

# Traditional IRA Amendment

## Dear IRA Owner:

The purpose of this Amendment is to incorporate changes in law and policy that affect your traditional IRA Agreement. This Amendment replaces the IRS Form 5305-A Agreement and Disclosure Statement that you received at the time your traditional IRA was established or amended, whichever is later. Our relationship and your traditional IRA will be governed by this Amendment. Please read this Amendment carefully as you would any other legal document. This Amendment should be kept in a safe place along with your other traditional IRA records.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES

The following Summary of IRA Changes is being provided to you, to show what IRA rules have changed over the last 11 years (through 2021) applicable to this account with Cetera Investment Services (us). We have summarized changes to the traditional IRA Agreement (Form 5305-A) and Disclosure Statement over this long time span knowing you may have established this IRA more recently. If your Agreement was established with us since 2011 you can determine which changes have occurred since your IRA was established by taking into account those rules specified by year, from the year when you established the IRA with us. For example, if you established your IRA with us in 2017, you should review changes listed as 2017 or more current, as those changes impact your IRA and the Agreement with us.

### IRS Form 5305-A, Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account

**Article I.** 2017 (November): The cash contribution limits were updated.

#### Article VIII.

##### 8.01 Your IRA Documents.

2017 (November) “Articles I through VII of the IRS 5305 agreement have been reviewed and approved by the IRS.” was added after the first sentence.

##### 8.04 Our Fees and Expenses.

2018 (January) Removed the sentence stating that separately billed fees may be claimed as miscellaneous itemized deductions.

##### 8.11 Investment of IRA Assets.

###### (f) Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC).

2014 (October) This section is new.

2018 (November) Updated the adjusted dollar amount in the subsection from \$125,000 to \$130,000.

2019 (November) Updated the adjusted dollar amount in the subsection from \$130,000 to \$135,000.

2021 (November) Updated the adjusted dollar amount in the subsection from \$135,000 to \$145,000.

##### 8.13 Cash or In-Kind Contributions.

2011 (June) Retitled this heading from **Transfer and Rollover Contributions** to more accurately reflect the means by which assets can be moved into the IRA.

### Traditional IRA Disclosure Statement

#### IRA Restrictions and Approval.

##### 3. Beneficiary Designation.

2014 (October): Added the following sentence: If there is no beneficiary designation on file at the time of your death, or if none of the beneficiaries on file are alive at the time of your death, your IRA assets will be paid to your estate.

##### 9. Cash or In-Kind Rollovers.

2011 (June): Renamed this heading from Tax-Free Rollovers to more accurately reflect the means by which assets can be rolled over to the IRA.

##### 13. IRS Approval of Form.

2017 (November): Sentences “Articles I through VII of this IRS agreement have been reviewed and approved by the IRS” and “Article VIII of this IRS agreement contains additional contract provisions that have not been reviewed or approved by the IRS” were added to this section, and the sentence “This IRS document has been approved by the IRS.” was removed from this section.

##### 14. State Laws.

2020 (November): Amended the list of state laws that may affect an IRA.

#### IRA Eligibility and Contributions.

##### 1. Regular or Annual IRA Contribution.

2020 (November): Clarified that a direct tax refund contribution is subject to your annual contribution limits. Removed the requirement to be younger than age 70½ to make IRA regular or annual contributions and added language expressly authorizing regular or annual contributions after age 70½.

##### 2. Compensation for Eligibility.

2018 (January): Removes reference to including taxable alimony, or separate maintenance payments, received under a divorce decree or other separate agreement, in compensation.

2020 (November): Removed the requirement to be younger than age 70½ to make IRA regular or annual contributions.

##### 3. Contribution By Your Spouse.

2015 (November): Combined under **1. Regular or Annual IRA Contribution** with the remaining sections renumbered accordingly.

##### 4. Catch-Up Contributions.

2011 (June): Removed the paragraph discussing additional IRA contributions of up to \$3,000 per year for individuals participating in a 401(k) plan of a bankrupt employer since it is no longer applicable.

## 6./5. Maximum Contribution Limits.

- 2011 (June): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2012 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2013 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2014 (October): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2015 (November): Renumbered as **5. Maximum Contribution Limits**. Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2016 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2017 (November): Updated the chart to reflect current contribution tax years.
- 2018 (November): Updated the chart to reflect current contribution tax years and the adjustment to the regular contribution limit from \$5,500 to \$6,000.
- 2019 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2020 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2021 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.

## 6. Contribution Deadline.

- 2018 (January): Added reference to service in a hazardous duty area as an example of when the contribution deadline may be extended.
- 2020 (November): Made minor text changes to reflect the concept of postponed contributions.

## Tax Deductions.

### 2. Deduction Limits.

- 2011 (June): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2012 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2013 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2014 (October): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2015 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2016 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2017 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2018 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2019 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2020 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.
- 2021 (November): Updated the chart to reflect the current years' limits.

## Moving Assets To and From IRAs.

### 2. IRA-to-IRA Rollovers.

- 2014 (October): You are limited to one rollover for all of your IRAs per 1-year (12-month) period (that is, only one nontaxable IRA-to-IRA rollover per taxpayer in a year – not one rollover for each IRA per year).

### 4. Rollovers to SIMPLE IRAs.

- 2015 (November): This section is new. Renumbered the following sections.

### 5. Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Eligible Retirement Plans.

#### d. Indirect Rollover and Withholding.

- 2018 (January): Added language to address the extended deadline to roll over certain plan loan offset amounts.
- 2018 (November): Added language noting that an exception to the 60-day rollover period also applies to the return of an improper tax levy. Also, broadened the existing exception language to accommodate the possibility that new similar exceptions could be added in the future by labelling the return of an improper tax levy and the rollover of certain plan loan offset amounts as examples.
- 2020 (November): Changed the phrase “certain plan loan offsets” to “qualified plan loan offsets.” Made minor text change to reflect the concept of a late rollover.

### 6. Waiver of the 60-Day Period.

- 2018 (November): Added language explaining the self-certification procedure that may be used to claim eligibility for waiver of the 60-day rollover period.
- 2020 (November): Changed “waive” to “extend” and “waiver” to “extension” throughout the subsection, including in the subsection heading. Made minor text change to reflect the concept of a late rollover.

### 9. Qualified Reservist Contributions / Repayment of a Qualified Reservist Distribution.

- 2020 (November): Renamed the subsection as **Repayment of a Qualified Reservist Distribution**.

### 10. Qualified Settlement Income.

- 2018 (November): Removed this subsection. The subsection related to possibly rolling over certain qualified settlement income, for example, settlement income received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation.

### 10./11. Rollovers Due to Airline Carrier Bankruptcy.

- 2012 (November): This section is new. The FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 amended the Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008 to allow a qualified airline employee who receives an airline payment amount, as defined by law, the option of rolling over this amount to a traditional IRA.
- 2013 (November): Provided clarification that up to 90 percent of the airline payment amount may be rolled over to a traditional IRA.
- 2018 (November): Removed this subsection. The subsection related to the possibility of a qualified airline employee rolling over an airline payment amount as defined by law.

### 10. Repayment of a Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution.

- 2020 (November): Added this subsection to address new rules and permit such a repayment.

## Movement of Assets Between Traditional and Roth IRAs.

### 1. Traditional IRA to Roth IRA Conversions.

- 2011 (June): Removed the conversion eligibility requirements since they are no longer applicable after 12/31/2009.

## 2. Traditional IRA and Roth IRA Recharacterizations.

**2018 (January):** Removed reference to canceling a conversion from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA through recharacterization; removed the reference regarding rollovers and direct rollovers from eligible retirement plans to Roth IRAs, and recharacterization of the same; and removed the **Traditional IRA to Roth IRA Reconversions** subsection.

