

ROTH INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT APPLICATION

PART 1. ROTH IRA OWNER	PART 2. ROTH	PART 2. ROTH IRA CUSTODIAN			
		To be completed by the Roth IRA			
Name of First /Add / Least	Name	Matrix Tı	, ,	ir iro (castoaiari	
Name (First/MI/Last)		717 17 th S			
Address Line 1	Address Line 2	Ste 1300			
Address Line 2	City/State/7ID	Denver C	O 80202		
City/State/ZIP	Phone	(888) 947	-3472		
Social Security Number		, ,			
Date of Birth Phone	—	mendment to an	existing Roth IRA.		
Email Address					
Account Number					
PART 3. CONTRIBUTION INFORMATI	ON				
Contribution Amount	Contribution Date				
CONTRIBUTION TYPE (Select one)					
☐ Regular (Includes catch-up contributions) Contribution for Tax Year					
X Rollover (Distribution from a Roth IRA or eligible	e employer-sponsored retirement plan that is l	being deposited	d into this Roth IRA)		
By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably design	nate this contribution as a rollover.				
☐ Transfer (Direct movement of assets from a Rot	h IRA into this Roth IRA)				
□ Recharacterization (A nontaxable movement of By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably design		RA)			
☐ Conversion (A taxable movement from a Traditi	ional IRA or SIMPLE IRA into this Roth IRA)				
By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably design					
PART 4. INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT	INFORMATION				
INVESTMENT INFORMATION (Complete this sec	tion as applicable.)				
Investment Description	Quantity or Amount Investm	nent Number	Term or Maturity Date	Interest Rate	
DEPOSIT METHOD					
☐ Cash or Check (If the contribution type is transfe	er, the check must be from a financial organize	ation made nav	vable to the custodian for	this Roth IRA.)	
☐ Internal Account	er, the effect must be from a financial organize	ation made pay	able to the castoaran jor		
	Type (e.g., checking,	savinas IRA)			
External Account (e.g., EFT, ACH, wire) (Addition					
Name of Organization Sending the Assets	, ,		her (Ontional)		
Account Number					
Account Number	Type (e.g., checking,	Savings, INA)			
	Deposit	Taken by			

Name of Roth IRA Owner	e of Roth IRA Owner, Account Number		
PART 5. BENEFICIARY DESIGNAT	ΓΙΟΝ		
I designate that upon my death, the assets in me terminates completely, and the percentag I elect not to designate beneficiaries at this	e share of any remaining benef	ficiaries will be increased on	a pro rata basis.
			eath benefit will be paid in the following be distributed to that child's living descendants)
 Your surviving parents, in equal shares Your estate 			
PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES (The total perceindicated, the beneficiaries will be deemed to			iciary is designated and no percentages are
Name		Name	
Address			
City/State/ZIP		City/State/ZIP	
Date of Birth Relationshi			Relationship
Tax ID (SSN/TIN)Per	cent Designated		Percent Designated
Name		Name	
Address			
City/State/ZIP			
Date of Birth Relationshi			Relationship
Tax ID (SSN/TIN) Per	cent Designated	Tax ID (SSN/TIN)	Percent Designated
CONTINGENT BENEFICIARIES (The total per indicated, the beneficiaries will be deemed to beneficiaries if all primary beneficiaries have p	own equal share percentages ir	the Roth IRA. The balance i	eneficiary is designated and no percentages are in the account will be payable to these
Name		Name	
Address			
City/State/ZIP		City/State/ZIP	
Date of Birth Relationshi		Date of Birth	Relationship
Tax ID (SSN/TIN)Per	cent Designated	Tax ID (SSN/TIN)	Percent Designated
Name		Name	
Address		Address	
City/State/ZIP		City/State/ZIP	
Date of Birth Relationshi			Relationship
Tax ID (SSN/TIN)Per	cent Designated	Tax ID (SSN/TIN)	Percent Designated
☐ Check here if additional beneficiaries are li	sted on an attached addendum		
PART 6. SPOUSAL CONSENT		PART 7. SIGNATUR	tES
Spousal consent should be considered if either the Roth IRA owner is located in a community o		Important: Please read be I understand the eligibil	fore signing. ity requirements for the type of Roth IRA
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS			g, and I state that I do qualify to make the
☐ I Am Not Married — I understand that i			ed a copy of the Roth IRA Application, 5305-RA ent, the Financial Disclosure, and the Disclosure
future, I should review the requirements f			hat the terms and conditions that apply to this
I Am Married – I understand that if I cho beneficiary other than or in addition to m			in this Application and the Custodial Account
sign below.	, . , . , . , . ,		bound by those terms and conditions. Within
CONSENT OF SPOUSE			I open this Roth IRA I may revoke it without ering a written notice to the custodian.
I am the spouse of the above-named Roth IRA		I assume complete respon	
have received a fair and reasonable disclosure financial obligations. Because of the important up my interest in this Roth IRA, I have been advi	tax consequences of giving	 determining that I am contribution, 	n eligible for a Roth IRA each year I make a
I hereby relinquish any interest that I may have		 ensuring that all cont by the tax laws, and 	ributions I make are within the limits set forth
to the beneficiary designation indicated above for any adverse consequences that may result.		 the tax consequences 	s of any contributions (including rollover nversions) and distributions.
X		X	
Signature of Spouse	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Signature of Roth IRA Owner	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
X Signature of Witness	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	X Signature of Witness	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
S.g. state of Withest	Date (min) au, yyyy)	X	Date (min, da, yyyy)
		Signature of Custodian	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

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)).
- 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

- 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 depositor. The words "we," "us," and "our" mean the custodian. 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 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 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 Roth IRA. We may release nonpublic personal information regarding your 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 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 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 Roth IRA. We may charge you separately for any fees or expenses, or we may deduct the amount of the fees or expenses from the assets in your Roth IRA at our discretion. 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 Roth IRA.

Any brokerage commissions attributable to the assets in your Roth IRA will be charged to your Roth IRA. You cannot reimburse your Roth IRA for those commissions.

Investment of Amounts in the Roth IRA - You have exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of your Roth IRA. All transactions will be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, that are imposed by our charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws; any and all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; the rules, regulations, customs and usages of any exchange, market or clearing house where the transaction is executed; our policies and practices; and this agreement. After your death, your beneficiaries will have the right to direct the investment of your Roth IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to you during your lifetime under this agreement (including, without limitation, Section 9.03 of this article). We will have no discretion to direct any investment in your Roth IRA. We assume no responsibility for rendering investment advice with respect to your 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 Roth IRA. In the absence of instructions from you, or if your instructions are not in a form acceptable to us, we will have the right to hold any uninvested amounts in cash, and we will have no responsibility to invest uninvested cash unless and until directed by you. We will not exercise the voting rights and other shareholder rights with respect to investments in your Roth IRA unless you provide timely written directions acceptable to us.

You will select the investment for your Roth IRA assets from those investments that we are authorized by our charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws to offer and do in fact offer for Roth IRAs (e.g., term share accounts, passbook accounts, certificates of deposit, money market accounts.) We may in our sole discretion make available to you additional investment offerings, which will be limited to publicly traded securities, mutual funds, money market instruments, and other investments that are obtainable by us and that we are capable of holding in the ordinary course of our business.

