

ROTH INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

Form 5305-RA under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code.

FORM (Rev. April 2017)

The Depositor named on the application is establishing a Roth individual retirement account (Roth IRA) under section 408A to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.

The Custodian named on the application has given the Depositor the disclosure statement required by Regulations section 1.408-6.

The Depositor has assigned the custodial account the sum indicated on the application.

The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

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

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

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

1. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the Depositor's surviving spouse is not the designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with paragraph (b) below:
 - (a) The remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death, over the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor.
 - (b) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.

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

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through IV and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with section 408A, the related regulations, and other published guidance will be invalid.

ARTICLE VIII

This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code, the related Regulations, and other published guidance. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear on the application.

ARTICLE IX

- 9.01 **Definitions** – In this part of this agreement (Article IX), the words “you” and “your” mean the inherited Roth IRA owner. The words “we,” “us,” and “our” mean the Custodian. The words “inherited Roth IRA owner” mean the individual establishing this inherited Roth IRA with either a direct rollover contribution from an eligible inherited employer-sponsored retirement plan or a transfer from an inherited Roth IRA. The word “Code” means the Internal Revenue Code, and “regulations” means the Treasury regulations.
- 9.02 **Notices and Change of Address** – Any required notice regarding this inherited Roth IRA will be considered effective when we send it to the intended recipient at the last address that we have in our records. Any notice to be given to us will be considered effective when we actually receive it. You, or the intended recipient, must notify us of any change of address.
- 9.03 **Representations and Responsibilities** – You represent and warrant to us that any information you have given or will give us with respect to this agreement is complete and accurate. Further, you agree that any directions you give us or action you take will be proper under this agreement, and that we are entitled to rely upon any such information or directions. If we fail to receive directions from you regarding any transaction, if we receive ambiguous directions regarding any transaction, or if we, in good faith, believe that any transaction requested is in dispute, we reserve the right to take no action until further clarification acceptable to us is received from you or the appropriate government or judicial authority. We will not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from your directions to us or your actions or failures to act, and you agree to reimburse us for any loss we may incur as a result of such directions, actions, or failures to act. We will not be responsible for

any penalties, taxes, judgments, or expenses you incur in connection with your inherited Roth IRA. We have no duty to determine whether your contributions or distributions comply with the Code, regulations, rulings, or this agreement.

We may permit you to appoint, through written notice acceptable to us, an authorized agent to act on your behalf with respect to this agreement (e.g., attorney-in-fact, executor, administrator, investment manager), but we have no duty to determine the validity of such appointment or any instrument appointing such authorized agent. We will not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from directions, actions, or failures to act by your authorized agent, and you agree to reimburse us for any loss we may incur as a result of such directions, actions, or failures to act by your authorized agent.

You will have 60 days after you receive any documents, statements, or other information from us to notify us in writing of any errors or inaccuracies reflected in these documents, statements, or other information. If you do not notify us within 60 days, the documents, statements, or other information will be deemed correct and accurate, and we will have no further liability or obligation for such documents, statements, other information, or the transactions described therein.

By performing services under this agreement we are acting as your agent. You acknowledge and agree that nothing in this agreement will be construed as conferring fiduciary status upon us. We will not be required to perform any additional services unless specifically agreed to under the terms and conditions of this agreement, or as required under the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to Roth IRAs. You agree to indemnify and hold us harmless for any and all claims, actions, proceedings, damages, judgments, liabilities, costs, and expenses, including attorney's fees arising from or in connection with this agreement.

To the extent written instructions or notices are required under this agreement, we may accept or provide such information in any other form permitted by the Code or applicable regulations including, but not limited to, electronic communication.

9.04 Disclosure of Account Information – We may use agents and/or subcontractors to assist in administering your inherited Roth IRA. We may release nonpublic personal information regarding your inherited Roth IRA to such providers as necessary to provide the products and services made available under this agreement, and to evaluate our business operations and analyze potential product, service, or process improvements.

