

UNCHAINED CAPITAL, INC.
Individual Retirement Account Authorization
and Interested Party Designation

By electronically authorizing my consent to this document on the Unchained website, mobile application, or other software, I direct Unchained Capital, Inc., as well as Unchained Trading, LLC, along with any other subsidiaries or affiliates which either may designate in their discretion, (collectively “Unchained”) to submit any and all personal information which Unchained may have with regard to me to Fortis Bank for the purpose of opening an Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”).

My relationship with Fortis Bank (“Fortis”) shall be governed by Fortis’ own procedures as well as any terms and conditions Fortis provides to me. I further direct that the sole investment of said IRA shall be bitcoin, to be stored in a vault at Unchained.

I authorize Fortis Bank and its affiliates to share information about my account(s) with Unchained as an Interested Party. Information sharing may include but is not limited to statements, tax documents, and written, verbal, or electronic communications related to the establishment and maintenance of my account(s). I agree to indemnify and hold harmless Fortis Bank against all claims, actions, costs, and liabilities, including attorneys’ fees, arising out of their reliance on this Interested Party Designation.

Neither Unchained nor any of its employees have provided me with any legal, tax, or investment advice with respect to any transaction herein. I understand that if I have any legal, tax, or investment questions regarding this arrangement, I should consult with my own legal counsel, tax advisor, or financial advisor.

I have previously authorized a setup fee charge from Unchained. This represents its fee for the service of setting up the necessary IRA on my behalf at Fortis, as well as its assistance in onboarding relevant accounts for IRA.

All of Unchained’s Terms of Service, as amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference herein. Should there be any conflict between the Unchained Terms of Service and this document, the Unchained Terms of Service shall control.

IRA Disclaimers

Defined terms:

- “Unchained” shall mean Unchained Capital, Inc., as well as Unchained Trading, LLC, collectively.
- “The IRA Custodian” is defined by the Unchained Terms of Service, and is currently Fortis Bank.

By electronically authorizing my consent to this document on the Unchained website, mobile application, or other software, I acknowledge I have read the following disclaimers:

- Unless precleared with Unchained staff, all deposits should be made through the IRA Custodian, either via rollover or annual contribution. **Deposits to an IRA vault address outside these procedures may expose me to adverse tax consequences and such mistakes may be irreconcilable.**
- Any withdrawals made from an IRA vault may be reported to the IRA Custodian, which in turn may report such as a taxable IRA withdrawal unless made as part of a prearranged rollover procedure to another IRA provider.
- There is currently a \$2,000 minimum for any USD-BTC trade.
- **I understand that neither Unchained nor any IRA custodian control the speed of any rollover after its initiation.** Rollover timing is primarily dependent upon my prior retirement account provider, and as a result funds may be received by the IRA Custodian and by extension Unchained at a significant delay from when I have requested a rollover or other account transfer. I further understand that with respect to annual contributions, the IRA Custodian may hold any checks for a reasonable period before executing a bitcoin trade with Unchained to ensure said checks have cleared according to the IRA Custodian’s then-current internal policies, which are not under the control of Unchained. During any of the aforementioned delays the price of bitcoin may fluctuate significantly, which may in turn have a negative financial impact on me.
- I understand that neither the IRS or any other governmental entity has endorsed, reviewed, or approved any particular assets that may be purchased or held in my IRA.
- I understand that Unchained is not an investment adviser and does not provide investment, legal or tax advice.

- I understand that bitcoin is a highly volatile asset and owning bitcoin involves a high degree of risk. I represent that I am familiar with bitcoin, and that I have the necessary experience, understanding, and financial capacity to bear the risks associated with purchasing and holding bitcoin. I understand and accept that there is the potential for a total loss of value with respect to any bitcoin that I purchase and hold in my IRA.

- I assume all responsibilities for any tax or other consequences related to my actions with my IRA. I will indemnify and hold Unchained harmless from any tax or legal consequences related to my IRA. I have been advised to seek legal and tax advice and have not been provided any such advice from Unchained.

- I have had an opportunity to review all documents that have been provided to me in connection with my IRA, including those that I have signed, with my attorney and other financial and tax advisors. I understand that should I have any questions regarding any account agreements sent to me from the IRA custodian, I should review them with any such attorneys and/or advisors.

- If any of these Disclaimers conflict with the [Unchained Terms of Service](#) (currently and as amended in the future), the Terms of Service shall control. Any policies and procedures in these Disclaimers are subject to change.

E-SIGN AUTHORIZATION

In connection with your IRA, Unchained Capital, Inc., its affiliates and third-party service providers (“**Unchained**”) from time to time will need to provide certain Communications (as defined below) to you in writing regarding our products and/or services (“**Services**”).

“**Communications**” may include this E-Sign Authorization (this “**Authorization**”), our Terms of Service and Privacy Policy, the IRA Schedule of Fees, the IRA Disclaimers, payment authorizations and transaction receipts or confirmations, account statements and history, all federal and state tax statements and documents, any change in terms notices, consumer disclosures, state-mandated disclosures, adverse action notices and any other information related to your IRA or your account with Unchained. Some Communications may come from the IRA custodian, currently Fortis Bank (“**Fortis**”), which as a third-party service provider is covered by this Authorization.

CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

By agreeing to this Authorization, you confirm your ability and consent to (i) receive Communications electronically, rather than in paper form, from Unchained and Fortis, and (ii) the use of electronic signatures in your relationship with Unchained and Fortis. If you choose not to agree to this Authorization or you withdraw your consent, you may be restricted from using the Services.

Unchained and Fortis may provide all Communications electronically by email, by text message or by making them accessible via our websites or applications.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

To access and retain the electronic Communications, you will need the following:

- A computer or mobile device with Internet or mobile connectivity.
- A current web browser that supports and has cookies enabled and provides 128-bit encryption.
Minimum recommended browsers are:
 - Chrome current version (see <https://www.google.com/chrome/>)
 - Mozilla Firefox current version (see <https://www.mozilla.org>)
 - Apple Safari current version (see <https://www.apple.com/safari/>)
 - Microsoft Edge - Internet Explorer is not supported
- Access to the email address used to create an account for the Services.
- Sufficient storage space to save Communications and/or a printer to print them.
- If you use a spam filter that blocks or re-routes emails from senders not listed in your email address book, you must add Unchained <mailer@unchained.com> to your email address book.

PAPER DELIVERY OF COMMUNICATIONS

You have the right to receive Communications in paper form. To request a paper copy of any Communication at no charge, within 30 days of the date of the Communication, write to Unchained

Capital, Inc., P.O. Box 662, Austin, TX 78767, specifying in detail the Communication you would like to receive in paper form. With respect to communications which are sent to you directly from Fortis, instead write to: 1550 17th St., Suite 100, Denver, CO 80202.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

You may withdraw your consent to receive electronic Communications at any time by written notice, sent both to Unchained Capital, Inc., P.O. Box 662, Austin, TX 78767, and also to Fortis Bank, 1550 17th St., Suite 100, Denver, CO 80202. Your withdrawal of your consent to receive electronic Communications may result in termination of your access to Services. Any withdrawal of your consent will be effective after a reasonable period of time for processing your request.

UPDATING YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS

You can change your email address at any time through the Unchained website. You may also change your email address by written notice, sent both to Unchained Capital, Inc., P.O. Box 662, Austin, TX 78767, and also to Fortis Bank, 1550 17th St., Suite 100, Denver, CO 80202. Any email change made by written notice will be effective after a reasonable period of time for processing your request.



Custodial Account Agreement and Disclosures

Traditional IRA

Important legal information and disclosures related to your
Individual Retirement Account with Fortis Bank.

Effective July 1, 2024

Several recent law changes have impacted Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). Your IRA Plan document cannot be updated to reflect these changes until the Internal Revenue Service releases their version of the language that must appear in your Plan. As your IRA provider, we await technical guidance from the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor in order to administer the enacted provisions.

Please refer to the addendum at the end of this document titled "Important Information Regarding Your Individual Retirement Account" for an outline of recent tax law changes.

Please consult with your tax, legal, or investment advisor if you have questions about how these law changes may influence your retirement planning.

This Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement (the "Agreement") is made between Fortis Bank ("Custodian") and each individual (the "Depositor") who executes an Application for the purpose of establishing a Traditional IRA Custodial Account under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Articles I through VII are the required provisions found in Form 5305-A and, as permitted, Custodian has added Articles VIII through X.

ARTICLE I

- 1.01 Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), an employer contribution to a simplified employee pension plan as described in section 408(k) or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), the Custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For tax years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

ARTICLE II

- 2.01 The Depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

ARTICLE III

- 3.01 No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5)).
- 3.02 No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of section 408(m)) except as otherwise permitted by section 408(m)(3), which provides an exception for certain gold, silver and platinum coins, coins issued under the laws of any state, and certain bullion.

ARTICLE IV

- 4.01 Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Depositor's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.
- 4.02 The Depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the Depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches age 70 1/2. By that date, the Depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in:
- (a) A single sum; or
 - (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the Depositor or the joint lives of the Depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.
- 4.03 If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
- (a) If the Depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - (1) The designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy, as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph 4.03(a)(3) below, if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph 4.03(a)(3) below, over such period.
 - (2) The designated beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph 4.03(a)(3) below if longer.
 - (3) There is no designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Depositor as determined in the year of the Depositor's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.
 - (b) If the Depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (1) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with paragraph (2)

below:

- (1) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs 4.03 (a)(1) and 4.03 (a)(2) above (but not over the period in paragraph 4.03(a)(3), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Depositor would have reached age 70 1/2. But, in such case, if the Depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph 4.03(a)(2) above (but not over the period in paragraph 4.03(a)(3), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with 4.03(b)(2) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.
 - (2) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.
- 4.04 If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is other than the Depositor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.
- 4.05 The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the Depositor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:
- (a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 4.02(b) for any year, beginning with the year the Depositor reaches age 70 1/2, is the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph 4.05 (a) is determined using the Depositor's (or, if applicable, the Depositor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.
 - (b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 4.03(a) and 4.03(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Depositor's death (or the year the Depositor would have reached age 70 1/2, if applicable under paragraph 4.03(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 4.03(a) and 4.03(b)(i).
 - (c) The required minimum distribution for the year the Depositor reaches age 70 1/2 can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.
- 4.06 The owner of two or more traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under section 408(a)(6).

ARTICLE V

- 5.01 The Depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by section 408(i) and Regulation sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.
- 5.02 The Custodian agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

ARTICLE VI

- 6.01 Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through III and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with section 408(a) and the related regulations will be invalid.

ARTICLE VII

- 7.01 This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear on the Adoption Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII

- 8.01 **Applicable Law:** This Custodial Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Colorado. Venue for any disputes arising under this Agreement shall be proper in the State of Colorado, Denver County, and all Parties submit to the jurisdiction of the courts in that venue for the litigation of any disputes concerning this Agreement. The term Depositor also includes the Depositor's Beneficiary, where appropriate throughout this Agreement.
- 8.02 **Custodian:** The Custodian for the Custodial Account is Fortis Bank.
- 8.03 **Annual Accounting:** The Custodian shall, at least annually, provide the Depositor or Beneficiary (in the case of death) with an accounting of such Depositor's account. Such accounting shall be deemed to be accepted by the Depositor or

the Beneficiary if the Depositor or Beneficiary does not object in writing within 60 days after the mailing of such accounting statement.

8.04 **Amendment:** The Depositor irrevocably delegates to the Custodian the right and power to amend this Custodial Agreement. Except as hereafter provided, the Custodian will give the Depositor 30 days prior written notice of any amendment. In case of a retroactive amendment required by law, the Custodian will provide written notice to the Depositor of the amendment within 30 days after the amendment is made, or if later, by the time that notice of the amendment is required to be given under regulations or other guidance provided by the IRS. The Depositor shall be deemed to have consented to any such amendment unless the Depositor notifies the Custodian to the contrary within 30 days after notice to the Depositor and requests a distribution or transfer of the balance in the account.

8.05 **Resignation and Removal of Custodian:**

(a) The Custodian may resign and appoint a successor trustee or custodian to serve under this agreement or under another governing agreement selected by the successor trustee or custodian by giving the Depositor written notice at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such resignation and appointment, which notice shall also include or be provided under separate cover a copy of such other governing instrument, if applicable, and the related disclosure statement. The Depositor shall then have 30 days from the date of such notice to either request a distribution of the entire account balance or designate a different successor trustee or custodian and notify the Custodian of such designation. If the Depositor does not request distribution of the account balance or notify the Custodian of the designation of a different successor trustee or custodian within such 30 day period, the Depositor shall be deemed to have consented to the appointment of the successor trustee or custodian and the terms of any new governing instrument, and neither the Depositor nor the successor shall be required to execute any written document to complete the transfer of the account to the successor trustee or custodian. The successor trustee or custodian may rely on any information, including beneficiary designations, previously provided by the Depositor to the Custodian.

(b) The Depositor may at any time remove the Custodian and replace the Custodian with a successor trustee or custodian of the Depositor's choice by giving 30 days' notice of such removal and replacement. The Custodian shall then deliver the assets of the account as directed by the Depositor. However, the Custodian may retain a portion of the assets of the IRA as a reserve for payment of any anticipated remaining fees and expenses, and shall pay over any remainder of this reserve to the successor trustee or custodian upon satisfaction of such fees and expenses.

(c) The Custodian may resign and demand that the Depositor appoint a successor trustee or custodian of this IRA by giving the Depositor written notice at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such resignation. The Depositor shall then have 30 days from the date of such notice to designate a successor trustee or custodian, notify the Custodian of the name and address of the successor trustee or custodian, and provide the Custodian with appropriate evidence that such successor has accepted the appointment and is qualified to serve as trustee or custodian of an individual retirement account.

(1) If the Depositor designates a successor trustee or custodian and provides the Custodian evidence of the successor's acceptance of appointment and qualification within such 30-day period, the Custodian shall then deliver all of the assets held by the Custodian in the account (whether in cash or personal or real property, wherever located, and regardless of value) to the successor trustee or custodian.

(2) If the Depositor does not notify the Custodian of the appointment of a successor trustee or custodian within such 30 day period, then the Custodian may distribute all of the assets held by the Custodian in the account (whether in cash or personal or real property, wherever located, and regardless of value) to the Depositor, outright and free of trust, and the Depositor shall be wholly responsible for the tax consequences of such distribution.

In either case, the Custodian may expend any assets in the account to pay expenses of transfer (including re-registering the assets and preparation of deeds, assignments, and other instruments of transfer or conveyance) to the successor trustee or custodian or the Depositor, as the case may be. In addition, the Custodian may retain a portion of the assets as a reserve for payment of any anticipated remaining fees and expenses. Upon satisfaction of such fees and expenses, the Custodian shall pay over any remainder of the reserve to the successor trustee or custodian or to the Depositor, as the case may be.

8.06 **Custodian's Fees and Expenses:**

(a) The Depositor agrees to pay the Custodian any and all fees specified in the Custodian's current published fee schedule for establishing and maintaining this IRA, including any fees for distributions from, transfers from, and terminations of this IRA. The Custodian may change its fee schedule at any time by giving the Depositor 30 days prior written notice.

(b) The Depositor agrees to pay any expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties in connection with the account. Such expenses include, but are not limited to, administrative expenses, such as legal and accounting fees, a valuation fee from a qualified independent third-party appraiser pursuant to section 8.03, and any taxes of any kind whatsoever that may be levied or assessed with respect to such account.

(c) All such fees, taxes, and other administrative expenses charged to the account shall be collected either from the assets in the account or from any contributions to or distributions from such account if not paid by the Depositor,

but the Depositor shall be responsible for any deficiency.

- (d) In the event that for any reason the Custodian is not certain as to who is entitled to receive all or part of the Custodial Funds, the Custodian reserves the right to withhold any payment from the Custodial account, to request a court ruling to determine the disposition of the Custodial account assets, and to charge the Custodial account for any expenses incurred in obtaining such legal determination.
 - (e) The Custodian shall be entitled to receive, from the assets held in the Custodial Account, a fee equal in amount to all income that is generated from any Undirected Cash (defined as any cash in the Custodial Account not invested pursuant to a specific investment direction by Depositor). Custodian's fees from the Undirected Cash in the Custodial Account are associated with cash management activities, including, but not limited to, account maintenance, depository bank services, transaction processing, sub-accounting, record keeping, and other services performed under the terms of this Agreement. Custodian retains the right, but does not have the obligation, to reduce this fee by rebating a portion of the fee into the Custodial Account. The Depositor agrees that this fee may be retained by the Custodian as compensation for the services provided by Custodian under this Agreement. The Custodian reserves the right to change all or part of the Custodial Fee Schedule at its discretion with 30 days advance written notice to Depositor.
 - (f) Depositor shall be responsible for paying any transaction fees that may be charged by 3rd parties in connection with opening, maintaining, and transacting in this account.
 - (g) Custodian shall retain the right to protect itself from loss involving a Depositor's account, including the authority to freeze the assets of the account, liquidate assets, or change dividend options for any unpaid fee balance.
 - (h) If an arrangement is in effect for a third party to pay fees for the servicing of a Depositor's account, Depositor shall become responsible for payment of fees in the event the third party fails to do so in a timely fashion or if the arrangement between the Depositor and the third party is terminated by either party.
- 8.07 **Withdrawal Requests:** All requests for withdrawal shall be in writing on a form provided by the Custodian. Such written notice must also contain the reason for the withdrawal and the method of distribution being requested. The Custodian reserves the right to reject any withdrawal request it may deem appropriate and to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the proper party eligible to receive a distribution from the account.
- 8.08 **Age 70 1/2 Default Provisions:** If the Depositor does not choose any of the distribution methods under Article IV of this Custodial Agreement by the April 1st following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches age 70 1/2, distribution shall be determined based upon the distribution period in the uniform lifetime distribution period table in Regulation section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, no payment will be made until the Depositor provides the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable to the Custodian. The Custodian reserves the right to require a minimum balance in the account in order to make periodic payments from the account. Upon receipt of such distribution request, the Depositor may switch to a joint life expectancy in determining the required minimum distribution if the Depositor's spouse was the sole beneficiary as of the January 1st of the distribution calendar year and such spouse is more than 10 years younger than the Depositor.
- 8.09 **Death Benefit Default Provisions:**
- (a) If the Depositor dies before his or her required beginning date and the beneficiary does not select a method of distribution described in Article IV, Section 4.03(b)(i) or (ii) by the December 31st following the year of the Depositor's death, then distributions will be made pursuant to the single life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary determined in accordance with IRS regulations. However, no payment will be made until the beneficiary provides the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable to the Custodian and other documentation that may be required by the Custodian. A beneficiary may at any time request a complete distribution of his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account. The Custodian reserves the right to require a minimum balance in the account in order to make periodic payments from the account.
 - (b) If the Depositor dies on or after his or her required beginning date, distribution shall be made in accordance with Article IV, Section 4.03(a). However, no payment will be made until the beneficiary provides the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable to the Custodian and other documentation that may be required by the Custodian. A beneficiary may at any time request a complete distribution of his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account. The Custodian reserves the right to require a minimum balance in the account in order to make periodic payments from the account.
- 8.10 **Transitional Rule for Determining Required Minimum Distributions for Calendar Year 2002:** Unless the Custodian provides otherwise, if a Depositor (or beneficiary) is subject to required minimum distributions for calendar year 2002, such individual may elect to apply the 1987 proposed regulations, the 2001 proposed regulations, or the 2002 final regulations in determining the amount of the 2002 required minimum. However, the Custodian, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to perform any required minimum distribution calculations through its data systems or otherwise based upon any of the three sets of regulations delineated in the previous sentence.
- 8.11 **Responsibilities:** Depositor agrees that all information and instructions given to the Custodian by the Depositor is complete and accurate and that the Custodian shall not be responsible for any incomplete or inaccurate information provided by the Depositor or Depositor's beneficiary(ies). Depositor and Depositor's beneficiary(ies) agree to be responsible for all tax consequences arising from contributions to and distributions from this Custodial Account and

acknowledges that no tax advice has been provided by the Custodian.

8.12 Designation of Beneficiary:

- (a) Except as may be otherwise required by State law, in the event of the Depositor's death, the balance in the account shall be paid to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the Depositor on a beneficiary designation form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. The Depositor may change the Depositor's beneficiary or beneficiaries at any time by filing a new beneficiary designation with the Custodian. If no beneficiary designation is in effect, if none of the named beneficiaries survive the Depositor, or if the Custodian cannot locate any of the named beneficiaries after reasonable search, any balance in the account will be payable to the Depositor's estate.
- (b) If the Custodian permits, in the event of the Depositor's death, any beneficiary may name a subsequent beneficiary(ies) to receive the balance of the account to which such beneficiary is entitled upon the death of the original beneficiary by filing a Subsequent Beneficiary Designation Form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. Payments to such subsequent beneficiary(ies) shall be distributed in accordance with the payment schedule applicable to the original beneficiary or more rapidly if the subsequent beneficiary requests. In no event can any subsequent beneficiary be treated as a designated beneficiary of the Depositor. The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to the subsequent beneficiary(ies), if any, designated by the original spouse beneficiary where the Depositor dies before his or her required beginning date. In this case, the original spouse beneficiary is treated as the Depositor. If the balance of the account has not been completely distributed to the original beneficiary and such beneficiary has not named a subsequent beneficiary or no named subsequent beneficiary is living on the date of the original beneficiary's death, such balance shall be payable to the estate of the original beneficiary.

**ARTICLE IX
SELF-DIRECTED IRA PROVISIONS**

9.01 Investment of Contributions:

- (a) At the direction of the Depositor (or of the beneficiary upon the Depositor's death), the Custodian shall invest all contributions to the account and earnings thereon in investments acceptable to the Custodian, which may include marketable securities traded on a recognized exchange or "over the counter" (excluding any securities issued by the Custodian), covered call options, certificates of deposit, real or personal property, deeds of trust, mortgages and other forms of notes, limited liability companies or limited liability partnerships, private stock, private placements, cryptocurrency, and other investments to which the Custodian consents, in such amounts as are specifically selected and specified by the Depositor in orders to the Custodian in such form as may be acceptable to the Custodian, without any duty to diversify and without regard to whether such property is authorized by the laws of any jurisdiction as a trust investment. The Custodian shall be responsible for the execution of such orders and for maintaining adequate records thereof. However, if any such orders are not received as required, or, if received, are unclear in the opinion of the Custodian, all or a portion of the contribution may be held uninvested without liability for loss of income or appreciation, and without liability for interest pending receipt of such orders or clarification, or the contribution may be returned.
- (b) Depositor hereby acknowledges and agrees that Custodian will deposit all Undirected Cash in the Custodial Account into pooled deposit accounts at one or more FDIC or other United States government insured institutions or in United States government securities or in securities that are insured or guaranteed by the United States government pending further investment direction by Depositor. All income generated by Undirected Cash in Custodian's pooled deposit accounts shall be retained by Custodian as fees, as described in paragraph 8.06(e) above. Depositor authorizes Custodian to transfer any Undirected Cash in the Custodial Account into any FDIC insured financial institution or in United States government securities or in securities that are insured or guaranteed by the United States government without any further approval or direction by the Depositor. The account is insured for up to the amount available under FDIC insurance; amounts in excess of FDIC insurance limits are not insured.
- (c) Depositor hereby acknowledges that investments are: (a) not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other federal or state deposit guaranteed fund; (b) not guaranteed by the Custodian and/or agents; and (c) are subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire amount invested.