9.07 Beneficiaries – If you die before you receive all of the amounts in your Roth IRA, payments from your Roth IRA will be made to your beneficiaries. We have no obligation to pay to your beneficiaries until such time we are notified of your death by receiving a valid death certificate.

You may designate one or more persons or entities as beneficiary of your Roth IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to us, and it will only be effective when it is filed with us during your lifetime. Each beneficiary designation you file with us will cancel all previous designations. The consent of your beneficiaries will not be required for you to revoke a beneficiary designation. If you have designated both primary and contingent beneficiaries and no primary beneficiary survives you, the contingent beneficiaries will acquire the designated share of your Roth IRA. At the time of your death, if you have not designated a beneficiary or your beneficiary is not alive, the death benefit will be paid in the following order of priority to (1) Your surviving spouse, (2) Your children, including adopted children in equal shares (and if a child is not living, that child's share will be distributed to that child's living descendants), (3) Your surviving parents, in equal shares or (4) Your estate.

If your surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, your spouse may elect to treat your Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA, and would not be subject to the required minimum distribution rules. Your surviving spouse will also be entitled to such additional beneficiary payment options as are granted under the Code or applicable regulations.

We may allow, if permitted by state law, an original Roth IRA beneficiary (the beneficiary who is entitled to receive distributions from an inherited Roth IRA at the time of your death) to name successor beneficiaries for the inherited Roth IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to us, and it will only be effective when it is filed with us during the original Roth IRA beneficiary's lifetime. Each beneficiary designation form that the original Roth IRA beneficiary files with us will cancel all previous designations. The consent of a successor beneficiary will not be required for the original Roth IRA beneficiary to revoke a successor beneficiary designation. At the time of their death, if the original Roth IRA beneficiary does not have a designated beneficiary or the beneficiary is not alive, the death benefit will be paid in the following order of priority to (1) Your surviving spouse, (2) Your children, including adopted children in equal shares (and if a child is not living, that child's share will be distributed to that child's living descendants), (3) Your surviving parents, in equal shares or (4) Your estate. In no event will the successor beneficiary be able to extend the distribution period beyond that required for the original Roth IRA beneficiary.

If we so choose, for any reason (e.g., due to limitations of our charter or bylaws), we may require that a beneficiary of a deceased Roth IRA owner take total distribution of all Roth IRA assets by December 31 of the year following the year of death.

O8 Termination of Agreement, Resignation, or Removal of Custodian – Either party may terminate this agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other. We can resign as custodian at any time effective 30 days after we send written notice of our resignation to you. Upon receipt of that notice, you must make arrangements to transfer your Roth IRA to another financial organization. If you do not complete a transfer of your Roth IRA within 30 days from the date we send the notice to you, we have the right to transfer your Roth IRA assets to a successor Roth IRA trustee or custodian that we choose in our sole discretion, or we may pay your 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 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 Roth IRA
- Any penalties or surrender charges associated with the early withdrawal of any savings instrument or other investment in your Roth IRA

If we are a nonbank custodian required to comply with Regulations section 1.408-2(e) and we fail to do so or we are not keeping the records, making the returns, or sending the statements as are required by forms or regulations, the IRS may require us to substitute another trustee or custodian.

We may establish a policy requiring distribution of the entire balance of your Roth IRA to you in cash or property if the balance of your Roth IRA drops below the minimum balance required under the applicable investment or policy established.

- 9.09 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 Roth IRA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) will automatically become the trustee or custodian of your Roth IRA, but only if it is the type of organization authorized to serve as a Roth IRA trustee or custodian.
- 9.10 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.
- 9.11 Withdrawals or Transfers All requests for withdrawal or transfer will be in writing on a form provided by or acceptable to us. The method of distribution must be specified in writing or in any other method acceptable to us. 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.

You are not required to take a distribution from your Roth IRA during your lifetime. At your death, however, your beneficiaries must begin taking distributions in accordance with Article V and section 9.07 of this article. We will make no distributions to you from your Roth IRA until you provide us with a written request for a distribution on a form provided by or acceptable to us.

- 9.12 Transfers From Other Plans We can receive amounts transferred to this Roth IRA from the trustee or custodian of another Roth IRA as permitted by the Code. In addition, we can accept rollovers of eligible rollover distributions from employer-sponsored retirement plans as permitted by the Code. We reserve the right not to accept any transfer.
- 9.13 Liquidation of Assets We have the right to liquidate assets in your Roth IRA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses, taxes, penalties, or surrender charges properly chargeable against your 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.
- 9.14 **Restrictions on the Fund** Neither you nor any beneficiary may sell, transfer, or pledge any interest in your Roth IRA in any manner whatsoever, except as provided by law or this agreement.

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

9.15 What Law Applies – This agreement is subject to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. If it is necessary to apply any state law to interpret and administer this agreement, the law of our domicile will govern.

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 ROTH IRA

You have the right to revoke your 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 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 Roth IRA, please call the custodian at the telephone number listed on the application.

REQUIREMENTS OF A ROTH IRA

- Cash Contributions Your contribution must be in cash, unless it is a rollover or conversion contribution.
- B. Maximum Contribution The total amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$6,000 for 2019 and 2020, with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter. If you also maintain a Traditional IRA (i.e., an IRA subject to the limits of Internal Revenue Code Sections (IRC Secs.) 408(a) or 408(b)), the maximum contribution to your Roth IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Traditional IRAs. Your total annual contribution to all Roth IRAs and Traditional IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your compensation.

Your Roth IRA contribution is further limited if your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) equals or exceeds \$193,000 (for 2019) or \$196,000 (for 2020) if you are a married individual filing a joint income tax return, or equals or exceeds \$122,000 (for 2019) or \$124,000 (for

2020) if you are a single individual. Married individuals filing a joint income tax return with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$203,000 (for 2019) or \$206,000 (for 2020) may not fund a Roth IRA. Single individuals with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$137,000 (for 2019) or \$139,000 (for 2020) may not fund a Roth IRA. Married individuals filing a separate income tax return with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$10,000 may not fund a Roth IRA. The MAGI limits described above are subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years beginning after 2020.

If you are married filing a joint income tax return and your MAGI is between the applicable MAGI phase-out range for the year, your maximum Roth IRA contribution is determined as follows. (1) Begin with the appropriate MAGI phase-out maximum for the applicable year and subtract your MAGI; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$201,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2020 is \$3,000 ([\$206,000 minus \$201,000] divided by \$10,000 and multiplied by \$6,000).

If you are single and your MAGI is between the applicable MAGI phase-out for the year, your maximum Roth IRA contribution is determined as follows. (1) Begin with the appropriate MAGI phase-out maximum for the applicable year and subtract your MAGI; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$127,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2020 is \$4,800 ([\$139,000 minus \$127,000] divided by \$15,000 and multiplied by \$6,000).

