

ROTH IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (Used with Form 5305-RA)

This *Roth IRA Disclosure Statement* provides a general review of the terms, conditions, and federal laws associated with this Roth IRA. It is not intended to replace the advice of your own tax and legal advisors. You are encouraged to consult your advisors or your state taxing authority concerning any tax or compliance questions. You are responsible for complying with the laws that apply to this Roth IRA. The Custodian does not act as your advisor. In addition to the transactions outlined in this *Roth IRA Disclosure Statement*, the federal government may authorize permissible transactions from time to time. Unless expressly prohibited by the Custodian's policies, such additional federally authorized transactions are hereby incorporated by this reference. If this Roth IRA is established as an Inherited Roth IRA, see the "**Inherited Roth IRA**" section in this disclosure statement for restrictions and limitations.

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR ROTH IRA

As prescribed by the Code and regulations, this Roth IRA may be revoked within seven (7) calendar days following the date the Roth IRA is established. Unless indicated otherwise, the Roth IRA is established on the date the Custodian signs the Application. To revoke this Roth IRA, you must provide a written notice to the Custodian at the address listed on the Application (or other address provided to you by the Custodian) that accompanies this Disclosure. The Custodian must receive your revocation notice no later than seven days after the Roth IRA is established. If your revocation notice is mailed, it will be deemed received as of the postmark date. If you revoke the Roth IRA within the seven-day revocation period, the Custodian is still required to report the contribution and the distribution to the IRS. If you revoke the Roth IRA within the revocation period, the Custodian will return to you the entire amount you contributed without deducting any administrative fees, penalties, or investment losses.

ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash. All Roth IRA contributions (i.e., regular, spousal, and catch-up) must be made in the form of money (e.g., cash, check, or money order).

Eligibility. Regardless of your age, you may make Roth IRA contributions (i.e., regular, spousal, and catch-up) to your Roth IRA so long as you (or, if you file a joint federal income tax return, your spouse) have received compensation during the year and if your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) does not exceed the allowable limit. You are responsible for determining your eligibility to make Roth IRA contributions.

Compensation. For purposes of making Roth IRA contributions (i.e., regular, spousal, and catch-up), compensation includes the following.

- Wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, bonuses, and other amounts received from providing personal services.
- Net earnings from self-employment, reduced by certain tax deductions.
- Taxable alimony received under a valid divorce decree or separate maintenance agreement.
- Nontaxable combat zone pay received by certain members of the armed forces.
- Differential wage payments made by some employers to employees who have been called to active duty.
- Amounts paid to you for the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study that is included in gross income.

Compensation does not include investment earnings, pension or annuity income, or other amounts you receive for which your services are not a material income-producing factor.

MAGI Limits. The allowable MAGI limits are listed below. Generally, as your MAGI increases, the maximum amount you are eligible to contribute to your Roth IRA as regular, spousal, and catch-up contributions decreases. If your MAGI does not exceed the lowest threshold for your tax filing status, you may be eligible to contribute the maximum amount to your Roth IRA. If your MAGI is equal to or exceeds the highest threshold for your tax filing status, you may not make a Roth IRA contribution (i.e., regular, spousal, and catch-up). If your MAGI falls within the threshold range, the amount you may contribute as a regular, spousal, and catch-up contribution to your Roth IRA is reduced (phased out).

MAGI Limits for Roth IRA Contribution Eligibility

Tax Filing Status	MAGI Thresholds
Married Filing Jointly*	\$230,000 - \$240,000 (2024) \$236,000 - \$246,000 (2025)
Single, Head of Household, Married Filing Separately (did not live together during the year)	\$146,000 - \$161,000 (2024) \$150,000 - \$165,000 (2025)

* If you are married and filing a joint federal income tax return, your MAGI is the combined MAGI of you and your spouse.

For tax years after 2025, the MAGI thresholds for Roth IRA contribution eligibility phase-out listed above will be increased annually to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

If you are married (and lived with your spouse at any time during the year) and your tax filing status is married, filing separately, your MAGI threshold is \$0 - \$10,000.

For more information on determining your MAGI and your eligibility to contribute to a Roth IRA, consult your tax advisor, instructions to Form 1040 and/or IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

Due Date. Roth IRA contributions (i.e., regular, spousal, and catch-up) for a given tax year may be made to this Roth IRA during the tax year and up until the due date for filing your tax return for such tax year, not including extensions. For most people, the tax return due date is April 15. However, if you are serving in or in support of the armed forces in a designated combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area, your contribution deadline may be extended past April 15. Generally, the extension is 180 days after the last day you are in a qualifying combat zone or hazardous duty area. You may also have an additional extension depending on when you entered the zone or area. For additional information, refer to IRS Publication 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*, or consult your tax advisor. The federal government may also authorize a postponed or an extended due date for contributions. Such contributions may be accepted by such due date provided you meet the applicable eligibility requirements as defined in the Code, regulations, or other applicable guidance.

Previous Year Contributions. If you make a Roth IRA contribution (i.e., regular, spousal, and catch-up) between January 1 and April 15 in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, you may designate the contribution as a contribution for the previous year. If you do not designate a contribution for the previous year, the Custodian will report it to the IRS as a current year contribution (the year received).

Roth and Traditional IRA Contribution Limits. The total amount you may contribute as Roth and Traditional IRA contributions (i.e., regular, spousal, and catch-up) to all your IRAs may not exceed \$7,000 for tax year 2024 and \$7,000 for tax year 2025 with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter. For each year in which you are age 50 or older before the end of the calendar year, you may make an additional catch-up contribution of up to \$1,000 for tax year 2024 and \$1,000 for tax year 2025 with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter. Your total contribution amount (including catch-up, if applicable) may not, however, exceed an amount equal to your compensation for that tax year unless you are married and filing a joint federal income tax return. If you are married and filing a joint tax return, the total amount you and your spouse may contribute to IRAs as regular, spousal, and catch-up contributions in aggregate for any tax year (including catch-up contributions, if applicable) may not exceed the combined compensation of you and your spouse for that same tax year. If your MAGI is above a certain amount, your contribution limit may be reduced (see "**MAGI Limits**" in this disclosure statement). If you make voluntary employee contributions to a separate account established by an employer retirement plan and the account meets the requirements of an IRA, the total amount listed above that you may contribute as Roth and Traditional IRA contributions to all your IRAs is reduced by those voluntary employee contributions.

Traditional SEP and Roth SEP contributions made under an employer's Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) plan as well as Traditional SIMPLE and Roth SIMPLE contributions made under an employer's Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE) plan are excluded from this contribution limit.

ROTH SEP IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash. All contributions made under an employer's simplified employee pension (SEP) plan must be made in the form of money (e.g., cash, check, or money order).

Eligibility. If you participate in your employer's SEP plan, your employer may make Roth SEP IRA contributions to this IRA, if allowed by the Custodian and you meet the eligibility requirements of the employer's SEP plan.