9.02 Indemnification: The Custodian shall have no duty other than to follow the written instructions of the Depositor, shall be under no duty to question said instructions, and shall not be liable for any investment losses sustained by the Depositor under any circumstances. By performing services under this Agreement, the Custodian is acting as the agent of Depositor, and nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as conferring fiduciary status on the Custodian. Depositor agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Custodian from any and all claims, damages, liability, actions, costs, expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees) and any loss to the Custodial Account, to the Depositor or to Depositor's beneficiary(ies) as a result of any action taken (or omitted to be taken) pursuant to and/or in connection with any investment transaction directed by Depositor or Depositor's investment advisor or resulting from serving as the Custodian, including, without limitation, claims, damages, liability, actions and losses asserted by the Depositor or the Depositor's beneficiary(ies).

9.03 Registration: All assets of the account shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or of a suitable nominee. The same nominee may be used with respect to assets of other investors whether or not held under agreements similar to this one or in any capacity whatsoever. However, each Depositor's account shall be separate and distinct; a separate

account therefore shall be maintained by the Custodian, and the assets thereof shall be held by the Custodian in individual or bulk segregation either in the Custodian's vaults or in depositories approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

- 9.04 **Transfers In:** Depositor acknowledges that Custodian is not liable or responsible for actions or omissions in the administration, custody, or investments of the assets transferred from a prior custodian until such date as Custodian shall complete acceptance as successor Custodian and shall be in possession of the assets, nor shall Custodian have any duty or responsibility to inquire into or take any action with respect to any acts performed by the prior Custodian or Administrator.
- 9.05 **Interested Party:** The Depositor may appoint an Interested Party for the IRA Account using a form provided by the Custodian. An Interested Party will have the authority to view Depositor's account and access account related information, as well as communicate with the Custodian regarding the account. An Interested Party shall not have the authority to transact on or make changes to an account. Any Interested Party acts as Depositor's agent, and shall not be viewed as an affiliate, agent, or employee of the Custodian. Depositor may remove an Interested Party by providing written notice on a form acceptable to the Custodian.
- 9.06 **Power of Attorney:** The Depositor may grant the power of attorney for the IRA Account to a designated individual using a form or document provided by or acceptable to the Custodian. A person granted power of attorney will be subject to the provisions of this Agreement, and shall possess only those powers specifically listed in the form or document designating the power of attorney. Depositor may remove a designation of power of attorney by providing written notice on a form provided by or acceptable to the Custodian.
- 9.07 **Referring Representatives:** If the services of the Custodian are suggested by the referral of a financial advisor, CPA, attorney, self-directed plan document provider, or other third party (a "Referring Representative"), such Referring Representative shall not be deemed an agent, affiliate, or employee of the Custodian. Custodian is not responsible for, and shall not be bound by any statements, representations, warranties, or agreements made by any Referring Representative.
- 9.08 **Investment Advisor:** The Depositor may appoint an Investment Advisor, qualified under Section 3(38) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, to direct the investment of Depositor's IRA. The Depositor shall notify the Custodian in writing of any such appointment by providing the Custodian a copy of the instruments appointing the Investment Advisor and evidencing the Investment Advisor's acceptance of such appointment, an acknowledgment by the Investment Advisor that it is a fiduciary of the account, and a certificate evidencing the Investment Advisor's current registration under the Investment Advisor's Act of 1940. The Custodian shall comply with any investment directions furnished to it by the Investment Advisor, unless and until it receives written notification from the Depositor that the Investment Advisor's appointment has been terminated. The Custodian shall have no duty other than to follow the written investment directions of such Investment Advisor, shall be under no duty to question said instructions, and shall not be liable for any investment losses sustained by the Depositor as a result of the Investment Advisor's instructions under any circumstances.
- 9.09 **No Investment Advice:** The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that the Custodian does not provide or assume responsibility for tax, legal or investment advice with respect to the investment and assets of Depositor's account and shall not be liable for any loss which results from Depositor's exercise of control over the custodial account. The Depositor and the Depositor's beneficiary(ies) release, indemnify and agree to hold the Custodian harmless in the event that any investment or sale of the assets in the Custodial Account pursuant to a direction by the Depositor or the Depositor's Investment Advisor violates any federal or state law or regulation or otherwise results in a disqualification, penalty, tax or fine imposed upon the Custodian, the Depositor, or the Custodial Account.
- 9.10 **Investments:** The Depositor may, at the Depositor's discretion, direct the Custodian to purchase "alternative" investments which shall include, but not be limited to, investments which are individually negotiated by the Depositor and/or the Depositor's agent, or part of a private placement of securities offered in reliance upon exemptions provided by Sections 3(B) and 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D promulgated thereunder. It is the Depositor's sole responsibility to determine whether or not the Depositor's selected investment(s) is required to be registered as a security with any applicable federal and/or state regulatory authority. The Custodian reserves the right to not follow such direction or process such investment(s) for administrative reasons. Such action should not be construed as investment advice or an opinion by the Custodian as to the investment's prudence or viability. If the Depositor or the Depositor's agent should direct the Custodian to purchase an alternative investment, as defined above, the following special certifications and provisions shall apply:
- (a) The Depositor agrees to submit or cause to be submitted all offering documentation related to the alternative investment for an administrative review by the Custodian, if so requested. The Custodian reserves the right to charge a reasonable fee for such administrative review.
 - (b) If the alternative investment(s) contains a provision for future contractual payments or assessments, including margin calls, the Depositor acknowledges that such payments shall be borne solely by the Depositor's Account, that authorization to make such payments shall come from the Depositor or the Depositor's agent, and that making such payments may reduce or exhaust the value of the Depositor's Account. The Depositor further agrees to maintain sufficient liquid funds in the Depositor's Account to cover any such payments or assessments and agrees that the Custodian is not responsible for monitoring the balance of the account to verify compliance with this

Section.

- (c) If the alternative investment(s) contain administrative and/or management requirements or duties beyond the Custodian's capabilities or expertise to provide, then the Depositor agrees to seek out suitable agents or counsel necessary to perform such duties and deliver a written service agreement acceptable to the Custodian for execution on behalf of the Depositor's Account.
- (d) If the Depositor directs the Custodian to enter into an individually negotiated debt instrument, including a promissory note, deed of trust, real estate contract, mortgage note or debenture, the Custodian strongly encourages the Depositor to retain the services of a third-party Note Servicing Agent Agreement with a third-party Agent, on a form acceptable to the Custodian. Said Note Servicing Agent shall be the Depositor's agent and not the Custodian's agent and shall be responsible for administering the terms of the debt instrument on behalf of the Depositor's Account. Should the Note Servicing Agent ever become unwilling or unable to perform the duties outlined in the Note Servicing Agent Agreement, then the Depositor understands and agrees that all duties of the Note Servicing Agent shall revert to the Depositor until a successor Agent is named. The Custodian will not act as a Note Servicing Agent, i.e., the Custodian does not monitor the Depositor's account to ensure receipt of note payments, notify the Depositor in the event of default, prepare or compute payoff balances, prepare or file Form 1098, etc.
- (e) The Custodian is responsible for safekeeping only those documents which the Depositor or the Depositor's agent deliver to the Custodian.
- (f) The Depositor agrees to be responsible for any and all collection actions, including contracting with a collection agency or instituting legal action, and bring any other suits or actions which may become necessary to protect the rights of the account as a result of the operation or administration of the investment(s).
- (g) Once the Depositor or the Depositor's agent authorizes funds to be distributed from the Depositor's account for purposes of investment, the Depositor agrees to be responsible for the following:
 - (1) verifying that the individual or investment company that the Depositor selected placed the Depositor's funds into the proper investment;
 - (2) obtaining the necessary documentation from the individual or investment company to verify that the funds are correctly invested, including, but not limited to, shares or units, proper recordation, loan to value ratio, etc.; and
 - (3) sending the original documentation evidencing the investment to the Custodian or, in the case of a promissory note investment, to a third-party servicing agent. The Custodian will not monitor the account to ensure receipt of such documentation and will rely solely on the Depositor to provide this information.

9.11 **Prohibited Transactions:** The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that the Custodial Account is subject to the provisions of section 4975, which defines certain prohibited transactions. Custodian shall make no determination as to whether any transaction or investment in the Custodial Account is prohibited under sections 4975, 408(e), or 408A, or under any other state or federal law. The Depositor understands that should the Custodial Account engage in a prohibited transaction, and depending on the type of prohibited transaction, certain assets of the Custodial Account will be deemed to have been distributed and may be subject to taxes as well as possible penalties. The Depositor agrees that he or she will consult with a tax or legal professional to ensure that none of the investments in the Custodial Account will constitute a prohibited transaction, and that investments comply with all applicable federal and state laws, regulations, and requirements.

9.12 **Prohibited Assets:** Depositor affirms that no assets deemed illegal or impermissible investments under Colorado or federal law shall be transferred into or invested into with the account. Illegal or impermissible investments include, but are not limited to holdings of cannabis or other illegal substances, illegal gambling, or illegal artifacts. Should the account ever come to hold an illegal or impermissible investment under Colorado or federal law, I will immediately notify the Custodian.

9.13 **Unrelated Business Income Tax:** The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that the Custodial Account is subject to the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Sections 511-514 relating to Unrelated Business Taxable Income (UBTI) of tax-exempt organizations. If the Depositor directs the Custodian to make an investment in the Custodial Account which generates UBTI, the Depositor agrees to prepare or have prepared an IRS Form 990-T tax return, an application for an Employer Identification Number (EIN) for the Custodial Account (if not previously obtained), and any other documents that may be required, and to submit them to the Custodian for filing with the Internal Revenue Service at least ten (10) days prior to the date on which the return is due. Depositor will also provide instructions authorizing the Custodian to execute the forms on behalf of the Custodial Account and to pay the applicable tax from the assets in the Custodial Account. Depositor understands and acknowledges that the Custodian shall not make any determination of whether or not investments in the Custodial Account generate UBTI; and has no duty to monitor whether the Custodial Account has incurred UBTI. Custodian shall have no duty with respect to UBTI other than to file Form 990T upon the direction of the Depositor.

9.14 **Disclosures and Voting:** The Custodian shall deliver, or cause to be executed and delivered, to Depositor all notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies, and proxy soliciting materials relating to assets credited to the account. The Custodian shall not vote any shares of stock or take any other action, pursuant to such documents, with respect to such assets except upon receipt by the Custodian of adequate written instructions from Depositor.

- 9.15 **Valuations:** The assets in the Custodial Account shall be valued annually at the end of each calendar year in accordance with section 408(i) and other guidance provided by the IRS, but Custodian retains the right to value the assets in the Custodial Account more frequently. In valuing the assets of the Custodial Account for record keeping and government reporting purposes, Custodian will ascertain the fair market value of each investment through utilizing various third-party pricing sources and designated valuation agents. However, Custodian does not guarantee the accuracy of prices obtained from these sources. Where assets are illiquid or their value is not readily ascertainable on either an established exchange or generally recognized market, the valuation is by necessity not a true market value and is merely an estimate of value, and Depositor agrees not to rely on any such valuation for any other purposes. Depositor agrees to provide the year end value of any illiquid and/or non-publicly traded investments, which may include without limitation limited partnerships, limited liability companies, privately held stock, real estate investment trusts, hedge funds, real estate, secured and unsecured promissory notes, and any other investments as Custodian shall designate, by no later than the following January 15th. If Custodian does not receive a current year end fair market value by the following January 15th for any such investment, the Custodian may take appropriate actions to receive the fair market value from an independent third-party that specializes in valuations, paying the cost of such valuation from the liquid assets held in the Custodial Account, or in the alternative after having first received the cost of the valuation from Depositor or Depositor's beneficiary(ies) if liquid investments in the Custodial Account are otherwise insufficient. For those custodial assets where fair market value is not readily ascertainable, the Depositor agrees that the Depositor will provide to the Custodian a qualified independent appraisal of the asset. If the Depositor does not provide such an appraisal, the Custodian may report the asset's value at its last known fair market value or at its acquisition cost. Unless Custodian has received a written fair market valuation to the contrary, promissory notes and privately offered corporate debt will have valuations reflected at the face value shown on the original note or debt instrument, or if the note is subject to an amortization schedule and the amortization schedule has been provided to Custodian by Depositor, valuation may be shown at the principal amount shown on the amortization schedule as of the end of the previous year. Depositor, and upon Depositor's death Depositor's beneficiary(ies), agree to indemnify and hold harmless Custodian from any and all losses, expenses, settlements, or claims with regard to investment decisions, distribution values, tax reporting, or any other financial impact or consequence relating to or arising from the valuation of assets in the Custodial Account.
- 9.16 **Insurance, Tax and Other Payments:** Depositor acknowledges and agrees that they hold sole responsibility for obtaining insurance coverage for the assets in the Custodial Account. The Custodian shall not bear or assume any responsibility to notify the Depositor or to secure or maintain any fire, casualty, liability, or other insurance coverage, including but not limited to title insurance coverage, on any real or personal property owned in the Custodial Account or on any property which serves as collateral under any mortgage, deed of trust, or other security instrument with respect to any promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness in the Custodial Account. The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that it is the sole responsibility of the Depositor to determine what insurance is necessary or appropriate for any investment in the Custodial Account, and to direct the Custodian in writing (on a form acceptable to the Custodian) to pay the premiums for any such insurance. The Custodian shall not be responsible for notification or payments of any real estate taxes, homeowners' association dues, utilities, or other charges with respect to any investment held in the Custodial Account unless the Depositor specifically directs the Custodian to pay the same in writing (on a form acceptable to the Custodian) within a sufficient period of time for such direction to be accomplished in accordance with the Custodian's normal business practices, and sufficient funds are available to pay the same from the Custodial Account. The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that it shall be the Depositor's responsibility to provide to the Custodian and/or to ensure that the Custodian has received any and all bills for insurance, taxes, homeowners' dues, utilities, or other amounts due for assets held in the Custodial Account. Furthermore, the Depositor agrees that it shall be the Depositor's responsibility to determine that payments have been made by verifying the payments on the Depositor's Custodial Account statements. The Depositor shall bear any and all risk associated with the failure to obtain and/or maintain proper insurance coverage to protect the assets of the Custodial Account and/or fees and penalties associated with the Depositor's failure to pay taxes or other payments related to the assets of the Custodial Account.
- 9.17 **Legal Actions:**
- (a) Depositor assumes sole responsibility for the prosecution or defense of all legal actions involving the IRA which may become necessary for the protection of the assets of the IRA, including any actions where Custodian is named. If Custodian is named as a defendant in any legal proceeding in state, federal, or local court or arbitration as a result of the assets in Depositor's account, Depositor agrees to retain legal counsel to represent the Custodian and pay any and all expenses related to the legal proceeding or retained counsel. If Depositor initiates legal actions against a 3rd party regarding the assets in Depositor's account, Depositor agrees to act as plaintiff titled as "Fortis Bank FBO {Depositor's Name} IRA". Depositor further agrees to provide Custodian with copies of all pleadings, motions, discovery, orders, and final resolution documents on request, and to execute legal actions in a manner that does not expose Custodian to cost or legal risk.
 - (b) Depositor acknowledges that Custodian will not initiate legal actions on behalf of the Depositor or the IRA, and will not participate in legal actions without specific instructions from the Depositor. Depositor has sole authority and responsibility to execute legal action, and shall indemnify and hold harmless Custodian, its officers, directors, and employees from any loss, expense, or liability that may arise from legal action.
 - (c) Should Custodian determine that separate counsel is required, Custodian has the right to charge Depositor, or Depositor's IRA, for any fees or expenses associated with the retention of counsel.

**ARTICLE X
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

10.01 Electronic Communication:

- (a) Subject to any limitations contained in Treasury Regulation section 1.401(a)-21 and any other applicable federal or state law or regulation, Depositor acknowledges and agrees that the Custodial Account shall be subject to the provisions of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, as passed in the state where the Custodian is organized, and the federal Electronic Signature in Global and National Commerce Act (ESIGN Act, as contained in 15 U.S.C. 7001), as those laws pertain to electronic communication, electronic signatures, and electronic storage of Custodial Account records. Pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes 24-71.3-112, in lieu of the retention of the original records, Custodian may cause any or all of its records, and records at any time in its custody, to be photographed or otherwise reproduced to permanent form, and any such photograph or reproduction shall have the same force and effect as the original thereof and may be admitted in evidence equally with the original.
- (b) Custodian is authorized to accept email as a form of written communication, and to accept instructions to act on the account via facsimile transmission.

10.02 Telephone Recordings: Custodian reserves the right to record telephone calls. Depositor acknowledges this right and expressly authorizes Custodian to record and play back any and all telephone calls associated with the servicing of the account.

10.03 Notices and Change of Address: Custodian shall send required notices or communications to the last known email address on record for the account and consider such notices or communications effective as of transmission. If no email is on file, Custodian shall deliver required notices and communications to the last mailing address on file for the account. Depositor must immediately notify custodian if there is a change of email address or mailing address.

10.04 Electronic Payment Authorization: Depositor authorizes Custodian to make electronic payments on the account by initiating credit or debit entries to a bank account in accordance with instructions provided by the Depositor or an authorized agent or advisor of the Depositor. Depositor may revoke this authorization in writing.

10.05 Security:

- (a) Depositor shall be responsible for the establishment and safekeeping of credentials for secure access to Custodian's online account services such as username, password, and PIN or other authentication codes. Custodian has no obligation to confirm the identity of any person using Depositor's credentials to access online account services and shall not be held responsible for any breach of security caused by Depositor's failure to maintain the confidentiality of online account credentials.
- (b) If Depositor has reason to believe online account credentials have been lost, stolen, or used without the Depositor's permission, Depositor shall contact Custodian immediately.
- (c) Custodian strongly discourages the transmission of confidential personal or financial information via email. If Depositor elects to send confidential information via email, Depositor assumes full responsibility and indemnifies Custodian from any loss or damages that may occur from any breach associated with the release of such confidential information.

10.06 Severability: If any provision of this Custodial Account Agreement is found to be illegal, invalid, void, or unenforceable, such provision shall be severed, and such illegality or invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions which shall remain in full force and effect. Neither Depositor's or Custodian's failure to enforce at any time or for any period of time any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or Depositor's right or Custodian's right to enforce each and every such provision.

10.07 Miscellaneous Expenses: In addition to those expenses set out in Article VIII, section 8.06 of this custodial agreement, the Depositor agrees to pay any and all expenses incurred by the Custodian in connection with the investment of the account, including expenses of preparation and filing any returns and reports with regard to unrelated business income, including taxes and estimated taxes, as well as any transfer taxes incurred in connection with the investment or reinvestment of the assets of the account.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.)

Purpose of Form - Form 5305-A is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a). However only Articles I through VII have been reviewed by the IRS. A traditional individual retirement account (traditional IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Depositor) and the Custodian. To make a regular contribution to a traditional IRA for a year, the IRA must be established no later than the due date of the individual's income tax return for the tax year (excluding extensions). This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor or his or her beneficiaries.

Do not File Form 5305-A with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

For more Information on IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see Pub. 590-A,

Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

DEFINITIONS

Custodian: The Custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in section 408(n), or any person who has the approval of the IRS to act as Custodian.

Depositor: The Depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

Identifying Number - The Depositor's social security number will serve as the identifying number of his or her IRA. An employer identification number (EIN) is required only for an IRA for which a return is filed to report unrelated business taxable income. An EIN is required for a common fund created for IRAs.

Traditional IRA for Nonworking Spouse - Form 5305-A may be used to establish the IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse. Contributions to an IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse must be made to a separate IRA custodial account established by the nonworking spouse.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Article IV: Distributions made under this article may be made in a single sum, periodic payment, or a combination of both. The distribution option should be reviewed in the year the Depositor reaches age 70 1/2 to ensure that the requirements of section 408(a)(6) have been met.

Article VIII: Article VIII and any that follow it may incorporate additional provisions that are agreed to by the Depositor and Custodian to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the Custodian, Custodian's fees, state law requirements, beginning date of distributions, accepting only cash, treatment of excess contributions, prohibited transactions with the Depositor, etc. Attach additional pages if necessary.

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR IRA ACCOUNT

You may revoke your IRA within 7 days after you sign the IRA Adoption Agreement by hand-delivering or mailing a written notice to the name and address indicated on the IRA Adoption Agreement. If you revoke your account by mailing a written notice, such notice must be postmarked by the 7th day after you sign the Adoption Agreement. If you revoke your IRA within the 7-day period you will receive a refund of the entire amount of your contributions to the IRA without any adjustment for market performance, earnings, or any administrative expenses. If you exercise this revocation, we are still required to report the contribution on Form 5498 (except transfers) and the revoked distribution on Form 1099-R.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF A TRADITIONAL IRA

- Your contributions must be made in cash, unless you are making a rollover or transfer contribution and the Custodian accepts non-cash rollover or transfer contributions.
- The annual contributions you make on your behalf may not exceed the lesser of 100% of your compensation or the "applicable annual dollar limitation" (defined below), unless you are making a rollover, transfer, or SEP contribution. If contributions are being made under an employer's SIMPLE Retirement Plan, you must establish a separate SIMPLE-IRA document to which only SIMPLE contributions may be made. This type of IRA is called a "SIMPLE-IRA". "SIMPLE-IRA" contributions may not be made into this account. Roth IRA contributions may not be made into this account.
- Regular, annual contributions cannot be made for any year beginning the year you attain the age of 70½.
- Your regular annual contributions for any taxable year may be deposited at any time during that taxable year and up to the due date for the filing of your Federal income tax return for that taxable year, no extensions. This generally means April 15th of the following year.
- The Custodian of your IRA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or a person who is approved to act in such a capacity by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- No portion of your IRA funds may be invested in life insurance contracts.
- Your interest in your IRA is nonforfeitable at all times.
- The assets in your IRA may not be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
- You may not invest the assets of your IRA in collectibles (as described in Section 408(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.) A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or any other tangible personal property specified by the IRS. However, if the Custodian permits, specially minted US gold, silver and platinum coins and certain state-issued coins are permissible IRA investments. You may also invest in certain gold, silver, platinum or palladium bullion. Such bullion must be permitted by the Custodian and held in the physical possession of the IRA Custodian.
- Your interest in your IRA must begin to be distributed to you by the April 1st following the calendar year you attain the age of 70½. The methods of distribution, election deadlines, and other limitations are described in detail below.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO MAKE A REGULAR TRADITIONAL IRA CONTRIBUTION?

You are permitted to make a regular contribution to your IRA for any taxable year prior to the taxable year you attain age 70 1/2, and if you receive compensation for such taxable year. Compensation includes salaries, wages, tips, commissions, bonuses, alimony, royalties from creative efforts and "earned income" in the case of self-employeds. Members of the Armed Forces who serve in combat zones who receive compensation that is otherwise non-taxable, are considered to have taxable compensation for purposes of making regular IRA contributions. The amount of your regular, annual contribution that is deductible, depends upon whether or not you are an active participant in a retirement plan maintained by your employer; your modified adjusted gross income (Modified AGI); your marital status; and your tax filing status.