- C. Contribution Eligibility You are eligible to make a regular contribution to your Roth IRA, regardless of your age, if you have compensation and your MAGI is below the maximum threshold. Your Roth IRA contribution is not limited by your participation in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, other than a Traditional IRA.
- D. Catch-Up Contributions If you are age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your Roth IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$1,000 per year.
- E. Nonforfeitability Your interest in your Roth IRA is nonforfeitable.
- F. Eligible Custodians The custodian of your Roth IRA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or a person or entity approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- G. Commingling Assets The assets of your Roth IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
- H. Life Insurance No portion of your Roth IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.
- I. Collectibles You may not invest the assets of your 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 Roth IRA investments.
- J. Beneficiary Distributions Upon your death, your beneficiaries are required to take distributions according to IRC Sec. 401(a)(9) and Treasury Regulation 1.408-8. These requirements are described below.
 - Death of Roth IRA Owner Before January 1, 2020 Your designated beneficiary is determined based on the beneficiaries designated as of the date of your death, who remain your beneficiaries as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death. The entire amount remaining in your account will, at the election of your designated beneficiaries, either
 - (a) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or
 - (b) be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of your designated beneficiaries.

If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (a) or (b) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year life expectancy payments would be required to begin. Your designated beneficiaries, other than a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary, must elect either option (a) or (b) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, 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 your death. Generally, if your spouse is the designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 72 (70½ if you would have attained 70½ before 2020), if later. If a beneficiary other than a person or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no designated beneficiary of your Roth IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of your Roth IRA, the entire Roth IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death.

 Death of Roth IRA 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 your death unless you have an eligible designated beneficiary or you have no designated beneficiary for purposes of determining a distribution period.

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

An eligible designated beneficiary is any designated beneficiary who is

- your surviving spouse,
- · your 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 you, 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 your 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 your death. However, if your spouse is the eligible designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 72, if later. If your eligible designated beneficiary is your minor child, life expectancy payments must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of your 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., your estate, a charity, or a certain type of trust) is named, you will be treated as having no designated beneficiary of your Roth IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of your Roth IRA, the entire Roth IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death.

A spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary of your entire Roth IRA will be deemed to elect to treat your Roth IRA as his or her own by either (1) making contributions to your Roth IRA or (2) failing to timely remove a required minimum distribution from your Roth IRA. Regardless of whether or not the spouse is the sole designated beneficiary of your Roth IRA, a spouse beneficiary may roll over his or her share of the assets to his or her own Roth IRA.

If we so choose, for any reason (e.g., due to limitations of our charter or bylaws), we may require that a beneficiary of a deceased Roth IRA owner take total distribution of all Roth IRA assets by December 31 of the year following the year of death.

If your beneficiary fails to remove a required minimum distribution after your death, an additional penalty tax of 50 percent is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution that should have been taken but was not. Your beneficiary must file IRS Form 5329 along with his or her income tax return to report and remit any additional taxes to the IRS.

K. Waiver of 2020 RMD – In spite of the general rules described above, no beneficiary life expectancy payments are required for calendar year 2020. In addition, if the five-year rule applies to a Roth IRA with respect to any decedent, the five-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020. For example, if a Roth IRA owner died in 2017, the beneficiary's five-year period ends in 2023 instead of 2022.

INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING A ROTH IRA

- A. Contributions Not Deducted No deduction is allowed for Roth IRA contributions, including transfers, rollovers, and conversion contributions.
- B. Contribution Deadline The deadline for making a Roth IRA contribution is your tax return due date (not including extensions). You may designate a contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year in a manner acceptable to us. For example, if you are a calendar-year taxpayer and you make your Roth IRA contribution on or before your tax filing deadline, your contribution is considered to have been made for the previous tax year if you designate it as such.

If you are a member of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone, hazardous duty area, or contingency operation, you may have an extended contribution deadline of 180 days after the last day served in the area. In addition, your contribution deadline for a particular tax year is also extended by the number of days that remained to file that year's tax return as of the date you entered the combat zone. This additional extension to make your Roth IRA contribution cannot exceed the number of days between January 1 and your tax filing deadline, not including extensions.

- C. Tax Credit for Contributions You may be eligible to receive a tax credit for your Roth IRA contributions. This credit may not exceed \$1,000 in a given year. You may be eligible for this tax credit if you are
 - age 18 or older as of the close of the taxable year,
 - not a dependent of another taxpayer, and
 - not a full-time student.

The credit is based upon your income (see chart below), and will range from 0 to 50 percent of eligible contributions. In order to determine the amount of your contributions, add all of the contributions made to your Roth IRA and reduce these contributions by any distributions that you have taken during the testing period. The testing period begins two years prior to the year for which the credit is sought and ends on the tax return due date (including extensions) for the year for which the credit is sought. In order to determine your tax credit, multiply the applicable percentage from the chart below by the amount of your contributions that do not exceed \$2,000.

2019	Applicable		
Joint Return	Head of a All Othe Household Cases		Percentage
\$1–38,500	\$1-28,875	\$1-19,250	50
\$38,501-41,500	\$28,876-31,125	\$19,251-20,750	20
\$41,501-64,000	\$31,126-48,000	\$20,751-32,000	10
Over \$64,000	Over \$48,000	Over \$32,000	0

2020	Applicable		
Joint Return	Head of a All Other Household Cases		Percentage
\$1-39,000	\$1-29,250	\$1-19,500	50
\$39,001-42,500	\$29,251-31,875	\$19,501-21,250	20
\$42,501-65,000	\$31,876-48,750	\$21,251-32,500	10
Over \$65,000	Over \$48,750	Over \$32,500	0

^{*}Adjusted gross income (AGI) includes foreign earned income and income from Guam, America Samoa, North Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico. AGI limits are subject to cost-of-living adjustments each year.

- D. Excess Contributions An excess contribution is any amount that is contributed to your Roth IRA that exceeds the amount that you are eligible to contribute. If the excess is not corrected timely, an additional penalty tax of six percent will be imposed upon the excess amount. The procedure for correcting an excess is determined by the timeliness of the correction as identified below.
 - 1. Removal Before Your Tax Filing Deadline. An excess contribution may be corrected by withdrawing the excess amount, along with the earnings attributable to the excess, before your tax filing deadline, including extensions, for the year for which the excess contribution was made. An excess withdrawn under this method is not taxable to you, but you must include the earnings attributable to the excess in your taxable income in the year in which the contribution was made. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be avoided.
 - Removal After Your Tax Filing Deadline. If you are correcting an
 excess contribution after your tax filing deadline, including
 extensions, remove only the amount of the excess contribution.
 The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be imposed on
 the excess contribution for each year it remains in the Roth IRA. An
 excess withdrawal under this method is not taxable to you.
 - 3. Carry Forward to a Subsequent Year. If you do not withdraw the excess contribution, you may carry forward the contribution for a subsequent tax year. To do so, you under-contribute for that tax year and carry the excess contribution amount forward to that year on your tax return. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be imposed on the excess amount for each year that it remains as an excess contribution at the end of the year.

You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to report and remit any additional taxes to the IRS.

- E. Tax-Deferred Earnings The investment earnings of your Roth IRA are not subject to federal income tax as they accumulate in your Roth IRA. In addition, distributions of your Roth IRA earnings will be free from federal income tax if you take a qualified distribution, as described below.
- F. Taxation of Distributions The taxation of Roth IRA distributions depends on whether the distribution is a qualified distribution or a nonqualified distribution.
 - Qualified Distributions. Qualified distributions from your Roth IRA (both the contributions and earnings) are not included in your income. A qualified distribution is a distribution that is made after the expiration of the five-year period beginning January 1 of the first year for which you made a contribution to any Roth IRA (including a conversion from a Traditional IRA), and is made on account of one of the following events.
 - Attainment of age 59½
 - Disability
 - First-time homebuyer purchase
 - Death

For example, if you made a contribution to your Roth IRA for 2015, the five-year period for determining whether a distribution is a qualified distribution is satisfied as of January 1, 2020.

