

TRADITIONAL IRA CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT AGREEMENT
(Under section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code - Form 5305-A (Revised April 2017))

Form 5305-A is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a). However, only Articles I through VII have been reviewed by the IRS. The Depositor whose name appears in the accompanying Application is establishing an IRA under section 408(a) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death. The account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor or his or her beneficiaries.

The Custodian has given the Depositor the disclosure statement required under Regulations section 1.408-6.

The Depositor and the Custodian 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 custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

ARTICLE II

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

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Depositor's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.
2. The Depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the Depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches age 70½. By that date, the Depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in:
 - (a) A single sum or
 - (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the Depositor or the joint lives of the Depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.
3. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
 - (a) If the Depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - i. the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (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 Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer.
 - iii. there is no designated beneficiary; the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Depositor as determined in the year of the Depositor's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.
 - (b) If the Depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (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 Depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Depositor would have reached age 70½. But, in such case, if the Depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (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 Depositor's death.
4. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the Depositor'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 Depositor'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 Depositor reaches age 70½, is the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the Depositor's (or, if applicable, the Depositor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.
 - (b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Depositor's death (or the year the Depositor would have reached age 70½, 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 Depositor reaches age 70½ 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 Depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with information necessary for the Custodian to prepare any reports required under sections 408(i) and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.
2. The Custodian agrees to submit to the IRS and Depositor 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 that are not consistent with section 408(a) and the related regulations will be invalid.

ARTICLE VII

This agreement will be amended from time to time to comply with the provisions of the Code and related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signature appears on the IRA application.

ARTICLE VIII

1. References in this agreement to:
 - "Custodian," "we," "us," or "our" mean BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company
 - "Depositor," "participant," "you" or "your" mean the owner of the IRA Account
 - "Program" or "Sponsor" mean the state sponsored IRA program under which your IRA is being established.
 - "State Administrator" or "Administrator" mean the state entity responsible for developing and implementing the Program under the Program rules.
 - "Program Manager" means Vestwell State Savings, LLC.
 - "Program Description" means the document that contains the Program rules, investment information, and any applicable fees.
 - "Code" means the Internal Revenue Code.
 - "Regulations" means the U.S. Treasury Regulations.

2. **Investment of Amounts in the Traditional IRA** – You have exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of your Traditional IRA. All funds in the IRA Account (including earnings) shall be invested in accordance with your directions and in compliance with this Agreement. You may only invest your Traditional IRA assets in those investment options that are offered under the Program. If you do not timely provide us with directions to invest your Traditional IRA assets, you will be defaulted into the default investment option under the Program.

After your death, your beneficiaries will have the right to direct the investment of your Traditional IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to you during your lifetime under this Agreement. All transactions will be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations in the Program Description and this Agreement. We have no discretion to direct any investment in your Traditional IRA, and no responsibility to provide you with investment advice with respect to your Traditional IRA. Also, we will not offer opinions or judgments regarding the value or suitability of any investment option for your Traditional IRA.

In the event an allowable investment under the Program closes, or the allowable investments under the Program are modified, you will be given prior notice and an opportunity to reallocate your investments to other available investments under the Program. Please see the Program Description for further details regarding changes in investment options under the Program, changes in Program fees, etc.

The Custodian may receive indirect compensation for the trustee (or custodial) services that it provides to your Traditional IRA. This compensation, known as "float" income, is paid by the financial organization at which the Custodian maintains "clearing accounts" or by the investments in which the Custodian invests in such clearing accounts. Float income may arise from interest that is earned on Traditional IRA contributions or distributions during the time that these assets are held by the Custodian in clearing accounts but are not invested in an investment option. For example, if you request a distribution and receive the distribution check but do not cash it for several days, some interest may be earned while your funds remain in the clearing account. These clearing accounts generally earn interest at a rate between the money market rate and that of U.S. Treasury Notes. The interest paid on each of these transactions is typically small, and it is likely to represent a minor portion of the overall compensation received by the Custodian. By maintaining a Traditional IRA, you acknowledge that float income may be retained by the Custodian.

3. We may hold all assets in accounts registered to us or our nominee. You shall be the beneficial owner of all assets held in the custodial account notwithstanding such registration.
4. You have the right by written notice to us (i) to designate one or more beneficiaries to receive any benefit to which you may be entitled in the event of your death prior to the complete distribution of such benefit, and (ii) to designate one or more beneficiaries in replacement of any previously designated beneficiaries. Any such notice will be deemed to be in effect when received in good order by us. If no such designation is in effect at the time of your death, or if all designated beneficiaries have predeceased you, your surviving spouse shall become your beneficiary, or, if you do not have a surviving spouse at the time of your death, or you are unmarried, your beneficiary(ies) shall be determined by the following sequence:
 - (a) Your issue per stirpes shall be your beneficiary(ies); if no issue survives you, then;
 - (b) Your parents in equal shares shall be your beneficiary(ies); if no parent survives you, then;
 - (c) Your estate shall be your beneficiary.

The Custodian may accept and conclusively rely on written instructions provided in good order by the executor of your estate with regard to the identification of your beneficiary(ies) and the allocations to your beneficiary(ies) without further investigation or inquiry.

5. We shall have the right to receive rollover and conversion contributions as allowed under Code Section 408(a)(1). However, it is your responsibility to ensure that such rollovers and conversions are eligible to be contributed to this Traditional IRA. We reserve the right to refuse to accept any property or contribution which is not in the form of cash. Any amounts received by us under this paragraph shall be accompanied by such records and other documents as we deem necessary to establish the nature, value, and extent of the assets and of the various interests therein.
6. We shall transfer the assets held under this Agreement to you or to a successor Traditional IRA, reduced by (1) any amounts referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article VIII, (2) any amounts required to be distributed during the calendar year of transfer to a qualified retirement plan, to a successor individual retirement account, to an individual retirement annuity for the Depositor's benefit, or directly to the Depositor, upon written direction by you (or your authorized agent). Any amounts transferred by us under this paragraph shall be accompanied by such records and other documents as we deem necessary to establish the nature, value, and extent of the assets and of the various interests therein.
7. Without in any way limiting the foregoing, you hereby irrevocably delegate to us the right and power to amend at any time and from time to time the terms and provisions of this Agreement and hereby consent to such amendments, provided they shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Code, and Regulations and with any other governmental law, regulation or ruling. Any such amendments shall be effective when the notice of such amendments is mailed to the address we have on record for you.
8. Any income taxes or other taxes of any kind whatsoever levied or assessed upon or in respect of the assets of the custodial account or the income arising there from, any transfer taxes incurred, all other administrative expenses incurred may be paid by you and, unless so paid within such time period as we may establish, shall be paid from your custodial account.
9. The benefits provided hereunder shall not be subject to alienation, assignment, garnishment, attachment, execution or levy of any kind, and any attempt to cause such benefits to be so subjected shall not be recognized, except to such extent as may be required by law.
10. We may rely upon any statement by you (or your authorized agent, or your beneficiary if you are deceased) when taking any action or determining any fact or question which may arise under this Agreement. You hereby agree that we, the State Administrator, the Program Manager, any issuer, depository or other person or entity associated with any asset held at any time in the custodial account will not be liable for any loss or expense resulting from any action taken or determination made in reliance on such statement. You assume sole responsibility for assuring that contributions to the custodial account satisfy the limits specified in the appropriate provisions of the Code.
11. If you desire to take distributions from your Traditional IRA, such distributions shall be made in accordance with instructions from you (or your authorized agent, or your beneficiary if you are deceased). We shall make distributions out of the custodial account in the manner and amounts as may be specified in such instructions (reduced by any amounts referred to in Article VIII, paragraph 8). An IRA distribution form is available from us and may be obtained and used to request distributions from your Traditional IRA. We assume (and shall have) no responsibility to make any distribution from the custodial account unless and until such instructions specify the occasion for such distribution and the elected manner of distribution.