ACTIVE PARTICIPANT

You are considered an active participant if you participate in your employer's qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code ("the Code"); qualified annuity under Section 403(a) of the Code; a simplified employee pension plan (SEP) under Section 408(k) of the Code; a retirement plan established by a government for its employees (this does not include a Section 457 plan); Tax-Sheltered Annuities (TSA) or custodial accounts under Section 403(b) of the Code; pre-1959 pension trusts under Section 501(c)(18) of the Code; and SIMPLE IRA plans under Section 408(p) of the Code.

If you are not sure whether you are covered by an employer-sponsored retirement plan, check with your employer or check your Form W-2 for the year in question. The W-2 form will have a check in the "retirement plan" box if you are covered by a retirement plan. You can also obtain IRS Notice 87-16 for more information on active participation in retirement plans for IRA deduction purposes.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Regular Contributions - The maximum amount you may contribute for any one year is the lesser of 100% of your compensation or the "applicable annual dollar limitation" described below. This is your contribution limit. The deductibility of regular IRA contributions depends upon your marital status, tax filing status, whether or not you are an "active participant" and your Modified AGI.

Applicable Annual Dollar Limitation	
Tax Year	Contribution Limit
2001	\$2,000
2002 through 2004	\$3,000
2005 through 2007	\$4,000
2008 through 2012	\$5,000
2013 through 2018	\$5,500
2019 through 2020	\$6,000

The \$5,500 annual limit is subject to cost-of living increases in increments of \$500, rounded to the lower increment. This means that it may take several years beyond 2018 for the \$5,500 annual limit to increase to \$6,000.

Catch-up Contributions - Beginning for 2002, if an individual has attained the age of 50 before the close of the taxable year for which an annual contribution is being made and meets the other eligibility requirements for making regular traditional IRA contributions, the annual IRA contribution limit for that individual would be increased as follows:

Tax Year	Normal Limit	Additional Catch-up*	Total Contribution
2002	\$3,000	\$ 500	\$3,500
2003	\$3,000	\$ 500	\$3,500
2004	\$3,000	\$ 500	\$3,500
2005	\$4,000	\$ 500	\$4,500
2006	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
2007	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
2008 - 2012	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$6,000
2013 - 2018	\$5,500	\$1,000	\$6,500
2019 - 2020	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$7,000

*The additional catch-up amount for traditional IRAs is not subject to COLAs.

Special IRA Catch-up Contributions for Certain Section 401(k) Participants No Longer Available - Special IRA catch-up contributions are permitted for each of years 2007, 2008 and 2009 equal to the applicable year's age-50 catch-up limit multiplied by 3. To be eligible for this special catch-up IRA contribution, the individual must have been a participant in an employer's §401(k) plan where employer-matching contributions were being made at the rate of at least 50% of the participant's deferrals with employer stock and such employer is in bankruptcy and is subject to an indictment or conviction. The individual is not required to be age 50 in order to take advantage of this rule. However, if the individual is age 50 or over, he or she may not contribute the age-50 catch-up amount in addition to this special catch-up.

The deadline for making such special catch-up contributions was the normal deadline for the applicable year. For example, an eligible individual took advantage of this rule for calendar year 2008. The normal regular IRA contribution limit for 2008 was \$5,000 and the normal age-50 catch-up contribution limit for 2008 was \$1,000. The eligible individual was able to contribute the \$5,000 normal limit plus a special catch-up contribution of \$3,000 for a total of \$8,000. The deadline for making this contribution was the 2008 tax filing deadline, no extensions.

Deductibility for Nonactive Participants - If you (and your spouse) are not an active participant, then the applicable annual dollar limitation is also your deduction limit for Federal income tax purposes.

Deductibility for Active Participants - Unmarried Active Participant (or a Married Person filing a separate tax return who did not live

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with their spouse at any time during the year) - The amount of your IRA deduction depends upon your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) for the taxable year. If your MAGI is below a certain amount, you can deduct the entire contribution. If your MAGI is above a certain amount, you cannot deduct any of the contribution. If your MAGI is between certain amounts, you are entitled to a partial deduction. Any contributions that you cannot deduct because of the active participation rules are called nondeductible contributions and you must report these contributions to the IRS on Form 8606. Refer to the chart below for the MAGI ranges. Also refer to IRS Publication 590-A for additional information.

Married Active Participant Filing a Joint Tax Return - The amount of your IRA deduction depends upon your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) for the taxable year. If your MAGI is below a certain amount, you can deduct the entire contribution. If your MAGI is above a certain amount, you cannot deduct any of the contribution. If your MAGI is between certain amounts, you are entitled to a partial deduction. Any contributions that you cannot deduct because of the active participation rules are called nondeductible contributions and you must report these contributions to the IRS on Form 8606. Refer to the chart below for the MAGI ranges. Also refer to IRS Publication 590-A for additional information.

Married Active Participant Filing a Separate Return (who lived together at any time during the year) - If you have a separate Modified AGI of more than \$10,000 no deduction is permitted if either you or your spouse was an active participant for the year. If you or your Spouse's separate Modified AGI is more than \$0 but less than \$10,000, then each spouse's deductible limit is reduced for every \$1 of Modified AGI between \$0 and \$10,000.

Deductibility of Regular Contributions - The AGI dollar ranges for certain active participants in employer-sponsored plans are as follows:

	Married Participants Filing Jointly	Unmarried Participants	Married Participants Filing Separately*
1998	\$50,000 - \$ 60,000	\$30,000 - \$40,000	\$0 - \$10,000
1999	\$51,000 - \$ 61,000	\$31,000 - \$41,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2000	\$52,000 - \$ 62,000	\$32,000 - \$42,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2001	\$53,000 - \$ 63,000	\$33,000 - \$43,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2002	\$54,000 - \$ 64,000	\$34,000 - \$44,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2003	\$60,000 - \$ 70,000	\$40,000 - \$50,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2004	\$65,000 - \$ 75,000	\$45,000 - \$55,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2005	\$70,000 - \$ 80,000	\$50,000 - \$60,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2006	\$75,000 - \$ 85,000	\$50,000 - \$60,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2007	\$83,000 - \$103,000	\$52,000 - \$62,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2008	\$85,000 - \$105,000	\$53,000 - \$63,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2009	\$89,000 - \$109,000	\$55,000 - \$65,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2010	\$89,000 - \$109,000	\$56,000 - \$66,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2011	\$90,000 - \$110,000	\$56,000 - \$66,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2012	\$92,000 - \$112,000	\$58,000 - \$68,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2013	\$95,000 - \$115,000	\$59,000 - \$69,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2014	\$96,000 - \$116,000	\$60,000 - \$70,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2015 - 2016	\$98,000 - \$118,000	\$61,000 - \$71,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2017	\$99,000 - \$119,000	\$62,000 - \$72,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2018	\$101,000 - \$121,000	\$63,000 - \$73,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2019	\$103,000 - \$123,000	\$64,000 - \$74,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2020	\$104,000 - \$124,000	\$65,000 - \$75,000	\$0 - \$10,000

* This AGI dollar range also applies to a nonactive participant spouse who files separately, where his or her spouse is an active participant.

Special Deduction Rule for Spouse Who is not an Active Participant - In the case where an IRA participant is not an active participant in an employer plan at any time during a taxable year but whose spouse is an active participant, a special AGI range applies in calculating the nonactive participant's IRA deduction. In order to use this special deduction rule, such spouse must file a joint income tax return with their spouse who is the active participant. In this case, the AGI range for deductible IRA contributions is \$150,000 - \$160,000 for years prior to 2007. For years beginning in 2007, the AGI dollar ranges for the spouse who is not an Active Participant are as follows:

2007	\$156,000 - \$166,000
2008	\$159,000 - \$169,000
2009	\$166,000 - \$176,000
2010	\$167,000 - \$177,000
2011	\$169,000 - \$179,000
2012	\$173,000 - \$183,000
2013	\$178,000 - \$188,000
2014	\$181,000 - \$191,000
2015	\$183,000 - \$193,000
2016	\$184,000 - \$194,000
2017	\$186,000 - \$196,000
2018	\$189,000 - \$199,000
2019	\$193,000 - \$203,000
2020	\$196,000 - \$206,000

Spousal IRAs - If during any year you receive compensation and your spouse receives no compensation (or chooses to be treated as receiving no compensation), you may make contributions to both your IRA and your spouse's IRA. If you are eligible then you may contribute 100% of your combined compensation not to exceed the applicable annual dollar limitation divided any way you wish so long as no more than the applicable annual dollar limitation is contributed into either account. You and your spouse must file a joint tax return and have unequal compensations to take advantage of this spousal contribution limit.

If you are over the age of 70 1/2 and your spouse is under age 70 1/2, then a regular contribution may still be made for the year into the IRA established by your spouse. Such contribution, however, is limited to the lesser of 100% of your combined compensation or the applicable annual dollar limitation.

If you or your spouse are an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan, then the IRA deduction for your IRA and your spouse's IRA contribution is based upon the AGI "phase-out" ranges in exactly the same manner as the phase-out under the "Married Active Participant Filing Joint Tax Returns" or under the "Special Deduction Rule for Spouse Who is not an Active Participant", whichever applies, as explained above.

\$200 Minimum Deduction - If you fall into any of the categories listed above, your minimum allowable deduction will be \$200 until phased out under the appropriate marital status. In other words, if your deductible amount calculated under the appropriate dollar amounts above results in a deduction between \$0 and \$200, your permitted deduction is \$200 instead of the calculated deduction.

Nondeductible IRA Contributions - You may make a nondeductible IRA contribution in one of two ways. First, you are permitted to treat any regular IRA contributions that are not deductible due to your active participation status as explained above as nondeductible contributions. Secondly, you are permitted to treat an otherwise deductible IRA contribution as a nondeductible contribution. Your total contribution for the year however, is still limited to the lesser of 100% of your compensation or the applicable annual dollar limitation.

Nondeductible IRA contributions represent money in your IRA which has already been taxed. Therefore, when you receive a distribution from any of your traditional IRAs (including SEP IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs), a portion of each distribution will be treated as a tax-free return of your nondeductible contributions. You are responsible for indicating the amount of nondeductible IRA contributions you make for a year on IRS Form 8606 which is attached to your Federal income tax return. You should also be aware that there is a penalty of \$100 if you should overstate the nondeductible amount unless you can show it was due to a reasonable cause. There is also a \$50 penalty if you do not file the IRS Form 8606 for years that you are required to do so.

If you make a nondeductible IRA contribution for a year and you decide not to treat it as a nondeductible contribution, you must withdraw the contribution plus earnings attributable to the nondeductible contribution on or before the tax filing deadline, including extensions, for the year during which the contribution was made. You may not take a deduction for such amounts. Such earnings will

be taxable to you in the year in which the contribution was made and may be subject to the 10% additional tax if you are under the age of 59 1/2.

Special Rules for Qualified Reservist Distributions - Qualified Reservist Distributions are eligible to be repaid to an IRA within a 2-year period after the end of active duty. A Qualified Reservist Distribution is a distribution received from an IRA by members of the National Guard or reservists who are called to active duty for a period of at least 180 days and such distribution is taken during the period of such active duty. This provision is retroactively effective with respect to distributions after September 11, 2001, for individuals called to active duty after September 11, 2001. The repayments are not treated as tax-free rollovers. Instead, these repayments become basis in the IRA.

Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP) Contributions - Your employer may make a SEP contribution on your behalf into this IRA up to 25% of your compensation not to exceed a specified dollar limit. This limit is a per employer limit. Therefore if you work for more than one employer who maintains a SEP plan, you may receive up to 25% of your compensation from each employer not to exceed a specified dollar limit. Your employer may contribute to this IRA or any other IRA on your behalf under a SEP plan even if you are age 70 1/2 or older, and even if you are covered under a qualified plan for the year.

In calculating a SEP contribution, there is a maximum compensation limit that can be considered and this compensation limit is subject to cost-of-living adjustments. For 2013, the compensation limit was \$255,000; for 2014 it was \$260,000; for 2015 and 2016 it is \$265,000. Also, there is a maximum SEP contribution limit for each year that is subject to cost-of-living adjustments. For 2013, the maximum SEP contribution limit was \$51,000; for 2014 it was \$52,000; it was \$53,000 2015 and 2016; and for 2017 it is \$54,000.

EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS

Generally an excess IRA contribution is any contribution which exceeds the applicable contribution limits, and such excess contribution is subject to a 6% excise tax penalty on the principal amount of the excess each year until the excess is corrected. You must file IRS Form 5329 to report this excise tax.

Method #1: Withdrawing Excess in a Timely Manner (For Years Prior to 2018) - This 6% penalty may be avoided if the excess amount plus the earnings attributable to the excess are distributed by your tax filing deadline including extensions for the year during which the excess contribution was made, and you do not take a deduction for such excess amount. If you decide to correct your excess in this manner, the principal amount of the excess returned is not taxable, however, the earnings attributable to the excess are taxable to you in the year in which the contribution was made. In addition, if you are under age 59 1/2, the earnings attributable are subject to a 10% premature distribution penalty. This is the only method of correcting an excess contribution that will avoid the 6% penalty.

Method #1: Withdrawing Excess in a Timely Manner (For Years After 2017) - This 6% penalty may be avoided if the excess amount plus the earnings attributable to the excess are distributed by your tax filing deadline including extensions *for the year for which the excess contribution was made*, and you do not take a deduction for such excess amount. If you decide to correct your excess in this manner, the principal amount of the excess returned is not taxable; however, the earnings attributable to the excess are taxable to you in the year in which the contribution was made. In addition, if you are under age 59 1/2, the earnings attributable are subject to a 10% premature distribution penalty. This is the only method of correcting an excess contribution that will avoid the 6% penalty.

Method #2: Withdrawing Excess After Tax Filing Due Date - If you do not correct your excess contribution under Method #1 prescribed above, then you may withdraw the principal amount of the excess (no earnings need be distributed). The 6% penalty will, however, apply first to the year in which the excess was made and each subsequent year until it is withdrawn.

Excess Amount May be Taxable - If the principal amount of your excess contribution is withdrawn after your tax filing deadline for the year during which the contribution was made in accordance with Method #2, it is not taxable unless the total amount of contributions you made during the year the excess was made exceeded the applicable annual dollar limitation. If the aggregate contribution is greater than the applicable annual dollar limitation, the principal amount of the excess withdrawn under Method #2 is taxable and is subject to the 10% additional tax if you are not yet age 59 1/2. There are exceptions to this rule if the excess was due to a rollover where the taxpayer received erroneous information or if the contribution was a SEP contribution.

Method #3: Undercontributing in a Subsequent Year - Another method of correcting an excess contribution is to treat a prior year excess as a regular contribution in a subsequent year where you have an unused contribution limit for such subsequent year. Basically, all you do is undercontribute in the first subsequent year where you have an unused contribution limit until your excess amount is used up. However, once again, you will be subject to the 6% penalty in the first year and each subsequent year on any excess contribution that remains as of the end of each year.

ROLLOVERS AND RECHARACTERIZATIONS

Rollover Contribution from Another Traditional IRA - A rollover from another traditional IRA is any amount you receive from one traditional IRA and redeposit (roll over) some or all of it over into another traditional IRA. You are not required to roll over the entire amount received from the first traditional IRA. However, any amount you do not roll over will be taxed at ordinary income tax rates for Federal income tax purposes.

The following special rules also apply to rollovers between IRAs:

- The rollover must be completed no later than the 60th day after the day the distribution was received by you. However, if the

reason for distribution was for qualified first time home buyer expenses and there has been a delay or cancellation in the acquisition of such first home, the 60 day rollover period is increased to 120 days. This 60 day rollover period may also be extended in cases of disaster or casualty beyond the reasonable control of the taxpayer.

- Beginning in 2015, you can make only one rollover from an IRA to another (or the same) IRA in any 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. The limit will apply by aggregating all of an individual's IRAs, including SEP and SIMPLE IRAs as well as traditional and Roth IRAs, effectively treating them as one IRA for purposes of the limit. (See IRS Publication 590-A for more information).
- The same property you receive in a distribution must be the same property you roll over into the second IRA. For example, if you receive a distribution from an IRA of property, such as stocks, that same stock must be the property that is rolled over into the second IRA.
- You are required to make an irrevocable election indicating that this transaction will be treated as a rollover contribution.
- You are not required to receive a complete distribution from your IRA in order to make a rollover contribution into another IRA, nor are you required to roll over the entire amount you received from the first IRA.
- If you inherit an IRA due to the death of the participant, you may not roll this IRA into your own IRA unless you are the spouse of the decedent.
- If you are age 70 1/2 or older and wish to roll over to another IRA, you must first satisfy the required minimum distribution for that year and then the rollover of the remaining amount may be made.
- Rollovers from a SEP IRA or an Employer IRA follow the IRA to IRA rollover rules since your contributions under these types of plans are funded directly into your own traditional IRA.

Special Rollover Rules for Qualified Hurricane Distributions - Qualified Hurricane Distributions (QHDs) are eligible to be rolled over to an IRA (or other eligible retirement plan) within a 3-year period after the eligible individual received such distribution. The maximum amount of a QHD is \$100,000 per taxpayer; is not subject to the premature distribution penalty tax of 10%, and will be taxed pro rata over a 3 year period unless the taxpayer elects to pay all of the taxes in the year of the distribution. More information on Qualified Hurricane Distributions and other tax relief provisions applicable to affected individuals of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria as well as other disaster relief can be found in IRS Publication 976 and in the instructions for Form 8915B. Taxpayers using these tax relief provisions must file Form 8915B with his or her Federal income tax return.

Special Rules for Other Qualified Disaster Distributions - Qualified Wildfire Distributions (QWDs) follow the same rules as above for QHDs. The maximum amount of a QWD is \$100,000 per taxpayer, the 10% premature penalty does not apply; the distribution is taxed pro rata over a 3-year period unless the taxpayer elects to include the entire distribution in income for the year of the distribution; and they will have 3 years to roll the amount back to an IRA or another eligible retirement plan. Refer to IRS Publication 976 for more information.

2016 Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas where distributions occurred either in 2016 or 2017 will be reported on Form 8915A. The form contains a chart of all of the disaster areas (45) that the form can be used for. Same pro rata taxation and rollover rules as described above apply. See Publication 976 for more information.

Special Rules for Qualified Settlement Income Received from Exxon Valdez Litigation - Any qualified taxpayer who receives qualified settlement income during the taxable year, at any time before the end of the taxable year in which such income was received, make one or more contributions to an eligible retirement plan of which such qualified taxpayer is a beneficiary in an aggregate amount not to exceed the lesser of: (a) \$100,000 (reduced by the amount of qualified settlement income contributed to an eligible retirement plan in prior taxable years); or (b) the amount of qualified settlement income received by the individual during the taxable year.

The contribution will be deemed made on the last day of the taxable year in which such income is received if the contribution is made on account of such taxable year and is made not later than the deadline for filing the income tax return for such year, not including extensions thereof.

If the settlement income is contributed to a traditional IRA such income is not currently includible in the taxpayer's gross income

A qualified taxpayer means:

1. Any individual who is a plaintiff in the civil action In re Exxon Valdez, No. 89-095-CV (HRH) (Consolidated) (D. Alaska); or
2. Any individual who is a beneficiary of the estate of such a plaintiff who acquired the right to receive qualified settlement income from that plaintiff and was the spouse or an immediate relative of that plaintiff.

Special Rules for Rollovers/Recharacterizations of Amounts Received in Airline Carrier Bankruptcy - Effective December 11, 2008, a "qualified airline employee" may contribute any portion of an "airline payment" amount to a Roth IRA within 180 days of receipt of such payment (or, if later, within 180 days of the enactment of the Worker, Retiree and Employer Recovery Act of 2008). Such contribution is treated as a qualified rollover contribution to the Roth IRA, and as such, the airline payment is includible in gross income of the recipient to the extent it would be so includible were it not part of the rollover contribution.

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An “airline payment” means any payment by a commercial airline carrier to a “qualified airline employee” that is paid: (1) under an order of a Federal bankruptcy court in a case filed after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2007; and (2) in respect of the employee’s interest in a bankruptcy claim against the airline carrier.

In determining the amount that may be contributed to a Roth IRA, any reduction in the airline payment on account of employment tax withholding is disregarded. A “qualified airline employee” is an employee or former employee of a commercial passenger airline who was a participant in a qualified defined benefit plan maintained by the airline carrier that was terminated or became subject to the benefit accrual and other restrictions applicable to plans maintained by commercial passenger airlines.

Effective February 14, 2012, under the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (“The Act”) certain qualified airline employees may rollover or recharacterize to a Traditional IRA in lieu of a Roth IRA. The Act permits ‘qualified airline employees’ and their surviving spouses, who received an ‘airline payment amount’, and did *not* roll over any portion of such payment to a Roth IRA:

- To rollover now to a Traditional IRA 90% of the payment received, and the amount rolled over is excludible from income in the taxable year payment was made;
- The rollover must take place within 180 days after the receipt of the ‘airline payment amount’ or within 180 days of February 14, 2012, the date of enactment i.e. August 13, 2012, whichever is later.

Additionally, the Act permits ‘qualified airline employees’ and their surviving spouses who contributed all or a portion of an ‘airline payment amount’ previously to a Roth IRA:

- To recharacterize up to 90% of such amounts, to a traditional IRA;
- The recharacterization transfer must be made within 180 days of February 14, 2012, the date of enactment i.e. August 13, 2012;
- The IRA owner can then claim a refund of the Federal taxes they previously paid on such transferred funds if made under certain time frames;
- The amount rolled over will be excluded from income in the taxable year payment was made;
- The transfer must be ‘trustee to trustee’;
- The contribution amount (including any net income allocable to it), rolled into the traditional IRA, will be deemed to have been rolled over at the time of the rollover to the ROTH.

The Act does *not* apply to employees who in the taxable year or any preceding years, when payment were made, were chief executive officers (“CEO”) or one of the 4 highest compensated officers (other than the CEO), whose total compensation had to be reported to shareholders (as required by Securities and Exchange Commission Act of 1934).

The PATH Act of 2015 extended this rollover deadline to 180 days after enactment or until June 15, 2016.

Rollovers From SIMPLE IRA Plans - Prior to December 19, 2015, a SIMPLE IRA is a separate IRA that may only receive contributions under an Employer-sponsored SIMPLE IRA Retirement Plan. These contributions must remain segregated in a SIMPLE IRA account for a two-year period measured from the initial contribution made into your SIMPLE IRA under the Employer’s SIMPLE IRA plan. A rollover or transfer from a SIMPLE IRA to any other IRA may not occur until this initial two-year period has been satisfied. Rollovers or transfers between SIMPLE IRA plans are permitted without waiting the two-year period. All of the IRA to IRA rollover rules generally apply to rollovers between SIMPLE IRAs.

Rollover Contributions from Another Plan into a SIMPLE IRA - Beginning December 19, 2015, if you’re Employer’s Plan permits, you are permitted to rollover from a qualified plan, a qualified annuity, a 403(b) Plan, a governmental 457(b) Plan and from a Traditional IRA into your SIMPLE IRA Plan. Your SIMPLE IRA may only accept these rollovers after your SIMPLE IRA has been in existence for 2 years measured from the date of the first contribution into your SIMPLE IRA account.

Recharacterizations - You may be able to recharacterize certain contributions under the following two different circumstances:

1. By recharacterizing a current year regular contribution plus earnings explained in this section; or
2. Prior to 1/1/2018, by recharacterizing a conversion made to a Roth IRA by transferring the amount plus earnings back to a traditional IRA discussed in the next section under the heading “Conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA”. Beginning 1/1/2018, recharacterizations of conversions are no longer permitted.