- 2. Nonqualified Distributions. If you do not meet the requirements for a qualified distribution, any earnings you withdraw from your Roth IRA will be included in your gross income and, if you are under age 59½, may be subject to an early distribution penalty tax. However, when you take a distribution, the amounts you contributed annually to any Roth IRA and any military death gratuity or Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) payments that you rolled over to a Roth IRA, will be deemed to be removed first, followed by conversion and employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover contributions made to any Roth IRA on a first-in, firstout basis. Therefore, your nonqualified distributions will not be taxable to you until your withdrawals exceed the amount of your annual contributions, rollovers of your military death gratuity or SGLI payments, and your conversions and employer-sponsored retirement plan rollovers.
- G. Income Tax Withholding Any nonqualified withdrawal of earnings from your Roth IRA may be subject to federal income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your Roth IRA withdrawal. If withholding is applied to your withdrawal, not less than 10 percent of the amount withdrawn must be withheld.
- H. Early Distribution Penalty Tax If you are under age 59½ and receive a nonqualified Roth IRA distribution, an additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent generally will apply to the amount includible in income in the year of the distribution. If you are under age 59½ and receive a distribution of conversion amounts or employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover amounts within the five-year period beginning with the year in which the conversion or employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover occurred, an additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent generally will apply to the amount of the distribution. The additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent generally will not apply if one of the following exceptions apply. 1) Death. After your death, payments made to your beneficiary are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. 2) Disability. If you are disabled at the time of distribution, you are not subject to the additional 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. In order to be disabled, a physician must determine that your impairment can be expected to result in death or to be of long, continued, and indefinite duration. 3) Substantially equal periodic payments. You are not subject to the additional 10 percent 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. You must continue these payments for the longer of five years or until you reach age 59½. 4) Unreimbursed medical expenses. If you take payments to pay for unreimbursed medical expenses that exceed a specified percentage of your adjusted gross income, you will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. For further detailed information and effective dates you may obtain IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), from the IRS. The medical expenses may be for you, your spouse, or any dependent listed on your tax return. 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 Roth IRA to pay for health insurance premiums without incurring the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. 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, will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. 7) First-time homebuyer. You may take payments from your Roth 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. 8) IRS levy. Payments from your Roth IRA made to the U.S. government in response to a federal tax levy are not subject to the 10 percent early

distribution penalty tax. 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 Roth IRA during the active duty period are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. 10) Qualified birth or adoption. Payments from your Roth IRA for the birth of your child or the adoption of an eligible adoptee will not be subject to the 10 percent 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.

You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to the IRS to report and remit any additional taxes or to claim a penalty tax exception.

- Required Minimum Distributions You are not required to take distributions from your Roth IRA during your lifetime (as required for Traditional and savings incentive match plan for employees of small employers (SIMPLE) IRAs). However, your beneficiaries generally are required to take distributions from your Roth IRA after your death. See the section titled Beneficiary Payouts in this disclosure statement regarding beneficiaries' required minimum distributions.
- Rollovers and Conversions Your Roth IRA may be rolled over to another Roth IRA of yours, may receive rollover contributions, or may receive conversion contributions, provided that all of the applicable rollover or conversion rules are followed. Rollover is a term used to describe a movement of cash or other property to your Roth IRA from another Roth 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. Conversion is a term used to describe the movement of Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA assets to a Roth IRA. A conversion generally is a taxable event. The general rollover and conversion rules are summarized below. These transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover or conversion, please see a competent tax advisor.
 - 1. Roth IRA-to-Roth IRA Rollovers. Assets distributed from your Roth IRA may be rolled over to the same Roth IRA or another Roth IRA of yours if the requirements of IRC Sec. 408(d)(3) are met. A proper Roth IRA-to-Roth IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. In the case of a distribution for a first-time homebuyer where there was a delay or cancellation of the purchase, the 60-day rollover period may be extended to 120 days. Roth IRA assets may not be rolled over to other types of IRAs (e.g., Traditional IRA, SIMPLE IRA), or employer-sponsored retirement plans.

You are permitted to roll over only one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. A distribution may be rolled over to the same IRA or to another IRA that is eligible to receive the rollover. For more information on rollover limitations, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

2. Traditional IRA-to-Roth IRA Conversions. If you convert to a Roth IRA, the amount of the conversion from your Traditional IRA to your Roth IRA will be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes, and is includible in your gross income (except for any nondeductible contributions). Although the conversion amount generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution

penalty tax will not apply to conversions from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. If you are required to take a required minimum distribution for the year, you must remove your required minimum distribution before converting your Traditional IRA.

- 3. SIMPLE IRA-to-Roth IRA Conversions. You are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing SIMPLE IRA into your Roth IRA, provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. The amount of the conversion from your SIMPLE IRA to your Roth IRA will be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes and is includible in your gross income. Although the conversion amount generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will not apply to conversions from a SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. If you are required to take a required minimum distribution for the year, you must remove your required minimum distribution before converting your SIMPLE IRA.
- Rollovers of Roth Elective Deferrals. Roth elective deferrals distributed from a 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan, may be rolled into your Roth IRA.
- 5. Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan-to-Roth IRA Rollovers. You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan to your Roth IRA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined generally as any distribution from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan unless it is a required minimum distribution, hardship distribution, part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, corrective distributions of excess contributions, excess deferrals, excess annual additions and any income allocable to the excess, deemed loan distribution, dividends on employer securities, or the cost of life insurance coverage.

If you are conducting an indirect rollover, your eligible rollover distribution generally must be rolled over to your Roth IRA not later than 60 days after you receive the distribution. In the case of a plan loan offset due to plan termination or severance from employment, the deadline for completing the rollover is your tax return due date (including extensions) for the year in which the offset occurs.

If you are a spouse or nonspouse beneficiary of a deceased employer-sponsored retirement plan participant, or the trustee of an eligible type of trust named as beneficiary of such participant, you may directly roll over inherited assets from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan to an inherited Roth IRA, as permitted by the IRS. The Roth IRA must be maintained as an inherited Roth IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements.

Although the rollover amount generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will not apply to rollovers from eligible employer-sponsored retirement plans to a Roth IRA or inherited Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax.

6. Beneficiary Rollovers From 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) Eligible Governmental Plans Containing Roth Elective Deferrals. If you are a spouse beneficiary, nonspouse beneficiary, or the trustee of an eligible type of trust named as beneficiary of a deceased 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation 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. The Roth IRA must be maintained as an inherited Roth IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements.

