
2022-2023



Trust Comprehensive Inherited Roth IRA Amendment

TRUST—NONDEPOSIT INVESTMENTS NOT FDIC-INSURED. Under your Inherited Trust IRA, you may use your Roth IRA funds to purchase mutual funds and other nondeposit investment products. Nondeposit investment products, such as mutual funds, stocks, bonds, etc., are not FDIC-insured; are not deposits or other obligations of this institution and are not guaranteed by this institution; and involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal.

Dear Inheriting Roth IRA Beneficiary:

You have an inherited Roth IRA. Originally, this IRA had been established for an IRA accountholder who has died. You were designated as his or her beneficiary. We, as your IRA custodian, are updating or amending the IRA documents (IRS Form 5305-R, as modified, and the Disclosure Statement) previously furnished you.

We are furnishing you this Comprehensive Inherited Roth IRA Amendment. The general rule is that the IRA plan agreement must authorize the transaction being made by an IRA grantor or an inheriting IRA beneficiary. The Roth IRA Disclosure Statement has been revised to set forth the Roth IRA rules applying for the 2022-2023 tax years.

On December 20, 2019, a new law was enacted which included a number of IRA law changes. The new law is the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020. Included in this law was the SECURE Act which contained the IRA changes.

On December 22, 2022 the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 was enacted into law. This law contains the SECURE Act 2.0 (The Setting Everyone Up for Retirement Enhancement Act) which contains many IRA and pension law changes. Some of those provisions are effective immediately, some will be effective for 2023 and some will be effective for 2024. The many changes are set forth in the Roth IRA plan agreement as well as the Disclosure Statement along with other changes. Many Roth IRA limits are indexed to reflect costs of living changes (i.e. inflation). The limits for 2023 have increased substantially.

We are furnishing you this Comprehensive Inherited Roth IRA Amendment so that you can be informed of these changes and take advantage of the law changes. The general rule is that the Roth IRA plan agreement must authorize the transaction being made by a Roth IRA accountholder or an inheriting Roth IRA beneficiary and the IRA custodian. The Roth IRA Disclosure Statement has been revised to set forth the IRA rules applying for the 2022-2023 tax years. Set forth is a summary of some of the law changes.

Almost all distributions that you take from your inherited Roth IRA will be tax-free. Refer to the discussion in the Disclosure Statement. If you are required to close your inherited Roth IRA under the 10-year rule you may still want to defer taking a withdrawal until that 10th year to maximize the tax-free income which can be earned. If you are a spouse beneficiary who has the right to treat your deceased spouse's Roth IRA as your own, you almost always want to do so since there is no required minimum distribution (RMD) for a Roth IRA accountholder.

The new law requires that one set of rules apply to beneficiaries of Roth IRA accountholders who died before January 1, 2020 and another set of rules apply to beneficiaries of Roth IRA accountholders who die on or after January 1, 2020.

If you inherited your inherited Roth IRA prior to January 1, 2020, then you are not affected by the new tax laws. You have been grandfathered and you may continue to stretch out distributions over your life expectancy. If you are not the first inheriting beneficiary, but you are a successor beneficiary, then you may continue the initial beneficiary's RMD schedule. Upon your death your beneficiary must close the inherited Roth IRA under the 10-year rule as long as your beneficiary is a person. The 5-year rule will apply if your beneficiary is not a person.

If you are the beneficiary of a Roth IRA accountholder who dies on or after January 1, 2020, then in general, you will have to close the inherited Roth IRA within ten years. However, there are some beneficiaries who will still be entitled to stretch out distributions. The rules for spouse beneficiaries have not changed.

In general, certain beneficiaries are still entitled to stretch out their withdrawal of the inherited Roth IRA funds over their life expectancy. These beneficiaries are called Eligible Designated Beneficiaries (EDB). To be an Eligible Designated Beneficiary the beneficiary must be disabled, chronically ill, not more than 10 years younger than the Roth IRA accountholder, must be child who has not yet attained the age of majority, or must be a trust which has a beneficiary a person who is disabled or chronically ill. The 10-year rule will apply to a child once he or she attains the age of majority. Upon your death your beneficiary must close the inherited Roth IRA under the 10-year rule as long as your beneficiary is a person. The 5-year rule will apply if your beneficiary is not a person.

In general, other non-EDB beneficiaries are no longer entitled to stretch out their withdrawal of the inherited Roth IRA funds over their life expectancy. They must withdraw the inherited Roth IRA funds within a 10 year time period commencing with the death of a Roth IRA owner. Upon your death your beneficiary must finish your 10-year schedule.

2020 is not to be considered in applying the 5-year rule for a beneficiary using the 5-year rule when the Roth IRA accountholder died before January 1, 2020.

Summary of other important Inherited Roth IRA rules

1. If you have not done so, you want to designate your beneficiary or beneficiaries with respect to this inherited Roth IRA.
2. You cannot take a distribution from the inherited Roth IRA and then roll it over into another inherited Roth IRA or your own Roth IRA. You are able to have your inherited IRA transferred from an existing Roth IRA custodian/trustee to another IRA custodian/trustee. An inherited IRA transfer form should be used.
3. The statute of limitations has been changed with respect to certain special IRA taxes such as the 6% tax, the 10% and now the 25% tax. This law change benefits a person who owes one of these taxes.
4. Since the late 1970's, federal tax law has expressly prohibited a non-spouse inheriting IRA beneficiary from rolling over a distribution from an inherited IRA. In 2018 an exception to this law was enacted. If the IRS levies the inherited IRA, but later returns the funds to the individual, the individual may rollover such funds and has until the tax filing deadline for the year the repayment occurred.

The law now requires the IRS to acknowledge certain types of errors may be corrected without the IRA beneficiary incurring adverse tax consequences. If a distribution of inherited IRA funds is made to you when you did not request the distribution, this may be an inadvertent error which you as a beneficiary may be able to rollover. The IRS must furnish additional guidance. The distribution then would not be included in income and be taxable.

5. If you inherit 401(k) funds as a nonspouse beneficiary, you are eligible to have such funds directly rolled over from the 401(k) plan to an inherited Roth IRA which you would establish. The rules do not allow you to take a distribution and then roll it over.

There will be times when you will want to conduct additional research, and you will want to contact a tax professional for advice. You will find helpful information at the IRS website, www.irs.gov.

We suggest you keep this Comprehensive Inherited Roth IRA Amendment in your personal files for safekeeping. The revised and updated Inherited Roth Individual Retirement Account (Roth IRA) and Disclosure Statement are both set forth in this Comprehensive Inherited Roth IRA Amendment and they replace any previously furnished forms.

Sincerely, Your Roth IRA Trustee

Roth Individual Retirement Trust Account

Special Note. This is an Inherited Roth IRA. An Inherited Roth IRA is different from a Roth IRA established for a grantor, in the following ways: (1) annual contributions are no longer permissible; (2) a nonspouse beneficiary does not have the right to roll over a distribution from this Inherited Roth IRA to his or her own Roth IRA or to another Inherited Roth IRA; and (3) special required distribution rules apply to this Inherited Roth IRA. Therefore, it is desirable to have a Roth IRA plan agreement form which clearly states the special rules which apply to an Inherited Roth IRA. The IRS has not written such a special form. Set forth below is the IRS Model Form 5305-R which is written primarily from the viewpoint that the depositor/grantor will make additional contributions. Be aware that those provisions describing the rights of the grantor are no longer applicable, since the grantor has died. The Disclosure Statement has been written to discuss only those rules which apply to you as a beneficiary, and to your beneficiary(ies) after your death.

Almost all distributions that you take from your inherited Roth IRA will be tax-free. Refer to the discussion in the Disclosure Statement. If you are required to close your inherited Roth IRA under the 10-year rule you may still want to defer taking a withdrawal until that 10th year to maximize the tax-free income which can be earned. If you are a spouse beneficiary who has the right to treat your deceased spouse's Roth IRA as your own, you almost always want to do so since there is no required minimum distribution (RMD) for a Roth IRA account holder.

FORM

This is Form 5305-R as issued by the Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service in April of 2017. Do not file with the IRS. This Roth IRA account is established under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code.

NOTICE OF AGREEMENT

Since your name appears on the application, you understand that you are establishing a Roth Individual Retirement Trust Account (Roth IRA) (under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code) to provide for your retirement and for the support of your beneficiaries after your death. The Trustee named on the application has given you the disclosure statement under the Income Tax Regulations under section 408(i) of the Code. You have deposited in cash the sum indicated on the application. You and the trustee make the following agreement with the following terms:

ARTICLE I

Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 408A(e), 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

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

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

1. If the grantor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the grantor's surviving spouse is not the designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (b) below:
 - (a) The remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the grantor's death, over the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the grantor.
 - (b) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the grantor's death.
2. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under paragraph 1(a) above is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the designated beneficiary using the attained age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the grantor's death and subtracting 1 from the divisor for each subsequent year.
3. If the grantor's surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the grantor.

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

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

ARTICLE IX

Article IX may be used for any additional provisions. If provisions are added, they must comply with applicable requirements of state law and the Internal Revenue Code.

Introduction

In this Article, the words "you" and "your" mean the person for whose benefit the Roth IRA has been established. The words, "we," "us," and "our" mean the Trustee of your Roth IRA. In addition to the provisions of Articles I-VIII, you and we agree that your Roth IRA will be governed by these terms.

1. Your Duties and Rights

1.1 Notice and Address Change. You and your beneficiaries must deliver or mail any required information to our office unless we ask that you send it elsewhere. Any notice or election is effective only upon actual receipt. You or your beneficiaries must notify us of any change in address.

1.2 Tax Consequences. Because Inherited Roth IRAs are so influenced by tax laws, you expressly acknowledge that you should consult with your tax advisor before making almost any Inherited Roth IRA transaction. You are responsible for the tax consequences of any distributions or transfers, as well as any prohibited transactions. You acknowledge that you have not relied upon us for any advice concerning such tax consequences.

1.3A Investments and Selection of Investments. You will have the right to self-direct the assets of this Roth IRA only if so indicated on the application page. If so, you, or your authorized investment manager, may direct us to invest your Roth IRA funds or some portion in any other assets as described in section 1.3B.

You agree to notify us in writing with sufficient direction so that we may properly execute the transaction. You also agree to comply with any other conditions or requests we may require for administrative reasons. You expressly agree that your Roth IRA will be charged for all transaction costs and other fees related to any directed investments. Such costs and fees are in addition to any other fees we may charge under this agreement.

You may invest your Roth IRA assets only in assets which are clearly permitted by the laws governing Roth IRAs. Thus, you cannot direct that your Roth IRA assets be invested in any investment so that a prohibited transaction occurs. And, although we may permit you to self-direct the investments, we reserve the right to refuse to follow any investment direction.

When you direct your investments, you assume full responsibility and we shall not be liable for any loss you suffer. We shall be able to rely fully on your directions without making any inquiry or investigation. We are granted the discretion to decline your investment direction for any reason. We shall have the right to request that you furnish us with a written attorney's opinion that the proposed transaction will not be a prohibited transaction. If we are a trust entity and we are not authorized to offer our own deposit accounts, then those provisions discussing depository accounts as offered by us are inapplicable.