Contribution Limits. SEP IRA contributions made by an employer under a SEP plan cannot exceed the lesser of 25% of the employee's compensation, or \$69,000 for 2024 and \$70,000 for 2025 with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter. If your employer has also made contributions under the SEP plan to your Traditional IRA or Traditional SEP IRA, these contribution limits are reduced by any amounts contributed to those IRAs for the tax year. Participants in salary reduction simplified employee pension (SARSEP) plans established before 1997 are entitled to make elective salary reduction contributions. For these plans that are still in operation, a participant's elective salary reduction contributions are limited to \$23,000 in 2024 and \$23,500 in 2025, or 25% of their compensation, whichever is less. Catch-up contributions are not subject to this limit. Catch-up contributions may not exceed \$7,500 in 2024 and \$7,500 in 2025, or, if less, the excess of the participant's compensation over the elective salary reduction contributions that are not catch-up contributions. In 2025, the \$7,500 catch-up amount is increased to \$11,250 for a participant who would

attain age 60, 61, 62, or 63 before the close of the taxable year for which the catch-up contribution amount is made. The overall contribution limit (including both employer and employee salary reduction contributions but excluding catch-up contributions) cannot exceed the lesser of 25% of the employee's compensation, or \$69,000 for 2024 and \$70,000 for 2025 with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter.

REPAYMENTS

Cash. All repayments must be made in the form of money (e.g., cash, check, or money order).

Repayments of Qualified Reservist Distributions. You may repay qualified reservist distributions (as defined by the Code and regulations) by making one or more contributions to your Roth IRA within two years of the end of your active duty. The aggregate amount that may be repaid may not exceed the amounts of such distributions and is in addition to other eligible contribution amounts. No tax deduction is allowed for these contributions. For more information, consult your tax advisor.

Other Distributions Eligible for Repayment. Certain Roth, Roth SEP, and Roth SIMPLE IRA distributions, as defined by the Code and regulations, may be repaid to this IRA. Distributions eligible for repayment include:

1. Qualified birth or adoption distributions,
2. Qualified disaster recovery distributions,
3. Terminally ill individual distributions,
4. Domestic abuse victim distributions,
5. Emergency personal expense distributions, and
6. Any other distributions authorized by the federal government to be repaid under the terms outlined below.

You may repay eligible distributions by making one or more repayment contributions any time during the three-year period beginning on the day after the date on which the distribution was received. Qualified birth or adoption distributions received before December 30, 2022, may be repaid up until December 31, 2025. The aggregate amount that may be repaid may not exceed the amount of such eligible distributions and is in addition to other eligible contribution amounts. By repaying the distributions, you will avoid paying taxes on nonqualified distributions or you can claim a refund of the tax attributable to the amount of any nonqualified distribution that was included in income for prior tax year(s) by filing an amended return. For more information on eligible repayments, consult your tax advisor.

ROLLOVERS

Rollovers. A rollover is a movement of cash or assets from one retirement plan to another. Both the distribution and the rollover contribution are reportable when you file your income taxes. You must irrevocably elect to treat such contributions as rollovers.

IRA-to-IRA Rollover. You may withdraw, tax free, all or a portion of this IRA if you contribute the amount withdrawn into the same or another Roth IRA (or a Roth SEP or Roth SIMPLE IRA) as a rollover. Alternatively, a distribution from another Roth IRA (or a Roth SEP or Roth SIMPLE IRA) may be rolled over into this IRA. Funds from this Roth IRA may not be commingled with Roth SIMPLE IRA funds until at least two years have elapsed since you first participated in the employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

Only one IRA distribution within any 12-month period may be rolled over in an IRA-to-IRA rollover transaction. The 12-month waiting period begins on the date you receive an IRA distribution that you later roll over, not on the date you complete the rollover transaction. When completing an IRA-to-IRA rollover, you must generally complete the rollover transaction not later than the 60th day after the date on which you received the distribution.

Employer Retirement Plan-to-Roth IRA Rollover (by Roth IRA Owner). Eligible rollover distributions consisting of designated Roth contributions (and earnings thereon) from a 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) plan may be rolled over, directly or indirectly, to this Roth IRA. You are solely responsible for tracking the taxable and nontaxable amounts of the assets rolled over. If you roll over a nonqualified distribution from a designated Roth account in a 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) plan to this Roth IRA, the portion of the distribution that constitutes the contribution basis is treated as basis. If you roll over a qualified distribution from a designated Roth account in a 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) plan, the entire amount of the rollover contribution is considered basis.

Eligible rollover distributions from qualifying employer retirement plans may be rolled over, directly or indirectly, to this Roth IRA. Qualifying employer retirement plans include qualified plans (e.g., 401(k) plans or profit-sharing plans), governmental 457(b) plans, the federal Thrift Savings Plan, 403(b) arrangements, and 403(a) arrangements. Amounts rolled over from an employer plan to this Roth IRA (other than amounts distributed from a designated Roth account) are generally treated as taxable distributions from your employer retirement plan (except for amounts representing after-tax employee contributions). However, the early distribution penalty (that typically applies to taxable withdrawals taken before age 59½) does not apply to amounts rolled over from your employer's retirement plan to this Roth IRA. Amounts that may not be rolled over to your Roth IRA include required minimum distributions, hardship distributions, any part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments, corrective distributions of excess contributions, excess deferrals, excess annual additions (and any income allocable to the excess), certain deemed distributions related to defaulted loans, dividends on employer securities, and the cost of life insurance coverage.

To complete a direct rollover from an employer plan to this Roth IRA, you must generally instruct the plan administrator to send the distribution directly to the Roth IRA Custodian. If a potential overpayment has been directly rolled over to this Roth IRA, you may be able to contest the plan sponsor's recouping such overpayment to determine whether it is proper. While you contest the efforts to recoup, the Custodian may retain the contested assets pending the outcome of the recoupment effort. If the payment is found to be an overpayment, such overpayment will be paid to the distributing employer plan.

To complete an indirect rollover, you must generally request that the plan administrator make a distribution directly to you. You must generally complete the rollover transaction not later than the 60th day after the date on which you received the eligible rollover distribution. For certain plan loan offsets due to plan termination or termination of employment, the deadline for completing the rollover is your tax return due date (including extensions) for the year in which the offset occurs. If you choose the indirect rollover method, the plan administrator is typically required to withhold 20% of the eligible rollover distribution amount for purposes of federal income tax withholding. You may, however, make up the withheld amount out of pocket and roll over the full (gross) distribution amount. If you do not make up the withheld amount out of pocket, the 20% amount withheld (and not rolled over) will be treated as a distribution, subject to applicable taxes and penalties.

Employer Retirement Plan-to-Roth IRA Rollover (by Inherited Roth IRA Owner). Please refer to the "Inherited Roth IRA" section in this disclosure statement.

Roth IRA-to-Employer Plan Rollovers Not Permitted. Distributions from your Roth IRA are not eligible for rollover to a designated Roth account in a 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) plan.