## IRA Distributions.

### 5. Tax-Free Distributions to Charities / Qualified Charitable Distributions.

**2011 (June):** Removed information pertaining to the 12/31/2009 deadline.

**2016 (November):** This section was retitled **Qualified Charitable Distributions**.

**2020 (November):** Added sentence related to tracking deductible contributions made after age 70½.

## Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) For You. / RMDs For You.

### 1. After Age 70½ / After Age 72

**2020 (November):** Changed age 70½ to age 72 throughout the subsection, including changing the subsection heading to **After Age 72**. Added a sentence explaining the age requirement to begin taking RMDs was previously age 70½.

**2021 (November):** Removed obsolete information about first RMD deadline for tax years 2019 and earlier.

### 2. Distribution Calculations.

**2014 (October):** Added the following sentence: The fair market value of a qualifying longevity annuity contract (QLAC) is not included in the adjusted balance for RMD calculations.

### 7. 2009 RMDs Waived for IRA Owners.

**2011 (June):** Removed this section since it is no longer applicable.

### 7. Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC).

**2014 (October):** This section is new.

**2018 (November):** Updated the adjusted dollar amount in the subsection from \$125,000 to \$130,000.

**2019 (November):** Updated the adjusted dollar amount in the subsection from \$130,000 to \$135,000.

**2021 (November):** Updated the dollar limitation on premiums paid with respect to QLACs from \$135,000 to \$145,000.

## RMDs For Your Beneficiaries.

### 8. 2009 RMDs Waived for Beneficiaries.

**2011 (June):** Removed this section since it is no longer applicable.

### 8. Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC).

**2014 (October):** This section is new.

**2020 (November):** This entire section has been revised to address new rules for beneficiaries of an IRA owner who dies in the year 2020 or later.

### 3. Eligible Designated Beneficiary

#### a. Spouse Beneficiary.

**2021 (November):** Revised subsection to address IRA options and clarify the ten-year rule for surviving spouse beneficiaries.

#### b. Eligible Designated Beneficiary Who is Your Minor Child.

**2021 (November):** Revised subsection to address new IRA rule for eligible designated beneficiaries who are surviving minor children of the IRA account owner, that they must remove all assets from the IRA by the tenth anniversary of the date they attain the age of majority.

#### c. Eligible Designated Beneficiary (Other than a Surviving Spouse or Minor Child).

**2021 (November):** Revised subsection to address IRA options and clarify the ten-year rule for eligible designated beneficiaries who are not a surviving spouse or a minor child of the IRA account owner. Added the requirement that qualifying trusts choosing the single life expectancy option must use the age of the oldest trust beneficiary when calculating the RMD.

## Federal Tax Penalties and IRS Form 5329.

### 1. Early-Distribution Penalty Tax.

**2020 (November):** Added “qualified birth or adoption distributions” to the list of early distribution 10-percent penalty tax exceptions.

## Disaster Tax Relief / Disaster Tax Relief and Repayment of a Qualified Disaster Distribution.

**2017 (November):** Updated the Disaster Tax Relief section to summarize the requirements of the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017.

**2018 (November):** Removed reference to IRC Section 1400Q. Clarified that the IRS considers qualified disaster distribution amounts put back into an IRA to be “repayments” and not “rollovers.” Added reference to IRS Publication 976, *Disaster Relief*.

**2020 (November):** Renamed section as **Disaster Tax Relief and Repayment of a Qualified Disaster Distribution**. Removed the sentence saying disaster distributions may be subject to a lifetime aggregate. Removed reference to IRS Publication 976. Updated the URL where disaster relief information can be found on the IRS website.

# TRADITIONAL INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT

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

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

Do Not File with  
Internal Revenue Service

Amendment

The depositor and the custodian make the following agreement:

**Article I.** Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), an employer contribution to a simplified employee pension plan as described in section 408(k), or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), the custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

**Article II.** The depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

### Article III.

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

2. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of section 408(m)) except as otherwise permitted by section 408(m)(3), which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins, coins issued under the laws of any state, and certain bullion.

### Article IV.

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the depositor's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.

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

(a) A single sum; or

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

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

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

(i) the designated beneficiary is the depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period.

(ii) the designated beneficiary is not the depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the depositor and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer.

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

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

(i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the depositor would have reached age 70<sup>1/2</sup>. But, in such case, if the depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with

(a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.

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

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

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

(a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the depositor reaches age 70<sup>1/2</sup>, is the depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the depositor's (or, if applicable, the depositor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.

(b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the depositor's death (or the year the depositor would have reached age 70<sup>1/2</sup>, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).

(c) The required minimum distribution for the year the depositor reaches age 70<sup>1/2</sup> can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.

6. The owner of two or more traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under section 408(a)(6).

### Article V.

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

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

**Article VI.** Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through III and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with section 408(a) and the related regulations will be invalid.

**Article VII.** This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear on the Application that accompanies this agreement.

### Article VIII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are not responsible for determining whether any contributions or distributions comply with this agreement or the federal laws governing retirement plans. We are not responsible for any taxes, judgments, penalties or expenses incurred in connection with your IRA, or any losses that are a result of events beyond our control. We have no

responsibility to process transactions until after we have received appropriate direction and documentation, and we have had a reasonable opportunity to process the transactions. We are not responsible for interpreting or directing beneficiary designations or divisions, including separate accounting, court orders, penalty exception determinations, or other similar situations.

#### **8.11 Investment of IRA Assets.**

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

**(b) Directing Investments.** All investment directions must be in a format or manner acceptable to us. You may invest in any IRA investments that you are qualified to purchase, and that we are authorized to offer and do offer at the time of the investment selection, and that are acceptable under the applicable laws governing retirement plans. Your IRA investments will generally be registered in our name or our nominee’s name (if applicable) for the benefit of your IRA. Specific investment information may be provided at the time of the investment.

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

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

**(d) Deposit Investments.** The deposit investments provided by us may include savings, share, or money market accounts, and certificates of deposit (CDs), and will earn a reasonable rate.

**(e) Nondeposit Investments.** Nondeposit investments include investments in property, annuities, mutual funds, stocks, bonds, and government, municipal and U.S. Treasury securities, and other similar investments. Most, if not all, of the investments we offer are subject to investment risks, including possible loss of the principal amount invested. Special disclosures concerning your investments will be provided to you.

**(f) Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC).** A QLAC is an investment vehicle and payout option we may choose to allow or purchase on your behalf. In summary, a QLAC is an annuity contract purchased from an insurance company that provides a delayed annuity payment starting date which will be after your required beginning date but must begin no later than the first day of the month following your 85th birthday. Premiums paid from your IRA to purchase a QLAC are limited to the lesser of: \$145,000 (subject to annual cost-of-living adjustments) or 25% of your aggregated traditional (including SEP) and SIMPLE IRA balances. The \$145,000 limit is also reduced by the amount of premium you paid from an employer-sponsored retirement plan (i.e., 401(k) plan) to purchase a QLAC. We may rely on your representations that premiums paid for your QLAC(s) in other IRAs or employer plans do not exceed the \$145,000 limit nor exceed 25% of aggregated IRA balances. Please refer to the Disclosure Statement for additional QLAC information.

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

Required minimum distributions will be based on Treasury Regulations 1.401(a)(9) and 1.408-8 in addition to our then current

policies and procedures. The required minimum distribution regulations are described within the Disclosure Statement. In the event you, or your beneficiary after your death, fail to take a required minimum distribution we may do nothing, distribute your entire IRA balance, or distribute the amount of your required minimum distribution based on our own calculation.

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

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

**8.15 Termination.** You may terminate this agreement without our consent by providing us with a written notice of termination. A termination and the resulting distribution or transfer will be processed and completed as soon as administratively feasible following the receipt of proper notice.