If you decide by your tax filing deadline (including extensions) of the year for which the contribution was made to transfer a current year contribution plus earnings from your traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, no amount will be included in your gross income as long as you did not take a deduction for the amount of the contribution. You may also recharacterize a current year contribution plus earnings from your Roth IRA to a traditional IRA by your tax filing deadline including extensions of the year for which the contribution was made. A regular contribution that is appropriately recharacterized from your Roth IRA to a traditional IRA may be deductible depending upon the deductibility rules previously discussed. In order to recharacterize a regular contribution from one type of IRA to another type of IRA, you must be eligible to make a regular contribution to the IRA to which the contribution plus earnings is recharacterized. All recharacterizations must be accomplished as a direct transfer, rather than a distribution and subsequent rollover. You are also required to report recharacterizations to the IRS in accordance with the instructions to IRS Form 8606. Any recharacterized contribution (whether a regular contribution or a conversion) cannot be revoked after the transfer. You are required

to notify both trustees (and custodians) and to provide them with certain information in order to properly effectuate such a recharacterization.

Conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA - You are permitted to make a qualified rollover contribution from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. [Note: Prior to 2010 only taxpayers who's Modified AGI for the year during which the distribution was not in excess of \$100,000 and you were not a married person filing a separate tax return.] This is called a "conversion" and may be done at any time without waiting the usual 12 months.

Beginning in 2018, for conversions made in 2018, you are no longer permitted to recharacterize a conversion made to a Roth IRA i back to a traditional IRA.

Taxation in Completing a Conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA - If you complete a conversion from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, the conversion amount (to the extent taxable) is generally included in your gross income for the year during which the distribution is made from your traditional IRA that is converted to a Roth IRA. However, the 10% additional income tax for premature distributions does not apply.

Reconversions - Once an amount has been properly converted, and is then recharacterized back to a traditional IRA, any subsequent conversion of that amount is called a "reconversion". In general, for reconversions beginning in 2000 and ending for 2017 conversions, you may reconvert an amount at any time after the later of (1) the tax year following the tax year during which the original conversion of that amount occurred; or (2) 30 days following the date that the original conversion of that amount was recharacterized back to a traditional IRA. Since adverse tax consequences could arise, it is recommended that you seek the advice of your own tax advisor. Since recharacterizations of IRA conversions are no longer permitted beginning with 2018 conversions, reconversions will no longer apply, unless it is a 2017 conversion that was recharacterized in 2018.

Qualified Rollover Contribution - This term includes: (a) Rollovers between Roth IRA accounts; (b) Traditional IRA converted to a Roth IRA; (c) Direct Rollover from an Employer's plan of funds other than a Designated Roth Contribution Account; and (d) a rollover from a Designated Roth Contribution Account to a Roth IRA. Qualified Rollover Contributions must meet the general IRA rollover rules, except that the 12-month rollover restriction does not apply to rollovers (conversions) between a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA. However, the 12-month rule does apply to rollovers between Roth IRAs. Beginning in 2008, rollovers from employer-sponsored plans, such as qualified plans and 403(b)s, to a Roth IRA are permitted. You could also roll over from the employer's plan to a traditional IRA, and then roll over (convert) to a Roth IRA.

Rollovers From Employer-Sponsored Plans to a Traditional IRA - The rules discussed in this section apply only to amounts under an employer's plan, other than Designated Roth Contribution Accounts. An eligible rollover distribution from a Designated Roth Contribution Account can be rolled over only to a Roth IRA or another accepting employer's plan. Rollovers to traditional IRAs are permitted if you have received an eligible rollover distribution from one of the following:

- A qualified plan under Section 401(a);
- A qualified annuity under Section 403(a);
- A Tax-Sheltered Annuity (TSA) or Custodial Account under Section 403(b);
- A governmental section 457(b) plan; or
- The Federal Employees' Thrift Savings Plan.

Eligible Rollover Distributions - An eligible rollover distribution from one of the employer-sponsored plans listed above generally include any distribution that is not:

- part of a series of substantially equal payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for:
 - your lifetime (or your life expectancy), or
 - your lifetime and your beneficiary's lifetime (or joint life expectancies), or
 - a period of ten years or more.
- attributable to your required minimum distribution for the year
- amounts attributable to any hardship distribution
- deemed distributions of any defaulted participant loan
- certain corrective distributions and ESOP dividends

Rollovers of After-Tax Employee Contributions - Beginning for eligible rollover distributions you receive after December 31, 2001, you can roll over your after-tax employee contributions to a traditional IRA either as a 60-day rollover or as a direct rollover. If you roll over your after-tax employee contributions to a traditional IRA, you are required to keep track of these amounts as required by the IRS according to their instructions. This will enable you to calculate the nontaxable amount of any future distributions from your traditional IRAs. Once you roll over your after-tax employee contributions to a traditional IRA, it becomes basis in the IRA, and these amounts cannot later be rolled over to an employer plan.

Direct Rollover to Another Plan - You can elect a direct rollover of all or any portion of your payment that is an "eligible rollover distribution", as described above. In a direct rollover, the eligible rollover distribution is paid directly from the Plan to a traditional IRA or another employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you elect a direct rollover, you are not taxed on the payment until you later take it out of the IRA or the employer plan, and you will not be subject to the 20% mandatory Federal income tax withholding otherwise

applicable to Eligible Rollover Distributions that are paid directly to you. Your employer is required to provide you with a Notice regarding the effects of electing or not electing a direct rollover to an IRA or another employer plan. Although a direct rollover is accomplished similar to a transfer, the IRA Custodian must report the direct rollover on Form 5498 as a rollover contribution.

Eligible Rollover Distribution Paid to You - If you choose to have your eligible rollover distribution paid to you (instead of electing a direct rollover), you will receive only 80% of the payment, because the plan administrator is required to withhold 20% of the payment and send it to the IRS as Federal income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes. However, you may still roll over the payment to an IRA within 60 days after receiving the distribution. The amount rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the IRA. If you want to roll over 100% of the payment to an IRA, you must replace the 20% that was withheld from other sources. If you roll over only the 80% that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld and that is not rolled over. In either event, the 20% that was withheld can be claimed on your Federal income tax return as a credit toward that year's tax liability.

Conduit Rollover IRAs - A direct rollover (or rollover within 60 days) of any eligible rollover distribution may generally be treated as a "Conduit IRA", provided that a separate IRA is established for purposes of retaining the ability to later roll these funds back into an employer's plan that accepts the rollover. The conduit IRA need not be completely distributed in order for a rollover back to an employer's plan that accepts rollovers. In addition, a surviving spouse may also treat such conduit IRA for purposes of rolling over into the surviving spouse's employer plan that accepts rollovers.

Rollovers from Traditional IRAs into Employer-Sponsored Plans - Beginning for distributions made after December 31, 2001, traditional IRAs are permitted to be rolled over into an employer's plan. The employer's plan must accept these types of rollovers. The maximum amount that can be rolled over from a traditional IRA to an employer's plan that accepts these rollovers cannot exceed the amount that would be taxable. Any amount in a traditional IRA that represents the principal amount of a nondeductible IRA contribution or a rollover of after-tax employee contributions to a traditional IRA or any other basis amount may not be rolled over to an employer's plan. The types of IRAs that can be rolled over to an employer's plan that accepts these rollovers include regular traditional IRAs, rollover "conduit" IRAs, SEP IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs (after the two-year waiting period has been satisfied applicable to SIMPLE IRAs). In determining the maximum amount eligible to be rolled over from an IRA to an employer's plan, you must treat all of these types of IRAs as one IRA. Only the taxable amount is eligible to be rolled over. If you are interested in rolling over your traditional IRAs into your employer's plan, you should contact the plan administrator of your employer's plan for additional information.

Special Rules for Surviving Spouses, Alternate Payees, and Other Beneficiaries - If you are a surviving spouse, you may choose to have an eligible rollover distribution paid in a direct rollover to your own traditional IRA, an inherited traditional IRA, your own employer's plan that accepts rollovers, or paid to you. If you have the payment paid to you, you can keep it or roll it over yourself to a traditional IRA or to your employer's plan that accepts rollovers. If you are the spouse or former spouse alternate payee with respect to a Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO), you may have the payment paid as a direct rollover or paid to you which you may roll over to your own traditional IRA or your own employer's plan that accepts rollovers.

Special Rules for Non-spouse Beneficiaries - For distributions prior to 2007, any distribution to a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse was not eligible to be rolled over to an IRA. Beginning in 2007, eligible rollover distributions payable from an employer's plan to a nonspouse beneficiary is eligible for direct rollover into an Inherited IRA. Such amounts must be paid in the form of a direct rollover, rather than a distribution and subsequent rollover. Thus, if the distribution is paid directly by the employer's plan to the nonspouse beneficiary, no rollover is permitted. Also, the IRA receiving the direct rollover must be an Inherited IRA, rather than an IRA owned by the nonspouse beneficiary. The Inherited IRA is subject to the same required minimum distributions that apply to beneficiaries under the employer's plan and carries over to the Inherited IRA. The IRA must be established and titled in a manner that identifies it as an IRA with respect to a deceased individual and also identifies the deceased individual and the beneficiary, for example, "Tom Smith as beneficiary of John Smith".

For these purposes, a nonspouse beneficiary includes an individual beneficiary and a trust beneficiary that meets the special "look through" rules under the IRS regulations. A nonindividual beneficiary (such as an estate or charity) or a non-look through trust is not eligible for direct rollover. Any required minimum distributions applicable to the employer's plan for the year in which the direct rollover occurs and any prior year is not eligible for direct rollover.

The following additional rules apply to a rollover from an employer-sponsored plan to a traditional IRA:

- The rollover must be completed no later than the 60th day after the day the distribution was received by you.
- You are required to make an irrevocable election indicating that this transaction will be treated as a rollover contribution.
- You are not required to roll over the entire amount you received from the employer's plan.
- If you are age 70 1/2 or older and wish to roll over your employer's plan to a traditional IRA, you must first satisfy the minimum distribution requirement for that year and then the rollover of the remaining amount may be made.
- If your distribution consists of property (i.e., stocks) you may either roll over the same property (the same stock) or you may sell the distributed property and roll over the proceeds from the sale. This is true whether the proceeds from the sale are more or less than the fair market value of the property on the date of distribution. You may not keep the property received in the distribution and roll over cash which represents the fair market value of the property.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Taxation of Distributions - When you start withdrawing from your IRA, you may take the distributions in periodic payments, random withdrawals or in a single sum payment. Generally all amounts distributed to you from your IRA are included in your gross income in the taxable year in which they are received. However, if you have made nondeductible contributions to your IRA, rolled over after-tax

employee contributions from your employer's plan or repaid a Qualified Reservist Distribution (collectively referred to as "basis"), the nontaxable portion of any distribution from any of your IRAs (except Roth IRAs), if any, will be a percentage based upon the ratio of your unrecovered "basis" to the aggregate of all IRA balances, including SEP, SIMPLE and rollover contributions, as of the end of the year in which you take the distribution, plus distributions from the account during the year. All taxable distributions from your IRA are taxed at ordinary income tax rates for Federal income tax purposes and are not eligible for any favorable tax treatment. You must file Form 8606 to calculate the portion of any IRA distribution that is not taxable.

Premature Distributions - If you are under age 59 1/2 and receive a distribution from your IRA account, a 10% additional income tax will apply to the taxable portion of the distribution unless the distribution is received due to death; disability; a series of substantially equal periodic payments at least annually over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your designated beneficiary; medical expenses in excess of 7.5% (applies for 2017 and 2018) of your adjusted gross income; health insurance premiums paid by certain unemployed individuals; qualified acquisition costs of a first time homebuyer; qualified higher education expenses; a qualifying rollover distribution; the timely withdrawal of the principal amount of an excess or nondeductible contribution; due to an IRS levy; Qualified Hurricane Distributions; Qualified Wildfire Distributions and 2016 Disaster Distributions, or qualified reservist distributions.

If you request a distribution in the form of a series of substantially equal payments and you modify the payments before 5 years have elapsed and before attaining age 59 1/2, the 10% additional income tax will apply retroactively to the year payments began through the year of such modification.

Age 70 1/2 Required Minimum Distributions - You are required to begin receiving minimum distributions from your IRA by your required beginning date (the April 1 of the year following the year you attain age 70 1/2). The year you attain age 70 1/2 is referred to as your "first distribution calendar year". The required minimum for your first distribution calendar year must be withdrawn no later than your required beginning date. The required minimum distribution for your second distribution calendar year and for each subsequent distribution calendar year must be made by December 31 of each such year. Your minimum distribution for each year beginning with the calendar year you attain the age of 70 1/2 is generally based upon the value of your account at the end of the prior year divided by the factor for your age derived from the Uniform Lifetime Distribution Period Table regardless of who or what entity is your named beneficiary. This uniform table assumes you have a designated beneficiary exactly 10 years younger than you. However, if your spouse is your sole beneficiary and is more than 10 years younger than you, your required minimum distribution for each year is based upon the joint life expectancies of you and your spouse. The account balance that is used to determine each year's required minimum amount is the fair market value of each IRA you own as of the prior December 31st, adjusted for outstanding rollovers (or transfers) as of such prior December 31st and recharacterizations that relate to a conversion or failed conversion made in the prior year.

However, no payment will be made from this IRA until you provide the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable by the Custodian. Upon receipt of such distribution request, you may switch to a joint life expectancy in determining the required minimum distribution if your spouse was your sole beneficiary as of the January 1st of the relevant distribution calendar year and such spouse is more than 10 years younger than you. In any distribution calendar year you may take more than the required minimum. However, if you take less than the required minimum with respect to any distribution calendar year, you are subject to a Federal excise tax penalty of 50% of the difference between the amount required to be distributed and the amount actually distributed. If you are subject to that tax, you are required to file IRS Form 5329.

Reporting the Required Minimum Distribution - Beginning for minimum distributions that are required for calendar 2003, the Custodian must provide a statement to each IRA owner who is subject to required minimum distributions that contains either the amount of the minimum or an offer by the Custodian to perform the calculation if requested by the IRA owner. The statement must inform the IRA owner that required minimum distributions apply and the date by which such amount must be distributed. The statement must further inform the IRA owner that beginning in 2004; the Custodian must report to the IRS that the IRA owner is required to receive a minimum for the calendar year.

Death Distributions - If you die before your required beginning date and you have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your IRA will be distributed to your beneficiary over the beneficiary's single life expectancy. These distributions must commence no later than December 31st of the calendar year following the calendar year of your death. However, if your spouse is your sole beneficiary, these distributions are not required to commence until the December 31st of the calendar year you would have attained the age of 70 1/2, if that date is later than the required commencement date in the previous sentence. If you die before your required beginning date and you do not have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your IRA must be distributed no later than the December 31st of the calendar year that contains the fifth anniversary of your death.

If you die on or after your required beginning date and you have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your IRA will be distributed to your beneficiary over the longer of the beneficiary's single life expectancy or your remaining life expectancy. These distributions must commence no later than December 31st of the calendar year following the calendar year of your death. If you die on or after your required beginning date and you do not have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your IRA must be distributed over a period that does not exceed your remaining single life expectancy determined in the year of your death reduced by one each year thereafter.

However, the required minimum distribution for the calendar year that contains the date of your death is still required to be distributed. Such amount is determined as if you were still alive throughout that year. If your spouse is your sole beneficiary, your spouse may elect to treat your IRA as his or her own IRA, whether you die before or after your required beginning date. If you die after your required beginning date and your spouse elects to treat your IRA as his or her own IRA, any required minimum that has not been distributed for the year of your death must still be distributed to your surviving spouse and then the remaining balance can be treated as your spouse's own IRA.

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction (as defined under Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code) with your IRA, it will lose its tax exemption and you must include the value of your account in your gross income for that taxable year. If you pledge any portion of your IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and will be included in your gross income for that year.

PENALTIES

If you are under age 59 1/2 and receive a premature distribution from your IRA, an additional 10% income tax will apply on the taxable amount of the distribution unless an exception applies. If you make an excess contribution to your IRA and it is not corrected on a timely basis, an excise tax of 6% is imposed on the excess amount. This tax will apply each year to any part or all of the excess which remains in your account. If you are age 70 1/2 or over or if you should die, and the appropriate required minimum distributions are not made from your IRA, an additional tax of 50% is imposed upon the difference between what should have been distributed and what was actually distributed.

You must file IRS Form 5329 with the Internal Revenue Service for any year an additional tax is due. You must file IRS Form 8606 for any year you make a nondeductible IRA contribution, rollover after-tax employee contributions from your employer's plan, repay a Qualified Reservist Distribution, convert from your traditional IRA to a Roth IRA or recharacterize a contribution to your traditional IRA. The penalty for not filing Form 8606, when required, is \$50.

INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

All withdrawals from your IRA (except certain transfers and any recharacterization) are subject to Federal income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your IRA distribution in most cases. If withholding does apply to your distribution, the applicable rate of withholding is 10% of the amount of the distribution. In addition to Federal income tax withholding, distributions from IRAs may also be subject to state income tax withholding.

IRA distributions delivered outside the United States - In general, if you are a US citizen or resident alien and your home address is outside of the United States or its possessions, you cannot choose exemption from withholding on distributions from your traditional IRA.

To choose exemption from withholding, you must certify to the payer under penalties of perjury that you are not a U.S. citizen, a resident alien of the United States, or a tax-avoidance expatriate. Even if this election is made, the payer must withhold tax at the rates prescribed for nonresident aliens.

For more information on withholding on pensions and annuities, see "Pensions and Annuities" in Chapter 1 of *Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax*. For more information on withholding on nonresident aliens and foreign entities, see *Publication 515, Withholding of tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*.

TRANSFERS

Transfers Between "Like" IRAs - A direct transfer of all or a portion of your funds is permitted from this IRA to another traditional IRA or visa versa. Transfers do not constitute a distribution since you are never in receipt of the funds. The monies are transferred directly to the new trustee or custodian. If you should transfer all or a portion of your IRA to your former spouse's IRA under a divorce decree (or under a written instrument incident to divorce) or separation instrument, you will not be deemed to have made a taxable distribution, but merely a transfer. The portion so transferred will be treated at the time of the transfer as the IRA of your spouse or former spouse. If your spouse is the beneficiary of your IRA, in the event of your death, your spouse may "assume" your IRA. The assumed IRA is then treated as your surviving spouse's IRA.

Qualified Charitable Distributions - If an IRA owner is exactly age 70½ or over, the IRA owner may direct the IRA trustee or custodian to transfer up to \$100,000 per year from the IRA to a qualified charity. Such transfer will not be subject to Federal income taxes. Qualified Charitable Distributions may also be made by a beneficiary who is exactly age 70½ or over. Qualified Charitable Distributions are not subject to Federal income tax withholding. SEP IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs are not permitted to be transferred under this rule.

The amount transferred will be treated as coming from the taxable portion of the IRA and will be an exception to the pro-rata basis recovery rules applicable to traditional IRAs. The tax-free transfer to a qualified charity applies only if the IRA owner could otherwise receive a charitable deduction with respect to the transferred amount. In other words, it must be made to a qualified charitable organization that the taxpayer would have otherwise been able to take a tax deduction for making the charitable contribution. However, since such transfer will be tax-free, the taxpayer may not also take a charitable deduction on his or her tax return.

Since the eligible individual must be at least exactly age 70½ or over, the taxpayer is also subject to required minimum distributions with respect to his or her traditional IRA. However, any amount transferred to the qualified charity under this rule from a traditional IRA will be treated toward satisfying the individual's required minimum distribution for the year, even though the transferred amount is tax-free.

This provision is effective with respect to distributions transferred directly to a qualified charity beginning in 2006, through the end of 2009. The Tax Relief, Unemployment Compensation Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 extended Qualified Charitable Distributions for 2010 and 2011 under the same rules that originally applied. Eligible taxpayers who make a Qualified Charitable

Distribution during January 2011 may elect to treat such Qualified Charitable Distribution as made on December 31, 2010. On January 2, 2013, the President signed the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 ("ATRA") which extended QCDs through the end of 2013, and on December 16, 2014, the President signed the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 to extend QCDs through the end of 2014 only. On December 18, 2015, the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 ("PATH") was signed into law and extended QCDs permanently retroactively for the 2015 year.

Although the IRA trustee or custodian must pay the Qualified Charitable Distribution directly to the qualified charity, the taxpayer is responsible for substantiating and reporting the Qualified Charitable Distribution on his or her Federal income tax return. The trustee or custodian of the IRA will report the amount transferred on IRS Form 1099-R as if the IRA owner withdrew the money. After the IRA trustee or custodian issues the payment in the name of the charity, the trustee or custodian may deliver the payment to the IRA owner, who then would deliver the payment to the charity.

Qualified HSA Funding Distribution - Beginning for contributions made for 2007 and thereafter, a special one-time, tax-free transfer from an IRA to an HSA is permitted. This one-time transfer counts toward the eligible individual's HSA contribution limit for the year of the transfer.

Prior to 2007, if an IRA owner wanted to use the money in an IRA to make an annual HSA contribution, the distribution from the IRA was taxable and subject to the 10% additional tax if the individual was under the age of 59 ½. Prior law did not provide for a tax-free transfer from an IRA to an HSA.

Beginning for annual HSA contributions made for 2007 or thereafter, an HSA-eligible individual may make an irrevocable once-in-a-lifetime, tax-free "qualified HSA Funding distribution" from an IRA to an HSA, subject however to strict requirements. The amount of the HSA funding distribution must be made in the form of a trustee-to-trustee transfer from the IRA to the HSA. The amount of the transfer cannot exceed the maximum HSA contribution limit for the year that the amount is transferred. Consequently, this one-time transfer from an IRA to an HSA counts toward the individual's total HSA contribution limit for the year depending upon the type of coverage under the HDHP (self-only or family).

FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

Generally there is no specific exclusion for IRAs under the estate tax rules. Therefore, in the event of your death, your IRA balance will be includible in your gross estate for Federal estate tax purposes. However, if your surviving spouse is the beneficiary of your IRA, the amount in your IRA may qualify for the marital deduction available under Section 2056 of the Internal Revenue Code. A transfer of property for Federal gift tax purposes does not include an amount which a beneficiary receives from an IRA plan.

IRS APPROVAL AS TO FORM

This IRA Custodial Agreement has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service as to form. This is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You may obtain further information on IRAs from your District Office of the Internal Revenue Service. In particular you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and 590-B Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

In General: IRS regulations require the Custodian to provide you with a financial projected growth of your IRA account based upon certain assumptions.

Growth in the Value of Your IRA: Growth in the value of your IRA is neither guaranteed nor projected. The value of your IRA will be computed by totaling the fair market value of the assets credited to your account. At least once a year the Custodian will send you a written report stating the current value of your IRA assets. The Custodian shall disclose separately a description of:

- the type and amount of each charge;
- the method of computing and allocating earnings, and
- any portion of the contribution, if any, which may be used for the purchase of life insurance.

Custodian Fees: The Custodian may charge reasonable fees or compensation for its services and it may deduct all reasonable expenses incurred by it in the administration of your IRA, including any legal, accounting, distribution, transfer, termination or other designated fees. Dividends, interest or other income, including net realized capital gains, if any, from your IRA assets will be credited to your IRA and invested as you direct the Custodian. All charges made by the Custodian will be separately disclosed on an attachment hereto. Such fees may be charged to you or directly to your custodial account. In addition, depending on your choice of investment vehicles, you may incur brokerage commissions attributable to the purchase or sale of assets.