Rollover of Wrongful IRS Levy. A wrongful IRS levy of assets from an IRA (including an Inherited IRA) or an employer-sponsored retirement plan, plus the interest on such amount, that are returned to the taxpayer may be rolled over to an IRA (including an Inherited IRA) to which such a rollover contribution is permitted by the tax return deadline (not including extensions) for the year the assets are returned. The one IRA-to-IRA rollover per 12-month period limitation does not apply to such rollovers.

Rollover of Exxon Valdez Settlement Income. Certain income received as an Exxon Valdez qualified settlement may be rolled over to this Roth IRA or another eligible retirement plan. The amount contributed cannot exceed the lesser of \$100,000 (reduced by the amount of any qualified settlement income contributed to an eligible retirement plan in prior tax years) or the amount of qualified settlement income received during the tax year.

Contributions for the year can be made up until the due date for filing your return, not including extensions. Qualified settlement income that is contributed to a Roth IRA is included in your taxable income for the year the qualified settlement income was received and treated as part of your cost basis (investment in the contract) in the Roth IRA that is not taxable when distributed.

Rollover of Military Death Gratuity or SGLI (Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance) Program. Eligible death payments including military death gratuities and SGLI payments may be rolled over, tax-free, into this Roth IRA. The amount you can roll over cannot exceed the total amount that you received reduced by any part of that amount that was contributed to a Coverdell ESA or another Roth IRA. Any military death gratuity or SGLI payment contributed to a Roth IRA is disregarded for purposes of the 12-month waiting period between rollovers. The rollover must be completed within one year of the date on which the payment is received. The amount contributed to a Roth IRA is treated as part of your cost basis (investment in the contract) in the Roth IRA that is not taxable when distributed. You can contribute (roll over) all or part of the amount received to your Roth IRA.

Rollover of Qualified Tuition Program Distribution. Beginning January 1, 2024, distributions from qualified tuition programs that meet the eligibility requirements in the Code, regulations, and other applicable guidance may be rolled over to your Roth IRA. Rollovers from qualified tuition programs are subject to the annual Roth IRA contribution limit and are reduced by any other contributions you make for the tax year to any of your Roth or Traditional IRAs. The maximum lifetime limit that may be rolled over to your Roth IRAs from a qualified tuition program, in aggregate, is \$35,000. Adjustments to lifetime limit amount may be authorized by the federal government.

CONVERSIONS

Roth Conversion. You may convert all or a portion of your Traditional IRA, Traditional SEP IRA, or Traditional SIMPLE IRA to this Roth IRA provided you meet any applicable eligibility requirements as defined in the Code and regulations. To complete a conversion of a Traditional SIMPLE IRA distribution to this Roth IRA, at least two years must have elapsed from the date on which you first participated in any SIMPLE IRA Plan maintained by your employer. Except for amounts that represent basis, amounts converted are generally treated as taxable distributions. Amounts that represent basis may be converted only as permitted under the Code and regulations. The total amount of RMDs for the year from all your IRAs must be withdrawn

before a conversion. Conversions are not subject to the 12-month rollover restriction that typically applies to rollovers between IRAs. Roth IRA conversions may not be recharacterized (i.e., undone or reversed).

RECHARACTERIZATIONS

Recharacterization of Traditional and Roth IRA Contributions. You may recharacterize a contribution (i.e., regular, spousal, or catch-up) made to one type of IRA (either Traditional IRA or Roth IRA) and treat it as if it were made to a different type of IRA (Traditional IRA or Roth IRA). Both the contribution amount along with the net income attributable to the contribution must be transferred. If there is a loss, the amount of any loss will reduce the amount transferred. The deadline for completing a recharacterization is your tax return due date (including any extensions) for the year for which the contribution was made to the first IRA. Recharacterization requests must be made in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. Report recharacterizations to the IRS by attaching a statement to your Form 1040. You may also need to file Form 8606.

Traditional SEP or Roth SEP IRA contributions made under an employer's SEP plan or Traditional SIMPLE or Roth SIMPLE IRA contributions made under an employer's SIMPLE IRA plan cannot be recharacterized. Roth conversion contributions cannot be recharacterized.

TRANSFERS

Transfers. You may generally move this Roth IRA from one IRA provider to another Roth IRA (or a Roth SEP or Roth SIMPLE IRA) maintained by another IRA provider by requesting a direct transfer. You may also transfer another Roth IRA (including a Roth SEP or Roth SIMPLE IRA) to this Roth IRA. Funds from this Roth IRA may not be commingled with Roth SIMPLE IRA funds until at least two years have elapsed since you first participated in your employer's SIMPLE IRA plan. Federal law does not limit the number of transfers you may make during any year.

Transfers Incident to Divorce. Under a valid divorce decree or separate maintenance decree, or a written document incident to such a decree, all or part of this Roth IRA may be transferred to your former spouse's Roth IRA (or a Roth SEP or Roth SIMPLE IRA). Similarly, all or part of your former spouse's Roth IRA (or Roth SEP or Roth SIMPLE IRA) may be transferred to this Roth IRA. Funds from this Roth IRA may not be commingled with Roth SIMPLE IRA funds until at least two years have elapsed since the SIMPLE IRA participant first participated in the employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

TAX TREATMENT OF ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

No Deduction. You may not take a tax deduction for Roth IRA contributions.

Tax Credits for Contributions. You may be eligible for a tax credit for your Roth IRA contributions, provided you meet any applicable eligibility requirements as defined in the Code and regulations. The tax credit is based on your adjusted gross income as defined by the Code.

TAX TREATMENT OF ROTH SEP IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

Included in Gross Income. Amounts that you elect to defer through a SARSEP plan as a Roth contribution are included in your gross income for the tax year in which you would have received the compensation, if not for the salary reduction election. Employer contributions made to this Roth IRA are includible in your gross income for the tax year in which the contributions are actually made.

Tax Credits for Salary Reduction Contributions (SARSEP only). You may be eligible for a tax credit for elective salary reduction contributions made under your employer's SEP plan to this IRA, provided you meet any applicable eligibility requirements as defined in the Code and regulations. The tax credit is based on your adjusted gross income as defined by the Code.

DISTRIBUTIONS DURING YOUR LIFETIME

You may withdraw any or all the balance of this Roth IRA at any time.

If you take a qualified distribution from your Roth IRA, neither the contributions nor the earnings are taxable. If your Roth IRA distributions are nonqualified distributions, certain taxes and penalties may apply. Due to the complexity of the Roth IRA distribution rules and tax implications, you should consult a tax advisor before taking distributions from your Roth IRA.

Distribution Ordering Rules. The ordering rules treat nonqualified distributions as coming from these categories in the following order:

1. Roth IRA basis;
2. Conversion contributions and rollover contributions from employer retirement plans; and then
3. Earnings.

For further detailed information on ordering rules, you may wish to consult IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

Qualified Distributions. A qualified distribution from your Roth IRA is not subject to federal income tax. A qualified distribution may be made after five-year holding period has been satisfied and provided you (i) are age 59½ or older, (ii) are disabled, (iii) qualify for a special purpose distribution such as the purchase of a first home, or (iv) are deceased.