9.05 Service Fees – The fees of Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC and the Custodian in connection with the establishment, operation, and termination of the account shall be established and communicated to the Depositor from time to time. We have the right to charge an annual service fee or other designated fees (e.g., a transfer, rollover, or termination fee) for maintaining your inherited Roth IRA. In addition, we have the right to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses, including legal expenses, we incur in connection with the administration of your inherited Roth IRA. All such fees, together with any expenses (including but not limited to fees for legal services and taxes of any kind levied or assessed with respect to the account) relating to the account, shall be collected from the cash available in the account or from the proceeds of shares sold at our discretion for this purpose, unless the Depositor, with Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC's and the Custodian's consent, pays such fees and expenses by separate check. We reserve the right to charge any additional fee after giving you 30 days' notice. Fees such as subtransfer agent fees or commissions may be paid to us by third parties for assistance in performing certain transactions with respect to this inherited Roth IRA.

9.06 Restrictions on Contributions to the Inherited Roth IRA – Your inherited Roth IRA may receive multiple rollover contributions from inherited qualified retirement plans, 403(a) annuity plans, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity plans, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plans, or multiple transfers from inherited Roth IRAs. In order to combine these inherited retirement assets in the same inherited Roth IRA, you must have inherited the assets from the same owner and they must have been subject to the same beneficiary payment elections and calculation methods as under the receiving inherited Roth IRA. You may not make regular contributions to this inherited Roth IRA.

9.07 Investment of Amounts in the Inherited Roth IRA – You have exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of your inherited Roth IRA. All transactions will be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, that are imposed by our fund prospectuses; any and all applicable federal regulations; our policies and practices; and this agreement. If, and for as long as, a balance remains in the account following the death of the Depositor, the designated beneficiary shall succeed to the Depositor's rights and responsibilities regarding the selection of investments in the account and shall thereafter be deemed "the Depositor" for purposes of the investment and management of the account. Where there is more than one beneficiary, unless separate accounts are set up for each beneficiary, all of them must identify to the Custodian the single beneficiary who shall succeed to the Depositor's rights and responsibilities in this regard

Neither Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC nor the Custodian shall have any duty to question the instructions of a Depositor regarding the investment of the account, or to advise the Depositor as to the purchase, retention, or sale of the shares held in the account. None of Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC, the Custodian, or any of their employees, directors, agents, or affiliates shall be liable for any loss resulting from the Depositor's management and control of the account. We will have no discretion to direct any investment in your inherited Roth IRA. We assume no responsibility for rendering investment advice with respect to your inherited Roth IRA, nor will we offer any opinion or judgment to you on matters concerning the value or suitability of any investment or proposed investment for your inherited Roth IRA.

If the Depositor fails to provide investment instructions for any contribution, or if the Custodian deems the instructions unclear, the Custodian may return all or a portion of the contribution or hold it uninvested, without liability for interest or for loss of income or appreciation, pending its receipt of instructions or clarification.

All shares held by the Custodian for the account shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or of its nominee, with or without identifying the Depositor. The Custodian shall deliver to the Depositor, or cause to be delivered, all notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies, and proxy soliciting materials related to the shares held in the account. The Custodian shall vote the shares in the account in accordance with instructions given by the Depositor. However, if the Depositor fails to provide instructions on how to vote the shares in the account, the Custodian shall vote the undirected shares in the same proportion as shares are voted considering all shares of the fund for which instructions are received.

All amounts credited to the Depositor's account shall be invested by the Custodian in accordance with the following provisions:

All amounts in the account shall be invested at all times only in shares of one or more funds, except to the extent certain amounts are held from time to time in cash pending investment, distribution, or application to charges.

The fund or funds into which the initial contribution is to be invested shall be designated by the Depositor on the application. Each subsequent contribution shall be invested in accordance with written instructions provided by the Depositor with the contribution.

By instructing the Custodian to invest assets of the account in shares of a particular fund, the Depositor represents that he or she has received and reviewed the current prospectus for that fund.