- 7. Rollovers of Military Death Benefits. If you receive or have received a military death gratuity or a payment from the SGLI program, you may be able to roll over the proceeds to your Roth IRA. The rollover contribution amount is limited to the sum of the death benefits or SGLI payment received, less any such amount that was rolled over to a Coverdell education savings account. Proceeds must be rolled over within one year of receipt of the gratuity or SGLI payment for deaths occurring on or after June 17, 2008. Any amount that is rolled over under this provision is considered nontaxable basis in your Roth IRA.
- 8. Qualified HSA Funding Distribution. If you are eligible to contribute to a health savings account (HSA), you may be eligible to take a one-time tax-free qualified HSA funding distribution from your Roth IRA and directly deposit it to your HSA. The amount of the qualified HSA funding distribution may not exceed the maximum HSA contribution limit in effect for the type of high deductible health plan coverage (i.e., single or family coverage) that you have at the time of the deposit, and counts toward your HSA contribution limit for that year. For further detailed information, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 969, Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans.
- 9. Rollovers of Settlement Payments From Bankrupt Airlines. If you are a qualified airline employee who has received a qualified airline settlement payment from a commercial airline carrier under the approval of an order of a federal bankruptcy court in a case filed after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2007, you are allowed to roll over any portion of the proceeds into your Roth IRA within 180 days after receipt of such amount, or by a later date if extended by federal law. For further detailed information and effective dates you may obtain IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
- 10. Rollovers of Exxon Valdez Settlement Payments. If you receive a qualified settlement payment from Exxon Valdez litigation, you may roll over the amount of the settlement, up to \$100,000, reduced by the amount of any qualified Exxon Valdez settlement income previously contributed to a Traditional or Roth IRA or eligible retirement plan in prior taxable years. You will have until your tax return due date (not including extensions) for the year in which the qualified settlement income is received to make the rollover contribution. To obtain more information on this type of rollover, you may wish to visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
- 11. 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 tax return due date (not including extensions) for the year in which the money was returned.
- 12. Repayment of Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution. If you have taken a qualified birth or adoption distribution, you may generally repay all or a portion of the aggregate amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA, as permitted by the IRS. For further information, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), by visiting www.irs.gov on the Internet.
- 13. Written Election. At the time you make a rollover or conversion to a Roth IRA, you must designate in writing to the custodian your election to treat that contribution as a rollover or conversion. Once made, the election is irrevocable.

- K. Transfer Due to Divorce If all or any part of your Roth IRA is awarded to your spouse or former spouse in a divorce or legal separation proceeding, the amount so awarded will be treated as the spouse's Roth IRA (and may be transferred pursuant to a court-approved divorce decree or written legal separation agreement to another Roth IRA of your spouse), and will not be considered a taxable distribution to you. A transfer is a tax-free direct movement of cash and/or property from one Roth IRA to another.
- L. Recharacterizations If you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA and later recharacterize either all or a portion of the original contribution to a Roth IRA along with net income attributable, you may elect to treat the original contribution as having been made to the Roth IRA. The same methodology applies when recharacterizing a contribution from a Roth IRA to a Traditional IRA. The deadline for completing a recharacterization is your tax filing deadline (including any extensions) for the year for which the original contribution was made. You may not recharacterize a Roth IRA conversion or an employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover.

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

A. Spousal Roth IRA – If you are married and have compensation, you may contribute to a Roth IRA established for the benefit of your spouse, regardless of whether or not 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 Roth IRA and your spouse's Roth IRA is the lesser of 100 percent of your combined eligible compensation or \$12,000 for 2019 and 2020. 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 Roth IRA. Your contribution may be further limited if your MAGI falls within the minimum and maximum thresholds.

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 Roth IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$1,000 per year.

- B. Gift Tax Transfers of your Roth IRA assets to a beneficiary made during your life and at your request may be subject to federal gift tax under IRC Sec. 2501.
- C. Special Tax Treatment Capital gains treatment and 10-year income averaging authorized by IRC Sec. 402 do not apply to Roth IRA distributions.
- D. Prohibited Transactions If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your Roth IRA, as described in IRC Sec. 4975, your 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 Roth IRA. (1) Taking a loan from your Roth IRA (2) Buying property for personal use (present or future) with Roth IRA assets (3) Receiving certain bonuses or premiums because of your Roth IRA.
- E. Pledging If you pledge any portion of your Roth IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and 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 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 a 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 Reservist Distributions If you are an eligible qualified reservist who has taken penalty-free qualified reservist distributions from your Roth IRA or retirement plan, you may recontribute those amounts to a Roth IRA generally within a two-year period from your date of return.
- E. Qualified Charitable Distributions If you are age 70½ or older, you may be eligible take tax-free Roth IRA distributions of up to \$100,000 per year and have these distributions paid directly to certain charitable organizations. Special tax rules may apply. For further detailed information and effective dates 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.
- F. Disaster Related Relief If you qualify (for example, you sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, certain disasters designated by Congress), you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions, rollovers, and other transactions involving your Roth 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 Roth IRA transactions, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
- G. Coronavirus-Related Distributions (CRDs) If you qualify, you may 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 are a qualified individual if you (or your spouse or dependent) is diagnosed with the COVID-19 disease or the SARS-CoV-2 virus in an approved test; or if you have 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 be 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, and may be repaid over three years beginning with the day following the day a CRD is made. Repayments may be made to an 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.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

METHOD II Growth can be projected

The financial projections below show the amount that would be available if you were to withdraw your IRA assets at the indicated times. These projections are based on the following assumptions.

CONTRIBUTION ((Select one)
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	Regular. An annual	\$1,000	deposit is	made on	the first	day of each	vear
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X Rollover, Transfer, or Conversion.* A one-time \$1,000 deposit is made on the first day of the first year.

Your Age on Your Birth Date in Contribution Year					
Investment Instrument	FDIC Insured Savings Acct				
Length of Time Deposit					
Rate of Interest	2.32 %				
Compounding Method	Compounding Method				

FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

Number of Years in IRA Program	Total Accumulation of IRA Dollars	Amount After Fees and Penalties
1 Year	Ś	\$ 967.90
2 Years	\$	\$ 935.70
3 Years	\$	\$ 903.41
4 Years	\$	\$ 871.02
5 Years	\$	\$ 838.53
End of the	Total	Amount

End of the Year You Reach Age	Total Accumulation of IRA Dollars	Amount After Fees and Penalties
60	\$	\$
65	\$	\$
70	\$	\$

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

The account values shown are projections based on many assumptions. These projections have been reduced by any applicable fees. They are not guaranteed, but depend upon many factors, including the interest rates and terms of future funding instruments.

We may charge you an annual service fee or other fees in connection with your IRA. If we do not charge these fees now, we may do so in the future after giving you notice. If you do not pay these fees separately, they may be paid from the assets of your IRA.

CURRENT FEES

Annual Administration Fee	\$ 35.00(Waived for balances greater than \$10,000)
Disbursement	\$ 20.00
	\$
	\$ <u></u>

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^{*}Conversion applies to Roth IRAs only



Safe Harbor Auto Rollover IRA - Fee Disclosure Notice

Who We Are and the Purpose of this Disclosure

You are receiving this Fee Disclosure Notice because an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") has recently been established for you with a rollover contribution from your ERISA qualified 401(k) plan or other employer-sponsored retirement plan in which you were previously enrolled. As the custodian of your IRA, we, Matrix Trust Company ("Matrix Trust") want you to understand all of the features of your IRA, including its fees and costs. In addition to completing and returning to Matrix Trust the IRA Simplifier® and Customer Identification paperwork, we encourage you to review and retain this Fee Disclosure Notice together with the other documents we have provided in your Welcome Packet, including our Custodial Account Agreement and Matrix Trust Privacy Notice.