You may also instruct us in writing to invest your IRA into one or more of the savings or time deposit instruments which we are offering at that time if Applicable. You expressly authorize this even though we are acting as the Roth IRA trustee of your Roth IRA. Our name is set forth on the IRA application. Such deposit account must bear a reasonable rate of interest as determined by the terms of the deposit instruments and the short and long term economic conditions. The terms of any such accounts are incorporated by reference into this agreement.

If on the application you have indicated that we will fully invest your Roth IRA funds on your behalf, then section 1.3B sets forth our powers, rights and duties.

FDIC insurance will only apply to the portion of your Roth IRA funds invested in our time and savings accounts or those of another insured institution, and then only to the extent provided under governing rules. Such insurance does not apply to Roth IRA funds which you self-direct into other types of investments. Securities are not bank deposits or FDIC insured, are not obligations of or guaranteed by the Trustee, and involve risk to principal.

1.3B Investments. We will invest the assets comprising this Roth IRA unless the application page indicates otherwise. We have the following powers, rights and duties regarding the investment of your Roth IRA assets.

- a. You expressly authorize us to invest your IRA funds into one or more deposit accounts as being offered by our financial institution or any related affiliate.

See the application page for our name. Such deposit accounts must bear a reasonable rate of interest as determined by the terms of the deposit instruments and the short and long term economic conditions. The terms of any such accounts are incorporated by reference into the agreement.

- b. To hold any property in our name or that of our nominee or in any other form we consider desirable.
- c. To invest in bonds, notes, debentures, mortgages, trust interests, investment stock, mutual funds, general and limited partnership interest, deposits which bear a reasonable interest rate in the trustee, or in such other property, real or personal, within the United States, as the trustee may deem advisable, or as directed by you.
- d. To invest in common trust funds and common investment funds (within the meaning of Code section 408(a)(5)).
- e. To hold in cash such portion of the Roth IRA assets as shall be reasonable under the circumstances.
- f. To exercise any powers and rights of any individual owner with respect to any property of the IRA including, but not limited to, conducting business or litigation, participating in a voting trust, merger, borrowing funds and to do all other acts in its judgment necessary or desirable for the investment of your IRA assets even though the specific power to do such acts is not listed.
- g. To allow you (the Roth IRA grantor) pursuant to written policy to direct the investment of your Roth IRA assets. For purposes of this section, the term "you" includes any Investment Manager which you have named. When we permit you to direct the investment, we shall not be liable for any loss you suffer.

1.3C. Voting Proxies. The IRA grantor and the IRA custodian/trustee agree the following provisions will apply to investment proxies related to the IRA investments. We as the IRA custodian/trustee have the responsibility to perform the proxy duties, including voting, whether we select the investments or you select the investments because you self-direct your IRA. We as the IRA custodian/trustee are the owner of the IRA investments. We will use our best efforts to determine what is best for your IRA. In general, the investments selected for your IRA (by us or you) must be in your economic interest considering only pecuniary factors.

You and we agree that we are not required to inform you when we are sent proxy materials with respect to an IRA investment. However, you may inform us in writing when you want us to inform you about a proxy matter.

If we determine the cost associated with responding to the proxy materials exceeds the economic benefit to be realized, then we will not respond or vote on the proxy matter.

You agree that we may charge a reasonable fee for our proxy services. If you request us to respond to a proxy we may charge a fee of based on the rate of \$50 per hour. If we decide we will respond to a proxy we may charge a fee of based on the rate of \$50 per hour. We reserve the right to waive this fee.

We both acknowledge that in some situations there could be prohibited transaction concerns. You should advise us in writing when you hold an asset within your IRA and you (or a company controlled by you) also own such asset on a personal non-IRA basis. If we decide to adopt your suggested approach on a proxy matter, you agree to accept full responsibility for the matter, including any negative resulting from a determination by a banking regulator, the SEC, the IRS or the Department of Labor (DOL).

1.4 Withdrawals/Termination. You may withdraw any amount of money from your Inherited Roth IRA at any time. You must, however, complete our distribution form and furnish us with the reason for your distribution. If you indicate the distribution is because of a disability or death or a substantially equal periodic payment, then you must provide us with the necessary verification in the format we require. With any distribution, including transfers, you will be required to pay from your Inherited Roth IRA funds, if applicable, the interest penalty for the early surrender of a time deposit(s) and/or any fees related to the distribution.

1.5 Intentionally Blank.

1.6 Naming Beneficiaries and Method of Payment. You may name one or more beneficiaries to receive your Inherited Roth IRA assets after your death. We require that you use our beneficiary form to designate your beneficiary or beneficiaries and that you sign this form and file it with us during your lifetime. You are deemed to have furnished us with your beneficiary designation if you furnished such a form to an entity with respect to which we are considered to be a successor custodian and we have such designation in our files. You may change your beneficiaries at any time, and the consent of a beneficiary is not required unless you reside in a state with community or marital property laws. When you sign a new beneficiary form, you revoke all prior beneficiary designations. If you do not name a beneficiary, or if none of the named beneficiaries are alive on the date of your death, your Inherited Roth IRA assets will be paid to your estate. As the beneficial owner of the Inherited Roth IRA assets, you can instruct how and when these assets will be paid to the beneficiaries. If you don't instruct, your beneficiaries will have the right to choose how and when the assets will be paid. Any method of payment must satisfy the provisions of Article IV and other governing law.

Should any beneficiary pre-decease you, his or her share of the Roth IRA is distributed pursuant to the selection you made on the account application in the Designation of Beneficiary section. The first choice, the pro rata method, terminates the interest of the deceased beneficiary and distributes those funds pro rata according to the remaining beneficiary's share percentage(s). The second choice (a per stirpes method) transfers the deceased beneficiary's share equally to the next generation of his or her living issue. Living issue is defined first as children, then grandchildren, then great-grandchildren (natural and/or adopted). If there are no living issue, then the funds go to the first beneficiary's spouse. Should there be no spouse, the funds will be split pro rata among the other primary beneficiary(ies).

In order that your funds be distributed according to your wishes, we strongly recommend you complete a new beneficiary designation as soon as possible when a beneficiary dies before you.

After your death, each primary beneficiary who acquires an interest in your Inherited Roth IRA shall have the right to designate his or her own beneficiary(ies) with respect to his or her share. The procedures for designating a beneficiary(ies) which apply to you as the accountholder shall also apply to your beneficiary. When a beneficiary signs a new or revised beneficiary designation form, your beneficiary revokes all of his or her prior beneficiary designations. If the beneficiary does not designate his other beneficiary(ies), or if a designated beneficiary is not alive when the beneficiary dies, then the remaining Inherited Roth IRA assets will be paid to such beneficiary's estate. Any method of payment must satisfy the provisions of Article V and other governing law.

Simultaneous Death Provision. If my beneficiary and I die together with no evidence showing who died first, then my beneficiary is deemed to have predeceased me.

1.7 Special Distribution Rules to Ensure Compliance with Required Distribution Rules by Beneficiaries and Special Provisions for an Inherited Roth IRA(s). You agree to inform any person who is your beneficiary that he or she is your beneficiary and he or she must inform us of your death. We have the right to require that your beneficiary(ies) furnish us with a certified copy of your death certificate or other documentation as we feel appropriate to verify your death.

An inheriting beneficiary is subject to these terms of your Inherited Roth IRA. Your beneficiary is required to complete such forms and furnish such information as we deem appropriate in order to handle a distribution request, including a transfer distribution.

Note. The CARES Act waives all RMDs for 2020. RMD rules will again apply for 2021 and subsequent years.

After your death, there are rules which mandate that your Inherited Roth IRA funds be distributed to your beneficiary(ies) on or before certain time deadlines. These deadlines are explained in the Disclosure Statement portion of this Roth IRA booklet.

If a time deadline is not met and the applicable required distribution is not withdrawn, an inheriting beneficiary will owe the 50% excise tax. The rules and time deadlines which apply depend upon whether the Roth IRA owner died on or before December 31, 2019 or whether he or she died after December 31, 2019 and whether or not you as the beneficiary are an eligible designated beneficiary as defined in the SECURE Act or you are not an eligible designated beneficiary. These rules and deadlines are discussed in the Roth IRA Disclosure Statement. You acknowledge that these rules are complex and that you should discuss with your own advisers.

Upon your death, your Inherited Roth IRA will be converted into one or more Inherited Roth IRAs. The number of Inherited Roth IRAs to be created depends upon the number of your primary beneficiaries alive as of the date of your death. There will be an Inherited Roth IRA created for each such beneficiary. The following rules will govern such Inherited Roth IRAs. These rules are in addition to the other rules of this agreement and will govern if there is a conflict.

You agree that we have the right to establish an Inherited Roth IRA account for each beneficiary on our data processing system even before a beneficiary instructs us as to how he or she will take withdrawals. We will have the authority to move the funds from your Roth IRA to one or more new Inherited Roth IRA accounts. We will have the right, if necessary, because of data processing or administrative requirements to surrender the savings and time deposits which comprised your account and establish new ones for the Inherited Roth IRAs.

Each beneficiary will be required to instruct us in writing as to how he or she will withdraw funds from his or her inherited IRA so that the required minimum distributions rules will be satisfied.

We have forms available which can be used by your beneficiary to instruct us which option he or she elects, and to establish a distribution schedule. Alternatively, the beneficiary may elect to use the alternative certification method. The beneficiary must furnish us a written notice of his or her intent to use the alternative certification method. We will furnish the beneficiary a form which can be used to make this election, upon his or her request.

We shall have the authority but not the duty to distribute any required minimum distribution to your beneficiary(ies). Any beneficiary shall be solely responsible to make sure that the required minimum distributions take place on a timely basis.

There will be earnings (or losses) from the time of your death until the time the separate Inherited Roth IRAs are set-up. Such earnings (or losses) will be allocated on a pro rata basis in a reasonable and consistent manner. An inheriting beneficiary is only entitled to receive a distribution with respect to his or her Inherited Roth IRA.

There may be times when your estate will be the beneficiary of your Inherited Roth IRA upon your death and your personal representative requests that separate Inherited Roth IRAs be established for the beneficiary(ies) of your estate. We will have the discretion whether or not we will do so. We may ask that the estate's attorney furnish us a legal opinion that under federal and state law it is permissible for the estate to pass-through to its beneficiary(ies) the estate's right to withdraw the Inherited Roth IRA funds using a divisor as based on the deceased Roth IRA grantor. You agree that we and/or any affiliate may serve concurrently as the personal representative of your estate and also as the Roth IRA trustee.

There may be times when your trust will be the beneficiary of your Inherited Roth IRA upon your death and your trustee(s) may request that separate Inherited Roth IRAs be established for the beneficiary(ies) of your trust. We will have the discretion whether or not we will do so. We may ask that the attorney for the trust furnish us a legal opinion that under federal and state law it is permissible for the trust to pass-through to its beneficiary(ies) the trust's right to withdraw the Inherited Roth IRA funds using a divisor based on the life expectancy of the oldest trust beneficiary from an Inherited Roth IRA as established for a trust beneficiary. You agree that we and/or any affiliate may serve concurrently as the trustee of the trust and also as the Roth IRA trustee.

