Traditional IRA

Individual Retirement Account

Trust

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Purpose. This Organizer contains the forms necessary to establish a traditional individual retirement account (IRA). This Organizer should not be used to establish an inherited traditional IRA.

How to use this IRA Organizer. The individual establishing this IRA must complete the Application page. The IRA owner must sign the document. An original signed copy of the Application should be kept by the trustee for its records. The IRA owner should receive a copy of the Application and keep the remaining contents of the IRA Organizer. Community or marital property state laws may require spousal consent for nonspouse beneficiary designations.

Additional Documents. Applicable law or policies of the IRA trustee may require additional documentation such as IRS Form W-9, *Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification*. The trustee may provide additional agreements and policies because of the possible levels of investment options.

For Additional Guidance. It is in your best interest to seek the guidance of a tax or legal professional before completing this document. For more information, refer to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs),* IRS Form 5498, *IRA Contribution Information,* instructions to your federal income tax return, or the IRS's web site at www.irs.gov.

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Traditional IRA Application

IRA OWNER INFORMATION

(Trustee's name, address, and phone number above)

NAME, ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, AND ZIP		IRA ACCOUNT (PLAN) NUMBER
		SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (SSN)
DAYTIME PHONE NUMBER	E-MAIL (OPTIONAL)	DATE OF BIRTH

CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION

INVESTMENT NUMBER	AMOUNT	CONTRIBUTION DATE	TAX YEAR
	$		

THIS ACCOUNT IS A : ☐ Deposit Investment Only ☐ Self-Directed IRA Investment ☐ Managed Trust

CONTRIBUTION TYPE:
- ☐ Regular (including Catch-Up)
- ☐ Simplified Employee Pension
- ☐ Recharacterization
- ☐ Rollover
- ☐ Transfer
- ☐ Rollover or Direct Rollover from an Eligible Retirement Plan
- ☐ Distribution Repayment*
- ☐ Postponed Contribution/Late Rollover (including with self-certification)*

*Reason Code (if applicable) ____________________

DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY

At the time of my death, the primary beneficiaries named below will receive my IRA assets. If all of my primary beneficiaries die before me, the contingent beneficiaries named below will receive my IRA assets. In the event a beneficiary dies before me, such beneficiary's share will be reallocated on a pro-rata basis to the other beneficiaries that share the deceased beneficiary's classification as a primary or contingent beneficiary. A designation of a beneficiary's primary or contingent classification is generally made by entering a percentage in one of the two columns to the left of the name. In the event a beneficiary is named as both a primary and contingent beneficiary, or if a beneficiary is not assigned to a beneficiary classification, such beneficiary shall be a primary beneficiary. If no percentages are assigned to beneficiaries, or if the percentage total for any beneficiary classification exceeds 100 percent, the beneficiaries in that beneficiary classification will share equally. If the percentage total for each beneficiary classification is less than 100 percent, any remaining percentage will be divided equally among the beneficiaries within such class. If all of the beneficiaries die before me, or if none are designated, my IRA assets will be paid to my estate. This designation revokes and supercedes all earlier beneficiary designations which may apply to this IRA.

PRIMARY SHARE	CONTINGENT SHARE	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	SSN OR TIN	RELATIONSHIP TO IRA OWNER	DATE OF BIRTH	ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, AND ZIP
%	%					
%	%					
%	%					
%	%					
%	%					
%	%					
Total 100%	Total 100%					

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SPOUSAL CONSENT

Community or marital property state laws may require spousal consent for a nonspouse beneficiary designation. The laws of the state in which the financial organization is domiciled, the IRA owner resides, the trust is located, the spouse resides, or this transaction is consummated should be reviewed to determine if such a requirement exists. Spousal consent for the beneficiary designation may also be required by financial organization policy.

_______________ (IRA Owner Initials) I Am Married. I understand that if I designate a primary beneficiary other than my spouse, my spouse must consent by signing below.

_______________ (IRA Owner Initials) I Am Not Married. I understand that if I marry in the future, I must complete a new Designation of Beneficiary form, which includes the spousal consent documentation.

I am the spouse of the IRA owner. Because of the significant consequences associated with giving up my interest in the IRA, the trustee has not provided me with legal or tax advice, but has advised me to seek tax or legal advice. I acknowledge that I have received a fair and reasonable disclosure of the IRA owner's assets or property including any financial obligations for a community property state. In the event I have a legal interest in the IRA assets, I hereby give to the IRA owner such interest in the assets held in this IRA and consent to the beneficiary designation set forth in this Application.

Signature of Spouse	Date	Signature of Witness (if required) (Witness cannot be a beneficiary of this IRA)	Date

SIGNATURES

I certify that the information provided by me on this Application is accurate, and that I have received a copy of the Application, IRS Form 5305, *Traditional Individual Retirement Trust Account*, a Disclosure Statement, and a Financial Disclosure. I agree to be bound by the terms and conditions found in the Agreement, Disclosure Statement, Financial Disclosure, and amendments thereto. Except as otherwise provided by law, I assume sole responsibility for all consequences relating to my actions concerning this IRA. I understand that I may revoke this IRA on or before seven (7) days after the date of establishment. My designation of the tax year for my contribution, and any election to treat a contribution as a rollover or recharacterization, is irrevocable. I understand that the trustee cannot provide, and has not provided, me with tax or legal advice. I have been advised to seek the guidance of a tax or legal professional.

Signature of IRA Owner	Date	Signature of Trustee	Date

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TRADITIONAL INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT TRUST ACCOUNT

(Under section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)

Form 5305 (Rev. April 2017) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Do Not File with Internal Revenue Service

☐ Amendment

The grantor and the trustee make the following agreement:

Article I. 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 trustee 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. The grantor's interest in the balance in the trust account is nonforfeitable.

Article III.

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

2. No part of the trust 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.

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the grantor's interest in the trust 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.

2. The grantor's entire interest in the trust account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the grantor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the grantor reaches age 70 1/2. By that date, the grantor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the trustee, to have the balance in the trust account distributed in:

(a) A single sum; or

(b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the grantor or the joint lives of the grantor and his or her designated beneficiary.

3. If the grantor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:

(a) If the grantor dies on or after the required beginning date and:

(i) the designated beneficiary is the grantor'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 (a)(iii) 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 (a)(iii) below, over such period.

(ii) the designated beneficiary is not the grantor'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 grantor and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer.

(iii) there is no designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the grantor as determined in the year of the grantor's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

(b) If the grantor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (ii) below.

(i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the grantor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the grantor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the grantor would have reached age 70 1/2. But, in such case, if the grantor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.

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

4. If the grantor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the grantor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.

5. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the grantor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:

(a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the grantor reaches age 70 1/2, is the grantor'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 grantor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the grantor'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 (a) is determined using the grantor's (or, if applicable, the grantor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.

(b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the grantor's death (or the year the grantor would have reached age 70 1/2, if applicable under paragraph 3(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 3(a) and 3(b)(i).

(c) The required minimum distribution for the year the grantor 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.

6. 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.

1. The grantor agrees to provide the trustee with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by section 408(i) and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.

2. The trustee agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and grantor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

Article VI. 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. 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 Application that accompanies this agreement.

Article VIII.

8.01 Your IRA Documents. This Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Forms 5305 series agreement for traditional IRAs, amendments, application, beneficiary designation, disclosure statement, and other

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documentation, if any, set forth the terms and conditions governing your individual retirement account (IRA) and your or, after your death, your beneficiary's relationship with us. Articles I through VII of the IRS 5305 agreement have been reviewed and approved by the IRS. The disclosure statement sets forth various IRA rules in simpler language. Unless it would be inconsistent to do so, words and phrases used in this document should be construed so the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular.

8.02 Definitions. This agreement refers to you as the grantor, and us as the trustee. References to "you," "your," and "IRA owner" will mean the grantor, and "we," "us," and "our" will mean the trustee. The terms "you" and "your" will apply to you. In the event you appoint a third party, or have a third party appointed on your behalf, to handle certain transactions affecting your IRA, such agent will be considered "you" for purposes of this agreement. Additionally, references to "IRA" will mean the trust account.

8.03 Additional Provisions. Additional provisions may be attached to, and made a part of, this agreement by either party. The provisions must be in writing, agreed to by us, and in a format acceptable to us.

8.04 Our Fees and Expenses. We may charge reasonable fees and are entitled to reimbursement for any expenses we incur in establishing and maintaining your IRA. We may change the fees at any time by providing you with notice of such changes. We will provide you with fee disclosures and policies. We may deduct fees directly from your IRA assets or bill you separately. The payment of fees has no effect on your contributions. Additionally, we have the right to liquidate your IRA assets to pay such fees and expenses. If you do not direct us on the liquidation, we will liquidate the assets of our choice and will not be responsible for any losses or claims that may arise out of the liquidation.

8.05 Amendments. We may amend your IRA in any respect and at any time, including retroactively, to comply with applicable laws governing retirement plans and the corresponding regulations. Any other amendments shall require your consent, by action or no action, and will be preceded by written notice to you. Unless otherwise required, you are deemed to automatically consent to an amendment, which means that your written approval is not required for the amendment to apply to the IRA. In certain instances the governing law or our policies may require us to secure your written consent before an amendment can be applied to the IRA. If you want to withhold your consent to an amendment, you must provide us with a written objection within 30 days of the receipt date of the amendment.

8.06 Notice and Delivery. Any notice mailed to you will be deemed delivered and received by you, five days after the postmark date. This fifth day following the postmark is the receipt date. Notices will be mailed to the last address we have in our records. You are responsible for ensuring that we have your proper mailing address. Upon your consent, we may provide you with notice in a delivery format other than by mail. Such formats may include various electronic deliveries. Any notice, including terminations, change in personal information, or contributions mailed to us will be deemed delivered when actually received by us based on our ordinary business practices. All notices must be in writing unless our policies and procedures provide for oral notices.

8.07 Applicable Laws. This agreement will be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of, and venued in, our state of domicile.