IRA Custodial Fees

In most cases, Matrix Trust will charge your IRA an annual custodial fee, which compensates us for certain services we provide, including custody, recordkeeping, furnishing you with an annual account statement for your IRA, and our dedicated IRA service team, which can be contacted at the toll-free number described in your Welcome Packet. Our custodial account fees are: \$35.00 annually for accounts with balances less than \$10,000 established after April 1, 2019; and, \$50 annually for accounts with balances less than \$10,000 established prior to April 1, 2019.

Please note that Matrix Trust does not accept IRA accounts with beginning balances of \$100.00 or less. In such cases the sponsor of the retirement plan may remit the funds to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) Missing Participant Program or a state unclaimed property fund, or take other action to distribute the funds.

Distribution-Related Fees

Once you have completed and returned the IRA *Simplifier®* and Customer Identification paperwork from your Welcome Packet and are eligible to do so, you may request a distribution of your savings in your IRA. Matrix Trust will charge your IRA the following fees for processing distributions and certain related services:

Check/ACH Distributions***	\$20.00 each
Outgoing Wires	\$20.00 each
Returned Wires	\$25.00 each
Stop Payments	\$25.00 each
Tax Form Adjustments	\$45.00 each

^{***}Matrix Trust will waive its normal check/ACH distribution fee if your IRA balance is less than \$100.00 at the time of distribution.

Bank Servicing Fees

The funds in your IRA will be held safely in an interest-bearing, FDIC-insured account with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan") until they are distributed to you or your IRA beneficiary. Through an arrangement with JPMorgan, Matrix Trust receives servicing fees with respect to the account, to the extent permitted by the Applicable Rules (defined below), for sub-accounting and support services, processing transactions and reconciling aggregate account activity with respect to funds deposited with JPMorgan. The servicing fee is deducted by Matrix Trust from the total interest paid to Matrix Trust by JPMorgan and is the difference between the total interest rate paid to Matrix Trust by JPMorgan and the stated interest rate paid to IRA holders. In other words, the servicing fees paid to Matrix Trust reduce the interest rate paid to your IRA by a corresponding amount.

At each rate of total interest paid by JPMorgan (from 0.00% up to 5.00%), the share of such total interest that is credited as the "stated rate" of interest to IRA holders, and the share of such total interest that is retained by Matrix Trust as its servicing fee, are set forth under a pre-established rate table. Such servicing fees are based on the average daily deposit balances in the omnibus account with JPMorgan. The rate of the servicing fee that Matrix Trust receives may exceed the interest rate or effective yield the depositors (IRA holders) receive. No portion of these servicing fees will reduce or offset the fees otherwise due to Matrix Trust unless required by Applicable Rules. "Applicable Rules" means all applicable federal and state laws, rules and regulations, rules of any self-regulatory organization, and the constitution and applicable rules, regulations, customs, and usages of the exchange or

market and its clearinghouse.

As the total interest rate paid by JPMorgan increases, our servicing fees will likewise increase, and if the total interest rate paid by JPMorgan decreases, our servicing fees will likewise decrease. While the full rate table is available and accessible (see below), it is voluminous. For your convenience, the following summarizes the general ranges of the stated interest rates paid to IRA holders and Matrix Trust's servicing fees at various rates of total interest, as determined under the rate table:

When the total rate of interest paid	The stated interest rate credited to your	The servicing fee retained by Matrix Trust
(annually) by JPMorgan is between:	IRA ranges from:	ranges from:
0.00% and 0.50%	0.00% and 0.13%	0.00% and 0.37%
0.51% and 1.00%	0.13% and 0.25%	0.38% and 0.75%
1.01% and 2.00%	0.26% and 0.50%	0.75% and 1.50%
2.01% and 3.00%	0.51% and 1.23%	1.50% and 1.77%
3.01% and 4.00%	1.23% and 1.90%	1.78% and 2.10%
4.01% and 5.00%	1.91% and 2.63%	2.10% and 2.37%

For more specific information, the current interest rate payable at any given time will be available online at: https://www.broadridge.com/resource/retirement-cash-account? Currently under ⁵Rate Table. A copy of the full rate table and the current interest rate payable at any given time may be obtained by calling Matrix Trust Client Services at 888-947-3472.

Based upon the total rates of interest paid by JPMorgan in recent periods, and the total rates of interest that Matrix Trust expects that JPMorgan would intend to pay in the future, a reasonable estimate of the servicing fees retained by Matrix Trust would usually be between 0.00% and 2.37%, as described in the summary chart above. However, Matrix Trust cannot control or predict the total interest rates payable by JPMorgan, which makes it impossible to predict the rate of servicing fees we will receive at any given time.

Float Income

Matrix Trust maintains omnibus bank accounts at and provides sub-accounting services with respect to such bank accounts to, one or more banking institutions, with respect to cash held on a short-term basis in such omnibus bank accounts. As compensation for such sub-accounting services, Matrix Trust may derive compensation from the use of this short-term cash, which is referred to as "float income." With respect to your IRA, this may occur where funds are awaiting distribution – e.g., after you have requested a distribution and until your distribution check is cashed or deposited. Currently, Matrix Trust has an arrangement with JPMorgan under which JPMorgan pays float income to Matrix Trust in exchange for its sub-accounting services. Float income is reflected as an earnings credit or service fee on our monthly bank invoice. The exact amount of float income credited from this bank to Matrix Trust cannot be described in precise terms, because the rate of float income paid fluctuates over time, and it is also impossible to predict exactly how much cash will be held on a short-term basis, and for how long. However, the rate of float income that Matrix Trust receives from JPMorgan generally tracks the Federal Funds Rate, which you can look up any time in the *Wall Street Journal* or many other paper and online financial publications.

Bad Addresses/Stale Dated Checks – Locator Services

As authorized by the sponsor or other fiduciary of the employer-sponsored retirement plan from which your rollover contribution came, if Matrix Trust sends you correspondence (for example, your Welcome Packet or an annual account statement) that is returned to us as undeliverable, or a distribution check we send you remains uncashed, we may need to search for you to ensure that the savings in your IRA remain accessible to you. In these cases, a third-party subcontractor to Matrix Trust, PBI Research Services, Pension Benefit Information, LLC ("PBI") is used. Matrix Trust may use PBI's locator services to obtain a current address. Matrix Trust may charge \$0.75 per search to your IRA. In the event locator services are unsuccessful, PBI may charge \$40 to your IRA, including from a stale check amount. This compensation to PBI is for its services which include conducting a search, related communications, and distributing funds to IRA holders. Until you are located, this may occur (and the \$40 fee to PBI may apply) immediately following one of the events described above, and again no more frequently than:

For IRA balances under \$100.00	For IRA balances between \$100.00 and \$10,000.00	For IRA balances greater than \$10,000.00
Once every five (5) years	Once every three (3) years	Once per year

Future Fee Changes

Matrix Trust may propose to change any of the fees (or other terms) described above by providing written notice to you and requesting your written agreement. Such written notices may also explain that, if you do not object to a proposed fee change within a certain period of time of receiving our notice (generally no less than 60 days), you may be deemed to have consented to such change, and Matrix Trust reserves the right, to the fullest extent permissible under applicable law, to apply the new fee or other terms to your IRA in the absence of your response. If you do object to the proposed change, you will be afforded an additional period of time (generally no less than another 60 days) to request a distribution of your IRA savings or engage a new IRA provider.