At the time of termination we may retain the sum necessary to cover any fees and expenses, taxes, or investment penalties.

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

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

## IRS FORM 5305-A INSTRUCTIONS (Rev. 4-2017)

### General Instructions

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

#### Purpose of Form

Form 5305-A is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a). However, only Articles I through VII have been reviewed by the IRS. A traditional individual retirement account (traditional IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (depositor) and the custodian. To make a regular contribution to a traditional IRA for a year, the IRA must be established no later than the due date of the individual's income tax return for the tax year (excluding extensions). This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the depositor and his or her beneficiaries.

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

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

#### Definitions

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

**Depositor.** The depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

#### Traditional IRA for Nonworking Spouse

Form 5305-A may be used to establish the IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse.

Contributions to an IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse must be made to a separate IRA custodial account established by the nonworking spouse.

### Specific Instructions

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

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

## TRADITIONAL IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

### IRA Restrictions and Approval.

1. **IRS Form 5305 or 5305-A Agreement.** This Disclosure Statement and the IRS Forms 5305 series agreement, amendments, application, and additional provisions set forth the terms and conditions governing your traditional IRA. Such documents are the agreement.
2. **Individual/Beneficiary Benefit.** This IRA must be for the exclusive benefit of you and, upon your death, your beneficiaries. The IRA must be established in your name and not in the name of your beneficiary, living trust, or another party or entity.
3. **Beneficiary Designation.** By completing the appropriate section on the corresponding IRA application you may designate any person(s) as your beneficiary to receive your IRA assets upon your death. You may also change or revoke an existing designation in such manner and in accordance with such rules as you we prescribe for this purpose. If there is no beneficiary designation on file at the time of your death, or if none of the beneficiaries on file are alive at the time of your death, your IRA assets will be paid to your estate. We may rely on the latest beneficiary designation on file at the time of your death, will be fully protected in doing so, and will have no liability whatsoever to any person making a claim to the IRA assets under a subsequently filed designation or for any other reason.
4. **Cash Contributions.** Regular or annual IRA contributions must be in cash, which may include a check, money order, or wire transfer. It is within our discretion to accept in-kind contributions for rollovers, transfers, or recharacterizations.
5. **IRA Custodian.** An IRA custodian must be a bank, federally insured credit union, savings and loan association, trust company, or other entity, which is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury to act as an IRA custodian.
6. **Prohibition Against Life Insurance and Commingling.** None of your IRA assets may be invested in life insurance contracts, or commingled with other property, except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
7. **Nonforfeitable.** The assets in your IRA are not forfeitable.
8. **Collectibles.** Generally, none of your IRA assets may be invested in collectibles, including any work of art, rug, or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or any other tangible personal property. If we allow, you may invest your IRA assets in the following coins and bullion: certain gold, silver, and platinum coins minted by the United States; a coin issued under the laws of any state; and any gold, silver, platinum, and palladium bullion of a certain fineness, and only if such coins and bullion are held by us. For additional guidance on collectibles, see Section 408(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).
9. **Cash or In-Kind Rollovers.** You may be eligible to make a rollover contribution, in cash or in kind, to an IRA or certain employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans.

Rollovers to and from IRAs and eligible retirement plans are described in greater detail elsewhere in this Disclosure Statement.

10. **Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Rules.** Your IRA is subject to the RMD rules summarized in this agreement.
11. **No Prohibited Transactions.** If your account stops being an IRA because you or your beneficiary engaged in a prohibited transaction, the account is treated as distributing all its assets to you at their fair market values on the first day of the year. If the total of those values is more than your basis in the IRA, you will have a taxable gain that is includible in your income.
12. **No Pledging.** If you use a part of your IRA as security for a loan, that part is treated as a distribution and is included in your gross income. You may have to pay the 10% additional tax on early distributions.
13. **IRS Approval of Form.** This agreement includes an IRS Forms 5305 series agreement. Articles I through VII of this IRS agreement have been reviewed and approved by the IRS. This approval is not a determination of its merits, and not an endorsement of the investments provided by us, or the operation of the IRA. Article VIII of this IRS agreement contains additional contract provisions that have not been reviewed or approved by the IRS.
14. **State Laws.** State laws may affect your IRA in certain situations, including deductions, beneficiary designations, agency relationships, spousal consent, unclaimed property, taxes, tax withholding, and reporting.

### IRA Eligibility and Contributions.

1. **Regular or Annual IRA Contribution.** An annual contribution, commonly referred to as a regular contribution, is your contribution for the tax year, and is based on your and your spouse’s compensation if filing jointly. Your designation of the tax year for your contribution is irrevocable. You may direct all or a portion of any tax refund directly to an IRA, up to your annual contribution limit.  
If you are married and file a joint federal income tax return, you or your spouse may make a contribution on your behalf for that tax year if you or your spouse have compensation. This contribution must be made into your IRA, and it cannot exceed the contribution limits applicable to regular IRA contributions. You may make a regular IRA contribution even if you are age 70½ or older during a tax year.
2. **Compensation for Eligibility.** You are eligible to contribute to your IRA if you have compensation (also referred to as earned income).  
Common examples of compensation include wages, salary, tips, bonuses, and other amounts received for providing personal services, and earned income from self-employment. Compensation does not include earnings and profits from property such as dividends, interest, or capital gains, or pension, annuity, or deferred compensation plan amounts.
3. **Catch-Up Contributions.** Catch-up contributions are regular IRA contributions made in addition to any other regular IRA contributions. You are eligible to make catch-up contributions if you meet the eligibility requirements for regular contributions and you attain age 50 by the end of the taxable year for which a catch-up contribution is being made.
4. **SEP and SIMPLE IRA Contributions.** Your employer may make simplified employee pension (SEP) plan contributions to this IRA in addition to your own regular IRA contributions. Your employer is responsible for verifying the SEP eligibility requirements and determining the SEP contribution amount. This IRA cannot accept Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE) IRA contributions from your employer.
5. **Maximum Contribution Limits.** Your regular (including catch-up) IRA contributions are limited to the lesser of 100 percent of your and your spouse’s compensation if filing jointly or the dollar amounts set forth on the following chart:

Contribution Tax Year	Regular Contribution Limit	Catch-Up Contribution Limit	Total Contribution Limit
2021	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$7,000
2022	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$7,000
2023 and later years	\$6,000*	\$1,000	\$7,000*

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

6. **Contribution Deadline.** You may make regular (including catch-up) IRA contributions any time for a taxable year up to and including your federal income tax return due date, excluding extensions, for that taxable year. The due date for most taxpayers is April 15. The deadline may be extended or postponed in some situations. Examples of postponed contributions include a federally declared disaster, a terroristic or military action, or service in a hazardous duty area or combat zone.

**7. Roth IRA and Traditional IRA Contribution Limit.** Your combined regular (including catch-up) traditional IRA and Roth IRA contributions may not exceed the maximum contribution limit set forth in the previous chart.

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

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

For assistance in determining whether you (or your spouse) are an active participant, see your employer or a tax or legal professional. IRS Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, as provided by your employer, should indicate whether you are an active participant.

2. **Deduction Limits.** If you are not an active participant, your entire regular contribution to your IRA is generally deductible. Your marital status may affect your deduction amount. If you are an active participant, the amount you can deduct depends on your MAGI for the tax year for which the contribution applies. The following chart shows how your active participant status and tax-filing status and MAGI affect your deduction. If you are an active participant, the greater your MAGI, the lesser the amount you may deduct.