We will transfer an Inherited Roth IRA to another Roth IRA trustee or trustee, but only if the requesting beneficiary and the receiving Roth IRA custodian/trustee will furnish us with a special transfer of Inherited Roth IRA administrative form so it is clearly acknowledged that it is an "Inherited Roth IRA" which is being transferred. Inherited Roth IRAs are not eligible to be rolled over unless the beneficiary is a spouse.

If the 5-year option or the 10-year option applies to the beneficiary, and he or she has failed to withdraw his or her Inherited Roth IRA funds by October 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary or

the tenth anniversary of your death, then we shall have the right to issue a check to such beneficiary during the period of November 1 to December 31 on a day of our choice. We shall have the authority but not the duty to distribute any required distribution to your beneficiary(ies). Any beneficiary shall be solely responsible to make sure that the required distributions take place on a timely basis. A beneficiary who wishes to disclaim his or her interest must do so within nine months of your death or by the attaining the age of 21, if later, and must comply with the requirements of Code section 2518 and applicable state law. Your beneficiary will be required to furnish us a written disclaimer as prepared by his or her attorney.

If your beneficiary fails to furnish us with his or her instruction as to how he or she will comply with the required distribution rules which apply to the situation, if applicable, then you hereby authorize us to mail a check to the beneficiary or to set-up a non-IRA savings account for such beneficiary and to deposit such funds into such account. We shall have the authority to make such a distribution by November 15 of the applicable year, but not the duty. Any beneficiary shall be solely responsible to make sure that required distributions take place on a timely basis so the 25% excise tax of Code section 4974(a) will not apply. A nonspouse beneficiary must remember that he or she has no rollover rights with respect to a distribution from an inherited IRA unless the exception enacted in 2018 for the return of an IRS levy would apply.

If the 10-year option or the 5-year option applies to the beneficiary, and he or she has failed to withdraw his or her inherited Roth IRA funds by October 31 of the year containing the tenth anniversary or the fifth anniversary of your death, then we shall have the right to issue a check to such beneficiary during the period of November 1 to December 31 on a day of our choice. We shall have the authority but not the duty to distribute any required distribution to your beneficiary(ies). Any beneficiary shall be solely responsible to make sure that the required distributions take place on a timely basis.

1.8 Assignment Rights. You, your beneficiaries, or anyone else may not borrow from your Inherited Roth IRA, or pledge any portion of it as security or otherwise assign or create a lien on any part of your Inherited Roth IRA account.

1.9 Indemnification. You hereby agree to release us from any and all liability with respect to your Inherited Roth IRA except if such liability arises from our intentional misconduct or gross negligence.

1.10 Sale of Trustee-Successor Trustee. If another institution should purchase this, the trustee institution, or any of our Roth IRA deposits, or we elect to change our corporate structure via a merger, consolidation or name change, then you hereby consent that the purchasing entity or the resulting corporate entity will be the successor trustee of your Roth IRA funds with all duties and rights listed in section 2.

1.11 General Rule—No FDIC Insurance Coverage. Normally FDIC insurance does NOT apply to assets held within a trust Inherited Roth IRA because FDIC insurance applies only to certain deposit accounts. Your Inherited Roth IRA has primarily been invested or will be invested in investments other than such deposit accounts and therefore will NOT be insured by the FDIC.

Stated another way, under your trust Inherited Roth IRA, your Inherited Roth IRA funds may be used to purchase mutual funds and other nondeposit investment products. The nondeposit investment products are not FDIC insured; are not deposits or other obligations of this institution and are not guaranteed by this institution; and involve investment risks, including loss or principal.

In some instances a portion of your Inherited Roth IRA funds will be invested in deposits at another institution which is an “insured” institution. In such case, such deposits would be insured pursuant to the rules as established by the FDIC. The FDIC has stated that funds within an Inherited Roth IRA are insured separately from funds within your personal Roth IRA. The reason – the funds are held in a different right and capacity. A summary follows. Such Inherited Roth IRA deposits are insured on a per institution basis and are insured separately from other deposit accounts, pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, up to \$250,000. Any IRA, Roth IRA, most eligible deferred compensation plans described in section 457 of the Internal Code, a Keogh plan as described in Code section 401(d) and any individual account plan as defined in section 3(34) of ERISA shall be aggregated and insured in an amount not to exceed \$250,000. This aggregation requirement applies to a Keogh plan or an individual account plan only when you have the right to direct the investment of your account. Amounts in excess of \$250,000 are not insured.

The FDIC has stated that funds within an Inherited Roth IRA are insured separately from funds within your personal Roth IRA. The reason – the funds are held in a different right and capacity.

1.12 Special Agreement Regarding Prohibited Transactions. You acknowledge that the prohibited transaction rules set forth in Code section 4975 are complex and can result in harsh tax consequences. Generally, if you or your beneficiary engages in a prohibited transaction in connection with your Roth IRA account at any time during the year, the account stops being an Roth IRA as of the first day of that year. Therefore, you expressly, agree that you will consult with your attorney or tax advisor prior to any proposed transaction which might be a prohibited transaction. You shall furnish us with

an attorney's written opinion that a prohibited transaction will not occur on account of the proposed transaction. You agree to hold us harmless for any prohibited transaction which occurs unless we would be principally at fault.

Generally, a prohibited transaction is any improper use of your Roth IRA account or annuity by you, your beneficiary, or any disqualified person.

Disqualified persons include your fiduciary and members of your family (spouse, ancestor, lineal descendant, and any spouse of a lineal descendant).

The following are examples of prohibited IRA transactions.

- Borrowing money from it.
- Selling property to it.
- Receiving unreasonable compensation for managing it.
- Using it as security for a loan.
- Buying property for personal use (present or future) with IRA funds.

Fiduciary. For these purposes, a fiduciary includes anyone who does any of the following.

- Exercises any discretionary authority or discretionary control in managing your Roth IRA or exercises any authority or control in managing or disposing of its assets.
- Provides investment advice to your Roth IRA for a fee, or has any authority or responsibility to do so.
- Has any discretionary authority or discretionary responsibility in administering your Roth IRA.

Current law provides for a 5-part test to determine if a person is a fiduciary. Under this rule a person is a fiduciary only if he or she:

1) makes recommendation on investing in, purchasing or selling securities or other property; or gives advice as to their value; 2) on a regular basis; 3) pursuant to a mutual understanding that the advice; 4) will serve as a primary basis for investment decisions; and 5) will be individualized to the particular needs of the IRA or plan.

A person who does not meet all five conditions is not a fiduciary.

1.13 Decedent's Plan Agreement. In addition, this Inherited Roth IRA form incorporates by reference the terms of the Roth IRA plan agreement in effect as of the time the Roth IRA account holder died. You agree, if necessary, to furnish us a copy of such Roth IRA plan agreement.

1.14 Express Duty to Notify Us When You Become an Expatriate. You acknowledge that you have the express duty to notify us (your IRA custodian/trustee) of your expatriation date when you become an expatriate or covered expatriate. In general, an expatriate is either a United States citizen who has relinquished his or her citizenship or is a long term resident who ceases residence in the United States.

You agree to complete such administrative forms as we believe necessary. In our sole discretion, we will have the right to deduct and pay from your Roth IRA assets any amount which reasonably might be owed to the United States Treasury regarding your expatriation. Refer to section 5.13G for a summary.

1.15 Power of Attorney. You may designate in writing one or more individuals to act as your power of attorney with respect to your Inherited Roth IRA. He or she will have the full authority to make contributions, take distributions and take other actions with respect to your Inherited Roth IRA on your behalf. There is one exception. He or she will not have the authority to name himself or herself as a beneficiary unless the power of attorney expressly grants this authority. You agree that this power of attorney continues in full force and effect even if you become incapacitated or unable to conduct your own affairs. You agree to assume all liability and responsibility for the acts of your power of attorney or for his or her failure to act. We shall have no liability for any loss of any kind incurred as a result of actions taken by your power of attorney. We shall have no duty or obligation to question any direction or instruction given by your power of attorney, including taking a distribution closing your Inherited Roth IRA. This written power of attorney shall be furnished to us while you are alive. We must find it acceptable. We may rely on your power of attorney designation until we have been notified in writing that you have either revoked or changed such power of attorney. If we have a valid tax or business reason, we may decline to follow a direction or instruction as given by your power of attorney. The power of attorney designation is revoked by your death. The power of attorney no longer has any power to act with respect to your Inherited Roth IRA once you die. You agree to inform your power of attorney that he or she has the duty to inform us in writing of your death, if he or she has knowledge of your death. We are not liable for the acts of your power of attorney after your death unless we have received written notification of your death.

1.16 Required Information to Open this Inherited Roth IRA. When opening an Inherited Roth IRA or any other banking account, you are required to provide your name, address of residence, date of birth, and your social security number or other tax identification number. We may ask for additional information to allow us to verify your identity. These requirements are designed to allow a financial institution to participate in the public policy goal of allowing the government to effectively fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities.

1.17 Effective Date. The effective date of this Inherited Roth IRA plan agreement is the date that the Inherited Roth IRA custodian signs or accepts the Inherited Roth IRA application of the beneficiary.

1.18 Counterparts. The Inherited Roth IRA application may be signed in any number of copies, each one shall be deemed to be an original even though the other copies are not available.

2. Our Duties and Rights.

2.1 Reports. Each year we will provide you or your beneficiary with one or more reports showing the activity in your Inherited Roth IRA for the preceding year as required by IRS regulations.

We may furnish these reports by either providing a print version or an electronic version of the forms.

2.2 Reporting Errors. You or your beneficiary must carefully review each report for any errors. You are to notify us immediately if there are any errors. If you do not tell us of any errors within 90 days after the date we mailed the report, we are relieved of any responsibility for the error.

2.3 Corrections of Errors. We shall have the right to correct any error we make with respect to your Inherited Roth IRA unless IRS rules and procedures would not permit us to do so. Such errors include both reporting errors and non-reporting errors.

2.4 Agents. We may use agents to assist us in fulfilling our duties under this agreement.

2.5 Contribution Limitations. Since this is an Inherited Roth IRA, the only permissible contribution is a transfer contribution. No other contributions are permitted unless otherwise authorized by law.

2.6 Fees. You agree to pay us the fees specified in our current schedule of fees, if any, for establishing and maintaining your Inherited Roth IRA. We may replace or change our fee schedule at any time, upon giving you 30 days written notice. You hereby authorize us to deduct these fees from your Inherited Roth IRA assets. However, in the case of an administrative fee, we will allow you to pay such fee with nonRoth IRA funds, but we have no duty to inform you of this option other than herein.

If your Inherited Roth IRA is escheated to a state we will have the discretion to charge a \$50 fee. In addition, we will have the discretion to charge a \$50 fee if we use the IRS missing person programs or similar programs to find you or your beneficiary or to try to find you or a beneficiary. If state law does not permit such fee or fees, then these fees shall not apply. You expressly authorize us to use the IRS' program if we have not had contact with you for a period of 12 months.