From time to time the Depositor may instruct the Custodian to liquidate some or all of the shares of any fund held in the account, and to invest the proceeds in shares of another fund. Such instructions shall be given in writing, electronically or by telephone in accordance with such procedures as are set forth in the fund's prospectus or as may be determined by the fund and Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC from time to time.

All dividends and capital gain distributions received in cash by the account on shares of a fund shall be reinvested in additional shares of that fund, if available. Where the holder of shares may elect to receive any such distribution either in shares or cash, the Custodian shall elect to receive it in shares.

If the Depositor fails to respond to communications from Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC mailed to the Depositor's last known address as provided to Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC, or if Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC has received evidence from an appropriate judicial or administrative authority that the Depositor is incompetent, Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC will continue to invest the Depositor's account pursuant to the last instructions from the Depositor. Instructions received from the Depositor after Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC has received evidence issued from an appropriate judicial or administrative authority that the Depositor is incompetent will be disregarded; however, Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC will comply with instructions of the Depositor's court-appointed guardian or other legal administrator of the Depositor's affairs.

If any funds in which the Depositor invests is dissolved, the Custodian shall provide the Depositor with 30 days written notice of such dissolution. If the Depositor fails to provide investment instructions to the Custodian within the 30 day notice period prior to the dissolution, Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC shall invest those amounts in a money market or similar fund available at that time, in the Depositor's IRA account awaiting investment instructions from the Depositor. The Custodian shall notify the Depositor of any such action by sending a transaction confirmation to the Depositor's last known address. Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC shall be held harmless for any financial loss incurred by the Depositor due to this action.

9.08 Successor Beneficiaries – If a beneficiary survives the Depositor but then dies before receiving his or her entire interest in the account, the remaining portion shall be distributed to that beneficiary's estate except as otherwise provided (i) in the Depositor's beneficiary designation or (ii) in a supplementary designation filed by the spouse beneficiary after the Depositor's death. Each inherited Roth IRA beneficiary designation form that you file with us will cancel all previous designations. The consent of a successor beneficiary will not be required for you to revoke a successor beneficiary designation. In no event will the successor beneficiary be able to extend the distribution period beyond that required for you.

9.09 Required Minimum Distributions – You are required to take minimum distributions from your inherited Roth IRA. The options available to you as a beneficiary of a deceased plan participant or deceased Roth IRA owner are determined according to the type of plan you have inherited. Any payment elections you either made or defaulted to under the plan you inherited generally carry over to the inherited Roth IRA.

9.10 Termination of Agreement, Resignation, or Removal of Custodian – The Custodian may resign at any time upon at least 30 days' written notice to the Depositor, and may be removed by the Depositor at any time upon at least 30 days' written notice to the Custodian. Upon such resignation or removal, the Depositor shall appoint a successor custodian to serve under this or a successor custodial agreement, provided that any successor custodian must satisfy the requirements of Section 408(a)(2) of the Code.

Upon the Custodian's receipt of a successor custodian's acceptance of its appointment, the Custodian shall transfer the assets of the account together with copies of all relevant records. However, the Custodian may reserve such portion of the account as it believes appropriate for payment of all fees, expenses, and other liabilities which are properly chargeable against the account.

After the Custodian has transferred the assets of the account (less any reserved portion) to the successor custodian, it shall be relieved of all further duties and liability with respect to this agreement and the account, and shall not be liable for any acts or omissions of any successor custodian.

If you do not complete a transfer of your inherited Roth IRA within 30 days from the date we send the resignation notice to you, we have the right to transfer your inherited Roth IRA assets to a successor inherited Roth IRA trustee or custodian that we choose in our sole discretion, or we may pay your inherited Roth IRA to you in a single sum. We will not be liable for any actions or failures to act on the part of any successor trustee or custodian, nor for any tax consequences you may incur that result from the transfer or distribution of your assets pursuant to this section.

If this agreement is terminated, we may charge to your inherited Roth IRA a reasonable amount of money that we believe is necessary to cover any associated costs, including but not limited to one or more of the following.