MAGI THRESHOLDS									
Tax Year	Filing Status								
	Single, Active Participant		Married, Filing Jointly, Active Participant		Married, Filing Separately, Active Participant		Married, Filing Jointly, Not an Active Participant, but Spouse Is		
	Low End	High End	Low End	High End	Low End	High End	Low End	High End	
2021	\$66,000	\$76,000	\$105,000	\$125,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$198,000	\$208,000	
2022	\$68,000	\$78,000	\$109,000	\$129,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$204,000	\$214,000	
2023 and later years	\$68,000*	\$78,000*	\$109,000*	\$129,000*	\$0	\$10,000	\$204,000*	\$214,000*	

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

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

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

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

1. **IRA-to-IRA Transfers.** You may transfer all or a portion of your traditional IRA assets from one traditional IRA to another traditional IRA. An IRA transfer means that the IRA assets move from one IRA to another IRA in a manner that prevents you from cashing or liquidating the IRA assets, or even depositing the assets anywhere except in the receiving IRA. Transfers are not taxable or reportable, and the IRS does not impose timing or frequency restrictions on transfers. You may be required to complete a transfer authorization form prior to transferring your IRA assets.
2. **IRA-to-IRA Rollovers.** An IRA rollover is another way to move assets tax-free between IRAs. You may roll over all or a portion of your IRA assets by taking a distribution from an IRA and recontributing it as a rollover contribution into the same or another IRA. A rollover contribution is irrevocable. You must report your IRA rollover to the IRS on your federal income tax return. Your contribution may only be designated as a rollover if the IRA distribution is deposited within 60 calendar days following the date you receive the distributed assets. The 60-day period may be extended to 120 days for a first-time homebuyer distribution where there is a delay or cancellation in the purchase or construction of the home. You are limited to one rollover per 1-year (12-month) period. You may only roll over one IRA distribution per 1-year period aggregated between all of your IRAs. For this purpose IRA includes rollovers among traditional (including SEP), SIMPLE, and Roth IRAs. For example, if you have IRA 1, IRA 2, and IRA 3, and take a distribution from IRA 1 and roll it over into a new IRA 4, you will have to wait 1 year from the date of that distribution to take another distribution from any of your IRAs and subsequently roll it over into an IRA. The 1-year limitation does not apply to rollovers related to first-time homebuyer distributions, distributions converted to a Roth IRA, and rollovers to or from an employer-sponsored eligible retirement plan.
3. **Rollovers and Transfers from SIMPLE IRAs.** You may not roll over or transfer assets from a SIMPLE IRA to a traditional IRA or other eligible retirement plan until two years have passed since the date on which you first participated in an employer's SIMPLE, which is the initial contribution date. If you participated in SIMPLEs of different employers, the initial contribution date and two-year period are determined separately for SIMPLE IRA assets from each employer.
4. **Rollovers to SIMPLE IRAs.** You may not roll over assets to a SIMPLE IRA from a traditional IRA or other eligible retirement plan until two years have passed since you first participated in an employer's SIMPLE, which is the initial contribution date. If you participated in SIMPLEs of different employers, the initial contribution date and two-year period are determined separately for SIMPLE IRA assets from each employer.
5. **Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Eligible Retirement Plans.** You may directly or indirectly roll over assets from an eligible retirement plan, sponsored by your employer, into your IRA. Your plan administrator or employer is responsible for determining the amount of your assets in its eligible retirement plan that are eligible for rollover to an IRA or other eligible retirement plan.
  - a. **Eligible Retirement Plan.** Eligible retirement plans include qualified trusts under IRC Section 401(a), annuity plans under IRC Section 403(a), annuity contracts under IRC Section 403(b), and certain governmental IRC Section 457(b) plans. Common names for these plans include 401(k), profit sharing, pension, money purchase, federal thrift savings, and tax-sheltered annuity plans.
  - b. **Eligible Distribution.** Not all distributions from an employer-sponsored eligible retirement plan are eligible for rollover to an IRA. The most common distributions, which are not eligible for rollover, include RMDs, defaulted loans, substantially equal periodic payments as defined in IRC Section 402(c)(4)(A), distributions paid to nonspouse beneficiaries, and hardship distributions. Your employer determines which assets may not be rolled over, and must provide you with an IRC Section 402(f) notice of taxation, which explains the tax issues concerning distributions.
  - c. **Direct Rollover.** A direct rollover moves eligible retirement plan assets from your employer-sponsored eligible retirement plan to your IRA in a manner that prevents you from cashing or liquidating the plan assets, or even depositing the assets anywhere except in the receiving IRA. A direct rollover is reported to the IRS but, if properly completed, the transaction is not subject to tax or penalty. There are no IRS limitations, such as the 60-day period or one per 1-year limitation, on direct rollovers. This agreement should not be used for a direct rollover from an eligible retirement plan to an inherited traditional IRA.
  - d. **Indirect Rollover and Withholding.** An indirect rollover begins with a plan distribution made payable to you. If you receive distributions during the tax year totaling more than \$200, your employer is required to withhold 20 percent on the taxable portion of your eligible rollover distribution as a prepayment of federal income taxes on distributions. You may make up the 20 percent withholding from your own funds at the time you deposit the distribution into an IRA. If the 20 percent is not made up at the time you deposit your distribution into an IRA, that portion is generally treated as taxable income. If you are younger than age 59½, you are subject to a 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax on the taxable amount of the distribution that is not rolled over, unless a penalty tax exception applies. Your distribution is only eligible to be contributed to an IRA during the 60 days following



your receipt of a plan distribution. There may be exceptions to completing the rollover within 60 days. For example, exceptions for making a late rollover are available for rolling over the return of an improper tax levy as well as for rolling over qualified plan loan offset amounts. Generally, these exceptions permit amounts to be rolled over until the tax-filing due date of the year in which such amounts are, for example, returned or treated as distributed. Your decision to contribute the assets to the IRA as a rollover contribution is irrevocable. The one per 1-year limitation does not apply to rollovers from employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans. State withholding may apply to eligible rollover distributions.

- e. **Separate or Conduit IRA.** In certain cases, it may be to your benefit to make the rollover contribution into a separate or conduit IRA. Conduit IRAs can provide individuals with a means of tracking IRA assets from different sources, which may be subject to certain restrictions or favorable tax treatment.
6. **Extension of the 60-Day Period.** The Secretary of the Treasury may extend the 60-day period for completing rollovers in certain situations such as casualty, disaster, or other events beyond the reasonable control of the individual who is subject to the 60-day period. The IRS also provides for a self-certification procedure for making a late rollover (subject to verification by the IRS) that you may use to claim eligibility for an extension with respect to a rollover into an IRA. It provides that we may rely on the certification provided by you in accepting and reporting receipt of a rollover contribution after the 60-day period (i.e., a late rollover) if we don't have actual knowledge that is contrary to the self-certification.
7. **Traditional IRA to Employer-Sponsored Eligible Retirement Plans.** You may directly or indirectly roll over a taxable distribution from your IRA to an employer-sponsored eligible retirement plan which accepts rollover contributions. Nontaxable or nondeductible IRA assets may not be rolled over into employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans. You can generally roll over, to employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans, only the aggregate taxable balance in all of your traditional IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs. The one per 1-year limitation does not apply to these rollovers.
8. **Transfers Due to Divorce.** Your former spouse, pursuant to a divorce decree or legal separation order, may transfer assets from your traditional IRA to his/her traditional IRA.
9. **Repayment of a Qualified Reservist Distribution.** If you are a qualified reservist ordered or called to active duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days (or for an indefinite period), and take an IRA distribution or take certain elective deferrals from an eligible retirement plan after September 11, 2001, and before the end of your active duty, you may make one or more contributions of these assets to your IRA within two years of the end of your active duty.
10. **Repayment of a Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution.** You may take a distribution of up to \$5,000 for a qualified birth or adoption within one year of the birth or from when the adoption is finalized. Such a distribution may be repaid to the IRA.