Custodial Account Agreement and Disclosures

Roth IRA

Important legal information and disclosures related to your
Individual Retirement Account with Fortis Bank.

Effective July 1, 2024

Several recent law changes have impacted Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). Your IRA Plan document cannot be updated to reflect these changes until the Internal Revenue Service releases their version of the language that must appear in your Plan. As your IRA provider, we await technical guidance from the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor in order to administer the enacted provisions.

Please refer to the addendum at the end of this document titled "Important Information Regarding Your Individual Retirement Account" for an outline of recent tax law changes.

Please consult with your tax, legal, or investment advisor if you have questions about how these law changes may influence your retirement planning.

This Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement (the "Agreement") is made between Fortis Bank ("Custodian") and each individual (the "Depositor") who executes an Application for the purpose of establishing a Roth IRA Custodial Account under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Articles I through VIII are the required provisions found in Form 5305-RA and, as permitted, Custodian has added Articles IX through XI.

ARTICLE I

1.01 Except in the case of a qualified rollover contribution described in section 408A(e) or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), the Custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

ARTICLE II

2.01 The annual contribution limit described in Article I is gradually reduced to \$0 for higher income levels. For a Depositor who is single or treated as single, the annual contribution is phased out between adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$118,000 and \$133,000; for a married Depositor filing jointly, between AGI of \$186,000 and \$196,000; and for a married Depositor filing separately, between AGI of \$0 and \$10,000. These phase-out ranges are for 2017. For years after 2017, the phase-out ranges, except for the \$0 to \$10,000 range will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any. Adjusted gross income is defined in section 408A(c)(3).

2.02 In the case of a joint return, the AGI limits in the preceding paragraph apply to the combined AGI of the Depositor and his or her spouse.

ARTICLE III

3.01 The Depositor's interest in the balance in the Custodial account is nonforfeitable.

ARTICLE IV

4.01 No part of the Custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the Custodial account be commingled with other property except in a common Custodial fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5)).

4.02 No part of the Custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of section 408(m)) except as otherwise permitted by section 408(m)(3), which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins, coins issued under the laws of any state, and certain bullion.

ARTICLE V

5.01 If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the Depositor's surviving spouse is not the designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (b) below:

(a) The remaining interest will be distributed; starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death, over the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor.

(b) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.

5.02 The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under paragraph 5.01(a) above is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the designated beneficiary using the attained age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the Depositor's death and subtracting 1 from the divisor for each subsequent year.

5.03 If the Depositor's surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the Depositor.

ARTICLE VI

6.01 The Depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by sections 408(i) and 408A(d)(3)(E), Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6, or other guidance published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

6.02 The Custodian agrees to submit to the IRS and Depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

ARTICLE VII

7.01 Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through IV and this

sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with section 408A, the related regulations, and other published guidance will be invalid.

ARTICLE VIII

- 8.01 This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code, the related regulations, and other published guidance. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear on the Roth IRA Adoption Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

- 9.01 **Applicable Law:** This Custodial Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Colorado. Venue for any disputes arising under this Agreement shall be proper in the State of Colorado, Denver County, and all Parties submit to the jurisdiction of the courts in that venue for the litigation of any disputes concerning this Agreement. The term Depositor also includes the Depositor's Beneficiary, where appropriate throughout this Agreement.
- 9.02 **Custodian:** The Custodian for the Custodial Account is Fortis Bank.
- 9.03 **Annual Accounting:** The Custodian shall, at least annually, provide the Depositor or Beneficiary (in the case of death) with an accounting of such Depositor's account. Such accounting shall be deemed to be accepted by the Depositor or Beneficiary, if the Depositor or Beneficiary does not object in writing within 60 days after the mailing of such accounting statement.
- 9.04 **Amendment:** The Depositor irrevocably delegates to the Custodian the right and power to amend this Custodial Agreement. Except as hereafter provided, the Custodian will give the Depositor 30 days prior written notice of any amendment. In case of a retroactive amendment required by law, the Custodian will provide written notice to the Depositor of the amendment within 30 days after the amendment is made, or if later, by the time that notice of the amendment is required to be given under regulations or other guidance provided by the IRS. The Depositor shall be deemed to have consented to any such amendment unless the Depositor notifies the Custodian to the contrary within 30 days after notice to the Depositor and requests a distribution or transfer of the balance in the account.
- 9.05 **Resignation and Removal of Custodian:**
- (a) The Custodian may resign and appoint a successor trustee or custodian to serve under this agreement or under another governing agreement selected by the successor trustee or custodian by giving the Depositor written notice at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such resignation and appointment, which notice shall also include or be provided under separate cover a copy of such other governing instrument, if applicable, and the related disclosure statement. The Depositor shall then have 30 days from the date of such notice to either request a distribution of the entire account balance or designate a different successor trustee or custodian and notify the Custodian of such designation. If the Depositor does not request distribution of the account balance or notify the Custodian of the designation of a different successor trustee or custodian within such 30 day period, the Depositor shall be deemed to have consented to the appointment of the successor trustee or custodian and the terms of any new governing instrument, and neither the Depositor nor the successor shall be required to execute any written document to complete the transfer of the account to the successor trustee or custodian. The successor trustee or custodian may rely on any information, including beneficiary designations, previously provided by the Depositor to the Custodian.
 - (b) The Depositor may at any time remove the Custodian and replace the Custodian with a successor trustee or custodian of the Depositor's choice by giving 30 days' notice of such removal and replacement. The Custodian shall then deliver the assets of the account as directed by the Depositor. However, the Custodian may retain a portion of the assets of the IRA as a reserve for payment of any anticipated remaining fees and expenses and shall pay over any remainder of this reserve to the successor trustee or custodian upon satisfaction of such fees and expenses.
 - (c) The Custodian may resign and demand that the Depositor appoint a successor trustee or custodian of this IRA by giving the Depositor written notice at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such resignation. The Depositor shall then have 30 days from the date of such notice to designate a successor trustee or custodian, notify the Custodian of the name and address of the successor trustee or custodian, and provide the Custodian with appropriate evidence that such successor has accepted the appointment and is qualified to serve as trustee or custodian of an individual retirement account.
 - (1) If the Depositor designates a successor trustee or custodian and provides the Custodian evidence of the successor's acceptance of appointment and qualification within such 30-day period, the Custodian shall then deliver all of the assets held by the Custodian in the account (whether in cash or personal or real property, wherever located, and regardless of value) to the successor trustee or custodian.
 - (2) If the Depositor does not notify the Custodian of the appointment of a successor trustee or custodian within such 30 day period, then the Custodian may distribute all of the assets held by the Custodian in the account (whether in cash or personal or real property, wherever located, and regardless of value) to the Depositor, outright and free of trust, and the Depositor shall be wholly responsible for the tax consequences of such distribution.

In either case, the Custodian may expend any assets in the account to pay expenses of transfer (including re-registering the assets and preparation of deeds, assignments, and other instruments of transfer or conveyance) to the successor trustee or custodian or the Depositor, as the case may be. In addition, the Custodian may retain a portion of the assets as a reserve for payment of any anticipated remaining fees and expenses. Upon satisfaction of such fees and expenses, the Custodian shall pay over any remainder of the reserve to the successor trustee or custodian or to the Depositor, as the case may be.

9.06 **Custodian's Fees and Expenses:**

- (a) The Depositor agrees to pay the Custodian any and all fees specified in the Custodian's current published fee schedule for establishing and maintaining this IRA, including any fees for distributions from, transfers from, and terminations of this IRA. The Custodian may change its fee schedule at any time by giving the Depositor 30 days prior written notice.
- (b) The Depositor agrees to pay any expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties in connection with the account. Such expenses include, but are not limited to, administrative expenses, such as legal and accounting fees, a valuation fee from a qualified independent third-party appraiser pursuant to section 8.03, and any taxes of any kind whatsoever that may be levied or assessed with respect to such account.
- (c) All such fees, taxes, and other administrative expenses charged to the account shall be collected either from the assets in the account or from any contributions to or distributions from such account if not paid by the Depositor, but the Depositor shall be responsible for any deficiency.
- (d) In the event that for any reason the Custodian is not certain as to who is entitled to receive all or part of the Custodial Funds, the Custodian reserves the right to withhold any payment from the Custodial account, to request a court ruling to determine the disposition of the Custodial account assets, and to charge the Custodial account for any expenses incurred in obtaining such legal determination.
- (e) The Custodian shall be entitled to receive, from the assets held in the Custodial Account, a fee equal in amount to all income that is generated from any Undirected Cash (defined as any cash in the Custodial Account not invested pursuant to a specific investment direction by Depositor). Custodian's fees from the Undirected Cash in the Custodial Account are associated with cash management activities, including, but not limited to, account maintenance, depository bank services, transaction processing, sub-accounting, record keeping, and other services performed under the terms of this Agreement. Custodian retains the right, but does not have the obligation, to reduce this fee by rebating a portion of the fee into the Custodial Account. The Depositor agrees that this fee may be retained by the Custodian as compensation for the services provided by Custodian under this Agreement. The Custodian reserves the right to change all or part of the Custodial Fee Schedule at its discretion with 30 days advance written notice to Depositor.
- (f) Depositor shall be responsible for paying any transaction fees that may be charged by 3rd parties in connection with opening, maintaining, and transacting in this account.
- (g) Custodian shall retain the right to protect itself from loss involving a Depositor's account, including the authority to freeze the assets of the account, liquidate assets, or change dividend options for any unpaid fee balance.
- (h) If an arrangement is in effect for a third party to pay fees for the servicing of a Depositor's account, Depositor shall become responsible for payment of fees in the event the third party fails to do so in a timely fashion or if the arrangement between the Depositor and the third party is terminated by either party.

9.07 **Withdrawal Requests:** All requests for withdrawal shall be in writing on a form provided by the Custodian. Such written notice must also contain the reason for the withdrawal and the method of distribution being requested. The Custodian reserves the right to reject any withdrawal request it may deem appropriate and to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the proper party eligible to receive a distribution from the account.

9.08 **Responsibilities:** Depositor agrees that all information and instructions given to the Custodian by the Depositor is complete and accurate and that the Custodian shall not be responsible for any incomplete or inaccurate information provided by the Depositor or Depositor's beneficiary(ies). Depositor and Depositor's beneficiary(ies) agree to be responsible for all tax consequences arising from contributions to and distributions from this Custodial Account and acknowledges that no tax advice has been provided by the Custodian.

9.09 **Designation of Beneficiary:**

- (a) Except as may be otherwise required by State law, in the event of the Depositor's death, the balance in the account shall be paid to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the Depositor on a beneficiary designation form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. The Depositor may change the Depositor's beneficiary or beneficiaries at any time by filing a new beneficiary designation with the Custodian. If no beneficiary designation is in effect, if none of the named beneficiaries survive the Depositor, or if the Custodian cannot locate any of the named beneficiaries after reasonable search, any balance in the account will be payable to the Depositor's estate.
- (b) If the Custodian permits, in the event of the Depositor's death, any beneficiary may name a subsequent beneficiary(ies) to receive the balance of the account to which such beneficiary is entitled upon the death of the original beneficiary by filing a Subsequent Beneficiary Designation Form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. Payments to such subsequent beneficiary(ies) shall be distributed in accordance with the payment schedule applicable to the original beneficiary or more rapidly if the subsequent beneficiary requests. In no event can any subsequent beneficiary be treated as a designated beneficiary of the Depositor. The preceding sentence

shall not apply with respect to the subsequent beneficiary(ies), if any, of an original spouse beneficiary where the Depositor dies before his or her required beginning date. In this case, the original spouse beneficiary is treated as the Depositor. If the balance of the account has not been completely distributed to the original beneficiary and such beneficiary has not named a subsequent beneficiary or no named subsequent beneficiary is living on the date of the original beneficiary's death, such balance shall be payable to the estate of the original beneficiary.

- 9.10 **Spousal Beneficiary Provisions:** Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5.03, if the Depositor's only primary beneficiary is the surviving spouse, such spouse may elect to be treated as a non-spouse beneficiary for purposes of the provisions of Articles 5.01 and 5.02, but including the special rule provided under section 401(a)(9)(B)(iv) of the Code. Thus, a surviving spouse beneficiary may remain the beneficiary of the deceased spouse's Roth IRA and be able to take death distributions under the five year rule or the exception to the five year rule, including the ability to wait to begin receiving distributions over his or her single life expectancy by December 31 of the year the deceased spouse would have attained the age of 70½ had he or she lived, if this date is later than the December 31 immediately following the year of death. In addition, if the surviving spouse is not the sole beneficiary of the Roth IRA, in addition to the provisions of Articles 5.01 and 5.02, the surviving spouse beneficiary may elect to treat his or her beneficial portion of the deceased spouse's Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA.
- 9.11 **Responsibility for Determining Eligibility for Conversion Contributions:** Notwithstanding the provisions of the third sentence of Article II, the Depositor agrees to be solely responsible for determining eligibility to convert any of the Depositor's traditional IRAs or an employer's plan to a Roth IRA. The conversion eligibility requirements are eliminated for years after December 31, 2009.
- 9.12 **Combining Regular Roth IRA Contributions with Roth Conversion Contributions:** The Depositor may combine regular Roth IRA contributions in the same Roth IRA account as Roth IRA conversion contributions. The Depositor agrees to designate each deposit as either a regular Roth IRA contribution (and the tax year to which it relates) or a Roth IRA conversion contribution. The Depositor further agrees that he/she will be solely responsible for any recordkeeping of such deposits as determined or required by the Internal Revenue Service, including but not limited to, the timing, ordering and taxation of any distributions.
- 9.13 **Death Benefit Default Provisions:** If the Depositor dies and the beneficiary does not select a method of distribution described in Article V, Section 5.01(a) or (b) by the December 31st following the year of the Depositor's death, then distributions will be made pursuant to the single life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary determined in accordance with IRS regulations. However, no payment will be made until the beneficiary provides the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable to the Custodian and other documentation that may be required by the Custodian. A beneficiary may at any time request a complete distribution of his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account. The Custodian reserves the right to require a minimum balance in the account in order to make periodic payments from the account.
- 9.14 **Transitional Rule for Determining Required Minimum Distributions for Calendar Year 2002:** Unless the Custodian provides otherwise, if a beneficiary is subject to required minimum distributions for calendar year 2002, such individual may elect to apply the 1987 proposed regulations, the 2001 proposed regulations, or the 2002 final regulations in determining the amount of the 2002 required minimum. However, the Custodian, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to perform any required minimum distribution calculations through its data systems or otherwise based upon any of the three sets of regulations delineated in the previous sentence.

ARTICLE X
SELF-DIRECTED IRA PROVISIONS

- 10.01 **Investment of Contributions:**
 - (a) At the direction of the Depositor (or of the beneficiary upon the Depositor's death), the Custodian shall invest all contributions to the account and earnings thereon in investments acceptable to the Custodian, which may include marketable securities traded on a recognized exchange or "over the counter" (excluding any securities issued by the Custodian), covered call options, certificates of deposit, real or personal property, deeds of trust, mortgages and other forms of notes, limited liability companies or limited liability partnerships, private stock, private placements, cryptocurrency, and other investments to which the Custodian consents, in such amounts as are specifically selected and specified by the Depositor in orders to the Custodian in such form as may be acceptable to the Custodian, without any duty to diversify and without regard to whether such property is authorized by the laws of any jurisdiction as a trust investment. The Custodian shall be responsible for the execution of such orders and for maintaining adequate records thereof. However, if any such orders are not received as required, or, if received, are unclear in the opinion of the Custodian, all or a portion of the contribution may be held uninvested without liability for loss of income or appreciation, and without liability for interest pending receipt of such orders or clarification, or the contribution may be returned.
 - (b) Depositor hereby acknowledges and agrees that Custodian will deposit all Undirected Cash in the Custodial Account into pooled deposit accounts at one or more FDIC or other United States government insured institutions or in United States government securities or in securities that are insured or guaranteed by the United States government pending further investment direction by Depositor. All income generated by Undirected Cash in Custodian's pooled deposit accounts shall be retained by Custodian as fees, as described in paragraph 9.06(e) above. Depositor authorizes Custodian to transfer any Undirected Cash in the Custodial Account into any FDIC insured financial institution or in United States government securities or in securities that are insured or guaranteed

by the United States government without any further approval or direction by the Depositor. The account is insured for up to the amount available under FDIC insurance; amounts in excess of FDIC insurance limits are not insured.

- (c) Depositor hereby acknowledges that investments are: (a) not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other federal or state deposit guaranteed fund; (b) not guaranteed by the Custodian and/or agents; and (c) are subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire amount invested.

- 10.02 **Indemnification:** The Custodian shall have no duty other than to follow the written instructions of the Depositor, shall be under no duty to question said instructions, and shall not be liable for any investment losses sustained by the Depositor under any circumstances. By performing services under this Agreement, the Custodian is acting as the agent of Depositor, and nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as conferring fiduciary status on the Custodian. Depositor agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Custodian from any and all claims, damages, liability, actions, costs, expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees) and any loss to the Custodial Account, to the Depositor or to Depositor's beneficiary(ies) as a result of any action taken (or omitted to be taken) pursuant to and/or in connection with any investment transaction directed by Depositor or Depositor's investment advisor or resulting from serving as the Custodian, including, without limitation, claims, damages, liability, actions and losses asserted by the Depositor or the Depositor's beneficiary(ies).
- 10.03 **Registration:** All assets of the account shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or of a suitable nominee. The same nominee may be used with respect to assets of other investors whether or not held under agreements similar to this one or in any capacity whatsoever. However, each Depositor's account shall be separate and distinct; a separate account therefore shall be maintained by the Custodian, and the assets thereof shall be held by the Custodian in individual or bulk segregation either in the Custodian's vaults or in depositories approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 10.04 **Transfers In:** Depositor acknowledges that Custodian is not liable or responsible for actions or omissions in the administration, custody, or investments of the assets transferred from a prior custodian until such date as Custodian shall complete acceptance as successor Custodian and shall be in possession of the assets, nor shall Custodian have any duty or responsibility to inquire into or take any action with respect to any acts performed by the prior Custodian or Administrator.
- 10.05 **Interested Party:** The Depositor may appoint an Interested Party for the IRA Account using a form provided by the Custodian. An Interested Party will have the authority to view Depositor's account and access account related information, as well as communicate with the Custodian regarding the account. An Interested Party shall not have the authority to transact on or make changes to an account. Any Interested Party acts as Depositor's agent, and shall not be viewed as an affiliate, agent, or employee of the Custodian. Depositor may remove an Interested Party by providing written notice on a form acceptable to the Custodian.
- 10.06 **Power of Attorney:** The Depositor may grant the power of attorney for the IRA Account to a designated individual using a form or document provided by or acceptable to the Custodian. A person granted power of attorney will be subject to the provisions of this Agreement, and shall possess only those powers specifically listed in the form or document designating the power of attorney. Depositor may remove a designation of power of attorney by providing written notice on a form provided by or acceptable to the Custodian.
- 10.07 **Referring Representatives:** If the services of the Custodian are suggested by the referral of a financial advisor, CPA, attorney, self-directed plan document provider, or other third party (a "Referring Representative"), such Referring Representative shall not be deemed an agent, affiliate, or employee of the Custodian. Custodian is not responsible for, and shall not be bound by any statements, representations, warranties, or agreements made by any Referring Representative.
- 10.08 **Investment Advisor:** The Depositor may appoint an Investment Advisor, qualified under Section 3(38) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, to direct the investment of Depositor's IRA. The Depositor shall notify the Custodian in writing of any such appointment by providing the Custodian a copy of the instruments appointing the Investment Advisor and evidencing the Investment Advisor's acceptance of such appointment, an acknowledgment by the Investment Advisor that it is a fiduciary of the account, and a certificate evidencing the Investment Advisor's current registration under the Investment Advisor's Act of 1940. The Custodian shall comply with any investment directions furnished to it by the Investment Advisor, unless and until it receives written notification from the Depositor that the Investment Advisor's appointment has been terminated. The Custodian shall have no duty other than to follow the written investment directions of such Investment Advisor, shall be under no duty to question said instructions, and shall not be liable for any investment losses sustained by the Depositor as a result of the Investment Advisor's instructions under any circumstances.
- 10.09 **No Investment Advice:** The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that the Custodian does not provide or assume responsibility for tax, legal or investment advice with respect to the investment and assets of Depositor's account and shall not be liable for any loss which results from Depositor's exercise of control over the custodial account. The Depositor and the Depositor's beneficiary(ies) release, indemnify and agree to hold the Custodian harmless in the event that any investment or sale of the assets in the Custodial Account pursuant to a direction by the Depositor or the Depositor's Investment Advisor violates any federal or state law or regulation or otherwise results in a disqualification, penalty, tax or fine imposed upon the Custodian, the Depositor, or the Custodial Account.
- 10.10 **Investments:** The Depositor may, at the Depositor's discretion, direct the Custodian to purchase "alternative" investments which shall include, but not be limited to, investments which are individually negotiated by the Depositor

and/or the Depositor's agent, or part of a private placement of securities offered in reliance upon exemptions provided by Sections 3(B) and 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D promulgated thereunder. It is the Depositor's sole responsibility to determine whether or not the Depositor's selected investment(s) is required to be registered as a security with any applicable federal and/or state regulatory authority. The Custodian reserves the right to not follow such direction or process such investment(s) for administrative reasons. Such action should not be construed as investment advice or an opinion by the Custodian as to the investment's prudence or viability. If the Depositor or the Depositor's agent should direct the Custodian to purchase an alternative investment, as defined above, the following special certifications and provisions shall apply:

- (a) The Depositor agrees to submit or cause to be submitted all offering documentation related to the alternative investment for an administrative review by the Custodian, if so requested. The Custodian reserves the right to charge a reasonable fee for such administrative review.
- (b) If the alternative investment(s) contains a provision for future contractual payments or assessments, including margin calls, the Depositor acknowledges that such payments shall be borne solely by the Depositor's Account, that authorization to make such payments shall come from the Depositor or the Depositor's agent, and that making such payments may reduce or exhaust the value of the Depositor's Account. The Depositor further agrees to maintain sufficient liquid funds in the Depositor's Account to cover any such payments or assessments and agrees that the Custodian is not responsible for monitoring the balance of the account to verify compliance with this Section.
- (c) If the alternative investment(s) contain administrative and/or management requirements or duties beyond the Custodian's capabilities or expertise to provide, then the Depositor agrees to seek out suitable agents or counsel necessary to perform such duties and deliver a written service agreement acceptable to the Custodian for execution on behalf of the Depositor's Account.
- (d) If the Depositor directs the Custodian to enter into an individually negotiated debt instrument, including a promissory note, deed of trust, real estate contract, mortgage note or debenture, the Custodian strongly encourages the Depositor to retain the services of a third-party Note Servicing Agent Agreement with a third-party Agent, on a form acceptable to the Custodian. Said Note Servicing Agent shall be the Depositor's agent and not the Custodian's agent and shall be responsible for administering the terms of the debt instrument on behalf of the Depositor's Account. Should the Note Servicing Agent ever become unwilling or unable to perform the duties outlined in the Note Servicing Agent Agreement, then the Depositor understands and agrees that all duties of the Note Servicing Agent shall revert to the Depositor until a successor Agent is named. The Custodian will not act as a Note Servicing Agent, i.e., the Custodian does not monitor the Depositor's account to ensure receipt of note payments, notify the Depositor in the event of default, prepare or compute payoff balances, prepare or file Form 1098, etc.
- (e) The Custodian is responsible for safekeeping only those documents which the Depositor or the Depositor's agent deliver to the Custodian.
- (f) The Depositor agrees to be responsible for any and all collection actions, including contracting with a collection agency or instituting legal action, and bring any other suits or actions which may become necessary to protect the rights of the account as a result of the operation or administration of the investment(s).
- (g) Once the Depositor or the Depositor's agent authorizes funds to be distributed from the Depositor's account for purposes of investment, the Depositor agrees to be responsible for the following:
 - (1) verifying that the individual or investment company that the Depositor selected placed the Depositor's funds into the proper investment;
 - (2) obtaining the necessary documentation from the individual or investment company to verify that the funds are correctly invested, including, but not limited to, shares or units, proper recordation, loan to value ratio, etc.; and
 - (3) sending the original documentation evidencing the investment to the Custodian or, in the case of a promissory note investment, to a third-party servicing agent. The Custodian will not monitor the account to ensure receipt of such documentation and will rely solely on the Depositor to provide this information.