- Any fees, expenses, or taxes chargeable against your inherited Roth IRA
- Any penalties or surrender charges associated with the early withdrawal of any savings instrument or other investment in your inherited Roth IRA

9.11 Successor Custodian – If our organization changes its name, reorganizes, merges with another organization (or comes under the control of any federal or state agency), or if our entire organization (or any portion that includes your inherited Roth IRA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) will automatically become the trustee or custodian of your inherited Roth IRA, but only if it is the type of organization authorized to serve as an inherited Roth IRA trustee or custodian.

9.12 Amendments – We have the right to amend this agreement at any time. Any amendment we make to comply with the Code and related regulations does not require your consent. You will be deemed to have consented to any other amendment unless, within 30 days from the date we send the amendment, you notify us in writing that you do not consent.

9.13 **Withdrawals or Transfers** – The Custodian shall pay such amounts to the Depositor or beneficiary as he or she shall request by written, electronic or telephonic instructions to the Custodian from time to time. However, the Custodian shall not be required to make any payments in the absence of instructions from the Depositor specifying the occasion for the distribution and the manner of payment, except where the Custodian is specifically directed by any court order, in which case the Custodian shall make payment as directed under such court order. The order must specify the beneficiary to whom, the amount, and manner in which payments will be made. The method of distribution must be specified in writing or in any other method acceptable to us.

Notwithstanding Article V, Distributions from the account shall be made solely in cash or in shares, and shall be made only in one of the following forms:

- (a) A single lump sum or number of shares which represents the entire balance in the account.
- (b) A sum or number of shares specified by the Depositor or beneficiary which represents less than the entire balance in the account.
- (c) A payment, made at regular monthly, quarter-annual, semi-annual, or annual intervals, of a sum calculated by the Custodian in accordance with the Depositor's election to have the account distributed over a period certain not greater than his or her life expectancy, or the joint life and last survivor expectancy of the Depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.

The account shall not be distributable in any form of annuity contract or obligation; if the Depositor or beneficiary desires an annuity, he or she shall remove the desired amount from the account and transfer it to an insurer in exchange for the desired annuity.

The tax identification number of the recipient must be provided to us before we are obligated to make a distribution. Withdrawals will be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations, including but not limited to possible early distribution penalty taxes, surrender charges, and withholding requirements.

9.14 **Transfers From Other Plans** – We can receive amounts transferred to this inherited Roth IRA from the trustee or custodian of another inherited Roth IRA. In addition, we can accept rollovers of eligible rollover distributions from inherited employer-sponsored retirement plans as permitted by the Code. We reserve the right not to accept any transfer or rollover.

9.15 **Liquidation of Assets** – We have the right to liquidate assets in your inherited Roth IRA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses, taxes, penalties, or surrender charges properly chargeable against your inherited Roth IRA. If you fail to direct us as to which assets to liquidate, we will decide, in our complete and sole discretion, and you agree to not hold us liable for any adverse consequences that result from our decision.

9.16 **Restrictions on the Fund** – Neither you nor any successor beneficiary may sell, transfer, or pledge any interest in your inherited Roth IRA in any manner whatsoever, except as provided by law or this agreement.

The assets in your inherited Roth IRA will not be responsible for the debts, contracts, or torts of any person entitled to distributions under this agreement.

9.17 **What Law Applies** – This agreement shall be construed, administered, and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, subject to any superseding Federal law or regulation.

If any part of this agreement is held to be illegal or invalid, the remaining parts will not be affected. Neither your nor our failure to enforce at any time or for any period of time any of the provisions of this agreement will be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or your right or our right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

PURPOSE OF FORM

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

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

Unlike contributions to Traditional individual retirement arrangements, contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible from the Depositor's gross income; and distributions after five years that are made when the Depositor is 59½ years of age or older or on account of death, disability, or the purchase of a home by a first-time homebuyer (limited to \$10,000), are not includible in gross income. For more information on Roth IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see Pub. 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, and 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.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR INHERITED ROTH IRA

You have the right to revoke your inherited Roth IRA within seven days of the receipt of the disclosure statement. If revoked, you are entitled to a full return of the contribution you made to your inherited Roth IRA. The amount returned to you would not include an adjustment for such items as sales commissions, administrative expenses, or fluctuation in market value. You may make this revocation only by mailing or delivering a written notice to the Custodian at the address listed on the application.