#### Movement of Assets Between Traditional and Roth IRAs.

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

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

1. **Removal of Excess Contributions.** You may withdraw all or a portion of your excess contribution and attributable earnings by your federal income tax return due date, including extensions, for the taxable year for which you made the contribution. The excess contribution amount distributed will not be taxable, but the attributable earnings on the contribution will be taxable in the year in which you made the contribution and may be subject to the 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax. In certain situations,

you may treat your excess as a regular (including catch-up) IRA contribution for the next year. If you timely file your federal income tax return, you may still remove your excess contribution, plus attributable earnings, as late as October 15 for calendar year filers.

2. **Distributions of Unwanted IRA Contributions by Tax-Filing Date.** You may withdraw all or a portion of your regular (including catch-up) IRA contribution and attributable earnings in the same manner as an excess contribution. However, you cannot apply your unwanted contribution as a regular IRA contribution for a future year. The unwanted contribution amount distributed will not be taxable, but the attributable earnings on the contribution will be taxable in the year in which you made the contribution, and may be subject to the 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax. If you timely file your federal income tax return, you may still remove your unwanted contribution, plus attributable earnings, as late as October 15 for calendar year filers.
3. **Distribution of Nondeductible and Nontaxable Contributions.** If any of your traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs contain nondeductible contributions, rollovers of nontaxable distributions from employer-sponsored eligible retirement plans, or other nontaxable basis amounts, any distributions you take from any of your traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs, that are not rolled over, will return to you a proportionate share of the taxable and nontaxable balances in all of your traditional IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs at the end of the tax year of your distributions. IRS Form 8606, *Nondeductible IRAs*, has been specifically designed to calculate this proportionate return. You must complete IRS Form 8606 each year you take distributions under these circumstances, and attach it to your tax return for that year to validate the nontaxable portion of your IRA distributions reported for that year.
4. **Qualified Health Savings Account (HSA) Funding Distribution.** If you are an HSA eligible individual, you may elect to take a qualified HSA funding distribution from your IRA (not including ongoing SEP or SIMPLE IRAs) to the extent such distribution is contributed to your HSA in a trustee-to-trustee transfer. This amount is aggregated with all other annual HSA contributions and is subject to your annual HSA contribution limit. A qualified HSA funding distribution election is irrevocable and is generally available once in your lifetime. A testing period applies. The testing period for this provision begins with the month of the contribution to your HSA and ends on the last day of the 12th month following such month. If you are not an eligible individual for the entire testing period, unless you die or become disabled, the amount of the distribution made under this provision will be includable in gross income for the tax year of the month you are not an eligible individual, and is subject to a 10 percent penalty tax.
5. **Qualified Charitable Distributions (QCD).** If you have attained age 70½, you may be able to make tax-free distributions directly from your IRA to a qualified charitable organization. However, you must track the amount of all deductible contributions made for tax years while age 70½ or older and then reduce the QCD claimed by those prior deductible contributions. Tax-free distributions are limited to \$100,000. Qualified charitable distributions are not permitted from an on-going SEP or SIMPLE IRA. Consult with your tax or legal professional regarding tax-free charitable distributions.

#### RMDs For You.

1. **After Age 72.** Your first RMD must be taken by April 1 following the year you attain age 72, which is your required beginning date (RBD). Second year and subsequent distributions must be taken by December 31 of each such year. An RMD is taxable in the calendar year you receive it.
2. **Distribution Calculations.** Your RMD will generally be calculated by dividing your previous year-end adjusted balance in your IRA by a divisor from the uniform lifetime table provided by the IRS. This table is indexed to your age attained during a distribution year. This table is used whether you have named a beneficiary and regardless of the age or type of beneficiary you may have named. However, if for any distribution year, you have as your only named beneficiary for the entire year, your spouse, who is more than ten years younger than you, the uniform lifetime table will not be used. To calculate your RMD for that year you will use the ages of you and your spouse at the end of that year to determine a joint life expectancy divisor from the IRS's joint and last survivor table. This will be the case even if your spouse dies, or you become divorced and do not change your beneficiary, during that year. The fair market value of a qualifying longevity annuity contract (QLAC) is not included in the adjusted balance for RMD calculations.
3. **Failure to Withdraw an RMD.** If you do not withdraw your RMD by its required distribution date, you will owe a 50 percent excess accumulation penalty tax on the amount not withdrawn. You can always take more than your RMD in any year but no additional amounts taken can be credited to a subsequent year's RMD.
4. **Multiple IRAs.** If you have more than one traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA you must calculate a separate RMD for each one. You may, however, take the aggregate total of your RMDs from any one or more of your personal traditional IRAs (including SEP IRAs) or SIMPLE IRAs.
5. **No Rollovers of RMDs.** An RMD must be satisfied before you can roll over any portion of your IRA account balance. The first distributions made during a year will be considered RMDs and can be satisfied by earlier distributions from your other

traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs that are aggregated. Any RMD that is rolled over will be subject to taxation and considered an excess contribution until corrected.

6. **Transfers of RMDs.** Transfers are not considered distributions. You can transfer any portion of your traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA at any time during the year provided you satisfy your aggregate RMDs before the end of the distribution year.
7. **Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC).** The fair market value of any QLAC you hold in this IRA is not included in determining your adjusted account balance when calculating your RMD. If however, you make an excess premium payment (premium payment that causes you to exceed the \$145,000 (as adjusted) or 25% of balance limitations) and the excess premium is returned to the non-QLAC portion of your IRA after the valuation date to determine the next year's RMD, such amount is added to the adjusted account balance used for the year of the return to calculate your RMD.

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

1. **Types of Beneficiaries.** The different types of beneficiaries are designated beneficiaries, eligible designated beneficiaries and those that are not designated beneficiaries. Different types of beneficiaries will have different rules—and in some cases options or elections—and distribution periods available.
2. **Designated Beneficiary.** A designated beneficiary is any individual you name as a beneficiary who has an interest in your IRA on the determination date, which is September 30 of the year following the year of your death. Certain qualifying trusts can also be a designated beneficiary. For a qualifying trust to be a designated beneficiary, the qualifying trust beneficiaries must be designated beneficiaries.

If your beneficiary is a designated beneficiary who is not an eligible designated beneficiary, such beneficiary will have to follow the ten-year rule and is required to remove all assets from the IRA by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death.

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

If your spouse beneficiary elects or otherwise has to take the single life expectancy option, he/she will use a life expectancy divisor for calculating that year's RMD. If you die before your RBD, your surviving spouse can postpone commencement of his/her RMDs until the end of the year in which you would have attained age 72. If you die on or after your RBD, your surviving spouse will use the longer of his/her single life expectancy, determined each year after the year of death using his/her attained age, or your remaining single life expectancy determined in your year of death and reduced by one each subsequent year.

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

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

Your spouse beneficiary can take a distribution of part or all of his/her share of your IRA and roll it over to an IRA of his/her own, less that year's RMD.

- b. **Eligible Designated Beneficiary Who is Your Minor Child.** If your beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary who is your minor child, he/she must remove all assets from the IRA by the tenth anniversary of the date the minor attains the age of majority, even if such minor child initially chose to receive life expectancy payments. The age of majority is determined by state law.
- c. **Eligible Designated Beneficiary (Other than a Surviving Spouse or Minor Child).** If your beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary who is someone other than your surviving spouse or your minor child, such beneficiary may have the option of distributing the IRA assets over a single life expectancy period or within ten years. The option to elect the ten-year rule is only available to such beneficiary if your death occurs before your RBD.