8.08 Disqualifying Provisions. Any provision of this agreement that would disqualify the IRA will be disregarded to the extent necessary to maintain the account as an IRA.

8.09 Interpretation. If any question arises as to the meaning of any provision of this agreement, then we shall be authorized to interpret any such provision, and our interpretation will be binding upon all parties.

8.10 Representations and Indemnity. You represent that any information you and/or your agents provide to us is accurate and complete, and that your actions comply with this agreement and applicable laws governing retirement plans. You understand that we will rely on the information provided by you, and that we have no duty to inquire about or investigate such information. We are not responsible for any losses or expenses that may result from your information, direction, or actions, including your failure to act. You agree to hold us harmless, to indemnify, and to defend us against any and all actions or claims arising from, and liabilities and losses incurred by reason of your information, direction, or actions. Additionally, you represent that it is your responsibility to seek the guidance of a tax or legal professional for your IRA issues.

We are not responsible for determining whether any contributions or distributions comply with this agreement and/or the federal laws governing retirement plans. We are not responsible for any taxes, judgments, penalties or expenses incurred in connection with your IRA, or any losses that are a result of events beyond our control. We have no responsibility to process transactions until after we have received appropriate direction and documentation, and we have had a reasonable opportunity to process the transactions. We are not responsible for interpreting or directing beneficiary designations or divisions, including separate accounting, court orders, penalty exception determinations, or other similar situations.

8.11 (a) IRA Investment Options. In our capacity as your IRA trustee, we provide various options concerning types of investments and investment direction. At the time you established or amended your IRA we provided you with one or all of the following investment options: deposit investments only, self-directed investments, or managed investments. This section describes each of the options. We will provide you with any required disclosures concerning your specific investments.

(1) Deposit Investments Only. If your IRA allows for deposit investments only, the deposit investments provided by us will be limited to savings, share, and/or money market accounts, and certificates of deposit (CDs), and will earn a reasonable rate.

(2) Self-Directed IRA Investments. If your IRA is self-directed, you may invest your contributions and IRA assets in various deposit and nondeposit investments. Nondeposit investments may include investments in property, annuities, mutual funds, stocks, bonds, and government, municipal and U.S. Treasury securities, and other similar investments. Most, if not all, of the investments we offer are subject to investment risks, including possible loss of the principal amount invested.

(3) Managed Trust. If your IRA is managed by us we will provide you with a managed trust or agency agreement, or other similar document that sets forth the terms and conditions governing our investment relationship.

(b) Investment of Contributions. You may invest IRA contributions in any IRA investments we offer. If you fail to provide us with investment direction for a contribution and don't utilize a managed trust, we will return or hold all or part of such contribution based on our policies and procedures. We will not be responsible for any loss of IRA income associated with your failure to provide appropriate investment direction.

(c) Directing Investments (not applicable to a Managed Trust). All investment directions must be in a format or manner acceptable to us. You may invest in any IRA investments that you are qualified to purchase, and that we are authorized to offer and do offer at the time of the investment selection, and that are acceptable under the applicable laws governing retirement plans. Your IRA investments will generally be registered in our name or our nominee's name (if applicable) for the benefit of your IRA. Specific investment information may be provided at the time of the investment.

Based on our policies, we may allow you to delegate the investment responsibility of your IRA to an agent by providing us with written notice of delegation in a format acceptable to us. We will not review or guide your agent's decisions, and you are responsible for the agent's actions or failure to act. We are not responsible for directing your investments, or providing investment advice, including guidance on the suitability or potential market value of various investments. For investments in securities, we will exercise voting rights and other similar rights only at your direction, and according to our then-current policies and procedures.

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(d) Investment Fees and Asset Liquidation. Certain investment-related fees, which apply to your IRA, must be charged to your IRA and cannot be paid by you. We have the right to liquidate your IRA assets to pay fees and expenses, federal tax levies, or other assessments on your IRA. If you do not direct us on the liquidation, we will liquidate the assets of our choice and will not be responsible for any losses or claims that may arise out of the liquidation.

(e) Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC). A QLAC is an investment vehicle and payout option we may choose to allow or purchase on your behalf. In summary, a QLAC is an annuity contract purchased from an insurance company that provides a delayed annuity payment starting date which will be after your required beginning date but must begin no later than the first day of the month following your 85th birthday. Premiums paid from your IRA to purchase a QLAC are limited to the lesser of: $135,000 (subject to annual cost-of-living adjustments) or 25% of your aggregated traditional (including SEP) and SIMPLE IRA balances. The $135,000 limit is also reduced by the amount of premium you paid from an employer-sponsored retirement plan (i.e., 401(k) plan) to purchase a QLAC. We may rely on your representations that premiums paid for your QLAC(s) in other IRAs or employer plans do not exceed the $135,000 limit nor exceed 25% of aggregated IRA balances. Please refer to the Disclosure Statement for additional QLAC information.

8.12 Distributions. Withdrawal requests must be in a format acceptable to us, and/or on forms provided by us. We may require you, or your beneficiary after your death, to elect a distribution reason, provide documentation, and provide a proper tax identification number before we process a distribution. These withdrawals may be subject to taxes, withholding, and penalties. Distributions will generally be in cash or in kind based on our policies. In-kind distributions will be valued according to our policies at the time of the distribution.

Required minimum distributions will be based on Treasury Regulations 1.401(a)(9) and 1.408-8 in addition to our then current policies and procedures. The required minimum distribution regulations are described within the Disclosure Statement. In the event you, or your beneficiary after your death, fail to take a required minimum distribution we may do nothing, distribute your entire IRA balance, or distribute the amount of your required minimum distribution based on our own calculation.

8.13 Cash or In-Kind Contributions. We may accept transfers, rollovers, recharacterizations, and other similar contributions in cash or in kind from other IRAs, eligible retirement plans, and as allowed by law. Prior to completing such transactions we may require that you provide certain information in a format acceptable to us. In-kind contributions will be valued according to our policies and procedures at the time of the contribution.

8.14 Reports and Records. We will maintain the records necessary for IRS reporting on this IRA. Required reports will be provided to you, or your beneficiary after your death, and the IRS. If you believe that your report is inaccurate or incomplete you must notify us in writing within 30 days following the receipt date. Your investments may require additional state and federal reporting.

8.15 Termination. You may terminate this agreement without our consent by providing us with a written notice of termination. A termination and the resulting distribution or transfer will be processed and completed as soon as administratively feasible following the receipt of proper notice. At the time of termination we may retain the sum necessary to cover any fees and expenses, taxes, or investment penalties.

8.16 Our Resignation. We can resign at any time by providing you with 30 days written notice prior to the resignation date, or within five days of our receipt of your written objection to an amendment. In the event you materially breach this agreement, we can terminate this agreement by providing you with five days prior written notice. Upon our resignation, you must appoint a qualified successor custodian or trustee. Your IRA assets will be transferred to the successor custodian or trustee once we have received appropriate direction. Transfers will be completed within a reasonable time following our resignation notice and the payment of your remaining IRA fees or expenses. At the time of resignation we may retain the sum necessary to cover any fees and expenses, taxes, or investment penalties. If you fail to provide us with acceptable transfer direction within 30 days from the date of the notice, we can transfer the assets to a successor custodian or trustee of our choice, distribute the assets to you in kind, or liquidate the assets and distribute them to you in cash.

8.17 Successor Organization. If we merge with, purchase, or are acquired by, another organization, such organization, if qualified, may automatically become the successor custodian or trustee of your IRA.

IRS FORM 5305 INSTRUCTIONS (Rev. 4-2017)

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

Form 5305 is a model trust 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 (grantor) and the trustee. To make a regular contribution to a traditional IRA for a year, the IRA must be established no later than the due date (excluding extensions) of the individual's income tax return for the year. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the grantor and his or her beneficiaries.

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

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

Definitions

Trustee. The trustee 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 trustee.

Grantor. The grantor is the person who establishes the trust account.

Traditional IRA for Nonworking Spouse

Form 5305 may be used to establish the IRA trust for a nonworking spouse.

Contributions to an IRA trust account for a nonworking spouse must be made to a separate IRA trust 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 grantor 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 grantor and trustee to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the trustee, trustee's fees, state law requirements, beginning date of distributions, accepting only cash, treatment of excess contributions, prohibited transactions with the grantor, etc. Attach additional pages if necessary.

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TRADITIONAL IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Right to Revoke Your IRA. With some exceptions, you have the right to revoke this individual retirement account (IRA) within seven days of receiving this Disclosure Statement. If you revoke your IRA, we will return your entire IRA contribution without any adjustment for items such as sales commissions, administrative expenses, or fluctuation in market value. Exceptions to your right of revocation include that you may not revoke an IRA established with a recharacterized contribution, nor do you have the right to revoke upon amendment of this agreement.

You may revoke your IRA by providing us with written notice. The revocation notice may be mailed by first-class mail, or hand delivered to us. If your notice is mailed by first-class, postage pre-paid mail, the revocation will be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the revocation of your IRA, please call or write to us. Our telephone number, address, and contact name, to be used for communications, can be found on the application that accompanies this Disclosure Statement and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Forms 5305 series agreement.

This Disclosure Statement. This Disclosure Statement provides you, and your beneficiaries after your death, with a summary of the rules and regulations governing this IRA.

Definitions. The IRS Forms 5305 series agreement for traditional IRAs contains a definitions section. The definitions found in such section apply to this agreement. The IRS refers to you as the grantor, and us as the trustee. References to "you," "your," and "IRA owner" will mean the grantor, and "we," "us," and "our" will mean the trustee. The terms "you" and "your" will apply to you. In the event you appoint a third party, or have a third party appointed on your behalf to handle certain transactions affecting your IRA, such third party will be considered your agent and, therefore, "you" for purposes of this agreement. Additionally, references to "IRA" and "traditional IRA" will mean the trust account and include an IRA indicated to be a SEP IRA.