10.11 **Prohibited Transactions:** The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that the Custodial Account is subject to the provisions of section 4975, which defines certain prohibited transactions. Custodian shall make no determination as to whether any transaction or investment in the Custodial Account is prohibited under sections 4975, 408(e), or 408A, or under any other state or federal law. The Depositor understands that should the Custodial Account engage in a prohibited transaction, and depending on the type of prohibited transaction, certain assets of the Custodial Account will be deemed to have been distributed and may be subject to taxes as well as possible penalties. The Depositor agrees that he or she will consult with a tax or legal professional to ensure that none of the investments in the Custodial Account will constitute a prohibited transaction, and that investments comply with all applicable federal and state laws, regulations, and requirements.

10.12 **Prohibited Assets:** Depositor affirms that no assets deemed illegal or impermissible investments under Colorado or federal law shall be transferred into or invested into with the account. Illegal or impermissible investments include, but are not limited to holdings of cannabis or other illegal substances, illegal gambling, or illegal artifacts. Should the account ever come to hold an illegal or impermissible investment under Colorado or federal law, I will immediately notify the Custodian.

- 10.13 **Unrelated Business Income Tax:** The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that the Custodial Account is subject to the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Sections 511-514 relating to Unrelated Business Taxable Income (UBTI) of tax-exempt organizations. If the Depositor directs the Custodian to make an investment in the Custodial Account which generates UBTI, the Depositor agrees to prepare or have prepared an IRS Form 990-T tax return, an application for an Employer Identification Number (EIN) for the Custodial Account (if not previously obtained), and any other documents that may be required, and to submit them to the Custodian for filing with the Internal Revenue Service at least ten (10) days prior to the date on which the return is due. Depositor will also provide instructions authorizing the Custodian to execute the forms on behalf of the Custodial Account and to pay the applicable tax from the assets in the Custodial Account. Depositor understands and acknowledges that the Custodian shall not make any determination of whether or not investments in the Custodial Account generate UBTI; and has no duty to monitor whether the Custodial Account has incurred UBTI. Custodian shall have no duty with respect to UBTI other than to file Form 990T upon the direction of the Depositor.
- 10.14 **Disclosures and Voting:** The Custodian shall deliver, or cause to be executed and delivered, to Depositor all notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies, and proxy soliciting materials relating to assets credited to the account. The Custodian shall not vote any shares of stock or take any other action, pursuant to such documents, with respect to such assets except upon receipt by the Custodian of adequate written instructions from Depositor.
- 10.15 **Valuations:** The assets in the Custodial Account shall be valued annually at the end of each calendar year in accordance with section 408(i) and other guidance provided by the IRS, but Custodian retains the right to value the assets in the Custodial Account more frequently. In valuing the assets of the Custodial Account for record keeping and government reporting purposes, Custodian will ascertain the fair market value of each investment through utilizing various third-party pricing sources and designated valuation agents. However, Custodian does not guarantee the accuracy of prices obtained from these sources. Where assets are illiquid or their value is not readily ascertainable on either an established exchange or generally recognized market, the valuation is by necessity not a true market value and is merely an estimate of value, and Depositor agrees not to rely on any such valuation for any other purposes. Depositor agrees to provide the year end value of any illiquid and/or non-publicly traded investments, which may include without limitation limited partnerships, limited liability companies, privately held stock, real estate investment trusts, hedge funds, real estate, secured and unsecured promissory notes, and any other investments as Custodian shall designate, by no later than the following January 15th. If Custodian does not receive a current year end fair market value by the following January 15th for any such investment, the Custodian may take appropriate actions to receive the fair market value from an independent third-party that specializes in valuations, paying the cost of such valuation from the liquid assets held in the Custodial Account, or in the alternative after having first received the cost of the valuation from Depositor or Depositor's beneficiary(ies) if liquid investments in the Custodial Account are otherwise insufficient. For those custodial assets where fair market value is not readily ascertainable, the Depositor agrees that the Depositor will provide to the Custodian a qualified independent appraisal of the asset. If the Depositor does not provide such an appraisal, the Custodian may report the asset's value at its last known fair market value or at its acquisition cost. Unless Custodian has received a written fair market valuation to the contrary, promissory notes and privately offered corporate debt will have valuations reflected at the face value shown on the original note or debt instrument, or if the note is subject to an amortization schedule and the amortization schedule has been provided to Custodian by Depositor, valuation may be shown at the principal amount shown on the amortization schedule as of the end of the previous year. Depositor, and upon Depositor's death Depositor's beneficiary(ies), agree to indemnify and hold harmless Custodian from any and all losses, expenses, settlements, or claims with regard to investment decisions, distribution values, tax reporting, or any other financial impact or consequence relating to or arising from the valuation of assets in the Custodial Account.
- 10.16 **Insurance, Tax and Other Payments:** Depositor acknowledges and agrees that they hold sole responsibility for obtaining insurance coverage for the assets in the Custodial Account. The Custodian shall not bear or assume any responsibility to notify the Depositor or to secure or maintain any fire, casualty, liability, or other insurance coverage, including but not limited to title insurance coverage, on any real or personal property owned in the Custodial Account or on any property which serves as collateral under any mortgage, deed of trust, or other security instrument with respect to any promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness in the Custodial Account. The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that it is the sole responsibility of the Depositor to determine what insurance is necessary or appropriate for any investment in the Custodial Account, and to direct the Custodian in writing (on a form acceptable to the Custodian) to pay the premiums for any such insurance. The Custodian shall not be responsible for notification or payments of any real estate taxes, homeowners' association dues, utilities, or other charges with respect to any investment held in the Custodial Account unless the Depositor specifically directs the Custodian to pay the same in writing (on a form acceptable to the Custodian) within a sufficient period of time for such direction to be accomplished in accordance with the Custodian's normal business practices, and sufficient funds are available to pay the same from the Custodial Account. The Depositor acknowledges and agrees that it shall be the Depositor's responsibility to provide to the Custodian and/or to ensure that the Custodian has received any and all bills for insurance, taxes, homeowners' dues, utilities, or other amounts due for assets held in the Custodial Account. Furthermore, the Depositor agrees that it shall be the Depositor's responsibility to determine that payments have been made by verifying the payments on the Depositor's Custodial Account statements. The Depositor shall bear any and all risk associated with the failure to obtain and/or maintain proper insurance coverage to protect the assets of the Custodial Account and/or fees and penalties associated with the Depositor's failure to pay taxes or other payments related to the assets of the Custodial Account.
- 10.17 **Legal Actions:**
Depositor assumes sole responsibility for the prosecution or defense of all legal actions involving the IRA which may

become necessary for the protection of the assets of the IRA, including any actions where Custodian is named. If Custodian is named as a defendant in any legal proceeding in state, federal, or local court or arbitration as a result of the assets in Depositor's account, Depositor agrees to retain legal counsel to represent the Custodian and pay any and all expenses related to the legal proceeding or retained counsel. If Depositor initiates legal actions against a 3rd party regarding the assets in Depositor's account, Depositor agrees to act as plaintiff titled as "Fortis Bank FBO {Depositor's Name} IRA". Depositor further agrees to provide Custodian with copies of all pleadings, motions, discovery, orders, and final resolution documents on request, and to execute legal actions in a manner that does not expose Custodian to cost or legal risk.

- (a) Depositor acknowledges that Custodian will not initiate legal actions on behalf of the Depositor or the IRA and will not participate in legal actions without specific instructions from the Depositor. Depositor has sole authority and responsibility to execute legal action, and shall indemnify and hold harmless Custodian, its officers, directors, and employees from any loss, expense, or liability that may arise from legal action.
- (b) Should Custodian determine that separate counsel is required, Custodian has the right to charge Depositor, or Depositor's IRA, for any fees or expenses associated with the retention of counsel.

ARTICLE XI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

11.01 Electronic Communication:

- (a) Subject to any limitations contained in Treasury Regulation section 1.401(a)-21 and any other applicable federal or state law or regulation, Depositor acknowledges and agrees that the Custodial Account shall be subject to the provisions of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, as passed in the state where the Custodian is organized, and the federal Electronic Signature in Global and National Commerce Act (ESIGN Act, as contained in 15 U.S.C. 7001), as those laws pertain to electronic communication, electronic signatures, and electronic storage of Custodial Account records. Pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes 24-71.3-112, in lieu of the retention of the original records, Custodian may cause any or all of its records, and records at any time in its custody, to be photographed or otherwise reproduced to permanent form, and any such photograph or reproduction shall have the same force and effect as the original thereof and may be admitted in evidence equally with the original.
- (b) Custodian is authorized to accept email as a form of written communication, and to accept instructions to act on the account via facsimile transmission.

11.02 Telephone Recordings: Custodian reserves the right to record telephone calls. Depositor acknowledges this right and expressly authorizes Custodian to record and play back any and all telephone calls associated with the servicing of the account.

11.03 Notices and Change of Address: Custodian shall send required notices or communications to the last known email address on record for the account and consider such notices or communications effective as of transmission. If no email is on file, Custodian shall deliver required notices and communications to the last mailing address on file for the account. Depositor must immediately notify custodian if there is a change of email address or mailing address.

11.04 Electronic Payment Authorization: Depositor authorizes Custodian to make electronic payments on the account by initiating credit or debit entries to a bank account in accordance with instructions provided by the Depositor or an authorized agent or advisor of the Depositor. Depositor may revoke this authorization in writing.

11.05 Security:

- (a) Depositor shall be responsible for the establishment and safekeeping of credentials for secure access to Custodian's online account services such as username, password, and PIN or other authentication codes. Custodian has no obligation to confirm the identity of any person using Depositor's credentials to access online account services and shall not be held responsible for any breach of security caused by Depositor's failure to maintain the confidentiality of online account credentials.
- (b) If Depositor has reason to believe online account credentials have been lost, stolen, or used without the Depositor's permission, Depositor shall contact Custodian immediately.
- (c) Custodian strongly discourages the transmission of confidential personal or financial information via email. If Depositor elects to send confidential information via email, Depositor assumes full responsibility and indemnifies Custodian from any loss or damages that may occur from any breach associated with the release of such confidential information.

11.06 Severability: If any provision of this Custodial Account Agreement is found to be illegal, invalid, void, or unenforceable, such provision shall be severed, and such illegality or invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions which shall remain in full force and effect. Neither Depositor's or Custodian's failure to enforce at any time or for any period of time any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or Depositor's right or Custodian's right to enforce each and every such provision.

11.07 Miscellaneous Expenses: In addition to those expenses set out in Article IX, section 9.06 of this custodial agreement, the Depositor agrees to pay any and all expenses incurred by the Custodian in connection with the investment of the account, including expenses of preparation and filing any returns and reports with regard to unrelated business income, including taxes and estimated taxes, as well as any transfer taxes incurred in connection with the investment or reinvestment of the assets of the account.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.)

Purpose of Form - Form 5305-RA is a model Custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408A. However, only Articles I through VIII have been reviewed by the IRS. A Roth individual retirement account (Roth IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Depositor) and the Custodian. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor and his or her beneficiaries.

Do not file Form 5305-RA with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

Unlike contributions to traditional individual retirement arrangements, contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible from the Depositor's gross income; and distributions after 5 years that are made when the Depositor is 59½ years of age or older or on account of death, disability, or the purchase of a home by a first-time homebuyer (limited to \$10,000), are not includible in gross income.

For more information on Roth IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see Pub. 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

DEFINITIONS

Custodian. The Custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in section 408(n), or any person who has the approval of the IRS to act as Custodian.

Depositor. The Depositor is the person who establishes the Custodial account.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Article I. The Depositor may be subject to a 6% tax on excess contributions if **(1)** contributions to other individual retirement arrangements of the Depositor have been made for the same tax year, **(2)** the Depositor's adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable limits in Article II for the tax year, or **(3)** the Depositor's and spouse's compensation is less than the amount contributed by or on behalf of them for the tax year.

Article V. This article describes how distributions will be made from the Roth IRA after the Depositor's death. Elections made pursuant to this article should be reviewed periodically to ensure they correspond to the Depositor's intent. Under paragraph 3 of Article V, the Depositor's spouse is treated as the owner of the Roth IRA upon the death of the Depositor, rather than as the beneficiary. If the spouse is to be treated as the beneficiary, and not the owner, an overriding provision should be added to Article IX.

Article IX. Article IX and any that follow it may incorporate additional provisions that are agreed to by the Depositor and Custodian to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the Custodian, Custodian's fees, state law requirements, beginning date of distributions, accepting only cash, treatment of excess contributions, prohibited transactions with the Depositor, etc. Attach additional pages if necessary.

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR ROTH IRA ACCOUNT

You may revoke your Roth IRA within 7 days after you sign the Roth IRA Adoption Agreement by hand-delivering or mailing a written notice to the name and address indicated on the Roth IRA Adoption Agreement. If you revoke your account by mailing a written notice, such notice must be postmarked by the 7th day after you sign the Adoption Agreement. If you revoke your Roth IRA within the 7 day period you will receive a refund of the entire amount of your contributions to the Roth IRA without any adjustment for earnings or any administrative expenses. If you exercise this revocation, we are still required to report the contribution on Form 5498 (except transfers) and the revoked distribution on Form 1099-R.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF A ROTH IRA

- Your contributions must be made in cash, unless you are making a qualified rollover or transfer contribution and the Custodian accepts non-cash rollover or transfer contributions.
- The annual contributions you make on your behalf to all of your Roth IRAs and traditional IRAs may not exceed the lesser of 100% of your compensation or the "applicable annual dollar limitation" (defined below), unless you are making a qualified rollover or transfer contribution.
- Your regular annual Roth IRA contributions for any taxable year may be deposited at any time during that taxable year and up to the due date for the filing of your Federal income tax return for that taxable year, no extensions. This generally means April 15th of the following year.
- The Custodian of your Roth IRA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or a person who is approved to act in such a capacity by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- No portion of your Roth IRA funds may be invested in life insurance contracts.
- Your interest in your Roth IRA is nonforfeitable at all times.
- The assets in your Roth IRA may not be commingled with other property except in a common Custodial fund or common investment fund.
- You may not invest the assets of your Roth IRA in collectibles (as described in Section 408(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.) A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or any other tangible personal property specified by the IRS. However, if the Custodian permits, specially-minted US gold, silver, and platinum coins and certain state-issued coins are permissible Roth IRA investments. Beginning on 1/1/98, you may also invest in certain gold, silver, platinum or palladium bullion, if the trustee or custodian permits. Such bullion must be in the physical possession of the Roth IRA trustee or custodian.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO MAKE A REGULAR ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTION?

You are permitted to make regular contributions to your Roth IRA for any taxable year if you receive compensation for such taxable year. Compensation includes salaries, wages, tips, commissions, bonuses, alimony, royalties from creative efforts and "earned income" in the case of self-employeds. Members of the Armed Forces who serve in combat zones who receive compensation that is otherwise non-taxable, are considered to have taxable compensation for purposes of making regular Roth IRA contributions. The amount which is permitted to be contributed depends upon your modified adjusted gross income (Modified AGI); your marital status; and your tax filing status discussed below.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A ROTH IRA

Regular Roth IRA Contributions - The maximum amount you may contribute for any year is the lesser of 100% of your compensation or the "applicable annual dollar limitation" (described below). Your actual contribution limit depends upon your marital status, tax filing status, and your Modified AGI.

Applicable Annual Dollar Limitation	
Tax Year	Contribution Limit
2001	\$2,000
2002 through 2004	\$3,000
2005 through 2007	\$4,000
2008 through 2012	\$5,000
2013 through 2018	\$5,500

After 2018, the \$5,500 annual limit will be subject to cost-of living increases in increments of \$500, rounded to the lower increment. This means that it may take several years beyond 2018 for the \$5,500 annual limit to increase to \$6,000. All regular contributions (including catch-up contributions) to a Roth IRA are nondeductible. The maximum amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA is reduced by any contributions you make to all of your traditional IRAs for the same tax year.

Catch-up Contributions - If an individual has attained the age of 50 before the close of the taxable year for which an annual

contribution is being made and meets the other eligibility requirements for making regular Roth IRA contributions, the annual Roth IRA contribution limit for that individual would be increased as follows:

Tax Year	Normal Limit	Additional Catch-up*	Total Contribution
2002	\$3,000	\$ 500	\$3,500
2003	\$3,000	\$ 500	\$3,500
2004	\$3,000	\$ 500	\$3,500
2005	\$4,000	\$ 500	\$4,500
2006	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
2007	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
2008 – 2012	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$6,000
2013 – 2018	\$5,500	\$1,000	\$6,500

*The additional catch-up amount for Roth IRAs is not subject to COLAs.

Special IRA Catch-up Contributions for Certain Section 401(k) Participants No Longer Available - Special Roth IRA catch-up contributions are permitted for each of years 2007, 2008 and 2009 equal to the applicable year's age-50 catch-up limit multiplied by 3. To be eligible for this special catch-up Roth IRA contribution, the individual must have been a participant in an employer's §401(k) plan where employer-matching contributions were being made at the rate of at least 50% of the participant's deferrals with employer stock and such employer is in bankruptcy and is subject to an indictment or conviction. The individual is not required to be age 50 in order to take advantage of this rule. However, if the individual is age 50 or over, he or she may not contribute the age-50 catch-up amount in addition to this special catch-up.

The deadline for making such special catch-up contributions was the normal deadline for the applicable year. For example, an eligible individual takes advantage of this rule for calendar year 2008. The normal regular Roth IRA contribution limit for 2008 was \$5,000 and the normal age-50 catch-up contribution limit for 2008 was \$1,000. The eligible individual could contribute the \$5,000 normal limit plus a special catch-up contribution of \$3,000 for a total of \$8,000. The deadline for making this contribution was the 2008 tax filing deadline, no extensions.

Modified Adjusted Gross Income - The amount of your regular annual Roth IRA contribution depends upon your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) for the taxable year and your marital status. If your MAGI is below a certain amount, you can contribute the entire contribution subject to the dollar limit. If your MAGI is above a certain amount, you cannot make any regular contribution to a Roth IRA. If your MAGI is between certain amounts, you are entitled to making a partial Roth IRA contribution. You are responsible for keeping track of your Roth IRA contributions so that you can report Roth IRA distributions on IRS Form 8606. Refer to the chart below for the MAGI ranges. The MAGI ranges are subject to cost-of-living adjustments. Also refer to IRS Publication 590-A for additional information.

	Married Participants Filing Jointly	Unmarried Participants	Married Participants Filing Separately*
1998 – 2006	\$150,000 - \$160,000	\$ 95,000 - \$110,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2007	\$156,000 - \$166,000	\$ 99,000 - \$114,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2008	\$159,000 - \$169,000	\$101,000 - \$116,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2009	\$166,000 - \$176,000	\$105,000 - \$120,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2010	\$167,000 - \$177,000	\$105,000 - \$120,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2011	\$169,000 - \$179,000	\$107,000 - \$122,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2012	\$173,000 - \$183,000	\$110,000 - \$125,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2013	\$178,000 - \$188,000	\$112,000 - \$127,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2014	\$181,000 - \$191,000	\$114,000 - \$129,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2015	\$183,000 - \$193,000	\$116,000 - \$131,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2016	\$184,000 - \$194,000	\$117,000 - \$132,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2017	\$186,000 - \$196,000	\$118,000 - \$133,000	\$0 - \$10,000
2018	\$189,000 - \$199,000	\$120,000 - \$135,000	\$0 - \$10,000

Spousal Roth IRAs- If you and your spouse file a joint tax return and have unequal compensation (including no compensation for one spouse or one spouse who chooses to be treated as receiving no compensation) you may establish separate Roth IRAs for each spouse. The total annual contribution limit for both Roth IRAs may not exceed 100% of the combined compensation for both spouses, but neither Roth IRA may accept more than the Applicable Annual Dollar Limitation per spouse, plus the additional catch-up amount, if applicable.

The maximum Roth IRA contribution for the spouse is then reduced by:

1. Regular traditional IRA contributions made on behalf of such spouse; and
2. Roth IRA contributions made on behalf of such spouse.

This annual limit may be further reduced if the Modified AGI exceeds the levels discussed above.

\$200 Minimum Roth IRA Contribution - If you fall into any of the categories listed above, your minimum allowable Roth IRA contribution will be \$200 until phased out under the appropriate marital status. In other words, if your Roth IRA contribution amount calculated under the appropriate dollar amounts discussed above results in a contribution between \$0 and \$200, your permitted contribution is \$200 instead of the calculated amount. If the result is not a multiple of \$10, round up to the nearest \$10.

Modified AGI - Modified AGI does not include any conversions to a Roth IRA and included in income. Modified AGI is determined before deductible traditional IRA contributions. Effective for distributions after December 31, 2004, Modified AGI does not include any amounts that are required minimum distributions pursuant to section 408(a)(6) only for purposes of determining eligibility for conversion contributions.

Miscellaneous Contribution Rules - Contributions are permitted after you attain age 70½, so long as you have compensation and meet the AGI limits described above. Contributions are permitted regardless of whether you are an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan.

Special Rules for Qualified Reservist Distributions – Qualified Reservist Distributions withdrawn from a Roth IRA are eligible to be repaid to a Roth IRA within a 2-year period after the end of active duty. A Qualified Reservist Distribution is a distribution received from a Roth IRA by members of the National Guard or reservists who are called to active duty for a period of at least 180 days and such distribution is taken during the period of such active duty. This provision is retroactively effective with respect to distributions after September 11, 2001, for individuals called to active duty after September 11, 2001. The repayments are not treated as tax-free rollovers. Instead, the repayments become basis in the Roth IRA.

EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS TO A ROTH IRA

Generally, an excess Roth IRA contribution is any contribution which exceeds the contribution limits. Such excess amount is subject to a 6% excise tax on the principal remaining amount of the excess each year until the excess is corrected.

Method of Withdrawing Excess in a Timely Manner (Applies to Excesses Removed Prior to 2018) - This 6% excise tax may be avoided, if the excess amount plus the earnings attributable to the excess are distributed to you by your tax filing deadline including extensions *for the year during which the excess contribution was made*. If you decide to correct your excess in this manner, the principal amount of the excess returned to you is not taxable; however, the earnings attributable to the excess are taxable to you in the year in which the contribution was made. In addition, if you are under age 59½, the earnings attributable to the excess amount are subject to a 10% additional income tax. This is the only method of correcting an excess contribution that will avoid the 6% excise tax. The earnings attributable to an excess contribution will always be taxable, even if you would otherwise meet the definition of a “qualified distribution” discussed later.