2.7 Termination and Resignation as Trustee. We may resign or terminate our position as trustee of your Inherited Roth IRA at any time by giving you written notice. You may then instruct us in writing to distribute your Inherited Roth IRA assets to you or transfer them to another Roth IRA trustee if done within 30 days of our written notice. If you fail to so instruct us in writing within 30 days of our written notice, the Roth IRA assets will be paid to you by mailing a check to you or by depositing such funds into a non-IRA checking account or savings account which you maintain with us. In addition, if you do not maintain such a non-IRA checking or savings account, then you hereby grant us the authority to establish a non-IRA savings account to receive this transfer.

2.8 Amendments. We may amend this agreement at any time in order to meet the requirements of the tax laws or regulations. We will send you a copy of any such amendment. You also agree that we may amend any provision of Article IX and it will become effective 30 days after it is mailed to you or your beneficiary.

2.9 Good Faith Payments. We are not liable for any payments we make in good faith. We can rely fully on any information or direction you give us or on any document which we believe sufficient to determine a person's identity. We can rely on the latest beneficiary form in our possession. We may presume that a beneficiary is fully competent until we are told otherwise. If a beneficiary is a minor or is incompetent, we may make payments to the beneficiary's legal representative, or to the person with whom the beneficiary resides or to the beneficiary directly.

2.10 Withholding Payments and Resolution of Disputes. We shall have the right to withhold payments from your Inherited Roth IRA assets if there is any dispute or uncertainty with respect to these assets. For example, disputes could arise in a divorce situation, or different individuals could claim that they were entitled to be paid as your beneficiaries. This right of ours to withhold payment is expressly authorized until the dispute or uncertainty is settled to our satisfaction by all of the parties. At any time, we shall have the right (but not the duty) to request a judicial determination from a Court of law as to ownership of the assets. The Court's determination shall be binding upon us, you and all persons claiming an interest in the assets. You expressly authorize and agree that we have the right

to be paid (i.e. deduct) from your Roth IRA assets any fees and expenses including but not limited to legal and accounting fees, whether internal or external, associated with resolving any dispute.

2.10A Legal Claims Against Your Inherited Roth IRA. We will attempt to notify you if we are served with any type of legal process which affects or might affect your Inherited Roth IRA. The provisions of section 2.10 will apply to this situation except rather than request a judicial determination as to the ownership of the assets there would be a request to determine the validity of the legal process against your Inherited Roth IRA assets. Your Inherited Roth IRA will be responsible for all fees and expenses associated with responding to the legal process claim.

2.11 Notices. We may give a notice or report to you or your beneficiary by mailing it to you or your beneficiary at the address last furnished to us. The notice or report is considered given when it is mailed by either an agent or us.

2.12 Transfers, Rollovers, Conversions and Recharacterizations. We may request certification acceptable to us before we will accept any transfer, rollover, conversion or recharacterization contribution. We reserve total discretion whether or not we will transfer your Inherited Roth IRA assets to another custodian or trustee. You also expressly state that you have the sole responsibility for complying with all IRS eligibility rules for conversions, recharacterizations and rollovers, including the rule that you are allowed only one rollover per Roth IRA per 12 months. Also, since the IRS has not expressly ruled whether an individual has until the following Monday or business day when the 60th day ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, you accept full responsibility if you make such a rollover contribution.

2.12A Rollovers, Direct Rollovers, Transfers and the DOL and Prohibited Transaction Exemption 2020-02. We are informing you that we want to service you well and in your best interest when you make a rollover or a transfer contribution. We will generally determine that the rollover or the direct rollover is in your best interest. In many cases you have made that decision without any input from us. We will generally determine that an IRA transfer is in your best interest and will assist.

The IRS has furnished guidance on rollovers and direct rollovers by furnishing a safe harbor notice for the required section 402(f) Notice.

There is no discussion of PTE 2020-02 in the IRS' safe harbor notice.

On December 18, 2020, the Department of Labor (DOL) adopted PTE 2020-02, *Improving Investment Advice for Workers & Retirees*, a new prohibited transaction exemption under ERISA and the Code for investment advice fiduciaries with respect to employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). Investment advice fiduciaries who rely on the exemption must render advice that is in their plan and IRA customers' best interest in order to receive compensation that would otherwise be prohibited in the absence of an exemption, including commissions, 12b-1 fees, revenue sharing, and mark-ups and mark-downs in certain principal transactions. The exemption expressly covers prohibited transactions resulting from both rollover advice and advice on how to invest assets within a plan or IRA.

Each IRA custodian/trustee will decide how it will implement PTE 2020-02, if at all. An IRA custodian/trustee may choose to not implement PTE 2020-02 if it has determined that it does not generally have any prohibited transaction concerns. Other IRA custodians/trustees may choose to implement PTE 2020-02 and will furnish you with a special disclosure that will be incorporated by reference into this plan agreement.

2.13 Authority to Deduct Taxes. In our sole discretion, you authorize us to deduct and pay from your Inherited Roth IRA assets the amount necessary to pay any and all taxes which relate to this Inherited Roth IRA for which it may be liable.

2.14 Investments. We will invest the assets comprising this Inherited Roth IRA unless the application page indicates otherwise. We have the following powers, rights and duties regarding the investment of your Inherited Roth IRA assets.

- a. You expressly authorize us to invest your Inherited Roth IRA funds into one or more deposit accounts as being offered by our financial institution or any related affiliate.

See the application page for our name. Such deposit accounts must bear a reasonable rate of interest as determined by the terms of the deposit instruments and the short and long term economic conditions. The terms of any such accounts are incorporated by reference into the agreement.

- b. To hold any property in our name or that of our nominee or in any other form we consider desirable.
- c. To invest in bonds, notes, debentures, mortgages, trust interests, investment stock, mutual funds, general and limited partnership interest, deposits of the trustee which bear a reasonable

interest rate or in such other property, real or personal, within the United States, as the trustee may deem advisable, or as directed by you.

- d. To invest in common trust funds and common investment funds (within the meaning of Code section 408(a)(5)).
- e. To hold in cash such portion of the Inherited Roth IRA assets as shall be reasonable under the circumstances.
- f. To exercise any powers and rights of any individual owner with respect to any property of the Inherited Roth IRA including, but not limited to, conducting business or litigation, participating in a voting trust, merger, borrowing funds and to do all other acts in its judgment necessary or desirable for the investment of your Roth IRA assets even though the specific power to do such acts is not listed.
- g. To allow you (the Inherited Roth IRA beneficiary) pursuant to written policy to direct the investment of your Inherited Roth IRA assets. For purposes of this section, the term "you" includes any Investment Manager which you have named. When we permit you to direct the investment, we shall not be liable for any loss you suffer.

3. General Provisions.

3.1 Entire Agreement/Reproductions. This agreement is made up of two documents: (1) the application form and (2) the IRS model Form 5305-R plan agreement along with Article IX. You and we have received or retained a copy of these documents. You also acknowledge the fact that we have given you a Roth IRA Disclosure Statement. A copy of these documents shall be admissible in evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding as if they were originals. This agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties. It may not be changed orally; you and we must agree to any changes according to the procedure set forth in section 2.8.

3.2 Controlling Law. The laws of the state in which our principal office is located will govern this agreement for purposes of the relationship between us (i.e. the Roth IRA trustee and the Roth IRA accountholder or the inheriting beneficiary). However, if controlling law must be determined for another reason, then the laws of the state of the beneficiary's domicile shall govern this agreement.

3.3 Waiver of a Breach and Severability. Your waiver or our waiver of a breach of any provision of this agreement by the other party shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach. If any provision of this agreement is held to be illegal or nonenforceable, the remaining provisions shall be construed as if that provision had not been included.

3.4 Privacy Policies. We will furnish you our privacy policies as required by applicable banking laws. We hereby incorporate into this Agreement the terms of our Privacy Policies.

3.5 Special Plan Agreement Changes Authorizing Tax-Free Charitable Distributions. To the extent necessary, the previous provisions are modified to authorize the special Roth IRA tax benefits for years 2012 and 2013 relating to tax-free charitable distributions. These changes are discussed in the Disclosure Statement. Unless there is another tax law enacted extending this special rule to 2012 and subsequent years, it will not apply for 2012.

3.6 Special Plan Agreement Change Authorizing Roth IRA Funds to be Transferred Tax-Free to Health Savings Accounts. On or after January 1, 2007, a person who is eligible to make an HSA contribution, who has taxable funds within a Roth IRA may make a special election once during their lifetime to transfer a certain amount from their Roth IRA to their HSA. This type of special transfer is called a qualified HSA funding distribution. Such an election, once made, is irrevocable. The amount transferred in such a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer will be excluded from your income.

3.7 Special Plan Agreement Changes Authorizing a New Type of Inherited Roth IRA as Set Forth in the Pension Protection Act of 2006. To the extent necessary the previous provisions are modified to authorize the special Roth IRA tax benefits relating to the new type of Inherited Roth IRA arising from direct rollovers of a designated Roth account of nonspouse beneficiaries.

3.8 Special Plan Agreement Changes for Special Conversion/Rollover Contributions Arising from Certain Amounts Received in an Airline Carrier Bankruptcy. To the extent necessary, the previous provisions are modified to authorize the special rollover or conversion contributions arising from the Airline Carrier Bankruptcy rules as set forth in the "Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008."

3.9 Special Plan Agreement Changes for IRA Laws Enacted By The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 as signed into law by President Trump on February 9, 2018. To the extent necessary, the previous provisions are modified effective for tax years commencing after December 31, 2017 to authorize the new rollover rule for a Roth IRA owner who has had their Roth IRA levied by the IRS and then the IRS has had to return some or all of the levied funds. Also victims of the California fires are to receive the special tax benefits. These changes are discussed in the Roth IRA Disclosure Statement.

3.10 Special IRA Plan Agreement Changes for IRA Law Changes Enacted by the SECURE Act as incorporated into the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 as signed into law by President Trump on December 20, 2019. To the extent necessary the preceding Roth IRA plan agreement provisions are modified to adopt the Roth IRA changes authorized by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020. In general, these changes apply for tax year commencing after December 31, 2019. The following changes (and also others) are discussed in the Roth IRA Disclosure Statement. In general, if you are a beneficiary of an Roth IRA accountholder who died before January 1, 2020, the RMD beneficiary rules applying to you (and your subsequent beneficiary) have not changed. You are to continue use the life distribution rule, if applicable or your must use the 5-year rule, if applicable. The new 10-year time period does not apply to you. In general, with respect to an Roth IRA accountholder dying on or after January 1, 2020, a nonspouse beneficiary who is more than 10 years younger than the Roth IRA owner will have 10 years in which to close the inherited Roth IRA. The rules for spouse beneficiaries have not changed.

3.11 Special IRA Plan Agreement Changes for IRA Law Changes as Enacted within the "CARES Act". "Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act" on Friday, March 27, 2020. To the extent necessary the preceding Roth IRA plan agreement provisions are modified to adopt the Roth IRA changes authorized by the CARES Act, In general. these changes apply for the tax year commencing after December 31, 2019. The following changes are discussed in the Roth IRA Disclosure Statement. RMDs for 2020 are waived for both living Roth IRA accountholders and beneficiaries. 2020 is not to be considered in applying the 5-year rule for a beneficiary using the 5-year rule when the Roth IRA accountholder had died before January 1, 2020. Special tax relief was also enacted within the CARES Act related to the qualified disaster related to Coronavirus (COVID-19) for the time period commencing on or after January 1, 2020, and before December 31, 2020.