For Additional Guidance. It is in your best interest to seek the guidance of a tax or legal professional before completing any IRA establishment documents. For more information, you can also refer to IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs),* IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs),* instructions to your federal income tax return, or the IRS's web site at www.irs.gov.

IRA Restrictions and Approval.

1. IRS Form 5305 or 5305-A Agreement. This Disclosure Statement and the IRS Forms 5305 series agreement, amendments, application, and additional provisions set forth the terms and conditions governing your traditional IRA. Such documents are the agreement.
2. Individual/Beneficiary Benefit. This IRA must be for the exclusive benefit of you, and upon your death, your beneficiaries. The IRA must be established in your name and not in the name of your beneficiary, living trust, or another party or entity.
3. Beneficiary Designation. By completing the appropriate section on the corresponding IRA application you may designate any person(s) as your beneficiary to receive your IRA assets upon your death. You may also change or revoke an existing designation in such manner and in accordance with such rules as we prescribe for this purpose. If there is no beneficiary designation on file at the time of your death, or if none of the beneficiaries on file are alive at the time of your death, your IRA assets will be paid to your estate. We may rely on the latest beneficiary designation on file at the time of your death, will be fully protected in doing so, and will have no liability whatsoever to any person making a claim to the IRA assets under a subsequently filed designation or for any other reason.
4. Cash Contributions. Regular or annual IRA contributions must be in cash, which may include a check, money order, or wire transfer. It is within our discretion to accept in-kind contributions for rollovers, transfers, or recharacterizations.
5. IRA Trustee. An IRA trustee must be a bank, federally insured credit union, savings and loan association, trust company, or other entity, which is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury to act as an IRA trustee.
6. Prohibition Against Life Insurance and Commingling. None of your IRA assets may be invested in life insurance contracts, or commingled with other property, except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
7. Nonforfeitability. The assets in your IRA are not forfeitable.
8. Collectibles. Generally, none of your IRA assets may be invested in collectibles, including any work of art, rug, or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or any other tangible personal property. If we allow, you may invest your IRA assets in the following coins and bullion: certain gold, silver, and platinum coins minted by the United States; a coin issued under the laws of any state; and any gold, silver, platinum, and palladium bullion of a certain fineness, and only if such coins and bullion are held by us. For additional guidance on collectibles, see Section 408(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).
9. Cash or In-Kind Rollovers. You may be eligible to make a rollover contribution, in cash or in kind, to an IRA or certain employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans. Rollovers to and from IRAs and eligible retirement plans are described in greater detail elsewhere in this Disclosure Statement.
10. Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Rules. Your IRA is subject to the RMD rules summarized in this agreement.
11. No Prohibited Transactions. If you engage in a prohibited transaction, the IRA loses its tax exempt status as of the first day of the year. You must include the fair market value of your IRA as of that first day in your gross income for the year during which the prohibited transaction occurred, and pay all applicable taxes and penalties.
12. No Pledging. If you pledge all or a portion of your IRA as security for a loan, the portion pledged will be treated as a distribution to you, and the taxable portion will be included in gross income, and may be subject to the 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax.
13. IRS Approval of Form. This agreement includes an IRS Forms 5305 series agreement. Articles I through VII of this IRS agreement have been reviewed and approved by the IRS. This approval is not a determination of its merits, and not an endorsement of the investments provided by us, or the operation of the IRA. Article VIII of this IRS agreement contains additional contract provisions that have not been reviewed or approved by the IRS.
14. State Laws. State laws may affect your IRA in certain situations, including deductions, beneficiary designations, agency relationships, spousal consent, unclaimed property, taxes, tax withholding, and reporting.

IRA Eligibility and Contributions.

1. Regular or Annual IRA Contribution. An annual contribution, commonly referred to as a regular contribution, is your contribution for the tax year, and is based on your and/or your spouse's compensation. Your designation of the tax year for your contribution is irrevocable. You may direct all or a portion of any tax refund directly to an IRA, up to your annual contribution limit.

   If you are married and file a joint federal income tax return, you and/or your spouse may make a contribution on your behalf for that tax year if you and/or your spouse have compensation. This contribution must be made into your IRA, and it cannot exceed the contribution limits applicable to regular IRA contributions. You may make a regular IRA contribution even if you are age 70 1/2 or older during a tax year.
2. Compensation for Eligibility. You are eligible to contribute to your IRA if you have compensation (also referred to as earned income).

   Common examples of compensation include wages, salary, tips, bonuses, and other amounts received for providing personal services, and earned income from self-employment. Compensation does not include earnings and profits from property such as dividends, interest, or capital gains, or pension, annuity, or deferred compensation plan amounts.
3. Catch-Up Contributions. Catch-up contributions are regular IRA contributions made in addition to any other regular IRA contributions. You are eligible to make catch-up contributions if you meet the eligibility requirements for regular contributions and you attain age 50 by the end of the taxable year for which a catch-up contribution is being made.

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4. SEP and SIMPLE IRA Contributions. Your employer may make simplified employee pension (SEP) plan contributions to this IRA in addition to your own regular IRA contributions. Your employer is responsible for verifying the SEP eligibility requirements and determining the SEP contribution amount. This IRA cannot accept Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE) IRA contributions from your employer.
5. Maximum Contribution Limits. Your regular (including catch-up) IRA contributions are limited to the lesser of 100 percent of your and/or your spouse's compensation or the dollar amounts set forth on the following chart.

Contribution Tax Year	Regular Contribution Limit	Catch-Up Contribution Limit	Total Contribution Limit
2020	$6,000	$1,000	$7,000
2021	$6,000	$1,000	$7,000
2022 and later years	$6,000+COLA*	$1,000	$7,000+COLA*

*The regular IRA contribution limits are subject to annual cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs), if any.

6. Contribution Deadline. You may make regular (including catch-up) IRA contributions any time for a taxable year up to and including your federal income tax return due date, excluding extensions, for that taxable year. The due date for most taxpayers is April 15. The deadline may be extended or postponed in some situations. Examples of postponed contributions include a federally declared disaster, a terroristic or military action, or service in a hazardous duty area or combat zone.
7. Roth IRA and Traditional IRA Contribution Limit. Your combined regular (including catch-up) traditional IRA and Roth IRA contributions may not exceed the maximum contribution limit set forth in the previous chart.

Tax Deductions. Tax deductions apply only to your regular (including catch-up) IRA contribution amount, and the deduction may never exceed your maximum regular (including catch-up) contribution amount for the contribution year. Your deduction depends on whether you and your spouse (if applicable) are active participants, and your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI). Your MAGI is your adjusted gross income from your federal income tax return for the contribution year with certain subtractions and additions. For more information on MAGI, see the instructions to your federal income tax return or IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

1. Active Participant. You could be an active participant in one of the following employer-sponsored retirement plans:
   a. a qualified pension, profit sharing, 401(k), money purchase pension, employee stock ownership plan, or stock bonus plan;
   b. a SEP plan;
   c. a SIMPLE IRA or SIMPLE 401(k) plan;
   d. a qualified annuity plan of an employer;
   e. a tax-sheltered annuity plan for employees of certain tax-exempt organizations or public schools;
   f. a Section 501(c)(18) trust;
   g. an H.R. 10 or Keogh plan (for self-employed individuals); or
   h. a plan for federal, state, or local government employees or by an agency or instrumentality thereof (other than a section 457(b) plan).

   For assistance in determining whether you (or your spouse) are an active participant, see your employer or a tax or legal professional. IRS Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, as provided by your employer, should indicate whether you are an active participant.
2. Deduction Limits. If you are not an active participant, your entire regular contribution to your IRA is generally deductible. Your marital status may affect your deduction amount. If you are an active participant, the amount you can deduct depends on your MAGI for the tax year for which the contribution applies. The following chart shows how your active participant status and tax-filing status and MAGI affect your deduction. If you are an active participant, the greater your MAGI, the lesser the amount you may deduct.

MAGI THRESHOLDS								
	Filing Status							
Tax Year	Single, Active Participant		Married, Filing Jointly, Active Participant		Married, Filing Separately, Active Participant		Married, Filing Jointly, Not an Active Participant, but Spouse is	
	Low End	High End	Low End	High End	Low End	High End	Low End	High End
2020	$65,000	$75,000	$104,000	$124,000	$0	$10,000	$196,000	$206,000
2021	$66,000	$76,000	$105,000	$125,000	$0	$10,000	$198,000	$208,000
2022 and later years	$66,000*	$76,000*	$105,000*	$125,000*	$0	$10,000	$198,000*	$208,000*

* The MAGI thresholds are subject to annual cost-of-living adjustments, if any.

3. Deduction Calculation. If your MAGI is equal to or is less than the applicable Low End number in the chart based on your tax-filing status, then you may deduct your entire regular (including catch-up) IRA contribution. If your MAGI meets or exceeds the High End number, you may not deduct any portion of your contribution. If your MAGI is between the Low End and High End numbers, which is the phaseout range, see your tax or legal professional for assistance in determining your deduction amount. IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs),* and the instructions to your federal income tax return also contain helpful calculation information.
4. Nondeductible Contributions. You may make nondeductible contributions to your IRA if you are not able to, or choose not to, deduct your contributions. You report nondeductible contributions to the IRS on IRS Form 8606, *Nondeductible IRAs*, which is attached to your federal income tax return for the year of the contribution. Failure to report nondeductible contributions, or the overstatement of nondeductible contributions, may result in IRS penalties.

Nonrefundable Tax Credit. You may be eligible to take a tax credit for your regular IRA contributions. The credit is equal to a percentage of your qualified contributions up to $2,000. The credit cannot exceed $1,000 for any tax year, and is in addition to any deduction that may apply. To be eligible for the tax credit, you must be age 18 or older by the end of the applicable tax year, not a dependent of another taxpayer, not a full-time student, and satisfy certain restrictions on distributions.

Moving Assets To and From IRAs. There are a variety of transactions that allow you to move your retirement assets to and from your IRAs and certain other eligible retirement plans in cash or in kind based on our policies. We have sole discretion on whether we will accept, and how we will process, movements of assets to and from IRAs. We or any other financial organizations involved in the transaction may require documentation for such activities.