Method of Withdrawing Excess in a Timely Manner (Applies to Excesses Removed After 2017)- This 6% excise tax may be avoided, if the excess amount plus the earnings attributable to the excess are distributed to you by your tax filing deadline including extensions *for the year for which the excess contribution was made*. If you decide to correct your excess in this manner, the principal amount of the excess returned to you is not taxable; however, the earnings attributable to the excess are taxable to you in the year in which the contribution was made. In addition, if you are under age 59 1/2, the earnings attributable to the excess amount are subject to a 10% additional income tax. This is the only method of correcting an excess contribution that will avoid the 6% excise tax. The earnings attributable to an excess contribution will always be taxable, even if you would otherwise meet the definition of a “qualified distribution” discussed later.

Undercontribution Method - If an excess is not corrected by the tax filing deadline, including extensions, for the year during which the excess contribution was made, such excess contribution may be applied, on a year-by-year basis, against the annual limit for regular Roth IRA contributions. However, in order to “carry over” the excess contribution and treat it as a contribution made for a subsequent year, the participant must meet the eligibility requirements for the subsequent year. In addition, the taxpayer is subject to the 6% excise tax for the initial year and each subsequent year until the excess is used up.

CONTRIBUTION RECHARACTERIZATIONS

You may be able to recharacterize certain contributions under the following two different circumstances:

1. By recharacterizing a current year regular contribution plus earnings explained in this section; or
2. By recharacterizing a conversion made to a Roth IRA by transferring the amount plus earnings back to a traditional IRA discussed in the next section under the heading “Conversion from a Traditional IRA or an Employer Plan to a Roth IRA”. Beginning 1/1/2018, recharacterizations of conversions made after 12/31/2017 are no longer permitted.

If you decide by your tax filing deadline (including extensions) of the year for which the contribution was made to transfer a current year contribution plus earnings from your traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, no amount will be included in your gross income as long as you did not take a deduction for the amount of the contribution. You may also recharacterize a current year contribution plus earnings from your Roth IRA to a traditional IRA by your tax filing deadline including extensions of the year for which the contribution was made.

In order to recharacterize a regular contribution from one type of IRA to another type of IRA, you must be eligible to make a regular contribution to the IRA to which the contribution plus earnings is recharacterized. All recharacterizations must be accomplished as a direct transfer, rather than a distribution and subsequent rollover.

You are also required to report recharacterizations to the IRS in accordance with the instructions to IRS Form 8606. Prior year excess contributions made to an IRA that are carried over to a subsequent year cannot be recharacterized as a current year contribution to another IRA. Only actual contributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized. Any recharacterized contribution (whether a regular contribution or a pre-2018 conversion) cannot be revoked after the transfer. You are required to notify both custodians (and trustees) and to provide them with certain information in order to properly effectuate such a recharacterization.

ROLLOVER ROTH IRAs

Rollover Contribution from Another Roth IRA - A rollover contribution from another Roth IRA is any amount you receive from one Roth IRA and within 60 days roll some or all of it over into another Roth IRA. You are not required to roll over the entire amount received from the first Roth IRA. However, any taxable amount (generally earnings) you do not roll over will be taxed at ordinary income tax rates for Federal income tax purposes and may be subject to the 10% additional income tax.

The following special rules also apply to rollovers between Roth IRAs:

- The rollover must be completed no later than the 60th day after the day the distribution was received by you from the first Roth IRA. However, if the reason for distribution was for qualified first time home buyer expenses and there has been a delay or cancellation in the acquisition of such first home, the 60 day rollover period is increased to 120 days. This 60 day rollover period is also extended in cases of disaster or casualty beyond the reasonable control of the taxpayer.
- Beginning in 2015, you can make only one rollover from an IRA to another (or the same) IRA in any 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. The limit will apply by aggregating all of an individual's IRAs, including SEP and SIMPLE IRAs as well as traditional and Roth IRAs, effectively treating them as one IRA for purposes of the limit. (See IRS Publication 590-A for more information).
- The same property you receive in a distribution from the first Roth IRA must be the same property you roll over into the second Roth IRA. For example, if you receive a distribution from a Roth IRA of property, such as stocks, that same stock must be the property rolled over into the second Roth IRA.
- You are required to make an irrevocable election indicating that this transaction will be treated as a rollover contribution.
- You are not required to receive a complete distribution from your Roth IRA in order to make a rollover contribution into another Roth IRA, nor are you required to roll over the entire amount you received from the first Roth IRA into the second Roth IRA.
- If you inherit a Roth IRA due to the death of the participant, you may not roll this Roth IRA into your own Roth IRA unless you are the spouse of the deceased Roth IRA participant.

Rollovers From a Designated Roth Contribution Account Under Employer-Sponsored Plans – Effective for Eligible Rollover Distributions after December 31, 2005, amounts attributable to the participant's Designated Roth Contribution Account under an employer's §401(k) plan, §403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan are eligible to roll over to a Roth IRA as either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. After such amounts have been rolled over to a Roth IRA, these amounts cannot be subsequently rolled back to an employer's plan.

Effect of 5-Year Aging – If the Roth IRA owner has already started the 5-year aging on any Roth IRA, the rollover of the Designated Roth Contribution Account under the employer's plan has the same 5-year period start date. However, if the Roth IRA owner establishes a Roth IRA for the first time with the rollover of the Designated Roth Contributions Account under the employer's plan, a new 5-year aging period starts with respect to the rollover amount, regardless of the period of participation in the employer's plan.

Effect on Ordering Rules for Subsequent Distributions from the Roth IRA – If a Roth IRA owner rolls over his or her Designated Roth Contributions Account under an employer's plan, the Roth IRA owner is responsible for keeping track of the rollover in the following manner for purposes of determining taxable distributions from the Roth IRA:

- If the distribution from the employer's plan is a "nonqualified distribution", the Roth IRA owner adds the basis amount (contributions) to his or her other regular Roth IRA contributions, and adds the earnings to the earnings.
- If the distribution from the employer's plan is a "qualified distribution", the Roth IRA owner adds the entire amount of the rollover to his or her other regular Roth IRA contributions.

Partial Rollovers - If a distribution representing the participant's Designated Roth Contribution Account is eligible to roll over and it is paid to the participant, and the participant rolls over to a Roth IRA only a portion of the distribution, the amount not rolled over is treated as first consisting of the nontaxable portion (the contributions). Thus, the amount rolled over is treated first as the taxable earnings and no amount is taxable to the participant if the amount of the rollover is equal to or greater than the amount of the earnings attributable to the distribution received by the employee. Proper adjustments to the ordering rules explained above are necessary in the case of a partial rollover.

Special Rollover Rules for Qualified Hurricane Distributions, Qualified Wildfire Distributions and Certain Other Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas– Qualified Disaster Distributions (QDDs) include Qualified Hurricane Distributions, Qualified Wildfire Distributions and other disaster areas as declared by the President. Qualified Disaster Distributions withdrawn from a Roth IRA are eligible to be rolled over to a Roth IRA within a 3-year period after the eligible individual received such

distribution. More information on Qualified Hurricane Distributions and other tax relief provisions applicable to affected individuals of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria as well as other disaster relief can be found on the IRS website at <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/around-the-nation>. Taxpayers using these tax relief provisions must file Form 8915 with his or her Federal income tax return. The maximum amount of a QHD is \$100,000 per taxpayer; is not subject to the premature distribution penalty tax of 10%, and will be taxed pro rata over a 3 year period unless the taxpayer elects to pay all of the taxes in the year of the distribution. See the instructions to Form 8915 for more information.

Special Rules for Qualified Settlement Income Received from Exxon Valdez Litigation - Any qualified taxpayer who receives qualified settlement income during the taxable year, at any time before the end of the taxable year in which such income was received, make one or more contributions to an eligible retirement plan of which such qualified taxpayer is a beneficiary in an aggregate amount not to exceed the lesser of: (a) \$100,000 (reduced by the amount of qualified settlement income contributed to an eligible retirement plan in prior taxable years); or (b) the amount of qualified settlement income received by the individual during the taxable year.

The contribution will be deemed made on the last day of the taxable year in which such income is received if the contribution is made on account of such taxable year and is made not later than the deadline for filing the income tax return for such year, not including extensions thereof.

If the settlement income is contributed to a Roth IRA such income is currently includible in the taxpayer's gross income and becomes basis in such Roth IRA.

A qualified taxpayer means:

1. Any individual who is a plaintiff in the civil action In re Exxon Valdez, No. 89-095-CV (HRH) (Consolidated) (D. Alaska); or
2. Any individual who is a beneficiary of the estate of such a plaintiff who acquired the right to receive qualified settlement income from that plaintiff and was the spouse or an immediate relative of that plaintiff.

Special Rollover Rules for Military Death Gratuity and SGLI Payments – In general the beneficiary of Death Gratuity and the SGLI (Servicemember's Group Life Insurance) may roll these payments into a Roth IRA in the name of the recipient of such payments, without regard to any adjusted gross income limitations. Such Roth IRA will not be an inherited IRA but rather the Roth IRA will be in the beneficiary's own name. Such rule is effective with deaths occurring after June 17, 2008. However, if the payment was made due to a death that occurred after October 7, 2001, and before June 17, 2008, a recipient can still roll such amounts over to a Roth IRA as long as the rollover is completed by June 17, 2009.

The rollover to the Roth IRA must generally be completed within one year following the receipt of the payment. These payments are not taxable to the recipient. The trustee, custodian or issuer of the Roth IRA is not required to independently verify that such amounts are eligible to roll over to the Roth IRA. It is also important to note that recipients these amounts may be a spouse or other family member, and the rollover would go into the Roth IRA as the recipient's own Roth IRA, not an inherited Roth IRA. Whether or not distributions from the Roth IRA are "qualified distributions" where the earnings would be tax-free would depend upon the 5-year aging period and reason for distribution applicable to any Roth IRA distribution that is a "qualified distribution".

For purposes of the ordering rules applicable to nonqualified distributions from Roth IRAs, these amounts are treated as contributions to the Roth IRA, not as conversions. This means that these amounts may be immediately withdrawn for any purpose and not be taxed or subject to penalty.

Rollover of Amounts Received in Airline Carrier Bankruptcy – Effective December 11, 2008, a "qualified airline employee" may contribute any portion of an "airline payment" amount to a Roth IRA within 180 days of receipt of such payment (or, if later, within 180 days of the enactment of the Worker, Retiree and Employer Recovery Act of 2008). Such contribution is treated as a qualified rollover contribution to the Roth IRA, and as such, the airline payment is includible in gross income of the recipient to the extent it would be so includible were it not part of the rollover contribution.

An "airline payment" means any payment by a commercial airline carrier to a "qualified airline employee" that is paid: (1) under an order of a Federal bankruptcy court in a case filed after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2007; and (2) in respect of the employee's interest in a bankruptcy claim against the airline carrier.

In determining the amount that may be contributed to a Roth IRA, any reduction in the airline payment on account of employment tax withholding is disregarded. A "qualified airline employee" is an employee or former employee of a commercial passenger airline who was a participant in a qualified defined benefit plan maintained by the airline carrier that was terminated or became subject to the benefit accrual and other restrictions applicable to plans maintained by commercial passenger airlines.

Effective February 14, 2012, under the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 ("The Act") certain qualified airline employees may rollover or recharacterize to a Traditional IRA in lieu of a Roth IRA. The Act permits 'qualified airline employees' and their surviving spouses, who received an 'airline payment amount', and did *not* roll over any portion of such payment to a Roth IRA:

- To rollover now to a Traditional IRA 90% of the payment received, and the amount rolled over is excludible from income in the taxable year payment was made;
- The rollover must take place within 180 days after the receipt of the 'airline payment amount' or within 180 days of February 14, 2012, the date of enactment i.e. August 13, 2012, whichever is later.

Additionally, the Act permits 'qualified airline employees' and their surviving spouses who contributed all or a portion of an 'airline payment amount' previously to a Roth IRA:

- To recharacterize up to 90% of such amounts, to a traditional IRA;
- The recharacterization transfer must be made within 180 days of February 14, 2012, the date of enactment i.e. August 13, 2012;
- The IRA owner can then claim a refund of the Federal taxes they previously paid on such transferred funds if made under certain time frames;
- The amount rolled over will be excluded from income in the taxable year payment was made;
- The transfer must be 'trustee to trustee';
- The contribution amount (including any net income allocable to it), rolled into the traditional IRA, will be deemed to have been rolled over at the time of the rollover to the ROTH.

The Act does *not* apply to employees who in the taxable year or any preceding years, when payment were made, were chief executive officers ("CEO") or one of the 4 highest compensated officers (other than the CEO), whose total compensation had to be reported to shareholders (as required by Securities and Exchange Commission Act of 1934). The PATH Act of 2015 extended this rollover deadline to 180 days after enactment or until June 15, 2016.

Special Rules for Nonspouse Beneficiaries – For distributions prior to 2007, any distribution from a Designated Roth Contribution Account to a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse was not eligible to be rolled over to a Roth IRA. Beginning in 2007, eligible rollover distributions from a Designated Roth Contribution Account payable to a nonspouse beneficiary are eligible for direct rollover into an Inherited Roth IRA. Such amounts must be paid in the form of a direct rollover, rather than a distribution and subsequent rollover. Thus, if the distribution is paid directly by the plan to the nonspouse beneficiary, no rollover is permitted. Also, the Roth IRA receiving the direct rollover must be an Inherited Roth IRA, rather a Roth IRA owned by the nonspouse beneficiary. The Inherited Roth IRA is subject to the same required minimum distributions that apply to beneficiaries under the employer's plan and carries over to the Inherited Roth IRA. The Roth IRA must be established and titled in a manner that identifies it as a Roth IRA with respect to a deceased individual and also identifies the deceased individual and the beneficiary, for example, "Tom Smith as beneficiary of John Smith".

For these purposes, a nonspouse beneficiary includes an individual beneficiary and a trust beneficiary that meets the special "look through" rules under the IRS regulations. A nonindividual beneficiary (such as an estate or charity) or a non-look through trust is not eligible for direct rollover. Any required minimum distributions applicable to the employer's plan for the year in which the direct rollover occurs and any prior year is not eligible for direct rollover.

Conversion from a Traditional IRA or an Employer Plan to a Roth IRA – Prior to 2010, you are permitted to make a qualified rollover contribution from a traditional IRA or an employer plan to a Roth IRA if your Modified AGI (not including the taxable amount converted) for the year during which the distribution is made does not exceed \$100,000 and you are not a married person filing a separate tax return. This is called a "conversion" and may be done at any time without waiting the usual 12 months. After 2009, the conversion eligibility requirements are eliminated. For conversions that occurred no later than 12/31/2017, you are also permitted to recharacterize a conversion made to a Roth IRA if the amount plus earnings is transferred back to a traditional IRA before your tax filing deadline including extensions for the year the amount was distributed from the traditional IRA that was converted to the Roth IRA. Recharacterizations were repealed beginning with conversions that occur in 2018 and subsequent years.

Taxation in Completing a Conversion from a Traditional IRA or an Employer Plan to a Roth IRA - If you complete a conversion from a traditional IRA or an employer plan to a Roth IRA, the conversion amount (to the extent taxable) is generally included in your gross income for the year during which the distribution is made that is converted to a Roth IRA. However, the 10% additional income tax for premature distributions does not apply. For taxable conversions made during 1998, you may include the taxable amount of the traditional IRA distribution in income "ratably" over a four-tax-year period beginning in 1998, or include the entire taxable amount of the traditional IRA distribution in income the year of the conversion. Any taxable conversions from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA after 1998 will be fully includible in income the year in which you receive the distribution that is converted to a Roth IRA. If a taxpayer converts an eligible plan to a Roth IRA in 2010, the entire taxable amount of the conversion can be either: (a) included in gross income for the year of the conversion or (b) included in gross income by including only ½ of the taxable amount the year following the conversion and the remaining ½ of the taxable amount the next year.

Reconversions - Once an amount has been properly converted and then is recharacterized back to a traditional IRA, any subsequent conversion of that amount is called a "reconversion". Effective January 1, 2000 through 2017, an IRA owner who converts an amount from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA during any taxable year and then recharacterizes that amount back to a traditional IRA may not reconvert that amount from the traditional IRA to a Roth IRA before the later of: (a) the taxable year following the taxable year in which the amount was first converted to a Roth IRA; or, (b) the end of the 30-day period beginning on the day on which the IRA owner recharacterizes the amount from the Roth IRA back to a traditional IRA. Any amount previously converted is adjusted for subsequent net income in determining the amount subject to the limitation on subsequent reconversions. Since adverse tax consequences could arise, it is recommended that you seek the advice of your own tax advisor. Beginning in 2018, since recharacterizations of conversions no longer apply, reconversions will also no longer apply.

Death of Taxpayer - With respect to 1998 conversions to which the 4-year income spread applied, if the taxpayer dies before

including the taxable amounts in income over a 4-year period, all remaining taxable amounts will be included in gross income on the return filed on behalf of the decedent for the taxable year of death. However, if the surviving spouse of such deceased Roth IRA participant is the sole beneficiary of all of the decedent's Roth IRAs, the surviving spouse may elect to continue including the remaining amount in income over the 4-year period as if the surviving spouse were the Roth IRA owner. Conversions in 2010 that are subject to the 2-year income spread are treated in this same manner.

Income Acceleration - If a distribution is deemed from a 1998 conversion amount and the taxpayer is spreading the distribution over four years, a special rule applied. If such distribution occurred before all taxable conversion amounts have been included in income, such distribution is accelerated in gross income for that year in addition to that year's one-fourth amount until the original taxable conversion amount has been includible in gross income. These same rules applied to 2010 conversions subject to the 2-year income spread.

Change in Status - A change in filing status or a divorce does not affect the application of the 4-year spread for 1998 conversions. Thus, if a married Roth IRA participant who is using the 4-year spread and who was married in 1998 subsequently files separately or divorces before the full taxable conversion has been included in gross income, the remainder of the taxable conversion must be included in the owner's gross income over the remaining years in the 4-year period, unless accelerated due to a distribution or death. These same rules apply to 2010 conversions subject to the 2-year income spread.

Substantially Equal Payments - If a taxpayer converts a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA where the traditional IRA was subject to the substantially equal periodic payment exception, the same periodic payments must continue from the Roth IRA. However, for 1998 conversions where the taxpayer is using the 4-year spread rule, the payments from the Roth IRA will be subject to the income acceleration rule. Thus, in addition to the normal 1/4th amount, the substantially equal amount is also includible in the participant's gross income for each year until the full taxable conversion has been so included. This rule also applies to 2010 conversions subject to the 2-year income spread.

Types of Plans Permitted to be Converted - Traditional regular IRAs, Rollover "conduit" IRAs, and SEP IRAs may be converted to a Roth IRA, so long as the taxpayer meets the eligibility requirements until 2010 when the conversion eligibility rules were eliminated. A SIMPLE IRA may also be converted to a Roth IRA, but only after such SIMPLE IRA is no longer subject to the 2-year holding period applicable to SIMPLE IRAs. Also, qualified plans, §403(b) plans and governmental §457(b) plans may be converted to a Roth IRA.

Required Minimum Distributions - Any required minimum amount must first be distributed before any of the remaining amount can be converted to the Roth IRA.

DISTRIBUTIONS FROM A ROTH IRA

Taxation of Distributions - "Qualified distributions" are neither subject to Federal income tax nor the 10% additional income tax for premature distributions. Nonqualified distributions are taxable to the extent such distribution is attributable to the income earned in the account. When you start withdrawing from your Roth IRA, you may take the distributions in regular payments, random withdrawals or in a single sum payment.

Qualified Distributions - A Qualified Distribution is one that is both made:

1. on or after you attain age 59½;
2. to a beneficiary after your death;
3. on account of you becoming disabled (defined under Section 72(m)(7) IRC); or
4. for qualified first time homebuyer expenses.

AND made after the end of the five year period beginning with the taxable year for which you first make any contribution to a Roth IRA.

If your first contribution is a conversion from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, the five year period begins with the year in which the conversion was made from the first IRA. If your first contribution is a regular contribution, the five year period begins with the year for which the contribution was made. You may maintain only one Roth IRA plan which accepts regular contributions and conversions. Additional contributions or conversions in subsequent years will not start the running of another five year period for purposes of determining whether or not you have received a "Qualified Distribution". If the entire Roth IRA account balance is distributed before any other Roth IRA contributions are made, the 5-year aging period does not start over when future contributions are made.

However, if any of the following situations occur, the 5-year aging period has not yet started:

1. the initial Roth IRA contribution is revoked within its first 7-day period;
2. the initial Roth IRA contribution is recharacterized to a traditional IRA; or
3. an excess contribution, plus earnings, is timely distributed in accordance with section 408(d)(4), by the tax filing deadline including extensions, unless other eligible contributions were made.

Nonqualified Distributions - Distributions from a Roth IRA which are made as a nonqualified distribution are treated as made from contributions to the Roth IRA to the extent that such distribution, when added to all previous distributions from the Roth IRA (whether or not they were qualified distributions), and reduced by the taxable amount of such previous distributions, does not

exceed the aggregate amount of contributions to the Roth IRA.

In other words, nonqualified distributions are treated as taken from the nontaxable portion first (the contributions) until the aggregate distributions exceed the aggregate contributions. When the aggregate distributions exceed the aggregate contributions, then the earnings will be treated as part of the distribution for taxation purposes. The portion of the nonqualified distribution that represents earnings will be taxable and subject to the 10% additional income tax for premature distributions, unless an exception applies. You are responsible for keeping records on the contributions you make to your Roth IRA and for figuring any taxable, nonqualified distributions from your Roth IRA.

Distributions Made Before the End of the Five Year Period - Distributions taken before the end of the five year period are taxable (to the extent you receive the earnings attributable) and are subject to the 10% additional income tax if the participant is not age 59½. However, the 10% additional income tax is avoided if the distribution meets any one of the exceptions under Section 72(t).

Recapture of the 10% Additional Tax - The 10% additional tax on early distributions will apply to conversions if the taxpayer is deemed to withdraw any portion of the taxable conversion amount before the end of the five year period commencing the year of conversion contribution, unless an exception under Section 72(t) applies. This is true even if none of the distribution is otherwise taxable.

Basis Recovery Rules for Distributions from Different IRA Plans - The taxation of distributions from a Roth IRA shall be treated separately from the taxation of a distribution from other IRA plans. In other words, nondeductible contributions made to your traditional IRA will continue to be recovered tax-free on a ratable basis.

Ordering Rules - Distributions from any of your Roth IRAs are to be "deemed" withdrawn in the following order: first from Roth IRA contributions (other than conversions); second from converted amounts on a first-in, first-out basis (with the taxable conversion amount first and then the nontaxable conversion amount); and last from the earnings. In determining these ordering rules, any amount distributed from an individual's Roth IRA is determined as of the end of a taxable year and exhausting each category before moving to the next category. The taxpayer will be required to keep track of these ordering provisions by using IRS Form 8606.