Prior to making any distribution from the custodial account, we shall be furnished with any and all applications, certificates, tax waivers, signature guarantees, and other documents (including proof of any legal representative's authority) deemed necessary or advisable by us, but we shall not be liable for complying with any such instructions which appear on their face to be genuine, or for refusing to comply if not satisfied such instructions are genuine, and we assume no duty of further inquiry. Upon receipt of proper instructions as required above, we shall cause the assets of the custodial account to be distributed as specified in such instructions.

A Traditional IRA is subject to Required Minimum Distribution which must begin no later than your Required Beginning Date (see Required Distributions From A Traditional IRA in the Disclosure Statement for details) you may select a method of distribution under Article IV, paragraph 2. If you do not request a Required Beginning Distribution from the custodial account by providing timely instruction, no distribution will be made; however, calculation of the current year Required Minimum Distribution amount which cannot be rolled over to another IRA will be made in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2, option (b). Your beneficiaries will be required to take distributions after your death, see TRADITIONAL IRA DISTRIBUTIONS DUE TO DEATH OF AN IRA OWNER in the Disclosure Statement for details.
12. We are authorized to hire agents to perform certain duties under this Agreement.
13. This Agreement shall terminate coincident with the complete distribution of the assets of your account.

14. All notices to be given by us to you shall be deemed to have been given when mailed to the address we have on record for you.
15. Neither the Custodian, the State Administrator, the Program Manager, any issuer, depository or other person or entity associated with any asset held at any time in the custodial account shall be responsible for any losses, penalties or other consequences to you or any other person arising out of the making of, or the failure to make, any contribution or withdrawal.
16. In addition to the reports required by paragraph (2) of Article V, we shall periodically mail to you an account of all transactions affecting the custodial account during the relevant period, and a statement showing the balance in the custodial account as of the end of such period. If, within 30 days after such mailing, you have not given us written notice of any exception or objection to the account statement, you shall be deemed to have approved the account statement and, in such case or upon your written approval, we, the State Administrator and the Program Manager shall be released, relieved and discharged with respect to all matters and statements set forth in such accounting as though the account had been settled by judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction.
17. In performing the duties conferred upon us by you hereunder, we shall act as your agent. The parties do not intend to confer any fiduciary duties on the Custodian, and none shall be implied. Neither we, nor the State Administrator, the Program Manager, any issuer, depository or other person or entity associated with assets shall be liable (and none assumes any responsibility) for the collection of contributions or the propriety of any contribution under this Agreement, the selection of any investment option for this custodial account, or the purpose or propriety of any distribution made, which matters are your or your beneficiary's sole responsibility, as the case may be. You agree that you will not direct us to engage in any prohibited transactions (as defined in Code Section 4975) with respect to the custodial account.
You and any of your successors, including any beneficiary, executor or administrator, shall, to the extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold us, the State Administrator, the Program Manager, and any issuer, depository or other person or entity associated with the assets and their affiliates, successors and assigns harmless from any and all claims, actions or liabilities, except such as may arise from such party's own bad faith, gross negligence, nonfeasance, or willful misconduct.
18. We shall be responsible solely for the performance of those duties expressly assigned to us in this Agreement and by operation of law. In determining the taxable amount of a distribution, you shall rely only on your federal tax records, and we shall withhold federal income tax from any distribution from the custodial account as if the total amount of the distribution is includible in your income.
19. Except to the extent superseded by Federal law, this Agreement shall be governed by, and construed, administered and enforced according to, the laws of the State of Nevada and all contributions shall be deemed made in Nevada.
20. In the event the assets in the custodial account are liquidated for any reason or under any circumstances and we do not receive timely instructions designating what we should do with the proceeds of such liquidation (the "Proceeds") from any person lawfully entitled to give instructions with respect to the account, including without limitation the registered owner of the custodial account and successors and representatives of the Owner, including beneficiaries, heirs, executors, and administrators, or other proper persons or entities ("Owner"), or we receive instructions but the instructions are not in good order, the Owner expressly directs and authorizes us to take "Any Reasonable Course Of Conduct". "Any Reasonable Course Of Conduct" is hereby defined to mean a course of conduct that we determine to be reasonable under the circumstances -- this course of conduct may include, but is not limited to the following: (i) depositing Proceeds in an FDIC-insured bank account or any other account, (ii) distributing Proceeds to persons that we reasonably determine to be lawfully entitled to distributions from the account, (iii) holding Proceeds uninvested in a general account of us or other depository and (iv) resigning as Custodian and engaging in a course of conduct, including any described in clauses (i) through (iii), outright and free of trust, if the Owner does not appoint a Custodian which immediately accepts transfer of all Proceeds, although nothing in this clause (iv) shall be interpreted to obligate us to resign before taking any course of conduct, including any described in clauses (i) through (iii).
In the event the Program Management Agreement between and among us, the State Administrator and the Program Manager terminates and a successor custodian does not take custody of the account in connection with or following such termination, we, after not less than 30 days' notice to the Owner or such other persons as we reasonably determine to be entitled to give instructions with respect to the account, may (i) take Any Reasonable Course Of Conduct with respect to assets in the custodial account, or any Proceeds, and (ii) may reset custodial fees charged to and owed by the account owner to us to an amount equal to the costs of maintaining the account.
We are authorized to pay or recover any costs and expenses associated with taking Any Reasonable Course of Conduct by utilizing the assets or Proceeds involved or by retaining a portion of such in a reserve and subsequently distributing any unused portion of the reserve. To offset our administrative costs under any of the above described circumstances not otherwise recovered, we shall be entitled to retain for our own account any incidental benefits earned in connection with taking Any Reasonable Course of Action, including "float", bank service credits or overnight investment earnings.
We, the State Administrator, and the Program Manager shall not be liable for any action taken in reliance on this section 20, unless such liability is required by the Code or Regulations, and the Owner expressly waives and releases us, the State Administrator and the Program Manager from all such liability. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, in the event we make a distribution from the account to the person(s) we reasonably determine to be entitled to account distributions, the Owner and such person(s) shall bear sole responsibility for any taxes, fines, assessments, penalties, levies, tariffs, or other liabilities or consequences of any nature arising or resulting from the distribution, including non-monetary liabilities or consequences, and for taking any actions following the distribution to avoid or mitigate any liabilities or consequences.
This section 20 shall not be interpreted so as to impose any duty of any nature on us if any one or more of the events described in this section 20 occurs, whether a duty to take or omit to take any act in particular, to place Proceeds in any particular asset or property, to take possession of Proceeds if possession is discretionary, to exercise discretionary investment authority over the account, or to distribute Proceeds to the Owner. For purposes of clarification, it is the intention of this section 20 to provide us with the broadest possible discretion permitted by law, including the discretion to hold Proceeds uninvested.
The Owner authorizes us to escheat to appropriate jurisdictions in accordance with applicable abandoned property any assets in the custodial account, or any Proceeds, and to the extent any of the foregoing consists of anything other than cash, we may escheat or remit the non-cash asset, property or Proceeds or the cash resulting from a liquidation of such non-cash asset, property or Proceeds.
The account owner acknowledges and accepts the risks of owning the account as described in this section 20, including the investment risks and tax consequences of our taking Any Reasonable Course of Conduct.
21. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, a spouse beneficiary shall have available all death benefits options available under current Code Section 408(a) even if the spouse is not the sole beneficiary.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PURPOSE OF FORM - Form 5305-A is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a). However, only Articles I through VII have been reviewed by the IRS. A traditional individual retirement account (traditional IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Depositor) and the Custodian. To make a regular contribution to a traditional IRA for a year, the IRA must be established no later than the due date of the individual's income tax return for the tax year (excluding extensions). This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor or his or her beneficiaries. Do not file form 5305-A with the IRS. Instead, **keep it with your records**. For more information on IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see **Pub. 590-A**, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and **Pub. 590-B**, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Article IV. Distributions made under this article may be made in a single sum, periodic payment, or a combination of both. The distribution option should be reviewed in the year the Depositor reaches age 70½ or to ensure that the requirements of section 408(a)(6) have been met.