Your five-year holding period begins with the earlier of

- the first tax year for which you make a Roth IRA contribution (i.e., regular, spousal, catch-up) to any Roth IRA,
- the first tax year for which your employer makes a Roth contribution under a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan to any Roth IRA, or
- the first tax year in which a conversion or an employer plan rollover is made to any Roth IRA.

A subsequent contribution, conversion, or rollover will not start a new five-year holding period for the purposes of determining a qualified distribution.

Nonqualified Distributions. If you receive a distribution from your Roth IRA that does not constitute a qualified distribution, a portion of it may be taxable and may be subject to the early distribution penalty tax (if you do not qualify for an exception). You must apply the ordering rules discussed above to determine whether part of your nonqualified distribution represents a taxable amount.

Nonqualified distributions of conversion amounts and amounts rolled over from employer retirement plans distributed within five years of the conversion/rollover may be subject to the early distribution penalty tax, explained below.

Distributions Before Age 59½. If taken before age 59½, the early distribution penalty may apply to nonqualified distributions that represent the distribution of Roth earnings, and in certain scenarios, the return of conversion/rollover basis. The early distribution penalty tax is generally 10%, but if you have received Roth contributions under an employer's SIMPLE IRA plan to any IRA, the early distribution penalty may be increased to 25% for distributions taken before you have been a SIMPLE participant for two years. The two-year waiting period begins on the first day you participate in your employer's SIMPLE IRA plan. You are exempt from the additional penalty tax if you are eligible for one of the following exceptions to the early distribution penalty as defined by the Code, regulations, and other applicable guidance.

- You have unreimbursed medical expenses that are more than the applicable percentage of your adjusted gross income and provided certain other conditions apply.
- You are unemployed and receive federal or state unemployment benefits for 12 consecutive weeks, or would have if not self-employed, and you receive the distribution (during that tax year or the succeeding tax year) in an amount that does not exceed the amount you paid during the distribution year for medical insurance for yourself, your spouse, and your dependents.
- You are disabled.
- The distribution is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments.
- The distributions are not more than the qualified higher education expenses of you, your spouse, or the children or grandchildren of you or your spouse.
- The distribution, of up to a \$10,000 lifetime limit, is used within 120 days of withdrawal to buy or build a home that will be a principal residence for a qualified first-time homebuyer. Adjustments to the lifetime limit amount may be authorized by the federal government.
- The distribution is due to an IRS levy on the IRA.
- The distribution is a special purpose distribution, which includes qualified reservist distributions, qualified birth or adoption distributions, qualified disaster recovery distributions, terminally ill individual distributions, emergency personal expense distributions, and domestic abuse victim distributions.

Note: In addition to the early distribution penalty exceptions noted above, the federal government may authorize additional exceptions.

Reporting Early Distribution Penalty Tax. For distributions taken before age 59½, you may be required to file Form 5329 with the IRS to either report and pay the early distribution penalty tax or to claim an exception to the early distribution penalty tax.

No Required Distributions. You are not required to take distributions from your Roth IRA. However, when you die, your beneficiary(ies) must receive minimum distributions.

Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution. You may take qualified birth or adoption distributions from this Roth IRA, if made during the one-year period beginning on the date your child was born or the date on which the legal adoption of your child (who is an eligible adoptee as defined by the Code and regulations) was finalized. The total amount that you may withdraw as qualified birth or adoption distributions, in aggregate from all your IRAs and eligible employer plans, may not exceed \$5,000 per adoption or birth. Adjustments to this amount may be authorized by the federal government.

Qualified birth or adoption distributions are exempt from the early distribution penalty tax and may be repaid. See "**Other Distributions Eligible for Repayment**" in this disclosure statement for more information on repayments. For assistance in determining whether you are eligible for a qualified birth or adoption distribution, consult your tax advisor.

Qualified Disaster Recovery Distribution. You may take qualified disaster recovery distributions from this Roth IRA if your principal residence is in a qualified disaster area during the incident period and you have sustained an economic loss by reason of such qualified disaster. Such distributions must generally be made on or after the first day of the incident period and no later than 180 days from the later of the date of the disaster declaration or December 29, 2022. Qualified disaster recovery distributions may not exceed, in aggregate, \$22,000 per disaster. Adjustments to this amount may be authorized by the federal government. For purposes of qualified disaster recovery distributions, qualified disaster is a major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which has occurred on or after January 26, 2021. The incident period is the time frame specified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as the period during which the disaster occurred. Qualified disaster recovery distributions must generally be included in taxable income (to the extent taxable) either in the year in which the assets are distributed or ratably over a three-year period. Qualified disaster recovery distributions are exempt from the early distribution penalty tax and may be repaid. See "Other Distributions Eligible for Repayment" in this disclosure statement for more information on repayment of these distributions. For assistance in determining whether you are eligible for a qualified disaster recovery distribution, consult your tax advisor.

Terminally Ill Individual Distribution. If you are terminally ill (as defined in IRS Notice 2024-2 and other applicable guidance), you may take terminally ill individual distributions from this Roth IRA on or after the date on which a physician certifies that you have a terminal illness with a statement that satisfies the content requirements in IRS Notice 2024-2 and other applicable guidance. Terminally ill individual distributions are exempt from the early distribution penalty tax and may be repaid. See "Other Distributions Eligible for Repayment" in this disclosure statement for more information on repayment of these distributions. For assistance in determining whether you are eligible for a terminally ill individual distribution, consult your tax advisor.

Domestic Abuse Victim Distributions. Beginning January 1, 2024, if you are a domestic abuse victim (as defined in IRS Notice 2024-55 or other applicable guidance) of abuse by a spouse or domestic partner, you may take domestic abuse victim distributions from this Roth IRA during the one-year period beginning on any date on which you were a victim of such abuse. The limit is \$10,000 for 2024, and \$10,300 for 2025. For future years the dollar limitations will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any. For future years the dollar limitations will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any. Domestic abuse victim distributions are exempt from the early distribution penalty tax and may be repaid. See "Other Distributions Eligible for Repayment" in this disclosure statement for more information on repayment of these distributions. For assistance in determining whether you are eligible for a domestic abuse victim distribution, consult your tax advisor.

Emergency Personal Expense Distribution. Beginning January 1, 2024, if you have unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to necessary personal or family emergency expenses (as defined in IRS Notice 2024-55 or other applicable guidance), you may take emergency personal expense distributions from this Roth IRA. The amount that you may treat as an emergency personal expense distribution in any calendar year may not exceed \$1,000, but under certain circumstances you may be limited to a lower amount. Emergency personal expense distributions are exempt from the early distribution penalty tax and may be repaid. If you take an emergency personal expense distribution from this Roth IRA or another eligible retirement plan, you are prohibited from taking another emergency personal expense distribution during that same calendar year from any IRA or eligible retirement plan. Under certain circumstances, if you do not fully repay an emergency personal expense distribution, you are restricted from taking another emergency personal expense distribution during the three calendar years immediately following the distribution. See "Other Distributions Eligible for Repayment" in this disclosure statement for more information. For assistance in determining whether you are eligible for an emergency personal expense distribution, consult your tax advisor.