If you send your notice by first class mail, your revocation will be deemed mailed as of the postmark date.

If you have any questions about the procedure for revoking your inherited Roth IRA, please call the Custodian at the telephone number listed on the application.

REQUIREMENTS OF AN INHERITED ROTH IRA

- A. **Form of Contribution** – Your contribution must be either a rollover contribution from an eligible inherited employer-sponsored retirement plan or a transfer contribution from an inherited Roth IRA. Your rollover or transfer contribution may be in cash and/or property.
- B. **Contribution Restrictions** – You may not make regular contributions to your inherited Roth IRA.
- C. **Nonforfeitable** – Your interest in your inherited Roth IRA is nonforfeitable.
- D. **Eligible Custodians** – The Custodian of your inherited Roth IRA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or a person or entity approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- E. **Commingling Assets** – The assets of your inherited Roth IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
- F. **Life Insurance** – No portion of your inherited Roth IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.
- G. **Collectibles** – You may not invest the assets of your inherited Roth IRA in collectibles (within the meaning of IRC Sec. 408(m)). A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or other tangible personal property specified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). However, specially minted United States gold and silver coins, and certain state-issued coins are permissible investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion (as described in IRC Sec. 408(m)(3)) are also permitted as inherited Roth IRA investments.
- H. **Required Minimum Distributions** – You are required to take minimum distributions from your inherited Roth IRA at certain times in accordance with Treasury Regulation 1.408-8. The calculation of the required minimum distribution (RMD) is based, in part, on determining the original owner's designated beneficiary. A designated beneficiary is determined based on the beneficiaries designated as of the date of the original owner's death, who remain beneficiaries as of September 30 of the year following the year of the original owner's death. Any payment elections you either made or defaulted to under an inherited retirement plan or Roth IRA generally carry over to this inherited Roth IRA. Below is a summary of the inherited Roth IRA distribution rules.

If you fail to remove an RMD, an excess accumulation penalty tax of 25 percent is imposed on the amount of the RMD that should have been taken but was not. If the failure to take an RMD is corrected in a timely manner, the penalty tax is further reduced to 10 percent. You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to report and remit any additional taxes to the IRS.

The correction window for the reduced penalty begins on the date the penalty tax is imposed and ends (1) the date a notice of deficiency regarding the tax is mailed, (2) the date the tax is assessed, or (3) the last day of the second taxable year beginning after the year in which the tax is imposed, whichever is earlier.

Death of Original Owner Before January 1, 2020

1. If you are the beneficiary of a deceased employer-sponsored retirement plan participant, and the original participant died
 - (a) on or after his or her required beginning date, distributions must be made to you over the longer of your single life expectancy, or the original participant's remaining life expectancy. If the original participant's designated beneficiary was not an individual or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations, the original employer-sponsored retirement plan will be treated as having no designated beneficiary for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of the original employer-sponsored retirement plan, distributions will commence using the original participant's single life expectancy, reduced by one in each subsequent year.
 - (b) before his or her required beginning date, the entire amount remaining in the account will, at your election, either
 - (i) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the original participant's death, or
 - (ii) be distributed over your remaining life expectancy.

If the original participant's spouse is the sole designated beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (i) or (ii) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the original participant's death, or December 31 of the year life expectancy payments would be required to begin. A designated beneficiary of the original participant, other than a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary, must elect either option (i) or (ii) by December 31 of the year following the year of the original participant's death. If no election is made, the distribution will be calculated in accordance with option (ii). In the case of distributions under option (ii), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of the original participant's death. Generally, if the original participant's spouse is the designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year the original participant would have attained age 70½ if the original participant was born before July 1, 1949, age 72 if the original participant was born on or after July 1, 1949, but before January 1, 1951, and 73 if the original participant was born on or after January 1, 1951, if later.