1. IRA-to-IRA Transfers. You may transfer all or a portion of your traditional IRA assets from one traditional IRA to another traditional IRA. An IRA transfer means that the IRA assets move from one IRA to another IRA in a manner that prevents you from cashing or liquidating the IRA assets, or even depositing the assets anywhere except in the receiving IRA. Transfers are not taxable or reportable, and the IRS does not impose timing or frequency restrictions on transfers. You may be required to complete a transfer authorization form prior to transferring your IRA assets.
2. IRA-to-IRA Rollovers. An IRA rollover is another way to move assets tax-free between IRAs. You may roll over all or a portion of your IRA assets by taking a distribution from an IRA and recontributing it as a rollover contribution into the same or another IRA. A rollover contribution is irrevocable. You must report your IRA rollover to the IRS on your federal income tax return. Your contribution may only be designated as a rollover if the IRA distribution is deposited within 60 calendar days following the date you receive the distributed assets. The 60-day period may be extended to 120 days for a first-time homebuyer distribution where there is a delay or cancellation in the purchase or construction of the home. You are limited to one rollover per 1-year (12-month) period. You may only roll over one IRA distribution per 1-year period aggregated between all of your IRAs. For this purpose IRA includes rollovers among traditional (including SEP), SIMPLE, and Roth IRAs. For example, if you have IRA 1, IRA 2, and IRA 3, and take

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a distribution from IRA 1 and roll it over into a new IRA 4, you will have to wait 1 year from the date of that distribution to take another distribution from any of your IRAs and subsequently roll it over into an IRA. The 1-year limitation does not apply to rollovers related to first-time homebuyer distributions, distributions converted to a Roth IRA, and rollovers to or from an employer-sponsored eligible retirement plan.

3. Rollovers and Transfers from SIMPLE IRAs. You may not roll over or transfer assets from a SIMPLE IRA to a traditional IRA or other eligible retirement plan until two years have passed since the date on which you first participated in an employer's SIMPLE, which is the initial contribution date. If you participated in SIMPLEs of different employers, the initial contribution date and two-year period are determined separately for SIMPLE IRA assets from each employer.
4. Rollovers to SIMPLE IRAS. You may not roll over assets to a SIMPLE IRA from a traditional IRA or other eligible retirement plan until two years have passed since you first participated in a employer's SIMPLE, which is the initial contribution date. If you participated in SIMPLEs of different employers, the initial contribution date and two-year period are determined separately for SIMPLE IRA assets from each employer.
5. Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Eligible Retirement Plans. You may directly or indirectly roll over assets from an eligible retirement plan, sponsored by your employer, into your IRA. Your plan administrator or employer is responsible for determining the amount of your assets in its eligible retirement plan that are eligible for rollover to an IRA or other eligible retirement plan.
   a. Eligible Retirement Plan. Eligible retirement plans include qualified trusts under IRC Section 401(a), annuity plans under IRC Section 403(a), annuity contracts under IRC Section 403(b), and certain governmental IRC Section 457(b) plans. Common names for these plans include 401(k), profit sharing, pension, money purchase, federal thrift savings, and tax-sheltered annuity plans.
   b. Eligible Distribution. Not all distributions from an employer-sponsored eligible retirement plan are eligible for rollover to an IRA. The most common distributions, which are not eligible for rollover, include RMDs, defaulted loans, substantially equal periodic payments as defined in IRC Section 402(c)(4)(A), distributions paid to nonspouse beneficiaries, and hardship distributions. Your employer determines which assets may not be rolled over, and must provide you with an IRC Section 402(f) notice of taxation, which explains the tax issues concerning distributions.
   c. Direct Rollover. A direct rollover moves eligible retirement plan assets from your employer-sponsored eligible retirement plan to your IRA in a manner that prevents you from cashing or liquidating the plan assets, or even depositing the assets anywhere except in the receiving IRA. A direct rollover is reported to the IRS but, if properly completed, the transaction is not subject to tax or penalty. There are no IRS limitations, such as the 60-day period or one per 1-year limitation, on direct rollovers. This agreement should not be used for a direct rollover from an eligible retirement plan to an inherited traditional IRA.
   d. Indirect Rollover and Withholding. An indirect rollover begins with a plan distribution made payable to you. If you receive distributions during the tax year totaling more than $200, your employer is required to withhold 20 percent on the taxable portion of your eligible rollover distribution as a prepayment of federal income taxes on distributions. You may make up the 20 percent withholding from your own funds at the time you deposit the distribution into an IRA. If the 20 percent is not made up at the time you deposit your distribution into an IRA, that portion is generally treated as taxable income. If you are younger than age 59 1/2, you are subject to a 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax on the taxable amount of the distribution that is not rolled over, unless a penalty tax exception applies. Your distribution is only eligible to be contributed to an IRA during the 60 days following your receipt of a plan distribution. There may be exceptions to completing the rollover within 60 days. For example, exceptions for making a late rollover are available for rolling over the return of an improper tax levy as well as for rolling over qualified plan loan offset amounts. Generally, these exceptions permit amounts to be rolled over until the tax-filing due date of the year in which such amounts are, for example, returned or treated as distributed. Your decision to contribute the assets to the IRA as a rollover contribution is irrevocable. The one per 1-year limitation does not apply to rollovers from employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans. State withholding may apply to eligible rollover distributions.
   e. Separate or Conduit IRA. In certain cases, it may be to your benefit to make the rollover contribution into a separate or conduit IRA. Conduit IRAs can provide individuals with a means of tracking IRA assets from different sources, which may be subject to certain restrictions or favorable tax treatment.
6. Extension of the 60-Day Period. The Secretary of the Treasury may extend the 60-day period for completing rollovers in certain situations such as casualty, disaster, or other events beyond the reasonable control of the individual who is subject to the 60-day period. The IRS also provides for a self-certification procedure for making a late rollover (subject to verification by the IRS) that you may use to claim eligibility for an extension with respect to a rollover into an IRA. It provides that we may rely on the certification provided by you in accepting and reporting receipt of a rollover contribution after the 60-day period (i.e., a late rollover) if we don't have actual knowledge that is contrary to the self-certification.
7. Traditional IRA to Employer-Sponsored Eligible Retirement Plans. You may directly or indirectly roll over a taxable distribution from your IRA to an employer-sponsored eligible retirement plan which accepts rollover contributions. Nontaxable or nondeductible IRA assets may not be rolled over into employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans. You can generally roll over, to employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans, only the aggregate taxable balance in all of your traditional IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs. The one per 1-year limitation does not apply to these rollovers.
8. Transfers Due to Divorce. Your former spouse, pursuant to a divorce decree or legal separation order, may transfer assets from your traditional IRA to his/her traditional IRA.
9. Repayment of a Qualified Reservist Distribution. If you are a qualified reservist ordered or called to active duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days (or for an indefinite period), and take an IRA distribution or take certain elective deferrals from an eligible retirement plan after September 11, 2001, and before the end of your active duty, you may make one or more contributions of these assets to your IRA within two years of the end of your active duty.
10. Repayment of a Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution. You may take a distribution of up to $5,000 for a qualified birth or adoption within one year of the birth or from when the adoption is finalized. Such a distribution may be repaid to the IRA.

Movement of Assets Between Traditional and Roth IRAs.

1. Traditional IRA to Roth IRA Conversions. You may convert all or a portion of your traditional IRA assets to a Roth IRA. Your conversion assets (excluding prorated nondeductible contributions) are subject to federal income tax. Your conversion must be reported to the IRS. The 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax does not apply to conversions. If you elect to convert your assets using a rollover transaction, the 60-day rule applies. The one per 1-year limitation does not apply to conversions.
2. Traditional IRA and Roth IRA Recharacterizations. You may recharacterize, or choose to treat all or a portion of your regular (including catch-up) traditional IRA contribution as a regular Roth IRA contribution. Similarly, you may recharacterize your regular and catch-up Roth IRA contribution as a regular traditional IRA contribution. A recharacterization election is irrevocable. You must complete a recharacterization no later than your federal income tax-filing due date, including extensions, for the year you make the initial contribution. If you timely file your federal income tax return, you may still recharacterize as late as October 15 for calendar year filers. Recharacterizations must occur by transfer, which means that the assets, adjusted for gains and losses on the recharacterized

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amount, must be transferred into another IRA. The recharacterized contribution is treated as though you deposited it into the second IRA on the same day you actually deposited it in the first IRA. Recharacterization transactions are reported to the IRS. The election to recharacterize may be completed on your behalf after your death. A written notice of recharacterization, as defined by Treasury Regulation 1.408A-5, Q&A 6(a), is required for recharacterization transactions.

IRA Distributions. You, or after your death your beneficiary, may take an IRA distribution, in cash or in kind based on our policies, at any time. However, depending on the timing and amount of your distribution you may be subject to income taxes and/or penalty taxes.