Qualified Charitable Distributions. If you are age 70½ or older, you may be eligible to make a qualified charitable distribution (QCD) from this Roth IRA. You cannot, however, make a QCD if a Roth SEP contribution under a SEP plan has been made to this Roth IRA for the plan year ending with or within your tax year in which the QCD would be made. A QCD is generally not subject to federal income tax. If you are eligible to make a QCD, you may make a one-time election for a taxable year to treat any distribution from an IRA which is made directly to a split-interest entity (as defined by the Code, regulations, and other applicable guidance) as a QCD. The maximum overall QCD amount is \$105,000 for 2024 and \$108,000 for 2025. The maximum QCD amount that may be paid to a split-interest entity under the special one-time election is \$53,000 for 2024 and \$54,000 for 2025. For future years the dollar limitations will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any. For further detailed information you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS. For assistance in determining whether you are eligible to make a QCD, consult your tax advisor.

Qualified Health Savings Account (HSA) Funding Distribution. If you are an HSA-eligible individual, you may be eligible to complete a qualified HSA funding distribution from this Roth IRA and contribute it to your HSA. You cannot, however, conduct this transaction if a Roth SEP IRA contribution under a SEP plan has been made to this Roth IRA for the plan year ending with or within your tax year in which transfer would be made. You must irrevocably elect to treat such distribution as a qualified HSA funding distribution. This transfer, which must be a direct transfer from the IRA to the HSA, is not included in your gross income as a Roth IRA distribution and is not a tax-deductible HSA contribution. Generally, you are limited to one qualified HSA funding distribution from any of your IRAs during your lifetime. For assistance in determining to what extent you may be eligible to make a qualified HSA funding distribution, consult your tax advisor.

BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTIONS – IRA OWNER'S DEATH BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2020

Any amounts remaining in this Roth IRA at the time of the IRA owner's death will be paid to the beneficiary(ies) as required under the Code and regulations.

Tax Treatment of Distributions to Beneficiaries. Distributions from this Roth IRA to a beneficiary within the five-year qualified distribution holding period may be taxed as ordinary income. Beneficiaries must ensure the five-year holding period has been satisfied to receive qualified distributions. The years when the Roth IRA was alive are credited toward the five-year waiting period. That is, the five-year waiting period is not reset upon the IRA owner's death. The period begins January 1 of the first year for which the Roth IRA owner made a Roth contribution (i.e., regular or spousal) contribution, a conversion, or an employer plan rollover to any of their Roth IRAs. The penalty tax for early distributions does not apply to distributions to beneficiary(ies) after the Roth IRA owner's death.

Beneficiary Distribution Requirements. If the IRA owner died before January 1, 2020, the period over which the Roth IRA balance may be distributed to the beneficiary(ies) depends on the beneficiary type (i.e., spouse, nonspouse, or nonperson) and whether each beneficiary's interest in the inherited Roth IRA funds were separately accounted for no later than December 31 of the calendar year following the Roth IRA owner's death. The distribution requirements outlined below assume that each beneficiary's interest in the inherited Roth IRA funds was separately accounted for no later than December 31 of the calendar year following the Roth IRA owner's death. The beneficiary distribution options and requirements outlined below may be restricted, accelerated, or modified if separate accounting of each beneficiary's share was not completed by such a deadline. Such beneficiaries should consult with their tax or legal counsel for advice on required distributions and on distribution options from the inherited Roth IRA funds.

If the beneficiary is an individual, the beneficiary may generally choose the distribution requirements that apply to them by making an election between two distinct distribution options: 1) life expectancy payments, or 2) the 5-year rule. The deadline for the beneficiary distribution election is generally December 31 of the calendar year following IRA owner's death. If, however, the beneficiary is the deceased Roth IRA owner's spouse and they are the sole beneficiary, the election deadline is the earlier of December 31 of the fifth calendar year following your death or December 31 of the year in which the Roth IRA owner attained (or would have attained) RMD starting age (i.e., age 70½ (if their date of birth is before July 1, 1949), age 72 (if their date of birth is after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951), age 73 (if their date of birth is after December 31, 1950 and before January 1, 1960), or age 75 (if their date of birth is after December 31, 1959). If, however, the Roth IRA owner's death was in the calendar year they attained (or would have attained) RMD starting age, or in the calendar year immediately following the year they attained RMD starting age, the election deadline for such spouse beneficiary was December 31 of the calendar year following your death. If a beneficiary does not make an election by the applicable deadline, they will be required to take RMDs according to the life expectancy payments option.

Under the 5-year rule, the beneficiary is required to deplete the IRA by December 31 of the fifth calendar year following the Roth IRA owner's death. With life expectancy payments, RMDs based on the beneficiary's life expectancy must be withdrawn each year. Unless the beneficiary is the deceased IRA owner's spouse and they are the sole beneficiary, these RMDs must begin in the calendar year following the IRA owner's death and must continue for each subsequent calendar year. If the beneficiary is the deceased IRA owner's spouse and they are the sole beneficiary, these RMDs must begin in the later of the calendar year following the year the IRA owner died, or the calendar year the deceased IRA owner attained (or would have attained) age 70½ (if their date of birth is before July 1, 1949), age 72 (if their date of birth is after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951), age 73 (if their date of birth is after December 31, 1950 and before January 1, 1960), or age 75 (if their date of birth is after December 31, 1959). To determine the amount of the RMD for a given year, the IRA balance (i.e., generally the fair market value of the Inherited IRA on December 31 of the preceding year) is divided by the applicable denominator. For a spouse beneficiary, the applicable denominator (using the Uniform Lifetime Table or the Single Life Table, as applicable) is that which corresponds to the age the spouse beneficiary attains on their birthday in the distribution year. The Uniform Lifetime Table is used if the spouse beneficiary's first distribution year is in 2024 or later and the Single Life Table is used if the spouse beneficiary's first distribution year was before 2024. For a nonspouse beneficiary, for the first distribution year, the applicable denominator (using the Single Life Table) is that which corresponds to the beneficiary's age on their birthday in the calendar year following the IRA owner's death. Once the applicable denominator is determined for the first distribution year, it is reduced by one for each succeeding year. The RMD is the minimum amount required to be withdrawn each year; the beneficiary

may always withdraw an additional amount, including a lump-sum distribution of the remaining balance.

If the IRA owner's spouse is the sole beneficiary of this IRA or treated as such through separate accounting, they may treat this Roth IRA as their own Roth IRA by redesignating the Roth IRA as their own Roth IRA, by failing to take a required distribution as a beneficiary, or by making a contribution. Regardless of whether the spouse is the sole beneficiary, they may move inherited Roth IRA funds from this Roth IRA into their own Roth, Roth SEP, or if eligible, to their own Roth SIMPLE IRA, by rolling over a distribution, generally within 60 days of receipt. Additional restrictions may apply.