February 27, 2023

Important Notice re Matrix Trust Safe Harbor IRA Account

This notice pertains to a change in services and fees under the Matrix Trust Company Account Agreement between Matrix Trust Company and you as the Individual Retirement Account (IRA) Accountholder (the "Agreement"). You are receiving this notice because you have an IRA established from a rollover contribution from a 401(k) or other retirement account in which you were previously enrolled. Effective April 5, 2023, the IRA Account Fees will be changed going forward as outlined below. Separately, effective June 27, 2023, changes will be implemented affecting the deposit banks used by Matrix Trust Company for your IRA assets. We are providing this notice to ensure that you have been, and will remain, appropriately informed about our services and fees associated with your IRA. It is recommended you keep this notice with the IRA account documentation and other important disclosures. The fees that are being changed pertain to your IRA account and are paid from your IRA account.

Fee and Service Changes Effective April 5, 2023

The fee changes described in the enclosed fee disclosure are being implemented as part of a change to our IRA services process. Specifically, Matrix Trust Company has entered into an arrangement with IRALOGIX, which provides recordkeeping, compliance, website, call center and other customer support services to IRAs like yours as a subcontractor of Matrix Trust Company.

Please note the following updates to the fees in the Agreement:

IRA Account Fees:

Annual Account Fee:

\$0.00 for accounts greater than \$10,000.00

\$35.00 annually for accounts with balances less than \$10,000.00 established after April 1, 2019

\$50.00 annually for accounts with balances less than \$10,000.00 established prior to April 1, 2019

1. Asset-Based Fee:

Individual Account Assets: Less than \$100,000.00	0.30% (30 basis points) annually
Individual Account Assets: \$100,000.00 to \$250,000.00	0.22% (22 basis points) annually
Individual Account Assets: Greater than \$250,000.00	0.15% (15 basis points) annually

2. Paper Based Statements: \$4.00 per quarter

3. Distribution One-Time: \$20.00

4. Periodic Distribution Fee: \$8.00 per distribution

5. Stop Payment and Reissue: \$25.00

6. Converting Traditional IRA to ROTH IRA: \$30.00

7. Corrected 1099R (not due to processing error): \$50.00

8. Lost Accountholder Search: \$10.009. Lost Beneficiary Search: \$105.0010. Escheatment to the State: \$125.00

If you object to these changes, you may avoid having them apply to your IRA by transferring your IRA to another provider, or taking a full distribution (withdrawal) of your IRA assets before March 27, 2023; otherwise, we will deem you as having consented to the updated fees. Of course, you may transfer your IRA to another provider to withdraw the funds from your IRA at any time.



In addition to the fees, there will be other changes to your account including:

- Online access to your account
- Updated IRA support center contact information
- A change to your account number
- Quarterly account statements mailed to you

After April 5, 2023, you will receive a welcome letter with your updated account information, including how to access your account online and information to reach the IRA support center. You will also receive a quarterly account statement for the quarter ending March 31, 2023.

Consolidation of IRA Bank Deposits Effective June 27, 2023

Effective June 27, 2023, Matrix Trust Company will no longer deposit IRA assets across multiple third-party banks. Rather, assets in your IRA will be deposited exclusively at JP Morgan Chase Bank ("JPMCB"). Other banks such as TD Bank, with whom Matrix Trust previously deposited some IRA assets, will no longer be used. For deposits with JPMCB, this chart summarizes the general ranges of the interest rates paid to your IRA and Matrix Trust's servicing fees, at various rates of total interest paid by JPMCB:

When the total rate of interest paid (annually) by JPMCB is between:	The stated interest rate credited to your IRA ranges from:	The servicing fee retained by Matrix Trust ranges from:
0.00% and 0.50%	0.00% and 0.13%	0.00% and 0.37%
0.51% and 1.00%	0.13% and 0.25%	0.38% and 0.75%
1.01% and 2.00%	0.26% and 0.50%	0.75% and 1.50%
2.01% and 3.00%	0.51% and 1.23%	1.50% and 1.77%
3.01% and 4.00%	1.23% and 1.90%	1.78% and 2.10%
4.01% and 5.00%	1.91% and 2.63%	2.10% and 2.37%

For more specific information, the current interest rate payable at any given time will be available online at: https://www.broadridge.com/resource/matrix-trust-company. A copy of the full rate table and the current interest rate payable at any given time may be obtained by calling Matrix Trust Client Services at 888-947-3472.

The changes to IRA Bank Deposits described above will apply effective June 27, 2023. If you object to these changes, you may avoid having them apply to your IRA by transferring your IRA to another provider, or taking a full distribution (withdrawal) of your IRA assets before June 27, 2023; otherwise, we will deem you as having consented to the changes. Of course, you may transfer your IRA to another provider to withdraw the funds from your IRA at any time.

If you have any questions regarding this information, or you wish to transfer your IRA assets to another provider or request a distribution (withdrawal) from your IRA, please contact Matrix Trust Company at (888) 947-3472 Monday-Friday 7:30 am to 3:30 pm (Mountain) or via email at mscsiraservice@broadridge.com or visit us at https://www.broadridge.com/resource/matrix-trust-company-faq.

Sincerely,

Amy Reuter Senior Vice President, Trust Officer Matrix Trust Company



Safe Harbor IRA - Fee Disclosure Notice

Who We Are and the Purpose of this Disclosure

You are receiving this Fee Disclosure Notice because an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") has recently been established for you with a rollover contribution from your ERISA qualified 401(k) plan or other employer-sponsored retirement plan in which you were previously enrolled. As the custodian of your IRA, we, Matrix Trust Company ("Matrix Trust"), want you to understand all of the features of your IRA, including its fees and costs. In addition to completing and returning to Matrix Trust the IRA Simplifier® and Customer Identification paperwork, we encourage you to review and retain this Fee Disclosure Notice together with the other documents we have provided in your Welcome Packet, including our IRA Simplifier and Matrix Trust Privacy Notice.

Matrix Trust has entered into an arrangement with a third-party vendor, IRALOGIX, which provides recordkeeping, compliance, website, call center and other customer support services to IRAs as a subcontractor of Matrix Trust.

IRA Account Fees

In most cases, the IRA will pay an annual account fee, which is compensation for certain services provided, including custody, recordkeeping, compliance, furnishing you with an annual account statement for your IRA, account access via web portal and a dedicated IRA service team, which can be contacted at the toll-free number described in your Welcome Packet. The annual account fee noted below (for accounts less than \$10,000.00) is retained by Matrix Trust, except that a portion of such annual account fee, \$10.00 per account, is paid by Matrix Trust to IRALOGIX for their services.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT FEES CHARGED TO EACH IRA:

- \$0.00 for accounts greater than \$10,000.00
- \$35.00 annually for accounts with balances less than \$10,000.00 established after April 1, 2019
- \$50.00 annually for accounts with balances less than \$10,000.00 established prior to April 1, 2019

Please note that Matrix Trust does not accept IRA accounts with beginning balances of \$100.00 or less. In such cases the sponsor of the retirement plan may remit the funds to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) Missing Participant Program or a state unclaimed property fund or take other action to distribute the funds.