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

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

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

#### Federal Income Tax Status of Distributions.

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

treatments, such as ten year averaging, that may apply to other employer-sponsored retirement plan distributions.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. Early-Distribution Penalty Tax.** If you take a distribution from your IRA before reaching age 59½, you are subject to a 10 percent early-distribution penalty tax on the taxable portion of the distribution. However, certain exceptions apply. Exceptions to the 10 percent penalty tax are distributions due to death, disability, first-time home purchase, eligible higher education expenses, medical expenses exceeding a certain percentage of adjusted gross income, health insurance premiums due to your extended unemployment, a series of substantially equal periodic payments, IRS levy, traditional IRA conversions, qualified reservist distributions, qualified birth or adoption distributions, and qualified HSA funding distributions. Properly completed rollovers, transfers, recharacterizations, and conversions are not subject to the 10 percent penalty tax.
- 2. Excess Contribution Penalty Tax.** If you contribute more to your IRA than you are eligible to contribute, you have created an excess contribution, which is subject to a 6 percent excise tax. The excise tax applies each year that the excess contribution remains in your IRA. If you timely file your federal income tax return, you may still remove your excess contribution, plus attributable earnings, as late as October 15 for calendar year filers.
- 3. Excess Accumulation Penalty Tax.** Any portion of a RMD that is not distributed by its deadline is subject to a 50 percent excess accumulation penalty tax. The IRS may waive this penalty upon your proof of reasonable error and that reasonable steps were taken to correct the error, including remedying the shortfall. See IRS Form 5329 instructions when requesting a waiver.

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

**PART I - GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. **Meaning of words specific to this Brokerage Customer Agreement and in the Important Disclosures which follow.** The words “I, me, my, we, our” and “us” refer to each customer who signs this Agreement. The words “you” and “your” refer to Cetera Investment Services LLC (Cetera Investment Services) or, if applicable, any insurance agency affiliated with or controlled by Cetera Investment Services. The phrase “Contact Location” refers to the financial institution where I obtained services. This Agreement remains in full force and effect subsequent to any name change by me, Cetera Investment Services, or the Contact Location.
2. **Part I Applicability.** Part I of this Agreement applies to all securities, investment, insurance, and other Cetera Investment Services accounts. I agree as follows:
3. **Authority.** I have the legal capacity and am authorized to enter into this Agreement. I have obtained and will provide all documents of authority that you deem appropriate or necessary to establish my account. You may freeze or refuse to activate my account until necessary or appropriate documents are provided.
4. **Joint accounts.** If this is a joint account, each of us has the authority to act individually without the consent of any other joint account holder to: **(A)** buy, sell, sell short, and otherwise deal in securities or other investments on margin or otherwise; **(B)** receive demands, notices, confirmations, reports, account statements, and any other communications on behalf of the other joint account holders; **(C)** receive and dispose of money, securities, or property of every kind on behalf of the other joint account holders; **(D)** make agreements and terminate, modify, or waive the provisions of this Agreement on behalf of the other joint account holders; and **(E)** deal with and provide account instructions to you as fully and completely, and without notice to the other joint account holders, as if I alone were interested in this account. You may rely upon my individual authorization, and I hold you harmless from any costs, expenses, losses, or liabilities I incur as the result of your reliance upon this authorization.  
  

Each of us are jointly and severally liable for all obligations and liabilities arising out of this account and you may enforce this Agreement against any or all joint account holders. You are under no obligation to inquire as to the purpose or propriety of any instructions delivered to you by any joint account holder.

I will provide written notice to you of the death of a joint account holder. Until that notice is provided, you may comply with any account instruction, and any actions taken in compliance with this Agreement will be binding upon the surviving joint account holders and the estate of the deceased joint account holders. After notice is provided, you may take any action or impose any restriction upon the account that you deem necessary or proper to protect your interests. Each joint account holder and the estate of each deceased joint account holder remains jointly and severally liable for any account obligations after notice of death is provided.
5. **Freezing/closing accounts.** You may, at any time without cause, close my account and require that I liquidate or transfer my account positions. You may, in your discretion and without cause, refuse to execute any transaction I order (“freeze” my account). I hold you harmless from any costs, expenses, losses, or liabilities I incur as the result of your exercise of your right to close or freeze my account.
6. **Extraordinary events.** You are not liable to me for any loss caused directly or indirectly by war, natural disasters, government restrictions, exchange or market rulings, acts of terrorism, or other conditions beyond your control.
7. **Recording conversations.** Any telephone conversation between you and anyone acting on your behalf, the Contact Location and anyone acting on its behalf, and/or me and anyone acting on my behalf may be recorded.
8. **Exchange of information.** Except as stated otherwise in the applicable Privacy Promise, information about my account is confidential and will be provided only to me and any person to whom I have given authorization to receive that information. Any personal, financial,

credit, or other confidential information about me may be exchanged between and among you and the Contact Location. You may provide confidential information concerning my account to appropriately authorized regulatory or law enforcement officials and to any other person or entity who or which presents to you a subpoena or other court order.

9. **Fees/debit balances.** I will pay any fees or commissions due you for any service provided to me. You may amend your fee and commission schedules at any time. I acknowledge that I have received your fee schedule that includes, among other things, a fee to transfer my account to another firm. I am responsible for payment of any debit balance in my account or other obligations owed to you. You may charge interest on unpaid debit balances in my account at a variable rate equal to the published broker call rate plus an amount determined by you. The additional amount will be determined at your discretion, but the rate charged will not exceed applicable usury rates.
10. **Collection costs.** I am responsible for any reasonable costs incurred by you (including reasonable attorney’s fees) as a result of my failure to pay when due any account debit balance or other obligations owed to you.
11. **Communications.** Communications sent to the last known address provided by me will be presumed delivered when sent. My last known address will be the address I provided on my New Account Application or the most recent substitute address received by you. Any account statements or transaction confirmations sent to my last known address will be deemed conclusive unless I object in writing within thirty (30) business days after the day the communication is sent.
12. **Householding.** I consent to receiving any statements or notices generated by you regarding my accounts (including account statements and trade confirmations) by mail or any other delivery methods, including electronic delivery. I also consent to you combining in one mailing or delivery my account statements and notices and the account statements and notices of other accounts in which I have an interest, accounts of parties related to me, and/or accounts whose address or delivery destination is shared with me (this is referred to as “Householding”). My consent to Householding will remain valid until I revoke my consent in writing to you. I hold you harmless from any costs, expenses, losses or liabilities I incur as a result of Householding.
13. **Unclaimed funds.** Any funds in my account may be deemed unclaimed if certain circumstances as provided by applicable state laws are met (generally, these laws may deem my account to be unclaimed if I fail to take control of my account or communicate with you for a three-year period). When required by state law, you will pay any unclaimed funds in my account to the appropriate state and may collect a dormant account fee from my account balance.
14. **Tax and legal matters.** Advice provided to me by you is not tax or legal or accounting advice. I will seek the assistance of my tax and legal and accounting advisors when necessary or prudent. I hold you harmless from any costs, expenses, losses, or liabilities I incur by my failure to seek the assistance of a tax or legal or accounting advisor.
15. **Affirmation.** The information I provided on my New Account Application (which is included in this Agreement by this reference) is true, correct, and complete. I will inform you of any changes to that information. I hold you harmless from any costs, expenses, losses, or liability I incur by my failure to provide relevant information to you. I authorize you to verify any information provided on my New Account Application.  
  

I agree to provide to you any information you deem necessary to verify my identity, and authorize you to verify that I am not on a government-published list of persons or entities who are prohibited from opening accounts with you.
16. **Applicable rules and regulations.** Transactions in this account are subject to: **(A)** applicable rules, regulations, constitutions, customs, and usages of the exchanges, markets, or clearing houses where executed; **(B)** applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations; and **(C)** applicable self regulatory organization rules and regulations.