3.12 Additional Discussion For An IRA Beneficiary Because the IRS Has Not Yet Adopted A Final RMD Regulation. The IRS issued a proposed regulation on February 24, 2022, discussing the new RMD rules on account of the changes made by the SECURE Act which was enacted in December of 2019. The IRS requested the public submit their comments. The IRS also held a public meeting on June 15, 2022 and parties testified. The IRS will be issuing its final regulation in late 2022 or in 2023.

3.13. Special IRA Plan Agreement Changes. IRA Law Changes as enacted within the SECURE ACT 2.0 on December 23, 2022 as incorporated into the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023. To the extent necessary the preceding IRA plan agreement provisions are modified to adopt the IRA changes authorized by the SECURE Act 2.0. Some of the changes are effective for the 2023 tax year and some will be effective for the 2024 tax year. These changes are set forth in the IRA Disclosure Statement. These changes are incorporated by reference.

Disclosure Statement

Introduction

This Inherited Roth IRA Disclosure Statement is an explanation of the rules which govern the Inherited Roth IRA, because that is the type of IRA which you have inherited.

You have not established an Inherited traditional IRA, SIMPLE-IRA or a Coverdell Education Savings Account.

This summary or explanation of the Inherited Roth IRA is intended to be a nontechnical explanation. However, as with any plan or program created by the Internal Revenue Code, these rules are complicated. Note that this is a summary, and you may well wish to conduct additional research. You are advised to always seek professional tax advice.

Revocation Procedure

You are entitled to revoke or cancel your Inherited Roth IRA for any reason within seven (7) calendar days of the day you established it. You revoke your Inherited Roth IRA by mailing or delivering a written notice to the Custodian's representative as shown on the application page. If you mail your notice, it is deemed mailed on the postmark date if you deposited it, properly addressed, in the United States mail with first class postage. Your timely revocation within the first seven days will mean your original contribution will be returned to you without any adjustment.

Statutory Requirements of an Inherited Roth IRA

1. Cash Contributions. A beneficiary is not permitted to make any additional contributions to this Inherited Roth IRA.

2. Custodian/Trustee Requirements. The custodian or trustee of your Inherited Roth IRA must be a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, a federally insured credit union, or other person approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

3. No Life Insurance. Funds in your Inherited Roth IRA cannot be invested in life insurance to any extent.

4. Nonforfeitable. Your Inherited Roth IRA funds are nonforfeitable.

5. Segregated Funds. Your Inherited Roth IRA funds must be kept separate from other property, although these assets may be combined with other property in a common Inherited IRA trust fund.

6. Distributions Which Must Be Taken by a Roth IRA Beneficiary. After the death of the depositor, the beneficiaries will be required to withdraw required minimum distributions according to the following rules.

Have the RMD rules for certain beneficiaries changed? Yes. With the enactment of the SECURE Act within the Further Consolidations Act of 2020 there are now different rules depending upon whether the Roth IRA owner died before January 1, 2020 or on or after January 1, 2020.

What if I am the designated beneficiary of my spouse's Roth IRA? As a spouse beneficiary you are an EDB as discussed and defined later. In general, you have three options. You may elect to treat your deceased spouse's Roth IRA as your own Roth IRA. Or you may use the life distribution rule or when applicable the 5-year rule. Almost always you as a surviving spouse will elect to treat your deceased spouse's Roth IRA as your own because then you are not required to withdraw any RMDs because a living Roth IRA accountholder has no RMDs while alive.

In 2020 and subsequent years must I as a non-spouse beneficiary determine if I am an EDB or a non-EDB? Yes. You and other Roth IRA beneficiaries must determine if you are an eligible designated Roth IRA beneficiary (EDB) or if you are not an EDB. That is, you are a general Roth IRA beneficiary. You should discuss with your legal and financial planning advisers.

What is the beneficiary RMD rule applying to me if I am not an EDB? If you are a general Roth IRA beneficiary and not an EDB then you are required to close your inherited Roth IRA by December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the Roth IRA accountholder's death. No longer are you eligible to stretch out the tax-free distributions over your life expectancy. In general, you will earn tax-free income only for the 10/11 year period and then the inherited Roth IRA must be closed. The 10-year rule means that you as a beneficiary do not have an RMD for any year other than the year the inherited Roth IRA must be closed. During this 10/11 year period you may establish a periodic withdrawal schedule or you may take only nonperiodic withdrawals.

Upon your death, your designated beneficiary must close out the inherited IRA by completing the same 10-year rule applying to you.

What is the beneficiary RMD rule applying to me if I am an EDB? If you are an EDB, then you are not required to close your inherited Roth IRA by December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the IRA accountholder's death. The pre-2020 rules still apply to you and you are generally eligible to withdraw your RMDs over your life expectancy. In certain situations, the 5-year rule will apply or a special life distribution rule applies.

When do I qualify as an EDB? There are five individuals or trusts who qualify as an eligible designated beneficiary.

1. A beneficiary who is disabled as defined for IRA and pension plan purposes.
2. A non-spouse beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than the deceased Roth IRA owner. For example, Jane age 65 has designated her brother John age 58 as her primary beneficiary.
3. A beneficiary who is a child of the Roth IRA owner who has not reached the age of majority. This exception is limited. Once the child attains the age of majority, she or will have 10 years in which to close the inherited Roth IRA. In most states, the age of majority is age 18.
4. A beneficiary who is chronically ill. A certification must be provided showing a period of inability that is an indefinite one and which reasonably is expected to be lengthy.
5. A beneficiary which is a trust which meets certain special rules. These rules are not the rules that must be met under pre-2020 rules to have a qualified trust. First, the trust must have multiple beneficiaries. Second, the trust must have at least one beneficiary who is either disabled or chronically ill. Third, all of the beneficiaries are treated as designated beneficiaries for purposes of determining the distribution period.

Two Types of Trusts Will Qualify

First, upon the death of the Roth IRA owner, the trust is divided immediately into separate trusts for each beneficiary. There is to be a separate life distribution rule calculation for each beneficiary who is disabled or chronically ill.

Second, upon the death of the Roth IRA owner, the trust must provide that only a beneficiary who is disabled or a beneficiary who is chronically is entitled to be distributed such trust funds. Other beneficiaries may be distributed such funds only after all such eligible designated beneficiaries have died. However, in that situation any remaining beneficiary (not an eligible designated beneficiary) shall be treated as a beneficiary of an EDB.

If your EDB beneficiary dies during their life distribution RMD period and funds remain in the inherited Roth IRA, then the 10-year rule applies to any subsequent beneficiary.

What is the beneficiary RMD rule applying to a beneficiary which is not a person and it is not an EDB? The 5-year rule applies if the beneficiary is a charity, an estate or an entity which is not a person.

What is the tax consequence for me if I fail to take an RMD by an applicable deadline? You will owe the 25% excess accumulation tax. The IRS has the authority to waive this tax if special circumstances explain why you missed taking your RMD.

If I am an EDB may I use the life distribution rule and not the 10-year rule?

Yes. Each year commencing with the year following the death of the Roth IRA owner you must withdraw your annual RMD. You are entitled to take annual distributions over your life expectancy.

What is the general RMD formula for a Roth IRA beneficiary who is an EDB? It is the same formula which applies to a living IRA accountholder, except the life-expectancy table to be used is different. A Roth IRA beneficiary uses the Single Life Table.

The Formula:

12-31-XX of Preceding Year = RMD for Current Year

Period from Single Life Table (As Adjusted)

Rules and Procedures After You the Roth IRA Accountholder or Your Beneficiary Has Died – RMD Rules for a Beneficiary

Are my Roth IRA beneficiaries required to take RMDs after I die? Yes. Once a Roth IRA accountholder dies, the law generally requires that a beneficiary take required distributions over his or her life expectancy or by using the 5-year rule or the 10-year rule. Unless you have restricted how much your beneficiary may withdraw, he or she is able to withdraw more than the required distribution amount, including closing the Roth IRA. If your beneficiary fails to take his or her required distribution by the applicable deadline, then he or she will owe the 25% tax.

Have the RMD rules for certain beneficiaries changed? Yes. With the enactment of the SECURE Act within the Further Consolidations Act of 2020 there are now different rules depending upon whether the Roth IRA owner died on or before December 31, 2019 or after December 31, 2019.

Are there situations where a person designated to be a beneficiary no longer qualifies as a beneficiary? Yes. If my beneficiary and I die together with no evidence showing who died first, then my beneficiary is deemed to have predeceased me.

What tax consequences apply to a Roth IRA beneficiary when she or her withdraws funds from an inherited Roth IRA? Most of the time the distribution will be qualified and tax-free because the 5-year rule has been met. If the 5-year rule has not been met, then the distribution will be non-qualified. A qualified distribution is never subject to being taxed. It is tax-free. A non-qualified distribution may be tax-free or it may be taxable.

A nonqualified distribution from a Roth IRA will be tax-free as long as the amount being distributed is a return of basis (i.e. contributions) and not the return of earnings.

Will all distributions from an inherited Roth IRA necessarily be tax-free? No. If the beneficiary withdraws the income from the Roth IRA and the 5-year rule has not been met, the income will be taxable.

Will almost all distributions from an inherited IRA be tax-free? Yes. The tax rules provide a specific order for the distribution of the contributions and the earnings from the Roth IRA. Annual contributions come out first and then conversion contributions. The earnings come out only after all of the contributions have been distributed. Even though a beneficiary may take some distributions before the 5-year rule has been met, these distributions most likely are not taxable because it is the contributions which will be distributed and these are not taxable.

Can you, as the inheriting beneficiary, withdraw more than the required distribution amount in any given year? Yes. Unless restricted by the account owner, the beneficiary would have the right to withdraw as much as he or she wants.

How is it determined that the 5-year rule for a qualified distribution has been met? The 5-year period has been met if the distribution to the beneficiary is made after the 5-year period beginning with the first tax year for which a contribution was made to a Roth IRA of the deceased Roth IRA accountholder. If a Roth IRA accountholder established his or her Roth IRA for 2015, the 5-year rule is met with respect to any distribution made to his or her beneficiary only if the distribution occurs after December 31, 2019.

Surviving Spouse's Right to Treat Deceased Spouse's Roth IRA as Own. A spouse who is the sole primary beneficiary, and who has an unlimited right to withdraw amounts from the deceased spouse's Roth IRA, has the right to treat this Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA at any time after the spouse's date of death. When a surviving spouse elects to treat the deceased spouse's Roth IRA as his or her own, the Roth IRA is no longer an "inherited" Roth IRA. The effect of treating the deceased spouse's Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA is that the surviving spouse is now treated as if he or she had originally made the Roth IRA contributions. The surviving spouse is now considered to be the Roth IRA owner, for whose benefit the Roth IRA is maintained, for all purposes under the tax laws (e.g. the application of the 10% excise tax for pre-age 59½ distributions, the right to designate a beneficiary(ies), the right to convert the funds to a Roth IRA, the RMD Rules, etc).