If the original participant's designated beneficiary is not an individual or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations, the original retirement plan will be treated as having no designated beneficiaries for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of the original retirement plan, the entire inherited Roth IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the original participant's death.

If you have inherited a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plan and have either elected or defaulted to payments under the five-year rule, you may change to a life expectancy payment election if, by December 31 of the year

following the year of the original owner's death, you remove a life expectancy-based payment before rolling over the remaining assets to your inherited Roth IRA.

2. If you are the beneficiary of a deceased Roth IRA owner, the entire amount remaining in the inherited account will, at your election, either
 - (a) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the original Roth IRA owner's death, or
 - (b) be distributed over your remaining life expectancy.

If you are a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary of a Roth IRA owner, you must elect either option (a) or (b) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the original owner's death, or December 31 of the year life expectancy payments would be required to begin. If you are a designated beneficiary of the original Roth IRA owner, other than a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary, you must elect either option (a) or (b) by December 31 of the year following the year of the original Roth IRA owner's death. If no election is made, the distribution will be calculated in accordance with option (b). In the case of distributions under option (b), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of the original Roth IRA owner's death. Generally, if the original Roth IRA owner's spouse is the designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year the original Roth IRA owner would have attained age 70½ if the original Roth IRA owner was born before July 1, 1949, age 72 if the original Roth IRA owner was born on or after July 1, 1949, but before January 1, 1951, and 73 if the original Roth IRA owner was born on or after January 1, 1951, if later.

If the original Roth IRA owner's designated beneficiary is not an individual or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations, the original Roth IRA will be treated as having no designated beneficiaries for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of the original Roth IRA, the entire inherited Roth IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the original Roth IRA owner's death.

3. If you have elected to take life expectancy payments and fail to request your required minimum distribution by December 31, we reserve the right to do any one of the following.
 - (a) Make no distribution until you give us a proper withdrawal request
 - (b) Distribute your entire inherited Roth IRA to you in a single sum payment
 - (c) Determine your required minimum distribution each year based on your life expectancy calculated using the Single Life Expectancy Table, and pay those distributions to you until you direct otherwise

Death of Original Owner On or After January 1, 2020

The entire amount remaining in your account will generally be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the tenth anniversary of the original owner's death unless you are an eligible designated beneficiary or the account has no designated beneficiary for purposes of determining a distribution period.

If you are an eligible designated beneficiary, the entire amount remaining in your account may be distributed (in accordance with the Treasury Regulations) over your remaining life expectancy (or over a period not extending beyond your life expectancy).

An eligible designated beneficiary is any designated beneficiary who is

- the original owner's surviving spouse,
- the original owner's child who has not reached the age of majority,
- disabled (A physician must determine that your impairment can be expected to result in death or to be of long, continued, and indefinite duration.),
- an individual who is not more than 10 years younger than the original owner, or
- chronically ill (A chronically ill individual is someone who (1) is unable to perform (without substantial assistance from another individual) at least two activities of daily living for an indefinite period due to a loss of functional capacity, (2) has a level of disability similar to the level of disability described above requiring assistance with daily living based on loss of functional capacity, or (3) requires substantial supervision to protect the individual from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.)

Note that certain trust beneficiaries (e.g., certain trusts for disabled and chronically ill individuals) may take distribution of the entire amount remaining in the account over the remaining life expectancy of the trust beneficiary.

Generally, life expectancy distributions to an eligible designated beneficiary must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of the original owner's death. However, if the original owner's spouse is the eligible designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year the original owner would have attained age 70½ if the original owner was born before July 1, 1949, age 72 if the original owner was born on or after July 1, 1949, but before January 1, 1951, and 73 if the original owner was born on or after January 1, 1951, if later. If the eligible designated beneficiary is the original owner's minor child, life expectancy payments must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of the original owner's death and continue until the child reaches the age of majority. Once the age of majority is reached, the beneficiary will have 10 years to deplete the account.