If the beneficiary is nonperson beneficiary (i.e., not an individual or a see-through trust) the Roth IRA must be distributed by the end of the fifth calendar year following the Roth IRA owner's death.

Excess Accumulation Penalty. Except for certain spouse beneficiaries, if the beneficiary does not withdraw the amount required to be distributed for a given year, they may be subject to an excess accumulation penalty tax. While the excess accumulation penalty is 25% of the amount not distributed as required, it may generally be reduced to 10% for beneficiaries who take a corrective distribution and submit a modified federal income return within the applicable correction window. The correction window begins on the date the excess accumulation penalty is incurred and generally ends on the last day of the second tax year following year in which the penalty was incurred. (This window could end earlier if a notice of deficiency is mailed, or the penalty tax is assessed). The beneficiary must report the excess accumulation penalty tax by filing a completed Form 5329 with the IRS along with their payment. Beneficiaries should consult a tax or legal advisor for the correction window applicable to their specific circumstances, as well as for information on other penalty waivers.

In certain scenarios, spouse beneficiaries who do not take a required beneficiary distribution by the applicable deadline may be deemed to have made an election to treat the Inherited Roth IRA as their own Roth IRA. Spouse beneficiaries should consult a tax or legal advisor if they have failed to withdraw a required distribution by the applicable deadline to determine the consequences for not taking the required distribution.

Successor Beneficiary Distribution Requirements. Distributions following the death of the original beneficiary must be withdrawn by the successor beneficiary(ies) as required by the Code and regulations. Required distributions may include RMDs each year and the depletion of the entire remaining interest in the Inherited Roth IRA no later than the applicable deadline. The applicable deadline by which the Inherited Roth IRA must be depleted by a successor beneficiary is generally the end of the 10th calendar year following the original beneficiary's death, but it may be earlier. Failure to withdraw RMDs or deplete the Inherited Roth IRA may result in an excess accumulation penalty.

BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTIONS – IRA OWNER'S DEATH ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2020

Any amounts remaining in your Roth IRA at your death will be paid to your beneficiary(ies) as required under the Code and regulations.

Tax Treatment of Distributions to Beneficiaries. Distributions to your beneficiary(ies) within the five-year qualified distribution holding period may be taxed as ordinary income. Beneficiaries must ensure the five-year holding period has been satisfied to receive qualified distributions. The years you are alive are credited toward the five-year waiting period. That is, the five-year waiting period is not reset upon your death. The period begins January 1 of the first year for which you made a Roth contribution (i.e., regular or spousal), a conversion, an employer plan rollover, or contribution under an employer's SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan to any Roth IRA you own. The penalty tax for early distributions does not apply to distributions to your beneficiary(ies) after your death.

Beneficiary Distribution Requirements. If you die on or after January 1, 2020, how quickly the assets must be withdrawn from this Roth IRA by your beneficiary depends on the beneficiary type (i.e., an eligible designated beneficiary, noneligible designated beneficiary, a nonperson beneficiary, or a trust beneficiary), which are defined in the chart below.

Beneficiary Types

Eligible Designated Beneficiary	Eligible designated beneficiary (EDB) status is determined on the date of your death. The following types of designated beneficiaries generally qualify as an eligible designated beneficiary: your spouse, a disabled individual (as defined under Code section 72(m) and regulations), a chronically ill individual (as defined in Code section 401(a)(9)(E)(ii)(IV) and regulations), your child who has not attained age 21, or an individual who was not born more than 10 years after your date of birth.
Noneligible Designated Beneficiary	Noneligible designated beneficiary (NonEDB) is any individual who is not an EDB.
Nonperson Beneficiary	Nonperson beneficiaries include nonqualified trusts (i.e., trusts that are not qualified see-through trusts), estates, charities, and other nonperson entities.
See-Through Trust Beneficiary	A see-through trust beneficiary, as defined under regulations, is a trust that is valid under state law (or would be valid but for the fact that there is no corpus), is irrevocable (or becomes irrevocable upon your death), and has identifiable beneficiaries.
Applicable Multi-Beneficiary Trust	An applicable multi-beneficiary trust (AMBT) is a Roth IRA beneficiary that is a see-through trust with multiple underlying beneficiaries with at least one beneficiary that qualifies as an EDB because of a disability or chronic illness and with no nonperson beneficiaries except for certain qualifying charitable organizations.

Beneficiary Distribution Requirements

The chart below outlines the distribution requirements for each beneficiary type and assumes that each beneficiary's interest in the inherited Roth IRA funds is separately accounted for according to the regulations by no later than December 31 of the calendar year following your death. The beneficiary distribution options and requirements outlined below may be restricted, accelerated, or modified if separate accounting of each beneficiary's share is not completed by such deadline. Such beneficiaries should consult with their tax and legal counsel for advice on required distributions from the inherited Roth IRA funds.

Note: *Separate accounting may not be applied separately to the underlying beneficiaries of a Roth IRA trust beneficiary with the exception of certain see-through trusts with terms that provide that 1) the separate interests of the underlying beneficiaries of the trust are to be divided immediately (e.g., into sub-trusts) upon the death of the Roth IRA owner, 2) the trust that is the Roth IRA beneficiary is terminated as of the date of death the Roth IRA owner's death, and 3) there is no discretion as to the extent to which the interests in the Roth IRA are allocated.*