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

BNYM I S TRUST COMPANY Supplement to the Traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) Disclosure Statement for Tax Year 2025

2025 Contribution Limits for Traditional IRA - The maximum allowable contribution to your IRAs (deductible, non-deductible, and Roth) for the tax year is the lesser of (a) \$7,000 or (b) 100% of your earned income. For those who have attained or will attain the age of 50 before the close of the taxable year, the annual IRA contribution limit is increased by \$1,000 (total of \$8,000 for 2025). You may wish to refer to *IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, by calling 800-TAX-FORM, or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov for eligibility requirements and contribution restrictions.

2025 TRADITIONAL IRA Income Tax Deduction - Your contribution to a traditional IRA may be deductible on your federal income tax return. However, there is a phase-out of the IRA deduction if you are an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan. The IRA deduction is reduced proportionately as modified adjusted gross income increases. If you are not an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, there is a phase-out of the IRA deduction if you're married based on whether or not your spouse is covered by a workplace retirement plan. Please refer to *IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)* for assistance in calculating your deductible contribution as it pertains to individual income and employer-sponsored retirement plan circumstances. Your contribution in excess of the permitted deduction will be considered a non-deductible contribution.

DEDUCTION LIMIT - Effect of Modified AGI on Deduction – Covered by a Retirement Plan at Work

TAX YEAR 2025	Full deduction if modified AGI is:	Partial deduction if modified AGI is:	No deduction if modified AGI is:
Single Filers or Head of Household	\$79,000 or less	More than \$79,000 but less than \$89,000	\$89,000 or more
Married - filing jointly or Qualified Widow(er)	\$126,000 or less	More than \$126,000 but less than \$146,000	\$146,000 or more
Married - filing separately	N/A	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 or more

DEDUCTION LIMIT - Effect of Modified AGI on Deduction – You are NOT Covered by a Retirement Plan at Work (Spousal Coverage Considered)

TAX YEAR 2025	Full deduction if modified AGI is:	Partial deduction if modified AGI is:	No deduction if AGI is:
Married - filing jointly - spouse covered at work	\$236,000 or less	More than \$236,000 but less than \$246,000	\$246,000 or more
Married - filing separately - spouse covered at work	N/A	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 or more

These limits may be adjusted from time to time by the IRS; please refer to *IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, by calling 800-TAX-FORM, or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov for current year limits

Qualified Charitable Distributions allowed for 2025: an annual distribution of up to \$108,000 and a one-time distribution of up to \$54,000 to certain split-interest entities are allowed for owners age 70 ½ or over.

TRADITIONAL INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

References to the "Custodian" mean BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company.

The following information is the disclosure statement required by federal tax regulations. You should read this Disclosure Statement, the Custodial Account Agreement and the prospectuses for the mutual funds in which your IRA contributions will be invested. The rules governing IRAs are subject to change. You should consult Internal Revenue Service "IRS" Publications 590-A and 590-B and the IRS web site www.irs.gov for updated rules and requirements. Please note this is general information only and may include options not available within this program.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES**The following requirements apply to your Traditional IRA:**

- Contributions, transfers, and rollovers may be made only in "cash" by check, draft, or other form acceptable to the Custodian.
 - The Custodian must be a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, credit union or a person who is approved to act in such capacity by the Secretary of the Treasury.
 - No part may be invested in life insurance contracts.
 - Your interest must be nonforfeitable.
 - The assets of the custodial account may not be mixed with other property except in a common investment fund.
 - Contributions can continue to be made to a traditional IRA at any age as long as the requirements of earned income are met, provided you receive compensation for such taxable year.
 - Maximum Contributions: The maximum allowable contribution to your IRAs (deductible, non-deductible and Roth) for each tax year is the lesser of
 - the contribution limit for the given tax year* or
 - 100% of your earned income.
 - For those who have attained the age of 50 before the close of the taxable year, the annual IRA contribution limit increases by \$1,000 known as a "catch-up contribution".
 - Any contribution made to your IRA will be treated as a contribution for the year it is received except for contributions that are not from payroll direct deposit through your employer that you send directly to us between January 1 and the April 15 postmark deadline that you have identified as a contribution for the prior year.
 - Contribution limits may be subject to IRS cost-of-living adjustments.
 - Traditional IRA contributions may be deductible on your federal income tax return. However, there is a phase-out of the amount which is deductible if either you or if you are married, your spouse is an active participant in an employer sponsored retirement plan. The IRA deduction is reduced proportionately as adjusted gross income increases and may be eliminated entirely. The adjusted gross income levels may be adjusted by the IRS to reflect increases in the cost of living*
 - Contributions to your Traditional IRA must be reported on your tax return (Form 1040 or 1040A, and Form 8606 for nondeductible traditional IRA contributions) for the taxable year contributed.
- *Please refer to the attached **Supplement to the Traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) Disclosure Statement** or consult *IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)* or a qualified tax professional for more information about Traditional IRA contributions.
- You must begin receiving distributions from your account no later than:
 - April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain age 70½; if you attained age 70 ½ in or prior to 2019 (those owners born on or prior to June 30, 1949)
 - April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain age 72; if you attain age 70 ½ in or after 2020 (those owners born on or after July 1, 1949)
 - April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain age 73; if you attain age 72 in or after 2023 (those owners born in or after 1951)
 - April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain age 75; if you attain age 73 in or after 2033 (those owners born in or after 1960)
 - and distributions must be completed over a period that is not longer than the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary.

Compensation – Includes salaries, wages, tips, commissions, bonuses, alimony, royalties from creative efforts and “earned income” in the case of self-employment, payments made to individuals pursuing graduate or post-doctoral study or research and Difficulty of Care Payments.

Tax Refund Direct Deposit IRA Contributions – Taxpayers who qualify for a tax refund may elect to directly deposit their refund into their IRA account. The amount of the refund deposited to your IRA cannot exceed annual IRA limits as set forth by the IRS. You must contact the Custodian in advance of completing IRS Form 8888 to obtain the proper routing instructions. All tax refund contributions will be recorded as current year contributions for the year received.