1. Removal of Excess Contributions. You may withdraw all or a portion of your excess contribution and attributable earnings by your federal income tax return due date, including extensions, for the taxable year for which you made the contribution. The excess contribution amount distributed will not be taxable, but the attributable earnings on the contribution will be taxable in the year in which you made the contribution and may be subject to the 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax. In certain situations, you may treat your excess as a regular (including catch-up) IRA contribution for the next year. If you timely file your federal income tax return, you may still remove your excess contribution, plus attributable earnings, as late as October 15 for calendar year filers.
2. Distributions of Unwanted IRA Contributions by Tax-Filing Date. You may withdraw all or a portion of your regular (including catch-up) IRA contribution and attributable earnings in the same manner as an excess contribution. However, you cannot apply your unwanted contribution as a regular IRA contribution for a future year. The unwanted contribution amount distributed will not be taxable, but the attributable earnings on the contribution will be taxable in the year in which you made the contribution, and may be subject to the 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax. If you timely file your federal income tax return, you may still remove your unwanted contribution, plus attributable earnings, as late as October 15 for calendar year filers.
3. Distribution of Nondeductible and Nontaxable Contributions. If any of your traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs contain nondeductible contributions, rollovers of nontaxable distributions from employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans, or other nontaxable basis amounts, any distributions you take from any of your traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs, that are not rolled over, will return to you a proportionate share of the taxable and nontaxable balances in all of your traditional IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs at the end of the tax year of your distributions. IRS Form 8606, *Nondeductible IRAs*, has been specifically designed to calculate this proportionate return. You must complete IRS Form 8606 each year you take distributions under these circumstances, and attach it to your tax return for that year to validate the nontaxable portion of your IRA distributions reported for that year.
4. Qualified Health Savings Account (HSA) Funding Distribution. If you are an HSA eligible individual, you may elect to take a qualified HSA funding distribution from your IRA (not including ongoing SEP and SIMPLE IRAs) to the extent such distribution is contributed to your HSA in a trustee-to-trustee transfer. This amount is aggregated with all other annual HSA contributions and is subject to your annual HSA contribution limit. A qualified HSA funding distribution election is irrevocable and is generally available once in your lifetime. A testing period applies. The testing period for this provision begins with the month of the contribution to your HSA and ends on the last day of the 12th month following such month. If you are not an eligible individual for the entire testing period, unless you die or become disabled, the amount of the distribution made under this provision will be includable in gross income for the tax year of the month you are not an eligible individual, and is subject to a 10 percent penalty tax.
5. Qualified Charitable Distributions (QCD). If you have attained age 70 1/2, you may be able to make tax-free distributions directly from your IRA to a qualified charitable organization. However, you must track the amount of all deductible contributions made for tax years while age 70 1/2 or older and then reduce the QCD claimed by those prior deductible contributions. Tax-free distributions are limited to $100,000. Qualified charitable distributions are not permitted from an on-going SEP or SIMPLE IRA. Consult with your tax or legal professional regarding tax-free charitable distributions.

RMDs For You.

1. After Age 72. Your first RMD must be taken by April 1 following the year you attain age 72, which is your required beginning date (RBD). For tax years 2019 and earlier, the law required you to take your first RMD by April 1 following the year you attained age 70 1/2. Second year and subsequent distributions must be taken by December 31 of each such year. An RMD is taxable in the calendar year you receive it.
2. Distribution Calculations. Your RMD will generally be calculated by dividing your previous year-end adjusted balance in your IRA by a factor from the uniform lifetime table provided by the IRS. This table is indexed to your age attained during a distribution year. This table is used whether you have named a beneficiary and regardless of the age or type of beneficiary you may have named. However, if for any distribution year, you have as your only named beneficiary for the entire year, your spouse, who is more than ten years younger than you, the uniform lifetime table will not be used. To calculate your RMD for that year you will use the ages of you and your spouse at the end of that year to determine a joint life expectancy factor from the IRS's joint and last survivor table. This will be the case even if your spouse dies, or you become divorced and do not change your beneficiary, during that year. The fair market value of a qualifying longevity annuity contract (QLAC) is not included in the adjusted balance for RMD calculations.
3. Failure to Withdraw an RMD. If you do not withdraw your RMD by its required distribution date, you will owe a 50 percent excess accumulation penalty tax on the amount not withdrawn. You can always take more than your RMD in any year but no additional amounts can be credited to a subsequent year's RMD.
4. Multiple IRAs. If you have more than one traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA you must calculate a separate RMD for each one. You may, however, take the aggregate total of your RMDs from any one or more of your personal traditional IRAs (including SEP IRAs) or SIMPLE IRAs.
5. No Rollovers of RMDs. An RMD must be satisfied before you can roll over any portion of your IRA account balance. The first distributions made during a year will be considered RMDs and can be satisfied by earlier distributions from your other traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs that are aggregated. Any RMD that is rolled over will be subject to taxation and considered an excess contribution until corrected.
6. Transfers of RMDs. Transfers are not considered distributions. You can transfer any portion of your traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA at any time during the year provided you satisfy your aggregate RMDs before the end of the distribution year.
7. Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC). The fair market value of any QLAC you hold in this IRA is not included in determining your adjusted account balance when calculating your RMD. If however, you make an excess premium payment (premium payment that causes you to exceed the $135,000 (as adjusted) or 25% of balance limitations) and the excess premium is returned to the non-QLAC portion of your IRA after the valuation date to determine the next year's RMD, such amount is added to the adjusted account balance used for the year of the return to calculate your RMD.

RMDs For Your Beneficiaries. You can designate specific individuals or other entities-including, but not limited to, an estate, a trust, or a charitable organization-as your IRA death beneficiaries. The named beneficiaries that survive inherit any assets remaining in the IRA after your death. Different types of beneficiaries may have different options available.

1. Types of Beneficiaries. The different types of beneficiaries are designated beneficiaries, eligible designated beneficiaries and those that are not designated beneficiaries. Different types of beneficiaries will have different rules - and in some cases options or elections - and distribution periods available.

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2. Designated Beneficiary. A designated beneficiary is any individual you name as a beneficiary who has an interest in your IRA on the determination date, which is September 30 of the year following the year of your death. Certain qualifying trusts can also be a designated beneficiary. For a qualifying trust to be a designated beneficiary, the qualifying trust beneficiaries must be designated beneficiaries.

   If your beneficiary is a designated beneficiary who is not an eligible designated beneficiary, such beneficiary will have to follow the ten-year rule and is required to remove all assets from the IRA by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death.
3. Eligible Designated Beneficiary. An 'eligible designated beneficiary' is a designated beneficiary who is: 1) the IRA owner's surviving spouse; 2) an IRA owner's minor child (through the age of majority); 3) disabled (as defined by law); 4) a chronically ill individual (as defined by law); or 5) an individual who is not more than 10 years younger than the IRA owner. Certain qualifying trusts can also be an eligible designated beneficiary. For a qualifying trust to be an eligible designated beneficiary, the qualifying trust beneficiaries must be eligible designated beneficiaries.
   a. Spouse Beneficiary. Your spouse may have the option of distributing the IRA assets over a single life expectancy period or within ten years (the ten-year rule). Your spouse may alternatively choose to treat the entire interest (all of the account) of the IRA as his/her own IRA.

      Under the single life expectancy, if your spouse is your only designated beneficiary on the determination date, or if there are multiple designated beneficiaries and separate accounting applies, he/she will use his/her age each year to determine the life expectancy divisor for calculating that year's RMD. If your spouse is the only designated beneficiary, or if there are multiple designated beneficiaries and separate accounting applies, and you die before your RBD, your surviving spouse can postpone commencement of his/her RMDs until the end of the year in which you would have attained age 72. If you die on or after your RBD, your surviving spouse will use the longer of his/her single life expectancy, determined each year after the year of death using his/her attained age, or your remaining single life expectancy determined in your year of death and reduced by one each subsequent year.

      If your spouse chooses the ten-year rule, he/she is required to remove all assets from the IRA by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death.

      If your spouse is the only designated beneficiary, or if there are multiple designated beneficiaries and separate accounting applies, he/she can treat your IRA as his/her own IRA after your death even if he/she had chosen one of the options above. This generally happens after any of your remaining RMD amount for the year of your death has been distributed.

      Your spouse beneficiary can take a distribution of part or all of his/her share of your IRA and roll it over to an IRA of his/her own, less that year's RMD.
   b. Eligible Designated Beneficiary Who is Your Minor Child. If your beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary who is your minor child, he/she has the option of taking distribution of the IRA assets over a single life expectancy period or within ten years. However, upon reaching the age of majority, he/she must take out any remaining interest in the IRA assets within ten years after such date. The age of majority is an issue determined by state law.
   c. Eligible Designated Beneficiary (Other than a Surviving Spouse or Minor Child). If your beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary who is someone other than your surviving spouse or your minor child, he/she has the option of taking distribution of the IRA assets over a single life expectancy period or within ten years.

      If such a beneficiary chooses the single life expectancy option to calculate his/her RMD, the life expectancy divisor used may depend on whether your death occurs before or on or after your RBD. If your death occurred before your RBD, the beneficiary uses his/her age at the end of the year following the year of death to determine the initial single life expectancy divisor and reduces this number by one for each following year's RMD calculation. However, if you die on or after your RBD, your beneficiary uses the longer of your remaining life expectancy, determined in your year of death and reduced by one in each subsequent year, or your beneficiary uses his/her life expectancy in the year following the year of your death, reduced by one for each subsequent year.