Note. The surviving spouse is treated as the new Roth IRA owner unless he or she expressly elects in writing on or before September 30 of the year following the deceased spouse's death to use either the life distribution rule or the 10-year rules.

Note. The IRS has made clear that even though your spouse beneficiary does not have the right to elect to treat your Roth IRA as his or her own because he or she is not the sole beneficiary or for some other reason, your spouse may still roll over a distribution as long as the standard rollover rules are satisfied.

The RMD due for the years after the year of your death depend upon the RMD rules as discussed below.

What is the tax consequence for my beneficiary if he or she fails to take an RMD by an applicable deadline? He or she will owe the 25% tax. For example, if the RMD is \$600, then the penalty tax amount owed is \$150. The IRS does have the authority to waive this tax if special circumstances explain why a beneficiary missed taking his or her RMD.

What is the general RMD formula for a Roth IRA beneficiary? It is the same formula which applies to a living Roth IRA accountholder, except the life-expectancy table to be used is different. An Roth IRA beneficiary uses the Single Life Table. An Roth IRA beneficiary never uses either the Uniform Lifetime Table or the Joint and Last Survivor Table.

The Formula for Current Year:

12-31-XX of Preceding Year divided by the Period from Single Life Table (As Adjusted) equals RMD.

What life-expectancy table is used to determine the life expectancy which applies to an inheriting Roth IRA beneficiary using the life expectancy rule?

Single Life Table

Age of IRA Beneficiary	Distribution Period (in yrs)	Age of IRA Beneficiary	Distribution Period (in yrs)	Age of IRA Beneficiary	Distribution Period (in yrs)	Age of IRA Beneficiary	Distribution Period (in yrs)
0	84.6	31	54.4	61	26.2	91	5.3
1	83.7	32	53.4	62	25.4	92	4.9
2	82.8	33	52.5	63	24.5	93	4.6
3	81.8	34	51.5	64	23.6	94	4.3
4	80.8	35	50.5	65	22.9	95	4.0
5	79.8	36	49.6	66	22.0	96	3.7
6	78.8	37	48.6	67	21.2	97	3.4
7	77.9	38	47.7	68	20.4	98	3.2
8	76.9	39	46.7	69	19.6	99	3.0
9	75.9	40	45.7	70	18.8	100	2.8
10	74.9	41	44.8	71	18.0	101	2.6
11	73.9	42	43.8	72	17.2	102	2.5
12	72.9	43	42.9	73	16.4	103	2.3
13	71.9	44	41.9	74	15.6	104	2.2
14	70.9	45	41.0	75	14.8	105	2.1
15	69.9	46	40.0	76	14.1	106	2.1
16	69.0	47	39.0	77	13.3	107	2.1
17	68.0	48	38.1	78	12.6	108	2.0
18	67.0	49	37.1	79	11.9	109	2.0
19	66.0	50	36.2	80	11.2	110	2.0
20	65.0	51	35.3	81	10.5	111	2.0
21	64.1	52	34.3	82	9.9	112	2.0
22	63.1	53	33.4	83	9.3	113	1.9
23	62.1	54	32.5	84	8.7	114	1.9
24	61.1	55	31.6	85	8.1	115	1.8
25	60.2	56	30.6	86	7.6	116	1.8
26	59.2	57	29.8	87	7.1	117	1.6
27	58.2	58	28.9	88	6.6	118	1.4
28	57.3	59	28.0	89	6.1	119	1.1
29	56.3	60	27.1	90	5.7	120	1.0
30	55.3						

Who is primarily responsible to comply with the RMD rules after I die? Each beneficiary has this responsibility. Each beneficiary should seek guidance from their own adviser because these laws are complicated. Current IRS procedures do not require the Roth IRA custodian/trustee to furnish a Roth IRA beneficiary with an annual RMD notice as is provided to you annually. Many Roth IRA custodians/trustees will communicate with a beneficiary to assist a beneficiary with the withdrawal of the inherited Roth IRA funds.

What is the consequence if a beneficiary fails to comply with the RMD laws? He or she will owe the 25% tax.

After I die what required minimum distribution laws will apply to my beneficiary(ies)? These laws are complicated and which laws apply to a certain beneficiary depend upon whether your beneficiary is a spouse or not, whether you die after December 31, 2019, (or before) and in some cases whether you die or died before or after your required beginning date. Your required beginning date is April 1 of the year following the year you attain age 72 if you die after December 31, 2019 or April 1 of the year following the year you attained age 70½ if you died before January 1, 2020.

What are the required distribution laws applying to my beneficiary(ies) if I die after December 31, 2019? There are certain laws for an Eligible Designated Beneficiary (EDB) and then there are other laws for a beneficiary who or which is not an EDB. Your beneficiary is responsible to determine if he, she or it qualifies as an EDB. Your beneficiary is to furnish the Roth IRA custodian/trustee with a certification as to their EDB or non-EDB status. We may rely on such certification.

There are five individuals or trusts who qualify as an eligible designated beneficiary.

1. A beneficiary who is disabled as defined for Roth IRA and pension plan purposes.
2. A non-spouse beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than the deceased Roth IRA. For example, Jane age 65 and designated her brother John age 58 as her primary beneficiary.
3. A beneficiary who is a child of the Roth IRA owner who has not reached the age of majority. This exception is limited. Once the child attains the age of majority, she or will have 10 years in which to close the inherited Roth IRA. In most states, the age of majority is age 18.
4. A beneficiary who is chronically ill. A certification must be provided showing a period of inability that is an indefinite one and which reasonably is expected to be lengthy.
5. A beneficiary which is a trust which meets certain special rules. These rules are not the rules that must be met under pre-2020 rules to have a qualified trust. First, the trust must have multiple beneficiaries. Second, the trust must have at least one beneficiary who is either disabled or chronically ill. Third, all of the beneficiaries are treated as designated beneficiaries for purposes of determining the distribution period. The trust is to be structured in one of two ways.

First, upon the death of the Roth IRA owner, the trust is divided immediately into separate trusts for each beneficiary. There is to be a separate life distribution rule calculation for each beneficiary who is disabled or chronically. It is not clear what calculation is to be made for other beneficiaries.

Second, upon the death of the Roth IRA owner, the trust must provide that only a beneficiary who is disabled or a beneficiary who is chronically is entitled to be distributed such trust funds. Other beneficiaries may be distributed such funds only after all such eligible designated beneficiaries have died. However, in that situation any remaining beneficiary (not an eligible designated beneficiary) shall be treated as a beneficiary of the eligible designated beneficiary.

If your EDB beneficiary dies during their life distribution RMD period and funds remain in the inherited Roth IRA, then the 10-year rule applies to any subsequent beneficiary.

If your beneficiary is your spouse who is your sole primary beneficiary, then he or she will have three options. First, he or she may elect to treat your Roth IRA as their own Roth IRA. If this election is made, the funds may be transferred from your Roth IRA into your surviving spouse's Roth IRA. Secondly, your spouse may maintain the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA and elect to use a special life distribution rule. Under this rule your spouse is not required to commence withdrawing funds until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 72. Thirdly, your spouse may maintain the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA and then elect to use the 10-year rule which requires the inherited Roth IRA be closed (\$0.00 balance) by December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of your death. Your spouse is an Eligible Designated Beneficiary. Your spouse beneficiary who is your sole beneficiary does have the right at any time to treat your Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA even though they initially elected the special life distribution rule or the 10-year rule.

If your beneficiary is your spouse who is NOT your sole primary beneficiary, then he or she will have two options. First, your spouse may maintain the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA and elect to use the standard distribution rule. Under this rule your spouse is required to commence annual distributions commencing by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. Secondly, your spouse may maintain the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA and then elect to use the 10-year rule which requires the inherited Roth IRA be closed (\$0.00 balance) by December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of your death. Your spouse is an Eligible Designated Beneficiary. He or she does have right to take a distribution (but not an RMD) from the inherited Roth IRA and then make a rollover contribution over into their own Roth IRA.

If your beneficiary is a living person, but not your spouse, who qualifies as an Eligible Designated Beneficiary (EDB) then he or she will have two options. First, your spouse may maintain the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA, then your non-spouse beneficiary may maintain the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA and elect to use the standard distribution rule. Under this rule your beneficiary spouse is required to commence annual distributions commencing by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. Secondly, your beneficiary may maintain the Roth IRA as an inherited Roth IRA and then elect to use the 10-year rule which requires the inherited Roth IRA be closed (\$0.00 balance) by December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of your death if the Roth IRA account holder dies before their required beginning date. He or she does NOT have right to take a distribution from the inherited Roth IRA and then make a rollover contribution over into their own Roth IRA.

If your beneficiary is a living person, but not your spouse, who does not qualify as an Eligible Designated Beneficiary (EDB) then he or she only has one option. He or she is required to use the 10-year law which requires the inherited Roth IRA be closed (\$0.00 balance) by December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of your death. He or she does NOT have right to take a distribution from the inherited Roth IRA and then make a rollover contribution over into their own Roth IRA. If your beneficiary is not a living person such as your estate or a non-qualified trust, then it is required to use the five (5) year law which requires the inherited Roth IRA be closed (\$0.00 balance) by December 31 of the year containing the 5th anniversary of your death. It does NOT have right to take a distribution from the inherited Roth IRA and then make a rollover contribution into another inherited Roth IRA. The IRS may create some special laws if your estate would be your beneficiary. Your beneficiary must seek the advice and guidance of their adviser and furnish us with a legal opinion if it is believed that there may be a distribution period other than the 5-year rule such as a special life distribution rule using your life expectancy.

Also it appears a qualified trust is entitled to use the 10-year rule rather than the 5-year rule. A legal opinion should be furnished that a certain trust is a qualified trust and therefore is entitled to use the 10-year rule.

What are the required distribution laws if the Roth IRA account holder died on or before December 31, 2019? A beneficiary is grandfathered and the rules which applied to the beneficiary as of December 31, 2019, continue to apply after December 31, 2019. That is, if the beneficiary was using the life distribution rule the beneficiary will continue to use the life distribution rule and if he or she was using the 5-year rule, the beneficiary will continue to use the 5-year rule as modified by the CARES Act. The year 2020 is not to be counted as one of the five years due to the waiver of all RMDs for 2020.

When the beneficiary dies after on or after January 1, 2020, their successor beneficiary as long as he or she is a person will be required to use the 10-year rule to close the inherited Roth IRA. If the person is not a person the 5-year rule will apply and a person will be required to use the 5-year rule to close the inherited Roth IRA.

A spouse beneficiary who was the sole primary beneficiary may still elect to treat the inherited Roth IRA as their own even though their original election was to use the special life distribution rule or the 5-year rule. A spouse beneficiary who was not the sole primary beneficiary may still elect to take a distribution and rollover the non-RMD portion into his or her own Roth IRA even though their original election was to use the standard life distribution rule or the 5-year rule.

Does the Roth IRA accountholder have the right to restrict the amount of the distribution the inheriting beneficiary could take each year? Yes. Normally most Roth IRA plan agreements grant the inheriting beneficiary the discretion to withdraw the funds within the Roth IRA whenever he or she wants. The Roth IRA accountholder may place restrictions on the amount to be withdrawn by the inheriting beneficiary. Generally, a special beneficiary designation form would need to be prepared by the Roth IRA accountholder's attorney.