Revocation of Your IRA – You have the right to revoke your IRA and receive the entire amount of your initial investment by notifying the Custodian in writing within seven (7) days of establishing your IRA (account open date). If you revoke your IRA within seven days, you are entitled to a return of the entire amount contributed, without adjustment for such items as sales commissions, administrative expenses, or fluctuations in market value. If you decide to revoke your IRA, notice should be delivered or mailed to the address listed in the application instructions. This notice should be signed by you and include the following:

1. The date.
2. A statement that you elect to revoke your IRA.
3. Your IRA account number.
4. The date your IRA was established.
5. Your signature and your name printed or typed.

Mailed notice will be deemed given on the date that it is postmarked, if it is properly addressed and deposited either in the United States mail, first class postage prepaid, or with an IRS approved overnight service. This means that when you mail your notice, it must be postmarked on or before the seventh day after your IRA was opened. A revoked IRA will be reported to the IRS and the Depositor on *IRS Forms 1099-R Distributions from Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc. and IRS Form 5498 IRA Contribution Information*.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES - Please note this is general information only and may include options not available within this program.

Saver's Tax Credit – The Saver's Tax Credit rewards low to moderate income taxpayers who contribute toward their retirement savings with a non-refundable dollar for dollar tax credit that could reduce their federal income tax liability. Eligibility to participate in the Program is based on your filing status and adjusted gross income. For more information about the Saver's Credit, check the IRS website www.irs.gov under the term “Retirement Savings Contributions Credit” or “Saver's Credit”.

Excess Contributions – An excess contribution is any amount that is contributed to your Traditional IRA that exceeds the amount that you are eligible to contribute. Excess contributions may be subject to a non-deductible excise tax of 6% for each year until the excess is used up (as an allowable contribution in a subsequent year) or returned to you. Please see below for information about correcting an excess contribution. Please review *IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)* for more information on the tax consequences of excess contributions and speak with a qualified tax professional if you have additional questions about your circumstances.

- 1) **Removal of Excess Contributions Before Your Federal Income Tax Filing Deadline.** If you request a return of an excess contribution prior to your federal income tax filing deadline (including extensions) we will calculate the net income attributable to that excess contribution (Net Income Attributable or “NIA”) using the method provided in the IRS Final Regulations for Earnings Calculation for Returned or Recharacterized Contributions. This method calculates the NIA based on the actual gains and losses of the Traditional IRA during the time it held the excess contribution. Please note that a negative NIA is permitted and, if applicable, will be deducted from the amount of the excess contribution. Excess contributions (plus or minus the NIA) distributed by your federal income tax return filing deadline (including extensions) will be considered corrected, thus avoiding the 6% excess contribution penalty. If such a distribution is made, only the earnings are considered taxable income for the tax year in which the excess was contributed to the IRA. IRS Form 1099-R will be issued for the year in which the distribution occurred, not the year in which the excess contribution was made.
- 2) **Removal of Excess Contributions After Your Tax Filing Deadline.** If you request a return of an excess contribution after your federal income tax return filing deadline (including extensions) we will remove only the amount of the excess contribution. The non-deductible excise tax of 6% will be imposed on the excess contribution for each year it remains in the Traditional IRA. An excess withdrawal under this method is not taxable to you and the NIA is not calculated or distributed.
- 3) **Carry Forward of Excess Contributions to a Subsequent Year.** Excess contributions that are not withdrawn from your Traditional IRA may be carried forward and applied as a contribution for a subsequent tax year. Provided you are eligible to contribute to a Traditional IRA and not have otherwise made your maximum IRA contribution for the subsequent year you would report the amount of the excess you are applying as a contribution for the subsequent year on your federal tax return. The excise tax of 6% will be imposed on any excess amounts for each year that the excess amount remains as an excess contribution at the end of the year.
You must file *IRS Form 5329 Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts* along with your income tax return to report and remit any additional taxes to the IRS.

Tax-Deferred Earnings – The investment earnings you earn in your Traditional IRA are not subject to federal income tax. See below for taxation of Traditional IRA distributions.

Taxation of Traditional IRA distributions – Deductible contributions and the income earned on investments within your Traditional IRA are not taxed until the money is distributed to you. Traditional IRA Distributions are taxable as ordinary income when received, except the amount of any distribution representing non-deducted contributions or the return of an excess contribution.

Early Distribution Penalty Tax – If you are under age 59½ and receive a Traditional IRA distribution, an additional early distribution penalty tax of 10% generally will apply to the amount includible in income in the year of the distribution. However, the additional early distribution penalty tax of 10% generally will not apply if one of the following exceptions apply. The 10% penalty tax is in addition to any federal income tax that is owed at distribution

1. **Death** - After your death, distributions made to your beneficiary.
2. **Disability** – If at the time of distribution, you are disabled (within the meaning of section 72(m)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code).
3. **Substantially equal periodic payments** – You are not subject to the additional 10% early distribution penalty tax if you are taking a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary.¹
4. **Unreimbursed medical expenses** – If you take payments to pay for unreimbursed medical expenses that exceed a specified percentage of your adjusted gross income. The medical expenses may be for you, your spouse, or any dependent listed on your tax return.¹
5. **Health insurance premiums** – If you are unemployed and have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks under a federal or state program, you may take payments from your Traditional IRA to pay for health insurance premiums.¹
6. **Higher education expenses** – Payments taken for certain qualified higher education expenses for you, your spouse, or the children or grandchildren of you or your spouse.¹
7. **First-time homebuyer** – You may take payments from your Traditional IRA to use toward qualified acquisition costs of buying or building a principal residence. The amount you may take for this reason may not exceed a lifetime maximum of \$10,000. The payment must be used for qualified acquisition costs within 120 days of receiving the distribution.¹
8. **IRS levy** – Payments from your Traditional IRA made to the U.S. government in response to a federal tax levy.
9. **Qualified reservist distributions** – If you are a qualified reservist member called to active duty for more than 179 days or an indefinite period, the payments you take from your Traditional IRA during the active duty period.¹
10. **Qualified birth or adoption** – Payments from your Traditional IRA for the birth of your child or the adoption of an eligible adoptee will not be subject to the 10% early distribution penalty tax if the distribution is taken during the one-year period beginning on the date of birth of your child or the date on which your legal adoption of an eligible adoptee is finalized. An eligible adoptee means any individual (other than your spouse's child) who has not attained age 18 or is physically or mentally incapable of self-support. The aggregate amount you may take for this reason may not exceed \$5,000 for each birth or adoption.¹
11. **Terminal illness distributions** - An exception to the 10% early withdrawal penalty for distributions made to an individual whose physician certifies that they have an illness or condition that is reasonably expected to result in death within 84 months.¹
12. **Participants impacted by a federally declared disaster** - May distribute up to \$22,000 per disaster exempt from the 10% early distribution penalty.¹
13. **Distributions for victims of domestic abuse** – Individuals who self-certify that they are victims of domestic abuse are permitted to withdraw up to the lesser of \$10,000 or 50% of their account. Such distributions are not subject to the 10% early distribution penalty tax and may be repaid within 3 years of the distribution date.¹
14. **Distributions for certain emergency expenses** – a distribution of up to \$1,000 will be permitted for those individuals experiencing an unforeseen personal or family emergency. Only one such distribution is permitted per year and must be repaid before another emergency distribution may be issued. The distribution may be repaid within 3 years of the distribution date.¹

You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to the IRS to report and remit any additional taxes if your distribution is not for one of the above reasons.