      If such a beneficiary chooses the ten-year rule, he/she is required to remove all assets from the IRA by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death.
4. Not a Designated Beneficiary. A beneficiary that is not a designated beneficiary includes a nonindividual that is an estate, charitable organization, or nonqualified trust. If your beneficiary is not a designated beneficiary and you die before your RBD, such a beneficiary is required to remove all assets from the IRA by December 31 of the fifth year following the year of your death (the five-year rule). If you die on or after your RBD, such a beneficiary must use your remaining single life expectancy to calculate the RMD. Your remaining single life expectancy divisor is determined in the year of your death using your age at the end of that year and then reducing the divisor by one for each subsequent year's calculation.
5. Beneficiary Determination. Named beneficiaries who completely distribute their interests in your IRA, or completely disclaim their interests in your IRA under IRC Section 2518, will not be considered when designated beneficiaries are determined. Named beneficiaries who die after your death but before the determination date (September 30 of the year following the year of your death) will still be considered for the sake of determining the distribution period. If any named beneficiary that is not an individual, such as an estate or charity, has an interest in your IRA on the determination date, and separate accounting does not apply, your IRA will be treated as having no designated beneficiary (i.e., not a designated beneficiary).
6. Qualifying Trusts. If you name a qualifying trust, which is defined in Treasury Regulation 1.401(a)(9)-4, Q&A 5, as your IRA beneficiary, the beneficiaries of the qualifying trust are treated as the beneficiaries of your IRA for purposes of determining the appropriate distribution period. A qualifying trust provides documentation of its beneficiaries to the trustee.
7. Successor Beneficiaries. Our policy may allow your beneficiaries to name their own successor beneficiaries to your IRA. A successor beneficiary would receive any of your IRA assets that remain after your death and the subsequent death of your beneficiaries. Generally, the beneficiary will have to distribute all the remaining IRA assets within a ten-year period.
8. Separate Accounting (Multiple Beneficiaries). Our policies may permit separate accounting to be applied to your IRA for the benefit of your beneficiaries. If permitted, separate accounting must be applied in accordance with Treasury Regulation 1.401(a)(9)-8, Q&A 2 and 3. If there are multiple beneficiaries, a beneficiary is considered the only beneficiary of their share of the IRA assets if separate accounting applies. If separate accounting applies, the rules above apply based on the type of beneficiary (i.e., designated beneficiary, eligible designated beneficiary, not a designated beneficiary).
9. Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC). The terms of a QLAC you hold in this IRA may or may not provide a death benefit. The QLAC may permit death benefits in the form of a life annuity or a return of premiums. If your QLAC has a return of premium feature as a death benefit, the premium returned to your beneficiary is the RMD amount if your death occurs after the RBD. The return of premium amount is the difference between the premiums paid for the QLAC and the amounts paid to you. The return of premium amount must be distributed to the beneficiary by the end of the calendar year following the year of death. If your death occurs before the RBD, a return of premium death benefit will be added to your IRA and must be taken in accordance with the beneficiary rules described earlier. If the death benefit under the terms of the QLAC is a life annuity, your beneficiary will receive annuity payments for life.

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Federal Income Tax Status of Distributions.

1. Taxation. IRA distributions which are not rolled over will be taxed as income in the year distributed except for the portion of your aggregate SIMPLE IRA and traditional IRA distributions that represents your nondeductible contributions, nontaxable rollover amounts, or other nontaxable basis amounts. You may also be subject to state or local taxes and withholding on your IRA distributions.
2. Earnings. Earnings, including gains and losses, on your IRA will not be subject to federal income taxes until they are considered distributed.
3. Ordinary Income Taxation. Your taxable IRA distribution is usually included in gross income in the distribution year. IRA distributions are not eligible for special tax treatments, such as ten year averaging, that may apply to other employer-sponsored retirement plan distributions.

Estate and Gift Tax. The designation of a beneficiary to receive IRA distributions upon your death will not be considered a transfer of property for federal gift tax purposes. Upon your death, the value of all assets remaining in your IRA will usually be included in your gross estate for estate tax purposes, regardless of the named beneficiary or manner of distribution. There is no specific estate tax exclusion for assets held within an IRA. After your death, beneficiaries should pay careful attention to the rules for the disclaiming any portion of your IRA under IRC Section 2518.

Federal Income Tax Withholding. IRA distributions are subject to federal income tax withholding unless you or, upon your death, your beneficiary affirmatively elect not to have withholding apply. The required federal income tax withholding rate is 10 percent of the distribution. Upon your request for a distribution, by providing IRS Form W-4P or an appropriate substitute, we will notify you of your right to waive withholding or elect to have greater than 10 percent withheld.

Annual Statements. Each year we will furnish you and the IRS with statements reflecting the activity in your IRA. You and the IRS will receive IRS Forms 5498, *IRA Contribution Information,* and 1099-R*, Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc*. IRS Form 5498 or an appropriate substitute indicates the fair market value of the account, including IRA contributions, for the year. IRS Form 1099-R reflects your IRA distributions for the year.

By January 31 of each year, you will receive a report of your fair market value as of the previous calendar year end. If applicable, you will also receive a report concerning your annual RMD.

Federal Tax Penalties and IRS Form 5329. Several tax penalties may apply to your various IRA transactions, and are in addition to any federal, state, or local taxes. Federal penalties and excise taxes are generally reported and remitted to the IRS by completing IRS Form 5329, *Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts,* and attaching the form to your federal income tax return. The penalties may include any of the following taxes:

1. Early-Distribution Penalty Tax. If you take a distribution from your IRA before reaching age 59 1/2, you are subject to a 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax on the taxable portion of the distribution. However, certain exceptions apply. Exceptions to the 10 percent penalty tax are distributions due to death, disability, first-time home purchase, eligible higher education expenses, medical expenses exceeding a certain percentage of adjusted gross income, health insurance premiums due to your extended unemployment, a series of substantially equal periodic payments, IRS levy, traditional IRA conversions, qualified reservist distributions, qualified birth or adoption distributions, and qualified HSA funding distributions. Properly completed rollovers, transfers, recharacterizations, and conversions are not subject to the 10 percent penalty tax.
2. Excess Contribution Penalty Tax. If you contribute more to your IRA than you are eligible to contribute, you have created an excess contribution, which is subject to a 6 percent excise tax. The excise tax applies each year that the excess contribution remains in your IRA. If you timely file your federal income tax return, you may still remove your excess contribution, plus attributable earnings, as late as October 15 for calendar year filers.
3. Excess Accumulation Penalty Tax. Any portion of a RMD that is not distributed by its deadline is subject to a 50 percent excess accumulation penalty tax. The IRS may waive this penalty upon your proof of reasonable error and that reasonable steps were taken to correct the error, including remedying the shortfall. See IRS Form 5329 instructions when requesting a waiver.

Disaster Tax Relief and Repayment of a Qualified Disaster Distribution. Subject to applicable law, individuals in certain federally declared disaster areas may be given the opportunity to take qualified disaster distributions without an early distribution penalty (e.g., for a qualified hurricane distribution). When these qualified disaster distributions are allowed, they are subject to any time periods as defined by law and, if multiple distributions are made for the same event, are aggregated with distributions from other IRAs and eligible retirement plans up to prescribed limits (e.g., $100,000). Typically, the qualified disaster distributions are included in gross income over a three tax year period or all in the year of distribution. In addition, an individual may be allowed three years after the date of receipt to repay all or part of the qualified disaster distribution without being subject to the one rollover per 1-year limitation or the 60-day requirement. Certain first-time homebuyer or hardship distributions may be eligible for repayment within a prescribed time period. For additional disaster area information and IRS guidance on associated tax relief, refer to IRS forms, notices and publications, or visit the IRS's web site at www.irs.gov/DisasterRelief.

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FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

The purpose of this Financial Disclosure is to provide you with an IRS required growth projection of the value of your IRA available for withdrawal at the end of each of the first five years of its existence and at the end of the years in which you attain the ages of 60, 65, and 70. Certain assumptions are applied that may vary from your actual investment provisions.

Three projection methods are provided for the situations where the nature of your initial investment allows for a reasonable projection. The fourth projection method is for initial investments whose growth cannot be reasonably projected.

The growth projection must be made assuming either a $1,000 contribution made on January 1 of each year or a $1,000 one-time contribution made on January 1 of your first year. The annual contribution represents an initial contribution that is a regular, SEP, or recharacterized regular Roth IRA contribution. One-time contributions include a rollover or a transfer. These projected amounts are not guaranteed.

IRA FEES AND EARLY WITHDRAWAL PENALTIES

This Section Applies To The Projection Method Selected.

The fees and penalties listed below may affect the projected value of your IRA. The disclosed fees and penalties will be included in that projection method applicable to your Financial Disclosure. With the exception of distribution transaction or termination fees, Projection Method One cannot be used if any other IRA Fee and/or certain Other boxes are checked below, including the Other box under Early Withdrawal Penalty.

Fees:

☐ None

☐ IRA Establishment Fee $ ____________

☐ Annual Service/Administration Fee of $ ________________

or ________ % of assets will be charged at ☐ end ☐ beginning of each year for purposes of this projection.

☐ Transfer/Direct Rollover Fee $ ____________

☐ IRA Termination Fee $ ____________

☐ Other: ______________ $ ____________ or ______% of Assets

☐ Other: ______________ $ ____________ or ______% of Assets

Early Withdrawal Penalty *(Check one):*

☐ None ☐ 3-Month ☐ 6-Month ☐ 12-Month

☐ Other: ________________________________

PROJECTION METHODS *(Check one)*:

☐ Projection Method One—Use Preprinted Tables.
The preprinted financial disclosure tables on the following page provide you with the IRA's projected values. The assumptions used to calculate each table's projected IRA values are:

- Earnings rate - One-tenth (.1) percent compounded annually on a 365-day year.
- Projected values - Calculated using numbers rounded down to the nearest whole dollar ($1.00).
- Early withdrawal penalties - The 3-, 6-, and 12-month penalties are calculated on a 30-day month and a 360-day year.
- Calculated early withdrawal penalty - The 3-, 6-, and 12-month penalties are not rounded prior to subtraction from the No Penalty column's projected value.

If a fee is disclosed for a distribution (e.g., transfer or direct rollover) transaction or an IRA termination, we will complete the *After Fees Values* section below the tables taking the fee(s) into account for each applicable projected value.

How to use the tables. These financial disclosure tables do not accommodate certain fees that may be charged to this IRA such as annual administration or establishment fees. Your projection will come from the *Annual Contributions Table* if your initial IRA contribution is a regular, SEP, or recharacterized regular Roth IRA contribution. The *Other Contributions Table* will be used if your initial contribution is a rollover or a transfer. The top section of each table provides the projected values at the end of the first five years of the IRA. Find your age as of January 1 of this year of establishment on the appropriate table. If your birthday is January 1 of this year, find your age as of December 31 of the previous year. The amounts to the right of your age are the projected values of your IRA at the end of the year you attain age 60, 65, and 70. See IRA FEES AND EARLY WITHDRAWAL PENALTIES to determine the applicable early withdrawal penalty column to use for your projection.

☐ Projection Method Two—Custom Projection.
Your IRA's values projected below are based on the following assumptions *(Check one)*:

☐ Annual Contributions.

☐ Rollover/Transfer (one-time) Contribution.