- 17. Revenue sharing.** I acknowledge that you may pay to the Contact Location all or a portion of the commissions and fees you earn from your operations on the Contact Location's premises.
- 18. Amendment.** You may amend this Customer Agreement at any time upon notice to me.
- 19. Governing law and venue.** The statutory and common laws of the State of Minnesota excluding its conflicts of law provisions govern the interpretation of this Agreement. If any dispute arises between you and me, I agree that the matter will be resolved by arbitration as provided in the following paragraph or, if arbitration is not available, by the courts of the State of Minnesota, County of Stearns.
- 20. Arbitration.** THIS AGREEMENT CONTAINS A PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION CLAUSE. BY SIGNING AN ARBITRATION AGREEMENT THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:
- (A) ALL PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT ARE GIVING UP THE RIGHT TO SUE EACH OTHER IN COURT, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY THE RULES OF THE ARBITRATION FORUM IN WHICH A CLAIM IS FILED.
- (B) ARBITRATION AWARDS ARE GENERALLY FINAL AND BINDING; A PARTY'S ABILITY TO HAVE A COURT REVERSE OR MODIFY AN ARBITRATION AWARD IS VERY LIMITED.
- (C) THE ABILITY OF THE PARTIES TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS, WITNESS STATEMENTS AND OTHER DISCOVERY IS GENERALLY MORE LIMITED IN ARBITRATION THAN IN COURT PROCEEDINGS.
- (D) THE ARBITRATORS DO NOT HAVE TO EXPLAIN THE REASON(S) FOR THEIR AWARD UNLESS, IN AN ELIGIBLE CASE, A JOINT REQUEST FOR AN EXPLAINED DECISION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO ALL PARTIES TO THE PANEL AT LEAST 20 DAYS PRIOR TO THE FIRST SCHEDULED HEARING DATE.
- (E) THE PANEL OF ARBITRATORS WILL TYPICALLY INCLUDE A MINORITY OF ARBITRATORS WHO WERE OR ARE AFFILIATED WITH THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY.
- (F) THE RULES OF SOME ARBITRATION FORUMS MAY IMPOSE TIME LIMITS FOR BRINGING A CLAIM IN ARBITRATION. IN SOME CASES, A CLAIM THAT IS INELIGIBLE FOR ARBITRATION MAY BE BROUGHT IN COURT.
- (G) THE RULES OF THE ARBITRATION FORUM IN WHICH THE CLAIM IS FILED, AND ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO, SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO THIS AGREEMENT.

**ARBITRATION CLAUSE:** I AGREE THAT ANY DISPUTE BETWEEN ME AND YOU ARISING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION CONDUCTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE FINANCIAL INDUSTRY REGULATORY AUTHORITY, INC.'S CODE OF ARBITRATION PROCEDURE ADMINISTERED BY FINRA DISPUTE RESOLUTION, INC. ARBITRATION MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN THE STATUTORY LIMITATION PERIODS APPLICABLE TO THE CLAIMS. I FURTHER AGREE THAT, IF THE FINRA ARBITRATION FORUM IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE DISPUTE, THE DISPUTE WILL BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION CONDUCTED BY THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION.

NO PERSON SHALL BRING A PUTATIVE OR CERTIFIED CLASS ACTION TO ARBITRATION, NOR SEEK TO ENFORCE ANY PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT AGAINST ANY PERSON WHO HAS INITIATED IN COURT A PUTATIVE CLASS ACTION, OR WHO IS A MEMBER OF A PUTATIVE CLASS WHO HAS NOT OPTED OUT OF THE CLASS WITH RESPECT TO ANY CLAIMS ENCOMPASSED BY THE PUTATIVE CLASS ACTION UNTIL: (i) THE CLASS CERTIFICATION IS DENIED; (ii) THE CLASS IS DECERTIFIED; OR (iii) THE CUSTOMER IS EXCLUDED FROM THE CLASS BY THE COURT. SUCH FORBEARANCE TO ENFORCE AN AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A WAIVER OF ANY RIGHTS UNDER THIS AGREEMENT EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT STATED HEREIN.

## PART II - BROKERAGE ACCOUNT PROVISIONS

- 21. Part II applicability.** Parts I and II of this Agreement govern any Cetera Investment Services brokerage account (including, but not limited to, variable annuities and variable life insurance transactions). Part II of this Agreement does not apply to or govern any transactions in insurance. If applicable, I agree as follows.
- 22. No discretion.** Unless I sign a separate agreement, you will not exercise discretion to choose the investments or the timing or quantity of the purchase or sale of investments in my account. I will be responsible for making all investment choice, timing and quantity decisions concerning my account and hold you harmless from any costs, expenses, losses, or liabilities I incur as the result of my investment choices.
- 23. Operating hours.** If the brokerage services made available to me permit me to transmit securities orders to you through persons located at the Contact Location, I acknowledge that these services may only be available during the business hours maintained by the Contact Location and that the Contact Location may close on days when securities markets are open. I hold you harmless from any costs, expenses, losses, or liabilities I incur as the result of your services being unavailable.
- 24. Affiliation/restricted securities.** I will not purchase or sell any securities of issuers with whom I am affiliated or sell restricted securities, except in compliance with applicable law. If applicable, I will notify you before entering a sell order that the securities I wish to sell are restricted. I will provide to you the names of the issuers with whom I am affiliated. If I fail to abide by this pledge, I hold you harmless from any costs, expenses, losses, or liabilities that I incur, and indemnify you from and against any costs, expenses, losses, or liabilities that you incur, as a result of my transaction.
- 25. Handling of Funds.** I acknowledge that this firm has a policy of reviewing and approving customer transactions of certain product types, before my application and payment are forwarded to the product issuer. Such reviews may take up to seven business days after the principal reviewer receives my complete and correct application for this transaction. During this supervisory review, the firm will safeguard my payment, but my funds will not be deposited or invested.
- 26. Sweep Option.** If I have chosen a sweep option for my account, I authorize you to settle any obligations I owe to you by transferring funds from my sweep option balances. I acknowledge that, if I have chosen a sweep option, any transaction proceeds owed to me and any uninvested funds in any account will automatically be invested in the sweep option I have chosen. I acknowledge receipt of a prospectus or FDIC sweep disclosure statement for the sweep option I have chosen.
- 27. Transaction settlement.** You hold a lien against my account or any other account at your firm in which I have a controlling or ownership interest for the discharge of any indebtedness I have to you. If I fail to settle a purchase (by failing to pay money) or sale (by failing to deliver securities in good form) transaction in the time designated for settlement by you (or, if not designated by you, the time required for settlement by law or regulations), I authorize you to protect and enforce your lien by transferring cash from my account or by selling, assigning, or transferring any securities in my accounts. You have the sole discretion to determine whether securities will be sold, assigned or transferred, and which securities will be involved in and the timing and method of the sale, assignment, or transfer.
- 28. Joint tenants with rights of survivorship.** If I have chosen to create a joint tenants with rights of survivorship account, the ownership of this account will, upon the death of any of us, be automatically vested in the surviving joint account holders on the same terms and conditions as described in this Agreement. The estate of any deceased joint account holder will continue to be liable to you for all liability arising from the operation of this account prior to the death.
- 29. Tenants in common.** If I have chosen to create a tenants in common account, the ownership of this account will, upon the death of any of us, be vested in the estates of the deceased joint account holders and the surviving joint account holders in the proportions indicated on the New Account Application. If proportions are not provided, the ownership after death will be distributed equally among each survivor and deceased joint account holder's estate.

## DEFINITIONS

### ACCOUNT OBJECTIVE

**Capital Preservation:** An objective seeking to produce a return that is at least equal to inflation while avoiding extreme volatility and the risk of significant loss. Investments are not likely to increase significantly in value.

**Income:** An objective seeking to generate interest and dividends for current income. While not as risk averse as “capital preservation,” there is no expectation of long-term capital appreciation in the value of the portfolio.