¹ We do not report distributions for these exceptions on IRS Form 1099-R as exempt from the early distribution penalty, you must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to the IRS to claim a penalty tax exception for this reason

The above is general information on Traditional IRA distributions you may wish to review *IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov. Our customer service representatives cannot provide tax advice, if you have questions about whether a distribution includes any amount subject to federal income or the 10% early distribution tax, please speak with a qualified tax professional.

Income Tax Withholding – The Custodian is required to withhold federal income tax from any distribution from your Traditional IRA, other than a return of excess contribution, at the rate of 10% unless you choose not to have tax withheld. You may elect out of withholding by advising the Custodian in writing, prior to the distribution, that you do not want tax withheld from the distribution. This election may be made on any distribution request form provided by the Custodian. If you do not elect out of tax withholding, you may direct the Custodian to withhold any amount of tax from 1% to 100%.

State income tax withholding may also apply to distributions from your Traditional IRA account, the rules for state tax withholding vary from state to state, if you have questions about the rules in your state, please contact your tax advisor or state tax authority for information about your state's income tax withholding requirements. Where required by state law the Custodian will withhold state taxes, typically state withholding if required by your state would only be taken when federal income tax is withheld however states may require withholding on a full distribution regardless of whether federal tax is withheld. If your state allows you may elect to have state tax withheld when it is not required. Please note our representatives are not tax advisors and are unable to determine the amount of state taxes that will be withheld prior to your distribution, you may contact us the next business day following a distribution to confirm the actual amount of withholding that was applied.

State Unclaimed Property Law Disclosure – The assets in your custodial account are subject to state unclaimed property laws which provide that if no activity occurs in your account within the time specified by the particular state law, your assets must be transferred to the appropriate state. We are required by law to advise you that your assets may be transferred to an appropriate state in compliance with these state laws.

Required Federal Income Tax Withholding on Escheated Traditional IRA Accounts - Effective as of January 1, 2020, for any Traditional IRA Account that becomes dormant and subject to escheatment under state unclaimed property law, the Internal Revenue Service requires reporting of the amount escheated on IRS Form 1099-R and income tax withholding at the time of escheatment to the state. You agree and authorize the Custodian to liquidate sufficient assets in your custodial account to provide for the withholding to the IRS. The Custodian will remit withholding to the IRS in accordance with any prior withholding election. If you have not made a prior withholding election, the Custodian will remit withholding at a rate of ten percent (10%).

Recharacterizing IRA Contributions – Recharacterizing is an election to treat a contribution made to a traditional IRA as having been made to a Roth IRA or a contribution made to a Roth IRA as having been made to a traditional IRA. Recharacterizing is done by moving the contribution, along with any Net Income Attributed (NIA) to the contribution from the first IRA to the second IRA. A Recharacterization request must be made in writing and received by us in good order no later than the due date, including extensions, for filing your federal income tax return for the tax year for which the contribution was originally made. Please be aware that recharacterization of a contribution is irrevocable. A recharacterized contribution is reported as a distribution from the first IRA (IRS Form 1099-R) and as a recharacterization contribution to the second IRA (*IRS Form 5498 IRA Contribution Information*) for the tax year in which the recharacterization occurs. Note that under the Nevada NEST program an election to recharacterize your contributions is also an election to have all future payroll deduction contributions invested in the second IRA.

CONVERSIONS – “Conversion” is the term used to describe the movement of traditional IRA, SEP or SIMPLE IRA assets to a Roth IRA. For more information on conversion limitations, please refer to *IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

Converting to a ROTH IRA – You may “convert” all or a portion of your traditional, SEP or SIMPLE (after the required two-year holding period) IRA to a Roth IRA. You may not convert any portion of a required minimum distribution (RMD). A conversion is a type of distribution and is not tax-free. Distributions are taxable as ordinary income when received, except that the return of non-deducted contributions is not taxed. The 10% early distribution penalty tax does not apply to conversion amounts unless the conversion amount is distributed from a Roth IRA prior to five years from the date of the conversion. Your traditional IRA may be converted to a Roth IRA by means of an in-house direct transfer (within the same financial institution) or as a direct transfer between two different financial institutions.

A conversion is reported as a distribution from your traditional IRA (IRS Form 1099-R) and a conversion contribution to your Roth IRA (*IRS Form 5498 IRA Contribution Information*). The rules regarding conversions to Roth IRAs are complex and you should consult a professional tax advisor prior to a conversion.

Effective January 1, 2018, a Roth IRA conversion cannot be recharacterized back to a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA. A Roth IRA conversion is now deemed an irrevocable election and cannot be “reversed” or “corrected”.

Filing with The IRS – Contributions to your IRA must be reported on your tax return (Form 1040 or 1040A) for the taxable year contributed. If you are subject to any of the federal penalty taxes due to excess contributions, premature distributions, or missed required minimum distributions, you must file *IRS Form 5329 Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts*.

ROLLOVERS – “Rollover” is a term used to describe a movement of cash or other property to your Traditional IRA after it has been distributed from another Traditional IRA (including from SEP or SIMPLE IRA), or from your employer's qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan. Your Traditional IRA may be rolled over to another Traditional IRA of yours, or your Traditional IRA may receive rollover contributions if all the applicable rollover rules are followed.

Restriction on Indirect (60-Day) Rollovers – An IRA owner is allowed only one rollover from one IRA to another (or the same IRA) across all IRAs (traditional, Rollover, Roth, SEP, SARSEP and SIMPLE) in aggregate that a taxpayer owns in any 12-month or 365-day period. As an alternative, an IRA owner can make an unlimited number of trustee-to-trustee transfers where the proceeds are delivered directly to the receiving financial institution, successor custodian or trustee. You must contact the receiving institution to initiate a trustee-to-trustee transfer. For more information, see *IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)* – “Application of one-rollover-per-year limitation.” Note: Conversions (defined above) done via a 60-day rollover from a traditional, SEP or SIMPLE IRA are not counted as a 60-day rollover for this limitation. Any rollover of a distribution from one IRA to another (or to the same IRA) must be completed within 60 days after the date you receive the distribution.

Rollover from an employer sponsored retirement plan to a Traditional IRA – You may roll over any eligible rollover distribution from an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan to your Traditional IRA. Eligible rollover distributions include distributions from the following: 1) qualified retirement plans, 2) 403(a) annuities, 3) 403(b) tax-sheltered annuities, 4) 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plans, and 5) federal Thrift Savings Plans. But such distributions are not eligible rollover distributions if the distribution is any of the following: 1) required minimum distribution, 2) hardship distribution, 3) part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, 4) corrective distributions of excess contributions, excess deferrals, excess annual additions, and any income allocable to the excess, 5) deemed loan distribution, 6) dividends on employer securities, or 6) the cost of life insurance coverage.

Rollovers from an employer sponsored retirement plan to a Traditional IRA may be direct or indirect. If you are executing an indirect rollover, your eligible rollover distribution must be rolled over to your Traditional IRA within 60 days after you receive the distribution. For a plan loan offset due to plan termination or severance from employment, the rollover must be completed by your tax return due date (including extensions) for the year in which the offset occurs.

A spouse, non-spouse beneficiary, or trustee of an eligible trust named as the beneficiary of a deceased participant with an interest in a qualified employer-sponsored retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan may directly roll over inherited assets to an inherited Traditional IRA, as permitted by the IRS. The Traditional IRA must be maintained as an inherited Traditional IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements, note that a spouse beneficiary only may also choose to rollover the assets into their own Traditional IRA.