THE FOLLOWING FEES WILL BE CHARGED TO EACH IRA AND FEES RETAINED ENTIRELY BY IRALOGIX FOR ITS SERVICES:

IRA Asset-Based Fee:

Individual Account Assets: Less than \$100,000.00
 Individual Account Assets: \$100,000.00 to \$250,000.00
 Individual Account Assets: Greater than \$250,000.00
 Individual Account Assets: Greater than \$250,000.00

IRA Paper Based Statements: \$4.00 per quarter
 IRA Converting Traditional IRA to ROTH IRA: \$30.00

4. IRA Lost Accountholder Search: \$10.00
5. IRA Lost Beneficiary Search: \$105.00
6. IRA Escheatment to the State: \$125.00

DISTRIBUTION-RELATED FEES:

Once you have completed and returned the IRA *Simplifier®* and Customer Identification paperwork from your Welcome Packet and are eligible to do so, you may request a distribution of your savings in your IRA. The IRA will be charged the following fees for processing distributions and certain related services:



Periodic Distribution Fee	\$8.00 per distribution (\$6.00 retained by Matrix Trust, \$2.00 paid to IRALOGIX)
One-Time Lump Sum Distribution Fee	\$20.00 (\$10.00 retained by Matrix, \$10.00 paid to IRALOGIX)
Stop Payment and Reissue Fee	\$25.00
Corrected 1099R (not due to processing error)	\$50.00 (\$20.00 retained by Matrix Trust, \$30.00 paid to IRALOGIX)

In addition to the above fee arrangements, IRALOGIX will make a one-time payment of \$300,000 - \$400,000 to Matrix Trust, which is intended to help Matrix Trust offset its technology expenses in implementing the new service arrangement with IRALOGIX. This payment to Matrix Trust will be paid entirely by IRALOGIX, and not by IRA account.

Bank Servicing Fees

The funds in your IRA will be held safely in an interest-bearing, FDIC-insured account with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan") until they are distributed to you or your IRA beneficiary. Through an arrangement with JPMorgan, Matrix Trust receives servicing fees with respect to the account, to the extent permitted by the Applicable Rules (defined below), for sub-accounting and support services, processing transactions and reconciling aggregate account activity with respect to funds deposited with JPMorgan. The servicing fee is deducted by Matrix Trust from the total interest paid to Matrix Trust by JPMorgan and is the difference between the total interest rate paid to Matrix Trust by JPMorgan and the stated interest rate paid to IRA holders. In other words, the servicing fees paid to Matrix Trust reduce the interest rate paid to your IRA by a corresponding amount.

At each rate of total interest paid by JPMorgan (from 0.00% up to 5.00%), the share of such total interest that is credited as the "stated rate" of interest to IRA holders, and the share of such total interest that is retained by Matrix Trust as its servicing fee, are set forth under a pre-established rate table. Such servicing fees are based on the average daily deposit balances in the omnibus account with JPMorgan. The rate of the servicing fee that Matrix Trust receives may exceed the interest rate or effective yield the depositors (IRA holders) receive. No portion of these servicing fees will reduce or offset the fees otherwise due to Matrix Trust unless required by Applicable Rules. "Applicable Rules" means all applicable federal and state laws, rules and regulations, rules of any self-regulatory organization, and the constitution and applicable rules, regulations, customs, and usages of the exchange or market and its clearinghouse.

As the total interest rate paid by JPMorgan increases, our servicing fees will likewise increase, and if the total interest rate paid by JPMorgan decreases, our servicing fees will likewise decrease. While the full rate table is available and accessible (see below), it is voluminous. For your convenience, the following summarizes the general ranges of the stated interest rates paid to IRA holders and Matrix Trust's servicing fees at various rates of total interest, as determined under the rate table:

When the total rate of interest paid (annually) by JPMorgan is between:	The stated interest rate credited to your IRA ranges from:	The servicing fee retained by Matrix Trust ranges from:
0.00% and 0.50%	0.00% and 0.13%	0.00% and 0.37%
0.51% and 1.00%	0.13% and 0.25%	0.38% and 0.75%
1.01% and 2.00%	0.26% and 0.50%	0.75% and 1.50%
2.01% and 3.00%	0.51% and 1.23%	1.50% and 1.77%
3.01% and 4.00%	1.23% and 1.90%	1.78% and 2.10%
4.01% and 5.00%	1.91% and 2.63%	2.10% and 2.37%

For more specific information, the current interest rate payable at any given time will be available online at: https://www.broadridge.com/resource/retirement-cash-account? currently under ⁵Rate Table. A copy of the full rate table and the current interest rate payable at any given time may be obtained by calling Matrix Trust Client Services at 888-947-3472.

Matrix Trust Company



717 17th Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80202

Based upon the total rates of interest paid by JPMorgan in recent periods, and the total rates of interest that Matrix Trust expects that JPMorgan would intend to pay in the future, a reasonable estimate of the servicing fees retained by Matrix Trust would usually be between 0.00% and 2.37%, as described in the summary chart above. However, Matrix Trust cannot control or predict the total interest rates payable by JPMorgan, which makes it impossible to predict the rate of servicing fees we will receive at any given time.

Float Income

Matrix Trust maintains omnibus bank accounts at and provides sub-accounting services with respect to such bank accounts to, one or more banking institutions, with respect to cash held on a short-term basis in such omnibus bank accounts. As compensation for such sub-accounting services, Matrix Trust may derive compensation from the use of this short-term cash, which is referred to as "float income." With respect to your IRA, this may occur where funds are awaiting distribution — e.g., after you have requested a distribution and then until your distribution check is cashed or deposited. Currently, Matrix Trust has an arrangement with JPMorgan under which JPMorgan pays float income to Matrix Trust in exchange for its sub-accounting services. Float income is reflected as an earnings credit or service fee on our monthly bank invoice. The exact amount of float income credited from this bank to Matrix Trust cannot be described in precise terms, because the rate of float income paid fluctuates over time, and it is also impossible to predict exactly how much cash will be held on a short-term basis, and for how long. However, the rate of float income that Matrix Trust receives from JPMorgan generally tracks the Federal Funds Rate, which you can look up any time in the *Wall Street Journal* or many other paper and online financial publications.

Bad Addresses/Stale Dated Checks – Locator Services

As authorized by the sponsor or other fiduciary of the employer-sponsored retirement plan from which your rollover contribution came, if Matrix Trust sends you correspondence (for example, your Welcome Packet or an annual account statement) that is returned to us as undeliverable, or a distribution check we send you remains uncashed, we may need to search for you to ensure that the savings in your IRA remain accessible to you. In these cases, a third-party subcontractor to Matrix Trust, is used. Matrix Trust may use a third-party subcontractor's locator services to obtain a current address. The Lost Accountholder Search fee is \$10 and charged to your IRA. Until you are located, this may occur immediately following one of the events described above, and again no more frequently than once per year. The third-party subcontractor services include stale dated check processing and a \$40 fee from the stale dated check amount may apply. This compensation to the third-party subcontractor is for its services which include conducting a search, related communications, and distributing funds to IRA holders

Future Fee Changes

Matrix Trust may propose to change any of the fees (or other terms) described above by providing written notice to you and requesting your written agreement. Such written notices may also explain that, if you do not object to a proposed fee change within a certain period of time of receiving our notice, you may be deemed to have consented to such change, and Matrix Trust reserves the right, to the fullest extent permissible under applicable law, to apply the new fee or other terms to your IRA in the absence of your response. If you do object to the proposed change, you will be afforded an additional period of time to request a distribution of your IRA savings or engage a new IRA provider.