Your age on January 1 of this initial contribution year: ____________

Earnings Rate: ____________ %

Compounding Method: ________________________________

____.

Early Withdrawal Penalty Calculation Method: ________________

____.

End of Year	Projected Value	Age	Projected Value
1	$ ____________	60	$ ____________
2	$ ____________	65	$ ____________
3	$ ____________	70	$ ____________
4	$ ____________		
5	$ ____________		

☐ Projection Method Three—See Separate Financial Disclosure and Assumptions Provided by Your IRA's Trustee.

☐ Projection Method Four—The Value of Your IRA Cannot be Reasonably Projected.
The value of your IRA is solely dependent on the performance of your IRA's investments such as mutual funds, stocks, bonds, and other securities and cannot be reasonably projected. However, we are required to provide the following information as part of this financial disclosure:

1. Earnings. The method for computing and allocating the earnings on your IRA investments may be found in the prospectus or similar materials applicable to your IRA investments. The method may vary depending on the provider and type of the investments.
2. Investments. The investments contained in your IRA will be provided directly by us, through us, or by an entity registered as a broker-dealer.
3. Investment Fees. Various fees may be applied to your IRA investments. The investment fees may include termination or surrender fees, early withdrawal penalties, sales commissions, management fees, trustee fees, and other assessments.
4. IRA Fees. IRA Fees were previously disclosed. If necessary, the specified fees are computed as follows: ____________________
____
____

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FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE - PROJECTION METHOD ONE

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS TABLE

End of Year	No Penalty	3-Month Penalty	6-Month Penalty	12-Month Penalty
1	1,001	1,000	1,000	1,000
2	2,003	2,002	2,002	2,001
3	3,006	3,005	3,004	3,003
4	4,010	4,009	4,008	4,006
5	5,015	5,013	5,012	5,010

	No Penalty			3-Month Penalty			6-Month Penalty			12-Month Penalty		
Age	60	65	70	60	65	70	60	65	70	60	65	70
1	60,804	66,124	71,470	60,789	66,107	71,452	60,774	66,091	71,434	60,743	66,058	71,399
2	59,743	65,058	70,399	59,729	65,042	70,381	59,714	65,025	70,364	59,684	64,993	70,328
3	58,684	63,993	69,328	58,669	63,977	69,311	58,654	63,961	69,294	58,625	63,929	69,259
4	57,625	62,929	68,259	57,611	62,913	68,242	57,596	62,897	68,225	57,568	62,866	68,191
5	56,568	61,866	67,191	56,553	61,851	67,174	56,539	61,835	67,157	56,511	61,804	67,124
6	55,511	60,804	66,124	55,497	60,789	66,107	55,483	60,774	66,091	55,456	60,743	66,058
7	54,456	59,743	65,058	54,442	59,729	65,042	54,428	59,714	65,025	54,401	59,684	64,993
8	53,401	58,684	63,993	53,388	58,669	63,977	53,375	58,654	63,961	53,348	58,625	63,929
9	52,348	57,625	62,929	52,335	57,611	62,913	52,322	57,596	62,897	52,296	57,568	62,866
10	51,296	56,568	61,866	51,283	56,553	61,851	51,270	56,539	61,835	51,244	56,511	61,804
11	50,244	55,511	60,804	50,232	55,497	60,789	50,219	55,483	60,774	50,194	55,456	60,743
12	49,194	54,456	59,743	49,182	54,442	59,729	49,170	54,428	59,714	49,145	54,401	59,684
13	48,145	53,401	58,684	48,133	53,388	58,669	48,121	53,375	58,654	48,097	53,348	58,625
14	47,097	52,348	57,625	47,085	52,335	57,611	47,073	52,322	57,596	47,050	52,296	57,568
15	46,050	51,296	56,568	46,038	51,283	56,553	46,027	51,270	56,539	46,004	51,244	56,511
16	45,004	50,244	55,511	44,993	50,232	55,497	44,981	50,219	55,483	44,959	50,194	55,456
17	43,959	49,194	54,456	43,948	49,182	54,442	43,937	49,170	54,428	43,915	49,145	54,401
18	42,915	48,145	53,401	42,904	48,133	53,388	42,894	48,121	53,375	42,872	48,097	53,348
19	41,872	47,097	52,348	41,862	47,085	52,335	41,851	47,073	52,322	41,830	47,050	52,296
20	40,830	46,050	51,296	40,820	46,038	51,283	40,810	46,027	51,270	40,789	46,004	51,244
21	39,789	45,004	50,244	39,780	44,993	50,232	39,770	44,981	50,219	39,750	44,959	50,194
22	38,750	43,959	49,194	38,740	43,948	49,182	38,730	43,937	49,170	38,711	43,915	49,145
23	37,711	42,915	48,145	37,702	42,904	48,133	37,692	42,894	48,121	37,673	42,872	48,097
24	36,673	41,872	47,097	36,664	41,862	47,085	36,655	41,851	47,073	36,637	41,830	47,050
25	35,637	40,830	46,050	35,628	40,820	46,038	35,619	40,810	46,027	35,601	40,789	46,004
26	34,601	39,789	45,004	34,592	39,780	44,993	34,584	39,770	44,981	34,567	39,750	44,959
27	33,567	38,750	43,959	33,558	38,740	43,948	33,550	38,730	43,937	33,533	38,711	43,915
28	32,533	37,711	42,915	32,525	37,702	42,904	32,517	37,692	42,894	32,501	37,673	42,872
29	31,501	36,673	41,872	31,493	36,664	41,862	31,485	36,655	41,851	31,469	36,637	41,830
30	30,469	35,637	40,830	30,461	35,628	40,820	30,454	35,619	40,810	30,439	35,601	40,789
31	29,439	34,601	39,789	29,431	34,592	39,780	29,424	34,584	39,770	29,409	34,567	39,750
32	28,409	33,567	38,750	28,402	33,558	38,740	28,395	33,550	38,730	28,381	33,533	38,711
33	27,381	32,533	37,711	27,374	32,525	37,702	27,367	32,517	37,692	27,353	32,501	37,673
34	26,353	31,501	36,673	26,347	31,493	36,664	26,340	31,485	36,655	26,327	31,469	36,637
35	25,327	30,469	35,637	25,321	30,461	35,628	25,314	30,454	35,619	25,302	30,439	35,601
36	24,302	29,439	34,601	24,296	29,431	34,592	24,290	29,424	34,584	24,278	29,409	34,567
37	23,278	28,409	33,567	23,272	28,402	33,558	23,266	28,395	33,550	23,254	28,381	33,533
38	22,254	27,381	32,533	22,249	27,374	32,525	22,243	27,367	32,517	22,232	27,353	32,501
39	21,232	26,353	31,501	21,227	26,347	31,493	21,221	26,340	31,485	21,211	26,327	31,469
40	20,211	25,327	30,469	20,206	25,321	30,461	20,201	25,314	30,454	20,191	25,302	30,439
41	19,191	24,302	29,439	19,186	24,296	29,431	19,181	24,290	29,424	19,172	24,278	29,409
42	18,172	23,278	28,409	18,167	23,272	28,402	18,162	23,266	28,395	18,153	23,254	28,381
43	17,153	22,254	27,381	17,149	22,249	27,374	17,145	22,243	27,367	17,136	22,232	27,353
44	16,136	21,232	26,353	16,132	21,227	26,347	16,128	21,221	26,340	16,120	21,211	26,327
45	15,120	20,211	25,327	15,116	20,206	25,321	15,113	20,201	25,314	15,105	20,191	25,302
46	14,105	19,191	24,302	14,101	19,186	24,296	14,098	19,181	24,290	14,091	19,172	24,278
47	13,091	18,172	23,278	13,088	18,167	23,272	13,084	18,162	23,266	13,078	18,153	23,254
48	12,078	17,153	22,254	12,075	17,149	22,249	12,072	17,145	22,243	12,066	17,136	22,232
49	11,066	16,136	21,232	11,063	16,132	21,227	11,060	16,128	21,221	11,055	16,120	21,211
50	10,055	15,120	20,211	10,052	15,116	20,206	10,050	15,113	20,201	10,045	15,105	20,191
51	9,045	14,105	19,191	9,042	14,101	19,186	9,040	14,098	19,181	9,036	14,091	19,172
52	8,036	13,091	18,172	8,034	13,088	18,167	8,032	13,084	18,162	8,028	13,078	18,153
53	7,028	12,078	17,153	7,026	12,075	17,149	7,024	12,072	17,145	7,021	12,066	17,136
54	6,021	11,066	16,136	6,019	11,063	16,132	6,018	11,060	16,128	6,015	11,055	16,120
55	5,015	10,055	15,120	5,013	10,052	15,116	5,012	10,050	15,113	5,010	10,045	15,105
56	4,010	9,045	14,105	4,009	9,042	14,101	4,008	9,040	14,098	4,006	9,036	14,091
57	3,006	8,036	13,091	3,005	8,034	13,088	3,004	8,032	13,084	3,003	8,028	13,078
58	2,003	7,028	12,078	2,002	7,026	12,075	2,002	7,024	12,072	2,001	7,021	12,066
59	1,001	6,021	11,066	1,000	6,019	11,063	1,000	6,018	11,060	1,000	6,015	11,055
60	N/A	5,015	10,055	N/A	5,013	10,052	N/A	5,012	10,050	N/A	5,010	10,045
61	N/A	4,010	9,045	N/A	4,009	9,042	N/A	4,008	9,040	N/A	4,006	9,036
62	N/A	3,006	8,036	N/A	3,005	8,034	N/A	3,004	8,032	N/A	3,003	8,028
63	N/A	2,003	7,028	N/A	2,002	7,026	N/A	2,002	7,024	N/A	2,001	7,021
64	N/A	1,001	6,021	N/A	1,000	6,019	N/A	1,000	6,018	N/A	1,000	6,015
65	N/A	N/A	5,015	N/A	N/A	5,013	N/A	N/A	5,012	N/A	N/A	5,010
66	N/A	N/A	4,010	N/A	N/A	4,009	N/A	N/A	4,008	N/A	N/A	4,006
67	N/A	N/A	3,006	N/A	N/A	3,005	N/A	N/A	3,004	N/A	N/A	3,003
68	N/A	N/A	2,003	N/A	N/A	2,002	N/A	N/A	2,002	N/A	N/A	2,001
69	N/A	N/A	1,001	N/A	N/A	1,000	N/A	N/A	1,000	N/A	N/A	1,000