Qualified HSA Funding Distribution from Your Traditional IRA – If you are eligible to contribute to a health savings account (HSA), you may be able to take a one-time tax-free qualified HSA funding distribution from your Traditional IRA and directly deposit that distribution into your HSA. The amount of the Traditional IRA distribution and corresponding deposit in your HSA may not exceed the annual limit on HSA contributions for your high deductible health plan coverage (i.e., single or family coverage) and the deposit counts toward your HSA contribution limit for that year. Please see *IRS Publication 969, Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans* for more information.

Rollover of IRS Levy – If you receive a refund of eligible retirement plan assets that had been wrongfully levied, you may roll over the amount returned up until your federal tax return filing deadline (not including extensions) for the year in which the money was returned.

Repayment of Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution – If you take a qualified birth or adoption distribution from your Traditional IRA, you may generally repay all or a portion of that distribution to your Traditional IRA within three years of the distribution. Please see *IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, by visiting www.irs.gov on the Internet.

Late Rollover Contributions – IRS will permit you to deposit a late rollover contribution (exceeding the 60-day time limit) if you meet certain qualifications. All late rollover contribution deposits must be accompanied by a late rollover self-certification form. It is important to know that self-certification does not constitute an automatic waiver of the 60-day time limit. The IRS may, during an examination, determine that your contribution does not meet the requirements for a waiver. If it is determined that you do not meet the requirements you could be subject to additional income, income taxes and penalties. The IRA custodian is required to report all late rollover contribution deposits on *IRS Form 5498 IRA Contribution Information*. For more information and a list of qualifying events please visit the IRS's web site www.irs.gov using the search term “Revenue Procedure 2020-46”.

Written Election – When making a rollover or conversion contribution, you must do so in writing and understand that is an irrevocable election, pursuant to the requirements of Section 1.402(a)(5)-1T of the IRS regulations, and we will treat the contribution as a rollover or conversion contribution.

Note: The rules regarding tax-free rollovers are complex and subject to frequent change; you should consult a professional tax advisor if you are considering a rollover.

Transfer Due to Divorce – If all or any part of your Traditional IRA is awarded to your spouse or former spouse in a divorce or legal separation, the amount awarded will be treated as the spouse's or former spouse's Traditional IRA. Upon receipt of a court approved divorce decree or written legal separation agreement, the Custodian may transfer

the amount of the award to another Traditional IRA of your spouse or former spouse). The amount of the transfer will not be considered a taxable distribution to you, but instead will be treated as a tax-free direct movement of cash and/or property from one Traditional IRA to another.

BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS – In the event of your death, the balance of your custodial account shall be paid to the primary beneficiaries who survive you in equal shares (or in the specified shares, if indicated). If none of the primary beneficiaries survive you, the balance of your account shall be paid to the contingent beneficiaries who survive you in equal shares (or in the specified shares, if indicated). If you name multiple primary beneficiaries and a beneficiary does not survive you, such interest is terminated, and that percentage will be divided proportionately among the remaining primary beneficiaries. Similarly, unless you have specified otherwise, if no primary beneficiary survives you and you have named multiple contingent beneficiaries and a beneficiary does not survive you, such interest is terminated, and that percentage will be divided proportionately among the remaining contingent beneficiaries.

You may change your beneficiaries at any time by giving written notice to the Custodian. If you do not designate a beneficiary, or if all designated beneficiaries predecease you, your surviving spouse will become the beneficiary of your Traditional IRA. If you do not have a surviving spouse at the time of your death, or if you are unmarried, your beneficiary(ies) shall be determined in the following sequence:

- (a) Your issue per stirpes shall be your beneficiary(ies); if no issue survives you, then;
- (b) Your parents in equal shares shall be your beneficiary(ies); if no parent survives you, then;
- (c) Your estate shall be your beneficiary.

The Custodian may accept and conclusively rely on written instructions provided in good order by the executor of your estate with regard to the identification of your beneficiary(ies) and the allocation(s) to your beneficiary(ies) without further investigation or inquiry.

If a trust is designated as a beneficiary, you must provide both the date of the trust and the name(s) of the trustee(s). You agree that if you are subject to community property or marital property state requirements, your spouse may be required to consent to any beneficiary you designate who is not your spouse, or who is in addition to your spouse. You also understand that any beneficiary designation you make, other than your spouse, may not be effective without your spouse's consent. You certify, under penalty of perjury, if you are married and you have not named your spouse as your sole Primary Beneficiary, you have consulted a qualified tax or legal professional about the need to document spousal consent, and about the consequences of not obtaining your spouse's consent.

- (1) **Per Stirpes Beneficiary Designations** – The Custodian shall accept as complete and accurate all written instructions provided in good order by the estate/executor with regard to the identification of the beneficiaries and the allocations thereto.
- (2) **Spousal Beneficiary Designation in The Event of Divorce** – In the event of a divorce or legal separation, the Custodian will not automatically remove the former spouse as the designated beneficiary without court appointment. If your life circumstances have changed, we suggest you submit an IRA Beneficiary Designation Form. The current beneficiary designation on file with the Custodian will be deemed valid and in full force until such date as the Custodian receives a signed IRA Beneficiary Designation Form, in good order.
- (3) **Spousal Provisions for Same Sex Couples** In accordance with federal regulations, where an individual is lawfully married to another individual, regardless of sex, both individuals shall be treated as a "spouse" for federal tax purposes. Individuals in a civil union or domestic partnership will not be treated as spouses for federal tax purposes.

By accepting this agreement, you direct that all benefits upon your death be paid as indicated on the last beneficiary designation received in good order prior to your death. If you named a beneficiary that is a trust, you understand you must provide certain information concerning such trust to the Custodian.

Custodian - Disclaimer – The Traditional IRA owner's spouse may have a property interest in the account and may also have a right to dispose of that property interest by will. Therefore, the Custodian, together with the State Administrator, the Program Manager, any issuers, depositories and other persons or entities associated with the investments, specifically disclaim any warranty as to the effectiveness of the Traditional IRA owner's beneficiary designation, or any warranty as to the ownership of the account after the death of the Traditional IRA owner or the Traditional IRA owner's spouse. For additional information, a qualified tax or legal professional should be consulted.

Beneficiary Distributions – Upon your death, your beneficiaries are required to take distributions according to Code Section 401(a)(9) and Regulation 1.408-8. These requirements are described below.

Required Distributions from a Traditional IRA- You are required to begin receiving minimum distributions from your IRA by your required beginning date, defined as:

- a. April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain age 70½, if you attained age 70 ½ in or prior to 2019 (those owners born on or prior to June 30, 1949), or
- b. April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain age 72, if you attain age 70 ½ in or after 2020 (those owners born on or after July 1, 1949)
- c. April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain age 73; if you attain age 72 in or after 2023 (those owners born in or after 1951)
- d. April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain age 75; if you attain age 73 in or after 2033 (those owners born in or after 1960)

The year you attain the then effective RMD age (see above) is referred to as your "first distribution calendar year". Your required minimum distribution for each year, beginning with the calendar year you attain the then effective RMD age is generally based upon the value of your account at the end of the prior year divided by the factor for your age (derived from the **IRS Uniform Lifetime Distribution Period Table**). This table assumes you have a designated spouse beneficiary exactly 10 years younger than you. However, if your spouse is your sole beneficiary and is more than 10 years younger than you, your required minimum distribution for each year is based upon the joint life expectancies of you and your spouse. The account balance that is used to determine each year's required minimum distribution amount is the prior year end fair market value (value as of December 31), adjusted for outstanding rollovers, transfers and recharacterizations (that relate to a conversion made in the prior year). You are responsible for notifying the Custodian of any outstanding amounts.