If a beneficiary other than a person (e.g., the original owner's estate, a charity, or a certain type of trust) is named, the original owner will be treated as having no designated beneficiary of the Roth IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of the Roth IRA, the entire Roth IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the original owner's death.

- I. **Waiver of 2020 RMD** – RMDs and life expectancy payments for beneficiaries were waived for calendar year 2020. If the five-year rule applies to your inherited Roth IRA, the five-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 because of this waiver. For example, if the original Roth IRA owner died in 2019, your five-year period will end in 2025 instead of 2024.

INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING AN INHERITED ROTH IRA

- A. **Tax-Deferred Earnings** – The investment earnings of your inherited Roth IRA are not subject to federal income tax as they accumulate in your inherited Roth IRA. In addition, distributions of your inherited Roth IRA earnings will be free from federal income tax if you take a qualified distribution, as described below.
- B. **Taxation of Distributions** – The taxation of inherited Roth IRA distributions depends on whether the distribution is a qualified distribution or a nonqualified distribution.

1. **Qualified Distribution.** A qualified distribution is a distribution that is made after the expiration of a five-year period. Qualified distributions from your inherited Roth IRA are not included in your income.
2. **Nonqualified Distribution.** If you have not satisfied the five-year period for a qualified distribution, any earnings you withdraw from your inherited Roth IRA will be included in your gross income. When you take a distribution from the inherited Roth IRA, the amounts the original owner contributed to a Roth IRA, Roth 401(k), Roth 403(b), or governmental Roth 457(b) as Roth elective deferrals or Roth IRA contributions, will be deemed to be removed first, followed by conversion and employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover contributions the original owner made to a Roth IRA on a first-in, first-out basis. Therefore, your nonqualified distributions will not be taxable to you until your withdrawals exceed the amount of the regular contributions, conversion, and employer-sponsored retirement plan rollovers. These “ordering rules” are complex. If you have any questions regarding the taxation of distributions from your inherited Roth IRA, see a competent tax advisor.

C. **Income Tax Withholding** – Ten percent federal income tax withholding will be applied to a withdrawal from your inherited Roth IRA unless you choose to withhold a different amount or elect not to have withholding apply. We are not required to withhold taxes from any distribution that we reasonably believe is not taxable.

D. **Early Distribution Penalty Tax** – No 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will apply to the inherited Roth IRA distribution because the distribution is due to the death of the original owner.

E. **Rollovers and Transfers** – Your inherited Roth IRA may receive multiple rollover contributions from inherited qualified retirement plans, 403(a) annuity plans, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity plans, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plans, or multiple transfers from inherited Roth IRAs. In order to combine these inherited retirement assets in the same inherited Roth IRA, you must have inherited the assets from the same owner and they must have been subject to the same beneficiary payment elections and calculation methods as under the receiving inherited Roth IRA. Rollover is a term used to describe a direct movement of cash or other property to your inherited Roth IRA from an eligible retirement plan that you have inherited as an eligible beneficiary. The rollover and transfer rules are generally summarized below. These transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover or transfer, please see a competent tax advisor.

1. **Roth IRA-to-Inherited Roth IRA Transfers.** Assets you have inherited from a deceased Roth IRA owner may be directly transferred to an inherited Roth IRA.
2. **Rollovers from 401(k) or 403(b) Plans Containing Roth Elective Deferrals to an Inherited Roth IRA.** If you are a nonspouse beneficiary or the trustee of an eligible type of trust named as beneficiary of a deceased 401(k), 403(b), or governmental 457(b) plan participant who had made Roth elective deferrals to the plan, you may directly roll over the Roth elective deferrals, and their earnings, to an inherited Roth IRA, as permitted by the IRS. If you are a spouse beneficiary, you may either directly or indirectly roll over assets from an eligible inherited employer-sponsored retirement plan to an inherited Roth IRA. Regardless of the method of rollover, the Roth IRA must be maintained as an inherited Roth IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements. Roth elective deferrals may not be rolled over to an inherited Traditional IRA.
3. **Rollovers from Eligible Retirement Plans Without Roth Elective Deferrals to an Inherited Roth IRA.** If you are a nonspouse beneficiary or the trustee of an eligible type of trust named as beneficiary of a deceased employer-sponsored retirement plan