Eligible Designated Beneficiary (Spouse)	<p>Your spouse beneficiary may continue to maintain the inherited Roth IRA funds in an Inherited Roth IRA or may choose, at any time, to move the inherited Roth IRA funds to a Roth IRA of their own.</p> <p>Spouse Move to Own IRA. Your spouse beneficiary may choose, at any time, to move the inherited Roth IRA funds to their own Roth, Roth SEP, or if eligible, Roth SIMPLE IRA through a direct transfer or a rollover. If your spouse beneficiary moves the inherited funds into a Roth IRA of their own, they will generally not be subject to required minimum distributions. In a transfer, inherited Roth IRA funds are moved directly from the Inherited Roth IRA to your spouse's own Roth IRA. Any hypothetical RMDs must be satisfied before your spouse may elect to transfer the inherited Roth IRA funds to their own Roth IRA. In a rollover, your spouse beneficiary withdraws the inherited Roth IRA funds and then deposits the funds into their own Roth IRA as a rollover contribution, generally within 60 days. They are prohibited from rolling over a distribution of the inherited funds if they rolled over an IRA distribution that they received within the last 12 months. Note: <i>Your spouse beneficiary may not roll over any hypothetical RMD amounts.</i></p> <p>If your spouse beneficiary fails to take a required distribution from the Inherited Roth IRA or contributes additional funds to the Inherited Roth IRA, such Roth IRA will automatically become your spouse's own Roth IRA.</p> <p>Inherited Roth IRA Distribution Requirements. If your spouse chooses to leave the inherited funds in an Inherited Roth IRA, they will be required to take RMDs each year as required under the rules for life expectancy payments, unless they make an election for the 10-year rule to apply. The deadline for electing the 10-year rule is <i>the earlier of</i> December 31 of calendar year you attained (or would have attained) age 70½ (if their date of birth is before July 1, 1949), age 72 (if their date of birth is after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951), age 73 (if their date of birth is after December 31, 1950 and before January 1, 1960), or age 75 (if their date of birth is after December 31, 1959). If, however, your death is in the calendar year you attained (or would have attained) RMD starting age, or in the calendar year immediately following the year you attained RMD starting age, the election deadline for your spouse beneficiary is December 31 of the calendar year following your death.</p> <p>Life Expectancy Payments: The rules for life expectancy payments require your spouse beneficiary to withdraw an RMD each year beginning <i>in the later of</i> the calendar year following your death or the calendar year in which you attained (or would have attained) age 70½ (if their date of birth is before July 1, 1949), age 72 (if their date of birth is after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951), age 73 (if their date of birth is after December 31, 1950 and before January 1, 1960), or age 75 (if their date of</p>
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Eligible Designated Beneficiary (Spouse) (continued)	<p>birth is after December 31, 1959). To determine the amount of the RMD for a given year, the IRA balance (i.e., generally the fair market value of the Inherited Roth IRA on December 31 of the preceding year) is divided by the applicable denominator. The applicable denominator (using the Uniform Lifetime Table or the Single Life Table, as applicable) is that which corresponds to the age your spouse attains on their birthday in the distribution year. The Uniform Lifetime Table is used if the spouse beneficiary's first distribution year is in 2024 or later and the Single Life Table is used if the spouse beneficiary's first distribution year was before 2024. The RMD is the minimum amount required to be withdrawn each year; your spouse beneficiary may always withdraw an additional amount, including a lump-sum distribution of the remaining balance.</p> <p>10-Year Rule: The 10-year rule requires depletion of the inherited Roth IRA funds by the end of the tenth calendar year following your death. If your spouse beneficiary elects to take distributions from the Inherited Roth IRA in accordance with the 10-year rule, because the inherited IRA is a Roth IRA, they are not subject to RMDs each year.</p>
Eligible Designated Beneficiary (Nonspouse)	<p>Your nonspouse beneficiary who qualifies as an EDB will be required to take RMDs each year as required under the rules for life expectancy payments, unless they make an election for the 10-year rule to apply. The deadline for electing the 10-year rule is December 31 of the calendar year following your death.</p> <p>Life Expectancy Payments: The rules for life expectancy payments require the nonspouse EDB to withdraw an RMD each year beginning in the calendar year following your death. To determine the amount of the RMD for a given year, the IRA balance (i.e., generally the fair market value of the Inherited Roth IRA on December 31 of the preceding year) is divided by the applicable denominator. For the first distribution year, the applicable denominator (using the Single Life Table) is that which corresponds to the age the nonspouse EDB attains on their birthday in the calendar year following the year of your death. Once the applicable denominator is determined for the first distribution year, it is reduced by one in each succeeding year. The RMD is the minimum amount required to be withdrawn each year; the EDB may always withdraw an additional amount, including a lump-sum distribution of the remaining balance.</p> <p>If your child, who is under age 21 at the time of your death, takes distributions in accordance with life expectancy payments rules, they must generally deplete the entire Inherited Roth IRA by December 31 of the year they attain age 31. However, this depletion deadline does not apply if your child also qualifies as an EDB due to a disability or chronic illness.</p> <p>10-Year Rule: The 10-year rule requires depletion of the inherited Roth IRA funds by the end of the tenth calendar year following your death. If an EDB elects to take distributions from the Inherited Roth IRA in accordance with the 10-year rule, because the inherited IRA is a Roth IRA, they are not subject to RMDs each year.</p>
Noneligible Designated Beneficiary	<p>Your nonEDB is required to take distribution of the Inherited Roth IRA under the 10-year rule. The 10-year rule requires depletion of the inherited IRA funds by the end of the tenth calendar year following the year of your death. During the 10-year period, they are not subject to a distribution requirement each year because the inherited IRA is a Roth IRA.</p>
Nonperson Beneficiary	<p>Your nonperson beneficiary is required to take distribution of the Inherited Roth IRA under the 5-year rule. The 5-year rule requires depletion of the Inherited Roth IRA by the end of the fifth calendar year following your death. Under a Roth IRA, nonperson beneficiaries taking distributions in accordance with the 5-year rule are not subject to a distribution requirement each year.</p>
See-Through Trust Beneficiary (including Applicable Multi-Beneficiary Trust)	<p>Your see-through trust beneficiary must deplete the Inherited Roth IRA in accordance with the Code and regulations under either the 10-year rule or, if applicable, under the life expectancy payments option. Beneficiary distribution options and requirements for a see-through trust depend on which underlying beneficiaries of the see-through trust are treated as designated as a beneficiary under the IRA and the status of each of those beneficiaries.</p> <p>Note: Due to the complexity of determining which underlying trust beneficiaries are treated as designated under the IRA for purposes of determining the distribution requirements/options or if a trust is an AMBT, trustees of a see-through trust should seek assistance from a competent tax or legal advisor.</p>

Excess Accumulation Penalty. Except for certain spouse beneficiaries, if the beneficiary does not withdraw the amount required to be distributed for a given year, they may be subject to an excess accumulation penalty tax. While the excess accumulation penalty is 25% of the amount not distributed as required, it may generally be reduced to 10% for beneficiaries who take a corrective distribution and submit a modified federal income return within the applicable correction window. The correction window begins on the date the excess accumulation penalty is incurred and, generally, ends on the last day of the second tax year following year in which the penalty was incurred. (This window could end earlier if a notice of deficiency is mailed, or the penalty tax is assessed.) The beneficiary must report the excess accumulation penalty tax by filing a completed Form 5329 with the IRS along with their payment. Beneficiaries should consult a tax or legal advisor for the correction window applicable to their specific circumstances, as well as for information on other penalty waivers.

Required Distributions to Successor Beneficiaries. Following the death of your beneficiary, required distributions, which may include a distribution each year or the depletion of the entire Inherited Roth IRA by the applicable deadline, must be withdrawn by the successor beneficiary(ies) as required by the Code and regulations. The applicable deadline by which the Inherited Roth IRA must be depleted by a successor beneficiary is generally the end of the 10th calendar year following your beneficiary's death, but it may be earlier, depending on the circumstances. Failure to withdraw required distributions or to deplete the Inherited Roth IRA may result in an excess accumulation penalty as described above.

WITHHOLDING

Taxable, nonperiodic distributions from this Roth IRA are generally subject to 10% federal income tax withholding. In most cases, you may elect to waive withholding or to elect another amount to be withheld from distributions from this Roth IRA. Any amounts withheld are remitted to federal depositories as prepayment of your federal income tax liability. If you elect to not have withholding apply, or if you do not have enough federal income tax withheld from the Roth IRA distribution, you may be responsible for payment of estimated tax. You may be subject to penalties under the estimated tax rules if withholding and estimated tax payments are not sufficient. In addition to federal income tax withholding, distributions from this Roth IRA may also be subject to state income tax withholding.