Multiple Beneficiaries - At the Roth IRA owner's death and where multiple beneficiaries are named, each type of contribution must be allocated to each beneficiary on a pro-rata basis. Thus, for example, if a Roth IRA owner dies when the Roth IRA contains a regular contribution of \$2,000, a conversion contribution of \$6,000 and earnings of \$1,000, and the owner leaves his Roth IRA equally to four children, each child will receive one quarter of each type of contribution. Pursuant to the ordering rules, an immediate distribution of \$2,000 to one of the children will be deemed to consist of \$500 of regular contributions, and \$1,500 of conversion contributions.

For purposes of the ordering rules upon distribution, a beneficiary's inherited Roth IRAs may not be aggregated with any other Roth IRAs maintained by such beneficiary, except for other Roth IRAs that the beneficiary inherited from the same decedent. However, if the surviving spouse is the sole beneficiary of a Roth IRA and such surviving spouse elects to treat the Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA, the spouse can aggregate contributions with his or her other Roth IRAs for purposes of determining the ordering rules when distributions are taken. The term "spouse as sole beneficiary" means either the only primary beneficiary of the entire plan, or the only primary beneficiary of a segregated portion of the plan.

Premature Distributions - If you are under age 59½ and receive a "nonqualified" distribution from your Roth IRA, a 10% additional income tax will apply to the taxable portion (generally the earnings portion) of the distribution unless the distribution is received due to death; disability; a qualifying rollover distribution; the timely withdrawal of the principal amount of an excess; substantially equal periodic payments; certain medical expenses; health insurance premiums paid by certain unemployed individuals; qualified higher education expenses; qualified first time homebuyer expenses; due to an IRS levy; qualified disaster distributions (QDDs); qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions; or qualified reservist distributions.

Required Distributions - Unlike a traditional IRA, you are not required to begin distributions when you attain age 70½. Also, the incidental death benefit requirements (referred to as MDIB) do not apply to the Roth IRA.

Death Distributions - If you die and you have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your Roth IRA will be distributed to your beneficiary over the beneficiary's single life expectancy. These distributions must commence no later than December 31st of the calendar year following the calendar year of your death. However, if your spouse is your sole beneficiary, these distributions are not required to commence until the December 31st of the calendar year you would have attained the age of 70½, if that date is later than the required commencement date in the previous sentence. If you die and you do not have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your Roth IRA must be distributed no later than the December 31st of the calendar year that contains the fifth anniversary of your death.

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS WITH A ROTH IRA

If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction (as defined under Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code) with your Roth IRA, it will lose its tax exemption and you must include the taxable portion of your account in your gross income for that taxable year and may also be subject to the 10% additional tax. If you pledge any portion of your Roth IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and the taxable portion will be included in your gross income for that year and may also be subject to the 10% additional tax.

ADDITIONAL TAXES AND PENALTIES

If you are under age 59½ and receive a nonqualified premature distribution from your Roth IRA, an additional 10% income tax will apply on the taxable amount of the distribution (generally the earnings portion only), unless an exception under Section 72(t) applies. A 10% additional tax will be assessed if you are under age 59½ if you are deemed to withdraw any portion of a conversion that you made to your Roth IRA before five years have lapsed from the conversion year, even if such distribution is otherwise nontaxable. If you make an excess contribution to your Roth IRA and it is not corrected on a timely basis, an excise tax of 6% is imposed on the excess amount. This tax will apply each year to any part or all of the excess which remains in your account.

If you should die, and the appropriate required death distributions are not made from your Roth IRA, an excise tax of 50% is assessed to your beneficiary based upon the difference between the amount that should have been distributed and the amount that was actually distributed. You may be required to file IRS Form 5329 with the Internal Revenue Service for any year an additional tax is due.

INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

All withdrawals from your Roth IRA (except the earnings attributable to a return of excess contributions) are not subject to Federal income tax withholding.

TRANSFERS

A direct transfer of all or a portion of your funds is permitted from this Roth IRA to another Roth IRA or visa versa. Transfers do not constitute a distribution since you are never in receipt of the funds. The monies are transferred directly to the new trustee or custodian. Transfers are neither subject to the 12-month restriction nor the 60 day rollover period usually associated with rollovers.

If you should transfer all or a portion of your Roth IRA to your former spouse's Roth IRA under a divorce decree (or under a written instrument incident to divorce) or separation instrument, you will not be deemed to have made a taxable distribution, but merely a transfer. The portion so transferred will be treated at the time of the transfer as the Roth IRA of your spouse or former spouse.

If your spouse is the beneficiary of your Roth IRA, in the event of your death, your spouse may "assume" your Roth IRA. The assumed Roth IRA is then treated as your surviving spouse's Roth IRA.

Qualified Charitable Distributions - If a Roth IRA owner is exactly age 70½ or over, the Roth IRA owner may direct the Roth IRA trustee or custodian to transfer up to \$100,000 per year from the Roth IRA to a qualified charity. Such transfer will not be subject to Federal income taxes. Qualified Charitable Distributions may also be made by a beneficiary who is exactly age 70½ or over. Qualified Charitable Distributions are not subject to Federal income tax withholding. On-going SEP IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs are not permitted to be transferred under this rule.

The amount transferred will be treated as coming from the taxable portion of the Roth IRA and will be an exception to the ordering rules applicable to distributions from Roth IRAs. The tax-free transfer to a qualified charity applies only if the Roth IRA owner could otherwise receive a charitable deduction with respect to the transferred amount. In other words, it must be made to a qualified charitable organization that the taxpayer would have otherwise been able to take a tax deduction for making the charitable contribution. However, since such transfer will be tax-free, the taxpayer may not also take a charitable deduction on his or her tax return.

This provision is effective with respect to distributions transferred directly to a qualified charity beginning in 2006 through the end of 2009. The Tax Relief, Unemployment Compensation Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 extended Qualified Charitable Distributions for 2010 and 2011 under the same rules that originally applied. Eligible taxpayers who make a Qualified Charitable Distribution during January 2011 may elect to treat such Qualified Charitable Distribution as made on December 31, 2010. On January 2, 2013, the President signed the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 ("ATRA") which extended QCDs through the end of 2013 and on December 16, 2014, the President signed the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 to extend QCDs through the end of 2014 only. On December 18, 2015, the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 ("PATH") was signed into law and extended QCDs permanently retroactively for the 2015 year.

Although the Roth IRA trustee or custodian must pay the Qualified Charitable Distribution directly to the qualified charity, the taxpayer is responsible for substantiating and reporting the Qualified Charitable Distribution on his or her Federal income tax return. The trustee or custodian of the Roth IRA will report the amount transferred on IRS Form 1099-R as if the Roth IRA owner withdrew the money. After the Roth IRA trustee or custodian issues the payment in the name of the charity, the trustee or custodian may deliver the payment to the Roth IRA owner, who then would deliver the payment to the charity.

Qualified HSA Funding Distribution - Beginning for contributions made for 2007 and thereafter, a special one-time, tax-free transfer from a Roth IRA to an HSA is permitted. This one-time transfer counts toward the eligible individual's HSA contribution limit for the year of the transfer.

Prior to 2007, if a Roth IRA owner wanted to use the money in a Roth IRA to make an annual HSA contribution, any nonqualified distribution from the Roth IRA was taxable (to the extent attributable to the earnings) and subject to the 10% additional tax if the individual was under the age of 59½. Prior law did not provide for a tax-free transfer from a Roth IRA to an HSA.

Beginning for annual HSA contributions made for 2007 or thereafter, an HSA-eligible individual may make an irrevocable once-in-a-lifetime, tax-free "qualified HSA Funding distribution" from a Roth IRA to an HSA, subject however to strict requirements. The amount of the HSA funding distribution must be made in the form of a Custodian-to-Custodian transfer from the IRA to the

HSA. The amount of the transfer cannot exceed the maximum HSA contribution limit for the year that the amount is transferred. Consequently, this one-time transfer from a Roth IRA to an HSA counts toward the individual's total HSA contribution limit for the year depending upon the type of coverage under the HDHP (self-only or family).

FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

Generally there is no specific exclusion for Roth IRAs under the Federal estate tax rules. Therefore, in the event of your death, the value of your Roth IRA will be includible in your gross estate for Federal estate tax purposes. However, if your surviving spouse is the beneficiary of your Roth IRA, the value of your Roth IRA may qualify for the marital deduction available under Section 2056 of the Internal Revenue Code. A transfer of property for Federal gift tax purposes does not include an amount which a beneficiary receives from a Roth IRA plan.

IRS APPROVAL AS TO FORM

This Roth IRA Custodial Agreement has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service as to form. This is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You may obtain further information on Roth IRAs and traditional IRAs from your District Office of the Internal Revenue Service. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

ROTH IRA FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

In General - IRS regulations require the Custodian to provide you with a financial projected growth of your Roth IRA account based upon certain assumptions.

Growth in the Value of Your Roth IRA - Growth in the value of your Roth IRA is neither guaranteed nor projected. The value of your Roth IRA will be computed by totaling the fair market value of the assets credited to your account. At least once a year the Custodian will send you a written report stating the current value of your Roth IRA assets. The Custodian shall disclose separately a description of:

1. the type and amount of each charge;
2. the method of computing and allocating earnings, and
3. any portion of the contribution, if any, which may be used for the purchase of life insurance.

Custodian Fees - The Custodian may charge reasonable fees or compensation for its services and it may deduct all reasonable expenses incurred by it in the administration of your Roth IRA, including any legal, accounting, distribution, transfer, termination or other designated fees. Any charges made by the Custodian will be separately disclosed on an attachment hereto. Such fees may be charged to you or directly to your custodial account. In addition, depending on your choice of investment vehicles, you may incur brokerage commissions attributable to the purchase or sale of assets.

Several recent law changes have impacted Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). Your IRA Plan document cannot be updated to reflect these changes until the Internal Revenue Service releases their version of the language that must appear in your Plan. As your IRA provider, we await technical guidance from the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor in order to administer the enacted provisions. In the meantime, we would like to take this opportunity to provide you with an informational summary to retain with your current IRA plan document.

SECURE Act – Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act of 2019

Repeal of maximum age for traditional IRA contributions

- Individuals will be able to make contributions to their IRA even after attaining the age of 70 ½ (now 72), as long as income is earned.
- Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

Increase in age for required beginning date for mandatory distributions

- The required beginning date for mandatory distributions has been amended from age 70 ½ to age 72.
- This only applies to persons turning 70 ½ after December 31, 2019. Anyone who turned 70 ½ prior to 2020 must begin taking, and continue to take, distributions under pre-SECURE Act rules.

Modification of required distribution rules for designated beneficiaries

- Upon the death of an IRA account owner, distributions of the entire account balance to anyone other than an “eligible designated beneficiary” must generally be made within 10 years of the account owner’s death.
- An eligible designated beneficiary includes the surviving spouse, a child of the IRA account owner who has not yet reached the age of majority (age 21 as defined in IRS regulations), a disabled individual, a chronically ill individual, or an individual who is not more than 10 years younger than the decedent.
- This change eliminates the ability to have “stretch IRAs” by limiting the distribution period for certain beneficiaries.
- Effective for distributions on behalf of IRA account owners who die after December 31, 2019.

Penalty-free withdrawals from retirement plans for individuals in case of birth of child or adoption

- Distributions from a retirement plan, in the case of a qualified birth or adoption, are exempt from the 10% early withdrawal penalty.
- The child must be under 18 years of age, the distribution must be made within the 1-year period after the birth or adoption date of the child, and the distribution exception is capped at \$5,000 per child, per parent.
- These funds may be repaid to the plan by a rollover, and the repayment would be treated as a nontaxable direct rollover (reported as a “repayment”).
- Effective for distributions made after December 31, 2019.

Tax-exempt “difficulty of care payments”, a type of qualified foster care payment to individual care providers under a state Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services waiver program (Medicaid Waiver payments), may be treated as compensation for purposes of making an IRA contribution.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2019, certain taxable non-tuition fellowship and stipend payments are treated as compensation for the purpose of IRA contributions. Compensation will include any amount included in gross income and paid to aid in pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study.

CARES Act – Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020

The CARES Act provided assistance to the American people from the public health and economic impact of COVID-19. The provisions under the CARES Act were mostly available during 2020, but the highlights are listed here:

- Coronavirus-related distributions - a coronavirus-related distribution (CRD) is a distribution made on or after January 1, 2020 and before December 30, 2020 to a qualified individual from an IRA, qualified plan, 403(b), or governmental 457(b) of up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for any taxable year. A CRD was directly repaid (i.e., rolled over) to any IRA or other eligible plan that accepts rollovers ratably within 3 years. Amounts not repaid could be taxed over a 3-year period.
- The CARES Act provides for 2 special coronavirus-related loan conditions to qualified individuals: 1) increases the amount that can be borrowed; and 2) extends the time to repay an existing loan. Loans are not permitted from individual retirement accounts, however.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)

All Required Minimum Distributions were waived for the calendar year 2020 under the CARES Act, including for a participant whose required beginning date is in 2020 (e.g. Initial year 2019 RMDs due by April 1, 2020). Beneficiaries required to take RMDs from inherited IRAs were included in the waiver.

The 2020 RMD waiver applied to all IRA owners, not only to qualified individuals affected by COVID-19.

RMDs taken at any point during 2020 could have been rolled back into an eligible plan. IRS notice 2020-51 provided an extension to roll back any RMD taken on or after January 1, 2020 by August 31, 2020 without regard to the 60-day deadline that applies to IRA to IRA rollovers, or the one rollover in a 12-month period restriction.

RMD amounts that were received after August 31st were still eligible for rollover, but were subject to the normal rollover restrictions.

Qualified Charitable Distributions are not affected by the CARES Act. As it relates to the change in RMD age under the SECURE Act mentioned previously, an IRA owner or beneficiary who was age 70½ could still request a QCD even if they did not have a 2020 RMD. Those individuals continue to remain QCD eligible despite the increase in RMD age to

72. See Appendix D in IRS Publication 590-B to determine the correct amount of the QCD.

SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 (SECURE 2.0)

Continuing the initiatives of the SECURE Act of 2019, SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 (SECURE 2.0), Division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023, was signed into law on December 29, 2022 (date of enactment). Some changes became effective on the date of enactment - or even retroactively, but the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor must provide technical guidance to practitioners and taxpayers for them to be practicable.

Increase in Age for Required Beginning Date for Mandatory Distributions

- The required beginning date for Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) has been increased from age 72 to age 73 starting on January 1, 2023.
- The Act further increases the RMD age, starting January 1, 2033, from 73 to 75.

Indexing IRA Catch-Up Limit

- Indexes the current \$1,000 age 50 catch-up limit.
- Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

Withdrawals for Certain Emergency Expenses

- Provides an exception for certain distributions used for emergency expenses, which are unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to personal or family emergency expenses.
- Only one distribution is permissible per year of up to \$1,000, and a taxpayer has the option to repay the distribution within 3 years.
- No further emergency distributions are permissible during the 3 year repayment period unless repayment occurs.
- Effective for distributions made after December 31, 2023.

Special Rules for Certain Distributions from Long-Term Qualified Tuition Programs to Roth IRAs

- SECURE 2.0 amended the Internal Revenue Code to allow for tax and penalty free rollovers, up to \$35,000 over the course of a taxpayer's lifetime, from any 529 account in their name to their Roth IRA.
- These rollovers are subject to Roth IRA annual contribution limits, but not the income threshold for contributions. To qualify, the 529 account must have been open for 15 years or more.

Remove Required Minimum Distribution Barriers of Life Annuities

- An actuarial test related to certain commercial lifetime annuities in qualified plans and IRAs in the required minimum distribution regulations is eliminated. This will reinstitute certain guarantees for the benefit of individuals who are otherwise unwilling to elect a life annuity under a defined contribution plan or IRA.
- This provision is effective for calendar years ending after the date of enactment of the Act.

Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contracts

- To preserve the intended longevity protection, the 25% limit is eliminated, and the dollar limit is increased to \$200,000.
- In addition, QLACs with spousal survival rights are available, and free-look periods are permitted up to 90 days with respect to contracts purchased or received in an exchange on or after July 2, 2014.

Eliminating a Penalty on Partial Annuitization

- A participant that holds an annuity contract in their retirement account may elect to calculate the Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) by aggregating the value of the annuity with the value of the non-annuitized portion of the account. The annuity contract payments for the year can then be deducted from the combined RMD amount.
- This became effective on the date of enactment of the Act, however, the Treasury Secretary is to update the relevant regulations accordingly. Until then, taxpayers may rely on a good faith interpretations of the law.

Reduction in Excise Tax on Certain Accumulations in Qualified Retirement Plans

- The penalty for failure to take Required Minimum Distributions (RMD) is reduced from 50% to 25%.
- In addition, if a failure to take the RMD is corrected within a 2-year correction period, the excise tax on the failure is further reduced from 25% down to 10% percent. This correction window begins on the tax filing due date for the year the excess occurred, and ends on the earlier of the last day of the second taxable year following such deadline or when the taxpayer is audited.
- Effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of the Act.

Updating Dollar Limit for Mandatory Distributions

- Under current law, employers may automatically roll over former employees' retirement accounts from a workplace retirement plan into an IRA if their balances are between \$1,000 and \$5,000.
- The limit is now increased from \$5,000 to \$7,000, effective for distributions made after December 31, 2023.

One-Time Election for Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD) to Split-Interest Entity; Increase in Qualified Charitable Distribution Limitation

- Expands the Qualified Charitable Distribution provision to allow for a one-time, \$50,000 distribution to charities through charitable gift annuities, charitable remainder unitrusts, and charitable remainder annuity trusts.
- This is effective for distributions made in taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of the Act.
- In addition, the \$50,000 special distribution amount, as well as \$100,000 overall QCD limit, will be indexed for inflation for distributions made in taxable years ending after the date of enactment of the Act.

Repayment of Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution Limited to 3 Years

- The recontribution period for distributions made in the case of birth or adoption, a qualified birth or adoption distribution (QBAD), is restricted to 3 years.
- Effective to distributions made after the date of the enactment of the Act, and retroactively to the 3-year period beginning on the day after the date on which such distribution was received.

Penalty-Free Withdrawal from Retirement Plans for Individual Case of Domestic Abuse

- Retirement plans may permit participants to self-certify that they experienced domestic abuse within the past year, allowing the participant to withdraw a small amount of money (the lesser of \$10,000, indexed for inflation, or 50% of the participant's account).
- This distribution is not subject to the 10% tax on early distributions. Additionally, a participant has the opportunity to repay the withdrawn money from the retirement plan over 3 years, and will be refunded for income taxes on money that is repaid.
- Effective for distributions made after December 31, 2023.

Tax Treatment of IRA Involved in a Prohibited Transaction

- When an individual engages in a prohibited transaction with respect to their IRA, the IRA is disqualified and treated as distributed to the individual, irrespective of the size of the prohibited transaction.
- This provision clarifies that if an individual has multiple IRAs, only the IRA with respect to which the prohibited transaction occurred will be disqualified.
- Effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of the Act.

Clarification of Substantially Equal Periodic Payment Rule

- Clarification of what does not constitute a modification of the additional tax on early distributions for the Substantially Equal Periodic Payment (SEPP) rule.
- The exception continues to apply in the case of a rollover of the account, an exchange of an annuity providing the payments, or an annuity that satisfies the Required Minimum Distribution rules.
- This provision is effective for transfers, rollovers, and exchanges after December 31, 2023; and effective for annuity distributions on or after the date of enactment of the Act.

Exception to Penalty on Early Distributions from Qualified Plans and IRAs to Individuals with a Terminal Illness

- Provides an exception to the 10% additional tax on early distributions made to individuals with a terminal illness.
- A physician must certify that the illness is reasonably expected to result in death within 84 months.
- These withdrawals currently have no dollar limitation, and can be repaid to the account in a manner that is similar to qualified birth or adoption distributions.
- The exception is effective for distributions made after the date of enactment of the Act.

Special Rules for Use of Retirement Funds in Connection with Qualified Federally Declared Disasters

- Issues permanent rules that aim to standardize access to retirement funds in the event of a federally declared disaster.
- To be eligible, an individual must have their primary residence in the federally declared disaster area, and sustain an economic loss as a result of the disaster event.
- If eligible, up to \$22,000 can be considered a Qualified Disaster Distribution (or Qualified Disaster Recovery Distribution), taken no later than 180 days after the federal disaster was declared.
- The funds are exempt from the 10% excise tax on early distributions.
- There is a 3 year window following the date of distribution to repay all or a portion of the payment back to an eligible retirement plan. Alternatively, taxes can be spread ratably over a 3-year period.
- A list of federally declared disasters can be found on the Federal Emergency Management Agency website, [fema.org](https://www.fema.org).
- Effective retroactively for disasters occurring on or after January 26, 2021.

Elimination of Additional Tax on Corrective Distributions of Excess Contributions

- Earnings attributable to timely correction of an excess contribution is not subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions.
- Effective for any determination made on or after the date of enactment of the Act, even if the correction occurred before date of enactment.

Modification of Required Minimum Distribution Rules for Special Needs Trust

- In the case of a special needs trust established for a beneficiary with a disability, the trust may provide for a charitable organization as the remainder beneficiary.
- Effective for calendar years beginning after the date of enactment of the Act.

IRA & Roth IRA Contribution Limits - Cost of Living Adjustments (COLAs)

	2022	2023
Traditional IRA		
Traditional IRA regular contribution limit	\$6,000	\$6,500
Age 50 catch-up limit for traditional IRAs	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>AGI phase-out ranges for determining traditional IRA deductions for active participants:</i>		
Unmarried taxpayers	\$68,000 - \$78,000	\$73,000 - \$83,000
Married taxpayers filing joint returns	\$109,000 - \$129,000	\$116,000 - \$136,000
Married taxpayers filing separate returns	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000
Non-active participant spouse	\$204,000 - \$214,000	\$218,000 - \$228,000
Roth IRA		
Roth IRA regular contribution limit	\$6,000	\$6,500
Age 50 catch-up limit for traditional and Roth IRAs	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>AGI phase-out ranges for determining Roth IRA regular contributions:</i>		
Unmarried taxpayers	\$129,000 - \$144,000	\$138,000 - \$153,000
Married taxpayers filing joint returns	\$204,000 - \$214,000	\$218,000 - \$228,000

Effective: 07/07/2025

Self-Directed Retirement Product Fees

Service	Fee
IRA Custody Services: (Does not apply to Solo 401k)	
Roth Conversion (plus asset re-registration for non-cash assets)	\$ 100.00
Late Valuation Fee	\$ 50.00
Distribution or Transfer-out (plus asset re-registration for non-cash assets)	\$ 25.00
Federal Tax Withholding	\$ 25.00
Asset Re-Registration (recording and other 3rd party fees may apply)	\$ 75.00
Corrected 1099/5498	\$ 100.00
Account Termination	\$ 150.00
Payments:	
Wire transactions (Outgoing)	\$ 35.00
Wire or ACH Return Item	\$ 8.00
ACH Deletion/Reversal	\$ 20.00
Depository:	
Photocopy fee (per page)	\$ 1.00
Notary fee	\$ 2.00
Charge-back fee	\$ 10.00
Cashier's check fee	\$ 10.00
Deposit verification	\$ 10.00
Expedited shipping (not including carrier fees)	\$ 15.00
Hardcopy statement fee	\$ 15.00
Stop payment fee	\$ 25.00
Collection items	\$ 25.00
Statement balancing fee	\$ 25.00
Research fee (\$25.00 per hour + \$1.00 per page copy)	\$ 25.00
Medallion Stamp	\$ 30.00
Legal processing	\$ 100.00