participant, you may directly roll over any inherited assets eligible for rollover from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plan to an inherited Roth IRA, as permitted by the IRS. If you are a spouse beneficiary, you may either directly or indirectly roll over assets from an eligible inherited employer-sponsored retirement plan to an inherited Roth IRA, as permitted by the IRS. The amount of the rollover from the retirement plan will be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes, and is includible in your gross income (except for any after-tax contributions). Although the rollover amount generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will not apply to rollovers from an eligible retirement plan to an inherited Roth IRA.

4. **Written Election.** At the time you make a rollover to an inherited Roth IRA, you must designate in writing to the Custodian your election to treat that contribution as a rollover. Once made, the election is irrevocable.

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- A. **Gift Tax** – Transfers of your inherited Roth IRA assets to a successor beneficiary made during your life and at your request may be subject to federal gift tax under IRC Sec. 2501.
- B. **Special Tax Treatment** – Capital gains treatment and 10-year income averaging authorized by IRC Sec. 402 do not apply to inherited Roth IRA distributions.
- C. **Prohibited Transactions** – If you or any successor beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your inherited Roth IRA, as described in IRC Sec. 4975, your inherited Roth IRA will lose its tax-deferred or tax-exempt status, and you generally must include the value of the earnings in your account in your gross income for that taxable year. The following transactions are examples of prohibited transactions with your inherited Roth IRA. (1) Taking a loan from your inherited Roth IRA (2) Buying property for personal use (present or future) with inherited Roth IRA assets (3) Receiving certain bonuses or premiums because of your inherited Roth IRA.
- D. **Pledging** – If you pledge any portion of your inherited Roth IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and may be included in your gross income for that year.

OTHER

- A. **IRS Plan Approval** – Articles I through VIII of the agreement used to establish this inherited Roth IRA have been approved by the IRS. The IRS approval is a determination only as to form. It is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.
- B. **Additional Information** – For further information on Roth IRAs, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, or Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, by calling 800-TAX-FORM, or by visiting www.irs.gov on the Internet.
- C. **Important Information About Procedures for Opening a New Account** – To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial organizations to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. Therefore, when you open an inherited Roth IRA, you are required to provide your name, residential address, date of birth, and identification number. We may require other information that will allow us to identify you.
- D. **Qualified Charitable Distributions** – If you are age 70½ or older, you may be eligible to take tax-free inherited Roth IRA distributions of up to \$100,000 per year and have these distributions paid directly to certain charitable organizations. This amount is subject to possible

cost-of-living adjustments each year beginning in tax year 2024. A qualified charitable distribution also includes a one-time charitable distribution of up to \$50,000 to a split interest entity (i.e., charitable gift annuity, charitable remainder unitrust, and charitable remainder annuity trust). Special tax rules may apply. For further detailed information you may obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

- E. **Coronavirus-Related Distributions (CRDs).** If you qualified in 2020, you were able to withdraw up to \$100,000 in aggregate from your IRAs and eligible retirement plans as a CRD, without paying the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. You were a qualified individual if you (or your spouse or dependent) was diagnosed with the COVID-19 disease or the SARS-CoV-2 virus in an approved test; or if you experienced adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reduced hours of a business owned or operated by you due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the IRS. A CRD must have been made on or after January 1, 2020, and before December 31, 2020.

CRDs will be taxed ratably over a three-year period, unless you elect otherwise. If you are a spouse beneficiary, you may repay these distributions over three years beginning with the day following the day a CRD is made. Repayments may be made to your eligible retirement plan or IRA.

An eligible retirement plan is defined as a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or an IRA.