For example, a Roth IRA accountholder could designate his or her church to receive \$50,000 from her Roth IRA. In order to restrict the church from spending the entire \$50,000 immediately, she could stipulate that the church was to withdraw no more than \$10,000 during a calendar year.

Is it possible to transfer an inherited Roth IRA? Yes. You as a beneficiary are eligible to instruct that your inherited Roth IRA funds be transferred from one Roth IRA custodian to another Roth IRA custodian. The two custodians must agree to process the transfer request.

Do the tax rules authorize you to take or receive a distribution from your inherited Roth IRA and roll it over to another inherited Roth IRA? No. You as a beneficiary have no roll over rights with respect to a Roth IRA distribution. Under existing law there is no way to un-do the distribution. You need to protect yourself as it does not matter who made the mistake in making the distribution.

Does the 50% excess accumulation tax apply to a beneficiary if he or she fails to take a required distribution by a deadline? Yes. The IRS may choose to waive this tax if the excess accumulation is due to a reasonable error, and the beneficiary takes, or is taking steps to correct the insufficient distribution.

Does an individual who inherits an Inherited Roth IRA have the right to designate his or her own beneficiary(ies) and may such beneficiary continue the schedule as established by the first beneficiary? Yes. The federal income tax laws certainly permit it. The distribution schedule applying to the first inheriting beneficiary will also apply to any subsequent inheriting beneficiary. You will want to check the Roth IRA plan agreement to see what provisions it contains regarding this subject. Be aware, however, there may be some question regarding individual state law. You or your beneficiary should check with an attorney or your tax advisor regarding the laws applying in your state.

Can a person who is a beneficiary of a Roth IRA, but who also is taking required distributions from a traditional IRA, aggregate these required distributions and take the combined amount only from the traditional IRA? No. The IRS changed the rules when it adopted its final RMD regulation in 2002. Prior to this law change, it was possible to combine the required distribution amount from inherited Roth IRAs and traditional IRAs and take the combined amount from the traditional IRA. The IRS changed the rule for an obvious reason. Additional tax-free income would otherwise be realized if the person was allowed to not take a distribution from his or her Roth IRA by taking a distribution from a traditional IRA.

Federal Income Tax Consequences.

Understanding the tax consequences of distributions from an Inherited Roth IRA

There are numerous tax rules which apply to distributions from an Inherited Roth IRA. These rules are discussed and explained.

You, as the Roth IRA beneficiary, may begin withdrawals at any time unless the Roth IRA had imposed a restriction. However, you will want to understand the income tax consequences of taking distributions at certain times.

A distribution from an Inherited Roth IRA is not includible in your gross income if it is a qualified distribution. A qualified distribution is one that is both—made after a five-taxable year period; and made to a beneficiary or your estate on or after the date of your death.

The 5-year period for your Inherited Roth IRA begins on the first day of the taxable year for which the first regular/annual contribution was made to any Roth IRA or, if earlier, the first day of the taxable year in which the first conversion contribution was made to any of the deceased accountholder's Roth IRAs.

This means if you inherit a Roth IRA, then you will have a separate 5-year period for the Inherited Roth IRA versus any Roth IRAs which you have established for yourself.

If you are a spouse beneficiary who elects or who is deemed to have elected your deceased spouse's Roth IRA as your own, then you will determine just one 5-year calculation. Your 5-year period will end on the earlier of the 5-year period which applied for the decedent or the 5-year period which applies to your own Roth IRAs.

A distribution from a Roth IRA is not includible in your gross income even if it is not a qualified distribution to the extent that the distribution, when added to the amount of all previous distributions (whether or not they were qualified distributions from the account holder's Roth IRA) exceeds the contributions to all of his or her Roth IRAs.

A distribution from a Roth IRA is not includible in your gross income, even if it is not a qualified distribution, if it involves the withdrawal of an excess contribution in accordance with section 408(d)(4). The return of the contribution is not required to be included in income, but the related income must be included in income for the year in which the excess contribution was made.

A distribution from a Roth IRA can be comprised of one or more of the following: regular contributions, conversion contributions or earnings.

The law mandates the following order for distributions: (1) from regular/annual contributions; (2) from conversion contributions on a first-in-first-out basis and (3) from earnings. The order is determined as of the end of the taxable year, and each category must be exhausted before the next is used. With respect to a conversion contribution, it is treated as being made first from the portion, if any, that was includible in gross income as a result of the conversion.

To aid in administering this ordering, the IRS has created the following rules.

a. All distributions from all of an individual's Inherited Roth IRAs with respect to a specific beneficiary made during a taxable year are aggregated. There are two exceptions.

First, a distribution which is rolled over to another Roth IRA is disregarded.

Second, a distribution of an excess contribution along with the net income is disregarded.

b. All regular/annual contributions made for the same taxable year to all of the individual's Roth IRAs are aggregated and added to the undistributed total of regular/annual contributions for prior years. Note that there are two exceptions.

First, a rollover contribution from another Roth IRA is disregarded.

Second, the making of an excess contribution is disregarded if it is corrected in accordance with the rules.

c. All conversion contributions received during the same tax year by all of the individual's Roth IRAs are aggregated. Thus, if there are two conversion contributions in 1998 and three in 1999, then the two 1998 conversion contributions will be aggregated, as will the 1999 conversion contributions. However, there is a special rule. The conversion contributions received in 1999 must be segregated into two types. Type one is comprised of those Roth conversion contributions withdrawn in 1998 but recontributed in 1999 and with respect to which the 4-year spread method was selected. Type two is comprised of all other Roth conversions contributed in 1999.

There are three special rules.

First, a rollover contribution from another Roth IRA is disregarded.

Second, the making of an excess contribution is disregarded if it is corrected in accordance with the rules.

There is also a special rule arising from the recharacterization rules. If an individual recharacterizes a regular or a conversion contribution made to a Roth IRA by transferring it to a traditional IRA, then the original contribution to the Roth IRA and the recharacterizing transfer are disregarded in determining the amount of both contributions and distributions for the Roth IRA.

If the account holder died before the 5-year requirement has been satisfied, then a portion of any distribution may be required to be included in income. If there are multiple beneficiaries, there must be a method to allocate the different types of contributions to the beneficiaries. The method to be used is a pro rata method. Assume the following: a Roth IRA account holder dies in 2002; the Roth IRA contains regular/annual contributions of \$4,000; a conversion contribution of \$20,000 and earnings of \$2,000; beneficiary #1 is to receive 50%, beneficiary #2 is to receive 30% and beneficiary #3 is to receive 20%; and beneficiary #3 is distributed \$3,000. The share for beneficiary #3 is \$5,200 allocated as follows: \$800 ($\$4,000 \times 20\%$) of regular contributions; \$4,000 ($\$20,000 \times 20\%$) of conversion contributions; and \$400 ($\$2,000 \times 20\%$) of earnings. Of the \$3,000 withdrawn, \$800 is allocated to regular contributions and the remainder of \$2,200 is allocated to conversion contributions.

RMDs for Beneficiaries of an Inherited Roth IRA Arising from a Direct Rollover from a designated Roth Account with in a 401(k) Plan or Other Eligible Employer Retirement Plan (ERP).

On or after January 1, 2007, if you are a nonspouse beneficiary of a deceased plan participant, then you will be able to directly roll over your designated Roth account inherited funds into a new type of Inherited Roth IRA, if the plan is amended to authorize such a direct rollover. Prior to 2007, a non-spouse beneficiary of a pension plan participant was unable to roll over such inherited funds. He or she was required to take distributions from the pension plan as the plan stipulated.

You will be required to take required distributions from this new type of Inherited Roth IRA. The IRS has adopted the approach that the Inherited Roth IRA established to receive the direct rollover must apply the same required distribution rules as set forth in the ERP. That is, if the ERP mandated that the 5-year rule applies, then the 5-year rule must be applied by the Roth IRA, unless a special election has been made to use the life-distribution rule. If the ERP mandated the life-distribution rule, then the life-distribution rule must be applied by the Roth IRA.

Will the 10% excise tax ever be assessed? No. All payments to an Inheriting Roth IRA Beneficiary escape the 10% tax.

Do the withholding rules apply to distributions from a Roth IRA? No. The law was retroactively changed as of December 21, 2000, so that a Roth IRA custodian/trustee is not required to withhold federal income tax from a Roth IRA distribution. President Clinton signed into law on December 21, 2000, the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-554) which retroactively adopted this technical correction effective as of January 1, 1998.

Is it permissible for me as an inheriting Roth IRA beneficiary to correct an excess contribution as made by the Roth IRA accountholder? Yes. You will need to comply with the time limits which the IRS has established. You should refer to Publication 590.

Is it permissible for me as an inheriting Roth IRA beneficiary to recharacterize a contribution as made by the Roth IRA accountholder? Yes. You will need to comply with the rules as established by the IRS. You should refer to Publication 590.

What happens to my Inherited Roth IRA once I die? If you have named a beneficiary or beneficiaries, your beneficiary(ies) will have the right to continue to take the same required minimum distributions which you would have been required to take. That is, the distribution period over your life expectancy will continue to apply to your beneficiaries. Generally, they have the right to withdraw more than the required minimum amount.

Special Taxes that Apply Even Though No Distribution.

A. Six Percent Excise Tax on Excess Contributions. You must pay a 6% excise tax each year on excess amounts that remain in your Inherited Roth IRA. The tax cannot be more than 6% of the value of your Roth IRA as of the end of the tax year.

In general, an excess contribution is an impermissible contribution. It could have either been made by the original Roth IRA accountholder or you.

If the excess contribution is made for the current tax year, you will not have to pay the 6% excise tax if you withdraw or eliminate the excess amount by the date, including extensions, your tax return is due for the current year.

If the excess contribution is attributable to a prior year, you will not have to pay the 6% excise tax if you withdraw or eliminate the excess by December 31 of the current year. The carryback concept does not apply in this situation.

B. Twenty-Five Percent Excise Tax on Excess Accumulations. The SECURE Act 2.0 has repealed the 50% tax on an excess accumulation in an IRA. That is, you have failed to timely withdraw your RMD either as an IRA accountholder or as an IRA beneficiary. The tax rate effective in 2023 is 25%. In some cases the tax rate may be reduced to 10% or even to 0%. An excess accumulation is the difference between the amount actually distributed to you or your beneficiary, and the amount required to be distributed, as explained in Disclosure Statement Section 3.7.

C. The Change With Respect to the Statute of Limitations. The law has been that the standard three year statute of limitation period does not start to run until the taxpayer has filed Form 5329 to reflect that an excise tax amount is owed. For many IRA owners they remain liable for an excess contribution or an excess accumulation for many years because he or she never filed Form 5329. The amount of interest and tax penalties could be very high. The law change is - the 3-year statute of limitations start to run from when the person files their Form 1040 for that year regardless of whether the Form 5329 is filed. There is an exception for excess contributions. The time period is 6 years rather than 3 years. There is a longer period than the 6 years if there has been a bargain sale to an IRA. Starts for tax year 2023.