CORRECTION OF EXCESS ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

Any amount you contribute for a tax year that exceeds the allowable contribution amount is an excess contribution and is subject to a 6% penalty tax each year it remains in the Roth IRA. You may avoid the penalty tax if you remove the excess contribution along with the net income attributable to the excess before your tax return due date, plus extensions. For assistance in calculating the net income attributable to an excess contribution using an IRS-approved method, refer to Treasury regulation 1.408-11, IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, and your tax advisor. The net income must be included in your taxable income.

To correct an excess contribution after your tax filing due date (plus extensions), you may withdraw the excess amount (no earnings need to be withdrawn). Alternatively, if you are eligible to contribute for a subsequent year, you may correct the excess amount by redesignating the amount to a subsequent year. To redesignate a contribution, you under-contribute for a subsequent year and claim the original contribution amount when you file your income tax return for that subsequent year. Regardless of which method you use to correct the excess after your tax return due date, plus extensions, the 6% penalty is required for each year it remains in the Roth IRA as an excess contribution.

CORRECTION OF EXCESS ROTH CONTRIBUTIONS

An excess may be created from your salary reduction contributions (in a SARSEP) or from your employer's contributions and must be corrected.

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

If you or your beneficiaries engage in a prohibited transaction with the Roth IRA, the entire Roth IRA will be disqualified and treated as a distribution. If you are under the age of 59½, the early distribution penalty tax may apply. Prohibited transactions are defined in Code section 4975. Examples include borrowing money from the Roth IRA, selling property you own to the Roth IRA, receiving unreasonable compensation for managing the Roth IRA, or buying property with Roth IRA funds for your personal use.

USING YOUR ROTH IRA AS SECURITY FOR A LOAN

If you or your beneficiaries pledge all or part of this Roth IRA as security for a loan, the amount pledged is treated as a distribution. If you are under the age of 59½, the amount pledged may also be subject to the early distribution penalty tax.

INHERITED ROTH IRA

Contributions to Inherited Roth IRAs. Except for eligible rollovers of inherited employer plan assets, direct transfers and rollovers from other qualifying Inherited Roth IRAs, and certain recharacterized contributions from Inherited Traditional IRAs, no other contribution types are allowed to be contributed to the Inherited Roth IRA, unless defined as allowable under the Code or regulations and allowed by the Custodian's policies.

Rollovers. Spouse beneficiaries, nonspouse beneficiaries, and see-through trust beneficiaries (that qualify as a designated beneficiary) may roll over eligible rollover distributions from an eligible retirement plan if current eligibility requirements as defined by the Code and regulations are met. Rollovers to this Inherited Roth IRA by a spouse beneficiary may be rolled over either directly or indirectly. Nonspouse beneficiaries and see-through trust beneficiaries (that qualify as designated beneficiaries) must be sent directly from the plan administrator to the Inherited Roth IRA Custodian.

When rolling over eligible rollover distributions of designated Roth contributions (and earnings thereon) from a 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) plan, the beneficiary is solely responsible for tracking the taxable and nontaxable amounts of the assets rolled over. If a nonqualified distribution is rolled over from a designated Roth account in a 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) plan to the Inherited Roth IRA, the portion of the distribution that constitutes the contribution basis is treated as Roth IRA basis. If a qualified distribution is rolled over from a designated Roth account in a 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) plan to the Inherited Roth IRA, the entire amount of the rollover contribution is considered Roth IRA basis.

When rolling over qualified rollover contributions to this Inherited Roth IRA from an eligible retirement plan other than a Roth IRA, except for amounts that represent basis, amounts rolled over are generally included in your gross income and subject to ordinary income taxes. For assistance in determining qualified rollover contribution eligibility and the tax consequences of such a transaction, consult a tax advisor.

Distributions to Inherited Roth IRA Owners. Beneficiary distributions from Inherited Roth IRAs must continue as required by the Code and regulations.

See, "**BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTIONS – IRA OWNER'S DEATH BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2020**" and "**BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTIONS – IRA OWNER'S DEATH ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2020**" in this disclosure statement for more information.

Qualified Charitable Distributions from Inherited IRA. If the Inherited IRA owner of this Inherited Roth IRA is age 70½ or older, they may be eligible to make a qualified charitable distribution (QCD) from the Inherited IRA. A QCD will count toward their RMD for the Inherited IRA. See "**Qualified Charitable Distributions**" in this disclosure statement for more information.

Qualified Health Savings Account (HSA) Funding Distribution from Inherited. If the Inherited IRA owner of this Inherited Roth IRA is an HSA eligible individual, they may be eligible to complete a qualified HSA funding distribution from this Inherited Roth IRA to their HSA. See, "**Qualified Health Savings Account (HSA) Funding Distribution**" in this disclosure statement for more information.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disaster Relief. If you are affected by certain federally declared disasters, you may be eligible for extended deadlines to complete certain time-sensitive acts (e.g., contributions, rollovers, recharacterizations, or correction of certain excess contributions). For detailed information about special IRA rules related to specific federally declared disasters, refer to Treasury regulation 301.7508A-1(c)(1), Revenue Procedure 2018-58, or the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

Nonforfeitable. Your interest in this Roth IRA is nonforfeitable at all times.

Custodian. The Custodian of this Roth IRA must be a bank, a federally insured credit union, a savings and loan association, a corporation that is incorporated under the laws that it is domiciled in (and is subject to supervision and examination by the Commissioner of Banking or other officer of such state in charge of the administration of the banking laws of such state), or an entity approved by the IRS to act as custodian.

Investment Restrictions. Money in this Roth IRA may not be used to buy a life insurance policy or invested in collectibles as defined in Code section 408(m). However, specially minted United States gold and silver coins, and certain state-issued coins, are permissible investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion (as described in IRC Sec. 408(m)(3)) are also permitted as IRA investments.

No Commingling. Assets in this Roth IRA may not be combined with other property, except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.

Tax-Free Earnings. When you take qualified distributions from your Roth IRA, both the contributions and the earnings are tax free. Note, however, that if you take nonqualified distributions as discussed earlier, the earnings may be subject to taxes and penalties, if applicable.

Estate Tax. Generally, for federal estate tax purposes, your Roth IRA assets are includable in your gross estate when you die. Consult your tax or legal advisors for specific guidance.

No Special Tax Treatment. Roth IRA distributions are not eligible for capital gains treatment or lump-sum income averaging.

Tax Filing. You are responsible for filing the applicable IRS forms to report certain activities, taxable income, or penalties associated with your Roth IRA.

IRS Form. This Roth IRA uses the precise language of Articles I - VIII of IRS Form 5305-RA, and therefore Articles I - VIII are treated as approved by the IRS. Additional language has been included as permitted by such form of this Agreement. The IRS approval represents a determination as to form and not to the operation of the account.

Additional Information. Additional information about the rules and options regarding your Roth IRA may be found in IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, the instructions to the IRS forms, and on the IRS website at www.irs.gov.