If the amount distributed during a taxable year is less than the minimum amount required to be distributed, you may be subject to a penalty tax equal to 25% of the difference between the amount distributed and the amount required to be distributed. You are responsible for monitoring this schedule from year to year to make sure that you are withdrawing the required minimum amount. If you are subject to a federal penalty tax due to a missed required minimum distribution, you must file IRS Form 5329.

However, no payment will be made from this IRA until you provide the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable to the Custodian. Upon receipt of such distribution request, you may switch to a joint life expectancy in determining the required minimum distribution if your spouse was your sole beneficiary, as of the January 1st of the calendar year that contains your required beginning date, and such spouse is more than 10 years younger than you. The required minimum distribution for the second distribution calendar year and for each subsequent distribution calendar year must be made by December 31st of each such year. A required minimum distribution election form is available from the Custodian.

Traditional IRA Distributions Due to Death of an IRA Owner when the Date of Death is on or Prior to December 31, 2019 - If, prior to your death, you have not started to take your required distributions and you have properly designated a beneficiary(ies), the entire value of your IRA must be distributed to your beneficiaries within five years after your death, unless the designated beneficiary elects in writing, no later than September 30 of the year following the year in which you die, to take distributions over their life expectancy. These distributions must commence no later than December 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year of your death. However, if your spouse is your sole beneficiary, these distributions are not required to commence until the December 31 of the calendar year you would have attained age 70½ if that date is later than the required commencement date in the previous sentence. If you die before your required beginning date and you do not have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your IRA must be distributed no later than the December 31 of the calendar year that contains the fifth anniversary of your death.

If you die on or after your required beginning date and you have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your IRA will be distributed to your beneficiary over a period not longer than the beneficiary's single life expectancy. These distributions must commence no later than December 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year of your death. If you die on or after your required beginning date and you do not have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your IRA must be distributed over a period that does not exceed your remaining single life expectancy determined in the year of your death. However, the required minimum distribution for the calendar year that contains the date of your death is still required to be distributed. Such amount is determined as if you were still alive throughout that year. If your spouse is your sole beneficiary, your spouse may elect to treat your IRA as their own IRA, whether you die before or after your required beginning date. If you die after your required beginning date and your spouse elects to treat your IRA as his or her own IRA, any required minimum distribution that has not been distributed for the year of your death must still be distributed to your surviving spouse and then the remaining balance can be treated as your spouse's own IRA. After your death, your designated beneficiary may name a subsequent beneficiary. Any subsequent beneficiaries must take distributions at least as frequently as the original designated beneficiary, provided the original beneficiary's date of death is on or prior to December 31, 2019.

If you do not properly designate a beneficiary, or all designated beneficiaries have predeceased you, your spouse shall become the beneficiary or, if no surviving spouse or you are unmarried, your beneficiary(ies) shall be determined by the following sequence:

- (a) Your issue per stirpes shall be your beneficiary(ies); if no issue survives you, then;
- (b) Your parents in equal shares shall be your beneficiary(ies); if no parent survives you, then;
- (c) Your estate shall be your beneficiary.

The Custodian may accept and conclusively rely on written instructions provided in good order by the executor of your estate with regard to the identification of your beneficiary(ies) and the allocation(s) to your beneficiary(ies) without further investigation or inquiry.

Traditional IRA Distributions Due to Death of an IRA Owner when the Date of Death is on or After January 1, 2020 - If you die on or after your required beginning date the required minimum distribution due for the year of your death must be distributed to your beneficiary(ies) if it has not otherwise been taken prior to the date of your death. If you have

one or more properly designated beneficiaries, all other amounts remaining in your IRA upon your death must be distributed no later than December 31 of the calendar year that contains the tenth anniversary of your death. If you have no designated beneficiary by September 30 of the year following the year in which you die, the entire value of your IRA must be distributed to your beneficiaries by December 31 of the calendar year that contains the fifth anniversary of your death. An exception to the 10-year rule is available for eligible designated beneficiaries who elect in writing no later than 1 year after the owner's death to take distributions over their life expectancy. An "eligible designated beneficiary" is any designated beneficiary named by the owner where such designation is received in proper form prior to the death of the owner and the designated beneficiary is:

- i. The owner's spouse
 - a. If your designated beneficiary is your spouse, your spouse may elect to treat your Traditional IRA as their own.
- ii. A child of the IRA owner who has not reached the age of majority.
 - a. Upon attaining the age of majority, the child of the owner will no longer be an "eligible designated beneficiary". Any portion remaining must be distributed no later than the end of the tenth year after the year they reach majority.
- iii. Disabled individuals within the meaning of section 72(m)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code as of the date of the death of the owner.
- iv. Chronically ill individuals, within the meaning of section 401(a)(9)(E)(ii)(IV) as of the date of death of the owner.
- v. An individual not listed above who is not more than 10 years younger than the IRA owner.

After your death, your designated beneficiary may name a subsequent beneficiary. Any subsequent beneficiaries of an inherited traditional IRA may not take life expectancy distributions; the balance remaining in the account must be distributed by December 31 of the calendar year that contains the tenth anniversary of the death of the beneficiary.

If you do not properly designate a beneficiary, or all designated beneficiaries have predeceased you, your spouse shall become the beneficiary or, if no surviving spouse or if you are unmarried, your beneficiary(ies) shall be determined by the following sequence:

1. Your issue per stirpes shall be your beneficiary(ies); if no issue survives you, then;
2. Your parents in equal shares shall be your beneficiary(ies); if no parent survives you, then;
3. Your estate shall be your beneficiary.

The Custodian may accept and conclusively rely on written instructions provided in good order by the executor of your estate with regard to the identification of your beneficiary(ies) and the allocation(s) to your beneficiary(ies) without further investigation or inquiry.

If your designated beneficiary is your spouse, your spouse may elect to treat your Traditional IRA as their own.

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Spousal Traditional IRA – If you are married and have compensation, you may contribute to a traditional IRA established for the benefit of your spouse, regardless of whether your spouse has compensation. You must file a joint income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made.

The amount you may contribute to your IRA and your spouse's IRA is the lesser of 100 percent of your combined eligible compensation or twice the maximum contribution allowed per individual, whichever is lower. This amount may be increased with cost-of-living adjustments each year. However, you may not contribute more than the individual contribution limit to each IRA. Please refer to the attached **Supplement to the Traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) Disclosure Statement** or consult *IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)* or a qualified tax professional for more information about eligibility requirements and contribution restrictions.

If your spouse is age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, and is otherwise eligible, you may make an additional contribution to your spouse's Traditional IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$1,000 per year.

Estate Tax – Amounts payable to your spouse, as your named beneficiary, may qualify for a marital tax deduction for federal estate tax purposes.

Special Tax Treatment – Capital gains treatment and 10-year income averaging authorized by IRC Sec. 402 do not apply to Traditional IRA distributions.