**Total Return:** An objective seeking portfolio returns through the combination of current income vehicles as well as investments with a capital appreciation goal. The value of the portfolio may vary and the value of certain investments within the portfolio may be more volatile than others.

**Growth:** An objective seeking appreciation in the value of the portfolio. Both the value of individual investments within the portfolio and the value of the overall portfolio are likely to fluctuate from time to time. While certain investments within the portfolio may generate current income, income is not the primary investment objective.

**Aggressive Growth:** An objective seeking maximum returns in the portfolio by selecting investments with the greatest perceived opportunities for growth and price appreciation. The value of individual investments within the portfolio, as well as the portfolio as a whole, will likely experience significant fluctuation in value.

### RISK TOLERANCE (presented from lowest to highest risk)

**Conservative:** Describes an investor who seeks to preserve the portfolio's value by investing in lower risk investments and is willing to forgo greater upside potential to protect the portfolio value.

**Moderately Conservative:** Describes an investor who seeks to preserve a large portion of the portfolio's total value and minimize volatility, but is willing to take on modest risk to outpace inflation.

**Moderate:** Describes an investor who seeks modest growth and is willing to accept more risk and investment fluctuation.

**Moderately Aggressive:** Describes an investor who seeks to outperform broad market indices when the market is up and, conversely, accepts lower returns than those same market indices when the market is down.

**Significant Risk:** Describes an investor who aggressively seeks maximum return and accepts being exposed to the risk of significant volatility and decreases in the value of the portfolio.

### OTHER DEFINITIONS

**Government ID:** Driver's license, passport, state issued ID card, or military ID.

**Politically Exposed Person:** A person who has been entrusted with a prominent public function as defined by the Financial Action Task Force.

**Net Worth:** Assets minus liabilities.

**Adjusted Net Worth:** Net Worth minus primary residence.

**Liquid Net Worth:** Adjusted Net Worth minus assets not readily convertible to cash.

**Account Liquidity Needs:** The amount of money from this account that is needed in cash or readily convertible to cash over the next three (3) years.

**Account Time Horizon:** The expected number of months, years, or decades a customer plans to invest to achieve a particular financial goal.

**Other Relevant Financial Information:** Any financial-related information provided by the client that is not otherwise recorded in previous sections of this document.

## IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

### I understand, acknowledge and agree as follows:

- Services of Cetera Investment Services may be made available on the premises of the Contact Location (as defined in the Customer Agreement). However, Cetera Investment Services is an independent broker-dealer and is not a depository institution.
- I may pay commissions or other fees to obtain the products and services made available by Cetera Investment Services. I may incur one or more of the following costs on certain insurance products: sales charges, administration costs, mortality costs, and surrender charges. I may also be required to pay a sales, deferred sales, early withdrawal, or surrender charge on some investments and insurance products. For these reasons, most investments and insurance should be held for the long term.
- I am in receipt of Cetera Investment Services fee schedule and I am aware of the commissions or fees I must pay to receive the products and services made available by Cetera Investment Services.
- Dividends and interest paid by, and the market value of, the investments or insurance I purchase may fluctuate and, when redeemed or sold, may be worth more or less than when purchased. The death benefit or surrender value of any variable life insurance product may increase or decrease, depending on the performance of the variable subaccounts.
- If I purchase an annuity, or if my life insurance policy is or becomes a modified endowment contract, I may incur tax penalties if I withdraw funds before age 59½. I will consult my tax advisor before purchasing annuities or withdrawing funds from life insurance policies.
- If I purchase life insurance or an annuity, I acknowledge receiving an illustration of projected values concerning a life insurance policy or a prospectus concerning a variable annuity or a variable life insurance product, and that applicable costs have been fully explained. I understand that the person through whom I am buying any insurance product is acting as an appointed agent for the issuing insurance company with regard to this purchase. The provider of the insurance product is the insurance company that issued it, not the Contact Location or Cetera Investment Services. The primary purpose of life insurance is to provide a death benefit. Life insurance should not be purchased solely for investment purposes.
- Cetera Investment Services does not require that I purchase an investment or insurance product or service as a condition to receive a loan or other product or service from the Contact Location or any other depository institution.
- Cetera Investment Services is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). SIPC protects securities customers of its members up to \$500,000 (including up to \$250,000 for claims for cash). SIPC protection applies if the brokerage firm fails, and does not protect my account against declines in value such as those that may result from changes in market conditions. A supplemental policy purchased by Cetera Investment Services provides additional coverage per customer, subject to an overall aggregate. As with SIPC, this supplemental policy does not protect against a decline in the market value of my securities. I may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by contacting SIPC at 202.371.8300 or by visiting [www.sipc.org](http://www.sipc.org).

9. If I purchase precious metals, SIPC does not provide protection for precious metals in my account; precious metals are not marginable; investments in precious metals can involve substantial risk due to rapid and abrupt changes in prices; advantageous purchase or liquidation prices are not guaranteed; and if I take delivery of precious metals, I may be required to pay delivery charges and applicable sales and use taxes.
10. If I use Cetera Investment Services online service to access my accounts over the Internet, the online services agreement supplements the Customer Agreement.
11. To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions, including broker-dealers, to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. When I open an account, I understand that you will ask for my name, address, date of birth and other information that will allow you to identify me. You may also ask to see my driver's license or other identifying documents.
12. Cetera Investment Services makes available materials regarding the risks and costs associated with investing in the "Important Information About Investing" guide available through my Investment Executive, or on the Cetera Investment Services website at: [www.ceterainvestmentservices.com](http://www.ceterainvestmentservices.com). I understand that in addition to product and investment descriptions, I should review the information regarding my rights and responsibilities as an investor.
13. In the event that the sweep option I selected becomes no longer available, for any reason, I understand and request that Cetera Investment Services has the right, in its sole discretion, but without any obligation, to select and establish an alternative sweep vehicle for me. I expressly authorize Cetera Investment Services to transfer funds from the unavailable sweep option and move other available free cash into the newly designated sweep option. I understand that I may select a different available sweep option at any time.
14. By opening an account with Cetera Investment Services, I acknowledge that I am establishing an ongoing relationship with Cetera Investment Services. This relationship entitles me to receive a variety of services, including but not limited to, investment services, education, information and reports. I understand and agree that by requesting that Cetera Investment Services provide me with such services, that I may receive email communications that confirm my trades, provide me with account statements, describe investment opportunities, make inquiries and offer me other important information, and opportunities and ideas related to my account or financial affairs. I agree that communication is a required element of the provision of these services and expressly authorize Cetera Investment Services to contact me electronically or otherwise to deliver these services in connection with our investment relationship.

## DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY INFORMATION

At the time of my death, the primary beneficiaries named will receive my IRA assets. If all of my primary beneficiaries die before me, the contingent beneficiaries named will receive my IRA assets. In the event a beneficiary dies before me, such beneficiary's share will be reallocated on a pro-rata basis to the other beneficiaries that share the deceased beneficiary's classification as a primary or contingent beneficiary. A designation of a beneficiary's primary or contingent classification is generally made by entering a percentage in one of the two columns to the left of the name. In the event a beneficiary is named as both a primary and contingent beneficiary, or if a beneficiary is not assigned to a beneficiary classification,

such beneficiary shall be a primary beneficiary. If no percentages are assigned to the beneficiaries, or if the percentage total for any beneficiary classification exceeds 100 percent, the beneficiaries in that beneficiary classification will share equally. If the percentage total for each beneficiary classification is less than 100 percent, any remaining percentage will be divided equally among the beneficiaries within such class. If all of the beneficiaries die before me or no beneficiary is designated, my IRA assets will be paid to my estate. This designation revokes and supercedes all earlier beneficiary designations which may apply to this IRA.