you want.

Important: Federal and/or state tax withholding rules can change, and the information cited above may not reflect the current legislation and/or ruling of your state. Consult with your tax advisor, the IRS, or your state taxing authority to obtain the most up-to-date information pertaining to your situation.

This tax information is for informational purposes only, and should not be considered legal or tax advice. Always consult a tax or legal professional before making financial decisions.

We do not provide tax or legal advice and we will not be liable for any decisions you make based on this or other general tax information we provide.

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