Prohibited Transactions – If you or your beneficiary engages in any prohibited transaction as described in the Code Section 4975(c) (such as any sale, exchange, borrowing, or leasing of any property between you and your Traditional IRA; or any other interference with the independent status of the account), the account will lose its exemption from tax and be treated as having been distributed to you in the tax year in which you or your beneficiary engaged in the prohibited transaction. The distribution may also be subject to additional penalties including a 10% penalty tax if you have not attained age 59½. See *IRS Publication 590-B* for further instructions on calculating taxable gain, reporting amounts in income, and prohibited transaction penalty taxes. In addition, if you or your beneficiary use (pledge) all or any part of your Traditional IRA as security for a loan, then the portion so pledged will be treated as if distributed to you and will be taxable to you. Your distribution may also be subject to a 10% penalty tax if you have not attained age 59½ during the year which you make such a pledge.

Distributions under \$10 will not be reported on IRS Form 1099-R (as allowed under IRS regulations) – However, you must still report these distributions to the IRS on your Form 1040 (as well as other forms that may be required to properly file your tax return).

OTHER

Traditional IRA - IRS Approved Form - Your traditional IRA is the IRS's model custodial account contained in IRS Form 5305-A. Certain additions have been made in Article VIII of the form. By following the form, your traditional IRA meets the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the IRS has not endorsed the merits of the investments allowed under the IRA. Form 5305-A may also be used by qualifying employers in conjunction with Form 5305-SEP to establish a Simplified Employee Pension plan (SEP) on behalf of employees. If your IRA is part of a SEP, details regarding the plan should also be provided by your employer. IRS Form 5305-A cannot be used in connection with SIMPLE or Roth IRAs or Coverdell Education Savings Accounts.

Important Information About U.S. Government Requirements That May Affect Your Account: BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company ("BNY Mellon", "we", or "us"), provides custodial and administrative services for your retirement or savings account. As a result of this role, persons who open a retirement or savings account are considered 'customers' of BNY Mellon ("you" or "your").

To help the U.S. Government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires BNY Mellon, as a financial institution, to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. All accounts we open are opened on a conditional basis – conditioned on our ability to verify your identity in accordance with Federal law.

When establishing an account, you are required to provide your full legal name, address, government issued identification number (e.g., social security number), date of birth, and other information within your account-opening application that will allow us to identify you. We may also request a copy of your driver's license or other identifying documents and may consult third-party databases to help verify your identity.

If you fail to provide any requested identifying information or documentation when opening your account, your new account application may be rejected.

If we open your account, and you subsequently fail to provide all identification materials we request or if we are subsequently unable to adequately verify your identity as required by U.S. Government regulations, we reserve the right to take any one or more of the following actions:

- We may place restrictions on your account which block all purchase transactions and we may place additional restrictions on your account blocking other transactional activities if we determine such additional restrictions are appropriate under Federal law or regulation.
- We may close your account, sell (i.e., "liquidate") the assets in your account in the prevailing market at the time, and send you a check representing the cash proceeds of your account. This distribution will be reported to the IRS and may result in unfavorable consequences to you under Federal and state tax laws.

You May Incur Losses – Despite being opened as a conditional account, your account will be invested as you instruct, and you will be subject to all market risks during the period between account opening and any liquidation necessitated by your failure to furnish requested identifying information or by an inability to adequately verify your identity. You may also be subject to additional market risks if the additional transactional restrictions discussed above are placed on your account. In addition, the closing of your account may subject you to fees and charges imposed by a sponsor, issuer, depository or other person or entity associated with one or more of the assets in which you are invested, and any sales charges you may have paid in connection with your purchases will not be refunded.

You Assume All Responsibility for These Losses – BNY Mellon and the State Administrator expressly disclaim any responsibility or liability for losses you incur as a result of your failure to furnish identification materials we request, including investment losses and any other loss or damage (including but not limited to lost opportunities and adverse tax consequences). If you proceed with the account opening process, you accept all risks of loss resulting from any failure of yours to furnish the identification materials we request or from a subsequent inability to adequately verify your identity in accordance with Federal law or regulation.

Qualified Reservist Distributions – Early distributions paid to certain military reservists called to active duty after September 11, 2001 ("Qualified Reservist Distributions") are eligible to be repaid to an IRA within a two-year period after the end of active duty. This provision applies to distributions made after September 11, 2001. Repayments cannot exceed the amount of your Qualified Reservist Distributions. Repayment cannot be made after the date that is two years after your active duty period ends. The repayments are not treated as rollovers.

Qualified Charitable Distributions ("QCDs") – Certain taxpayers may transfer funds from their IRA to an eligible charitable organization. To qualify the IRA owner must be age 70½ or older. QCDs may be made from a traditional IRA or a Roth IRA and may be used to satisfy a participant's required minimum distribution ("RMD") for the tax year. The maximum annual amount that may be distributed each year was initially \$100,000, but is now indexed to inflation and may increase each year. The maximum annual limit applies

regardless of how many IRAs the participant owns. For married individuals filing a joint return, the maximum annual limit applies for each individual IRA owner. Effective for January 1, 2023, in addition to the annual QCD described above, a taxpayer may make a one-time election to distribute a separate amount as a QCD to certain split-interest entities, including charitable remainder annuity trusts, charitable remainder unitrusts and charitable gift annuities. Additionally, the one-time limit and the annual limit for a QCD will be indexed to inflation starting in 2024. Please reference the most recent Disclosure Supplement where increases will be documented when applicable. More information about QCDs can be found in *IRS Publication 590-B Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements*.

Disaster Related Relief – If you qualify (for example, you sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, certain IRS designated disasters), you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions, rollovers, and other transactions involving your Traditional IRA. Qualified disaster relief may include penalty-tax free early distributions made during specified timeframes for each disaster, the ability to include distributions in your gross income ratably over multiple years, the ability to roll over distributions to an eligible retirement plan without regard to the 60-day rollover rule, and more. For additional information on specific disasters, including a complete listing of disaster areas, qualification requirements for relief, and allowable disaster-related Traditional IRA transactions, please see *IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

FACTS

WHAT DOES **BNY MELLON INVESTMENT SERVICING TRUST COMPANY** DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information.

Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number
- Account balances
- Transaction history
- Account transactions
- Retirement assets

When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes—such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes—to offer our products and services to you	No	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your creditworthiness	No	No
For our affiliates to market to you	No	No
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	No

Questions?

Call 855-649-0623

Who we are

Who is providing this notice?

BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company, custodian for self-directed savings and retirement accounts, such as Individual Retirement Accounts, Qualified Plans and 403(b)(7) Plans, and for mutual fund Wrap Product and Global Cash Portal accounts

What we do

How does **BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company** protect my personal information?

To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.

How does **BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company** collect my personal information?

We collect your personal information, for example, when you

- Open an account or deposit funds
- Make deposits or withdrawals from your account
- Provide account information
- Give us your contact information
- Show your government-issued ID

We also collect your personal information from affiliates or other companies.

Why can't I limit all sharing?

Federal law gives you the right to limit only

- Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness
- Affiliates from using your information to market to you
- Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you

State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions

Affiliates

Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

Nonaffiliates

Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

- **BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company** does not share information with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.

Joint marketing

A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.

- **BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company** doesn't jointly market.

Other important information

This notice applies to individual consumers who are customers or former customers. This notice replaces all previous notices of our consumer privacy policy, and may be amended at any time. We will keep you informed of changes or amendments as required by law.