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TABLE

End of Year	No Penalty	3-Month Penalty	6-Month Penalty	12-Month Penalty
1	1,001	1,000	1,000	1,000
2	1,002	1,001	1,001	1,001
3	1,003	1,002	1,002	1,002
4	1,004	1,003	1,003	1,003
5	1,005	1,004	1,004	1,004

	No Penalty			3-Month Penalty			6-Month Penalty			12-Month Penalty		
Age	60	65	70	60	65	70	60	65	70	60	65	70
1	1,060	1,066	1,071	1,060	1,065	1,071	1,060	1,065	1,070	1,059	1,064	1,070
2	1,059	1,064	1,070	1,059	1,064	1,070	1,059	1,064	1,069	1,058	1,063	1,069
3	1,058	1,063	1,069	1,058	1,063	1,068	1,058	1,063	1,068	1,057	1,062	1,068
4	1,057	1,062	1,068	1,057	1,062	1,067	1,057	1,062	1,067	1,056	1,061	1,067
5	1,056	1,061	1,067	1,056	1,061	1,066	1,055	1,061	1,066	1,055	1,060	1,066
6	1,055	1,060	1,066	1,055	1,060	1,065	1,054	1,060	1,065	1,054	1,059	1,064
7	1,054	1,059	1,064	1,054	1,059	1,064	1,053	1,059	1,064	1,053	1,058	1,063
8	1,053	1,058	1,063	1,053	1,058	1,063	1,052	1,058	1,063	1,052	1,057	1,062
9	1,052	1,057	1,062	1,052	1,057	1,062	1,051	1,057	1,062	1,051	1,056	1,061
10	1,051	1,056	1,061	1,050	1,056	1,061	1,050	1,055	1,061	1,050	1,055	1,060
11	1,050	1,055	1,060	1,049	1,055	1,060	1,049	1,054	1,060	1,049	1,054	1,059
12	1,049	1,054	1,059	1,048	1,054	1,059	1,048	1,053	1,059	1,048	1,053	1,058
13	1,048	1,053	1,058	1,047	1,053	1,058	1,047	1,052	1,058	1,047	1,052	1,057
14	1,047	1,052	1,057	1,046	1,052	1,057	1,046	1,051	1,057	1,046	1,051	1,056
15	1,046	1,051	1,056	1,045	1,050	1,056	1,045	1,050	1,055	1,044	1,050	1,055
16	1,044	1,050	1,055	1,044	1,049	1,055	1,044	1,049	1,054	1,043	1,049	1,054
17	1,043	1,049	1,054	1,043	1,048	1,054	1,043	1,048	1,053	1,042	1,048	1,053
18	1,042	1,048	1,053	1,042	1,047	1,053	1,042	1,047	1,052	1,041	1,047	1,052
19	1,041	1,047	1,052	1,041	1,046	1,052	1,041	1,046	1,051	1,040	1,046	1,051
20	1,040	1,046	1,051	1,040	1,045	1,050	1,040	1,045	1,050	1,039	1,044	1,050
21	1,039	1,044	1,050	1,039	1,044	1,049	1,039	1,044	1,049	1,038	1,043	1,049
22	1,038	1,043	1,049	1,038	1,043	1,048	1,038	1,043	1,048	1,037	1,042	1,048
23	1,037	1,042	1,048	1,037	1,042	1,047	1,037	1,042	1,047	1,036	1,041	1,047
24	1,036	1,041	1,047	1,036	1,041	1,046	1,036	1,041	1,046	1,035	1,040	1,046
25	1,035	1,040	1,046	1,035	1,040	1,045	1,035	1,040	1,045	1,034	1,039	1,044
26	1,034	1,039	1,044	1,034	1,039	1,044	1,034	1,039	1,044	1,033	1,038	1,043
27	1,033	1,038	1,043	1,033	1,038	1,043	1,033	1,038	1,043	1,032	1,037	1,042
28	1,032	1,037	1,042	1,032	1,037	1,042	1,032	1,037	1,042	1,031	1,036	1,041
29	1,031	1,036	1,041	1,031	1,036	1,041	1,030	1,036	1,041	1,030	1,035	1,040
30	1,030	1,035	1,040	1,030	1,035	1,040	1,029	1,035	1,040	1,029	1,034	1,039
31	1,029	1,034	1,039	1,029	1,034	1,039	1,028	1,034	1,039	1,028	1,033	1,038
32	1,028	1,033	1,038	1,028	1,033	1,038	1,027	1,033	1,038	1,027	1,032	1,037
33	1,027	1,032	1,037	1,027	1,032	1,037	1,026	1,032	1,037	1,026	1,031	1,036
34	1,026	1,031	1,036	1,026	1,031	1,036	1,025	1,030	1,036	1,025	1,030	1,035
35	1,025	1,030	1,035	1,025	1,030	1,035	1,024	1,029	1,035	1,024	1,029	1,034
36	1,024	1,029	1,034	1,024	1,029	1,034	1,023	1,028	1,034	1,023	1,028	1,033
37	1,023	1,028	1,033	1,023	1,028	1,033	1,022	1,027	1,033	1,022	1,027	1,032
38	1,022	1,027	1,032	1,021	1,027	1,032	1,021	1,026	1,032	1,021	1,026	1,031
39	1,021	1,026	1,031	1,020	1,026	1,031	1,020	1,025	1,030	1,020	1,025	1,030
40	1,020	1,025	1,030	1,019	1,025	1,030	1,019	1,024	1,029	1,019	1,024	1,029
41	1,019	1,024	1,029	1,018	1,024	1,029	1,018	1,023	1,028	1,018	1,023	1,028
42	1,018	1,023	1,028	1,017	1,023	1,028	1,017	1,022	1,027	1,017	1,022	1,027
43	1,017	1,022	1,027	1,016	1,021	1,027	1,016	1,021	1,026	1,016	1,021	1,026
44	1,016	1,021	1,026	1,015	1,020	1,026	1,015	1,020	1,025	1,015	1,020	1,025
45	1,015	1,020	1,025	1,014	1,019	1,025	1,014	1,019	1,024	1,014	1,019	1,024
46	1,014	1,019	1,024	1,013	1,018	1,024	1,013	1,018	1,023	1,013	1,018	1,023
47	1,013	1,018	1,023	1,012	1,017	1,023	1,012	1,017	1,022	1,012	1,017	1,022
48	1,012	1,017	1,022	1,011	1,016	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,021
49	1,011	1,016	1,021	1,010	1,015	1,020	1,010	1,015	1,020	1,010	1,015	1,020
50	1,010	1,015	1,020	1,009	1,014	1,019	1,009	1,014	1,019	1,009	1,014	1,019
51	1,009	1,014	1,019	1,008	1,013	1,018	1,008	1,013	1,018	1,008	1,013	1,018
52	1,008	1,013	1,018	1,007	1,012	1,017	1,007	1,012	1,017	1,007	1,012	1,017
53	1,007	1,012	1,017	1,006	1,011	1,016	1,006	1,011	1,016	1,006	1,011	1,016
54	1,006	1,011	1,016	1,005	1,010	1,015	1,005	1,010	1,015	1,005	1,010	1,015
55	1,005	1,010	1,015	1,004	1,009	1,014	1,004	1,009	1,014	1,004	1,009	1,014
56	1,004	1,009	1,014	1,003	1,008	1,013	1,003	1,008	1,013	1,003	1,008	1,013
57	1,003	1,008	1,013	1,002	1,007	1,012	1,002	1,007	1,012	1,002	1,007	1,012
58	1,002	1,007	1,012	1,001	1,006	1,011	1,001	1,006	1,011	1,001	1,006	1,011
59	1,001	1,006	1,011	1,000	1,005	1,010	1,000	1,005	1,010	1,000	1,005	1,010
60	N/A	1,005	1,010	N/A	1,004	1,009	N/A	1,004	1,009	N/A	1,004	1,009
61	N/A	1,004	1,009	N/A	1,003	1,008	N/A	1,003	1,008	N/A	1,003	1,008
62	N/A	1,003	1,008	N/A	1,002	1,007	N/A	1,002	1,007	N/A	1,002	1,007
63	N/A	1,002	1,007	N/A	1,001	1,006	N/A	1,001	1,006	N/A	1,001	1,006
64	N/A	1,001	1,006	N/A	1,000	1,005	N/A	1,000	1,005	N/A	1,000	1,005
65	N/A	N/A	1,005	N/A	N/A	1,004	N/A	N/A	1,004	N/A	N/A	1,004
66	N/A	N/A	1,004	N/A	N/A	1,003	N/A	N/A	1,003	N/A	N/A	1,003
67	N/A	N/A	1,003	N/A	N/A	1,002	N/A	N/A	1,002	N/A	N/A	1,002
68	N/A	N/A	1,002	N/A	N/A	1,001	N/A	N/A	1,001	N/A	N/A	1,001
69	N/A	N/A	1,001	N/A	N/A	1,000	N/A	N/A	1,000	N/A	N/A	1,000

How to determine the After Fees Values. If we disclosed a distribution transaction or termination fee in IRA FEES AND EARLY WITHDRAWAL PENALTIES, we have completed the *After Fees Values* section to reflect your IRA's projected values for the first five years and for ages 60, 65 and 70, if applicable. You may calculate the projected value for additional years. Follow the steps under *How to use the tables*. Reduce the values by the amount of any distribution transaction or termination fees and fill in the amounts.

AFTER FEES VALUES (if applicable)

End of Year		Age	
1	$ ______	**60**	$ ______
2	$ ______	**65**	$ ______
3	$ ______	**70**	$ ______
4	$ ______		
5	$ ______		

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