Form 5329—Reporting Requirements When an Excise Tax Applies. If you or your beneficiary(ies) owe the 6% excise tax on an excess contribution or the 50% excise tax for failing to satisfy the minimum distribution requirements, you or your beneficiary(ies) must file IRS Form 5329. If you only owe the 10% additional tax for premature distributions, and the payer properly shows the correct code on the Form 1099-R, you may not have to file Form 5329. See the instructions for Form 5329 for more information. You may be required to file Form 5329 even though your income level would not otherwise require the filing of an income tax return (i.e. Form 1040 or 1040A). If you engaged in a prohibited transaction and you were under age 59½ as of the first day of the year, then you must report the entire Roth IRA's value as of such day as being distributed.

Reporting Requirements For a Roth IRA. The IRS generally requires you to file the Form 8606 for a given tax year if any of the following apply: (1) you receive a distribution from your Inherited Roth IRA; (2) you recharacterize amounts that were converted to a Roth IRA; or (3) you have a recharacterization involving a Roth IRA contribution. You should review the IRS' instructions for the Form 8606 each year to see if the IRS has changed the filing requirements for the Form 8606.

A Tax to Consider Before Withdrawing IRA Funds. Effective as of January 1, 2013, a new 3.8% tax went into effect. The IRS has chosen to call this tax, the Net Investment Income Tax.

This 3.8% tax applies to certain individuals having net investment income and certain estates and trusts having net investment income. To determine the tax owing, a person will multiply 3.8% time the lesser of: (1) his or her net investment income (NII) or a person's modified adjusted gross income as reduced by a threshold amount as set forth in the following table:

Filing Status	Threshold Amount
Married filing jointly	\$250,000
Married filing separately	\$125,000
Single	\$200,000
Head of household (with qualifying person)	\$200,000
Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child	\$250,000

This tax will be owed only if an individual has net investment income and his or her modified adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable threshold amount.

The tax means an individual before taking an IRA distribution will want to determine if he or she will have to pay the 3.8% tax on account of such distribution. For most people and situations, a person will not owe the 3.8% tax on account of his or her IRA or pension distribution, but in some situations the tax would be owed.

There will be times, however, when a person's IRA distribution will mean the individual will have to pay the 3.8% tax on account of the IRA distribution.

There will also be times when a person will take an IRA distribution and he or she will be required to pay the 3.8% tax, but the amount owed does not increase because of such IRA distribution.

What types of income are defined to be non-investment income?

Distributions from IRAs, pension plans, 401(k) plans, tax sheltered annuities, etc. are not investment income. Social security benefits are not investment income. Wages and income or profits from a non-passive business including self-employment income are not investment income. Unemployment compensation and workers compensation are not net investment income.

What types of income are net investment income and so they might be subject to the 3.8% tax?

Investment income includes interest, dividends, gains from the sale of stocks, bonds, mutual funds, capital gain distributions from mutual funds, certain sales related to real estate, rental and royalty income, non-qualified annuities, income from businesses involved in trading of financial instruments or commodities, business income arising from certain passive activities, and the sale of an interest in a partnership and S corporations by an individual who had a passive interest. Such investment income is reduced by certain expenses properly allocable to the income. And any income or gain excluded from gross income for regular income tax purposes is also excluded from a person net investment income (e.g. \$250,000 exclusion for sale of primary residence).

This 3.8% tax is different from the new 9/10ths of 1 percent Additional Medicare tax which also went into effect on January 1, 2013.

If you have net investment income for a tax year, then you should review the IRS instructions for Form 8960, Net Investment Income Tax – Individuals, Estates and Trusts to determine if you are required to complete and file this form.

Special Rules Applying To IRAs For Relief Related to Hurricanes, Storms, Floods and Tornadoes. There are special rules applying to withdrawals and repayments from an IRA for taxpayers who suffered an economic loss as a result of certain federally declared disasters such as hurricanes, storms, floods and tornadoes. This is a complex tax topic. A person needs to determine if there is a public event which qualifies for the special rules and if he or she qualifies for the special tax rules. You should visit the IRS web site at www.irs.gov and review the guidance for tax relief in disaster situations. You should consult with your tax advisor. Most of the special tax relief laws applying to persons impacted by the 2005 Hurricanes - Katrina, Rita And Wilma will now apply to certain persons located in the Midwest impacted by storms, tornadoes and for floods occurring in 2008. The concept of the law is - many times an individual and the community, after suffering losses from a disaster, will benefit if he or she can access his or her IRA and/or other retirement funds within employer plans and not be subject to the same tax provisions applying to the non-disaster situation. There are special rules for "qualified storm damage distributions". An individual is still required to include the qualified storm damage distribution in income, but there are special rules allowing him or her to pay fewer taxes than he or she normally would.

Here is a short summary. A qualified storm damage distribution is any distribution received by an individual during a set period of time from a traditional IRA, Roth IRA, SIMPLE IRA or SEP IRA or other eligible retirement account/plan as long as the following conditions are met.

1. The distribution was made on or after the disaster date.
2. The individual's main home was located in a qualified storm damage disaster area as listed later on the date shown for the applicable storm area.
3. The individual sustained an economic loss because of such storms. Examples of an economic loss include, but are not limited to (a) loss, damage to, or destruction of real or personal property from fire, flooding, looting, vandalism, theft, wind or other causes; (b) loss related to displacement from their home; or (c) loss of livelihood due to temporary or permanent layoffs.

If an individual meets all of these conditions, he or she then has the right to designate a distribution as a qualified storm damage distribution. Note that the law does not require an individual to have suffered economic loss of a certain minimum amount. Actually, there is no minimum dollar limit. This means many individuals who were located in the storm damage area are able to take advantage of these new rules (tax planning opportunities) regardless of whether he or she incurred much damage or loss. The individual only needs to have incurred some loss.

What are the four (4) special IRA distribution rules applying to qualified storm damage distributions?

Special Rule #1. The 10% additional tax of Code section 72(t) does not apply to any qualified storm damage distribution.

Special Rule #2. There is a special income averaging mechanism. Unless a person elects otherwise and elects to include the entire amount in income for the year of the distribution, a person who receives a qualified storm damage distribution will include 1/3 of the distribution in income for the year of the distribution and then 1/3 of the distribution for each of the following two years. By spreading the distribution over 3 years, an individual will generally lessen the amount of income tax owing than if the entire amount is included in income in just one year.

Special Rule #3. Rather than being required to rollover a distribution within 60 days of receiving it, an individual who has received a qualified storm distribution from an IRA or other eligible retirement plan is given 3 years in which to complete the rollover. This special type of rollover is called a repayment. Most qualified storm damage distributions are eligible for repayment to an IRA or other eligible retirement plan. It appears, however, that the IRS has adopted the approach that the standard rollover rules apply. For example, a required distribution is never eligible to be rolled over and thus could not be repaid even if a person designates it as a qualified storm damage distribution. Another example, a person is ineligible to rollover a periodic payment if the payout period is 10 years or more and thus one cannot repay a qualified storm damage periodic distribution. Since the IRS does not expressly discuss the situation, it is unclear if the once per year rollover rule also applies to qualified storm damage distributions from IRAs. The conservative approach is to assume it does apply.

An individual has 3 years from the day after the day he or she received the qualified storm damage distribution to repay all or part of it to an IRA or other plan to which it could be rolled over. Multiple repayments are permitted. The total amount repaid must equal or be less than the amount of the qualified storm damage distributions. Amounts repaid are treated as a qualified rollover and are not included in income. The way a person reports a repayment(s) on his or her tax return depends on whether the person reported the distributions under the 3-year method or the current year method.

Qualified storm damage distributions, when aggregated, must equal \$100,000 or less. Distributions in excess of \$100,000 (in the aggregate) will not be a qualified a qualified storm damage distribution and will be subject to the additional 10% tax, if applicable, and will not receive the other favorable tax treatments.

General Discussion Of How The Special IRS Relief Rules and Procedures Impact IRAs. The federal tax laws give the IRS broad authority to grant relief when the President declares a disaster and FEMA designates an area or areas for assistance. This authority is set forth in Code section 7508A and regulation 301.7508. The primary relief given by the IRS is to extend the time a taxpayer has to file various tax returns and pay the tax owing. However, there are many deadlines by which a taxpayer, such as an IRA account holder, must complete a tax transaction. However, it is possible, if there has been a disaster, that the IRS could extend a tax deadline. Regulation section 301.7508-1(c)(iii) provides for the postponement by the IRS of rules for making certain IRA contributions, taking certain distributions, recharacterizing IRA contributions or making rollovers. For example, if Jane Doe withdrew \$8,000 from her IRA on June 1, 2008, but she did not complete her rollover within the 60 days, the general rule is that she could not make the rollover contribution. However, if because of a disaster occurring in early June, the IRS had set a new deadline as August 29, 2008, then Jane Doe could complete her rollover by August 29, 2008. An individual must consult with his or her tax advisor and the IRS for the special tax rules applying if there has been a disaster.

Discussion of the Special Rules Applying to Tax-Free Charitable IRA Distributions/Contributions. The federal income tax laws governing Qualified Charitable Distributions are now permanent as a result of a new budget and tax bill as signed into law by President Obama on December 18, 2015.

The IRS has issued guidance that a qualified charitable distribution will count towards your required minimum distribution.

A qualified charitable distribution (QCD) is a non-taxable distribution made directly by the trustee of your IRA (other than a SEP or SIMPLE-IRA) to an organization eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions. You must have been at least age 70½ when the distribution was made. Also, you must have the same type of acknowledgment of your contribution that you would need to claim a deduction for a charitable contribution. See Records To Keep in IPS Publication 526. Charitable Contributions. Your total QCDs of the year cannot be more than \$100,000. If you file a joint return, your spouse can also have a QCD of up to \$100,000. However, the amount of the QCD is limited to the amount of the distribution that would otherwise be included in income. If your IRA includes non-deductible contributions, the distribution is first considered to be paid out of otherwise taxable income.

What requirements must I meet in order to take advantage of this charitable contribution law?

(a) You must be age 70½ or older; (b) You must have a traditional or Roth IRA; (c) You must be allowed to itemize deductions on your Form 1040 income tax return; (d) Your contribution to a qualifying charity must also have been able to qualify as an itemized deduction, but for this special charitable contribution rule under Code section 170 (disregard the percentage limits). **Caution:** You receive the tax-free charitable contribution treatment only if the entire amount would have qualified as a charitable deduction. Thus, if the contribution amount is reduced because of a benefit received by you in exchange, or because the custodian does not obtain sufficient substantiation, the exclusion is not available with respect to any part of the IRA distribution; (e) The distribution, but for this rule, must otherwise have been required to be included in your gross income. The withdrawal of basis (i.e. non-deductible contributions or nontaxable distributions) from a traditional IRA and/or Roth IRA is not includable in income, and consequently, such withdrawal does not qualify as a tax-free charitable contribution; and (f) Payment, no matter in what form (electronic transfer, check, etc.), must be made directly from the IRA to the qualifying charitable organization. The instrument used for payment must not be negotiable by the IRA accountholder. The IRS has stated, however, that the accountholder may hand deliver the payment to the charity.

IRS Reporting Tasks for QCDs. There is no special reporting for QCDs by the IRA custodian. Many times IRA accountholders and their tax advisors think the IRA custodian should be preparing the Form 1099-R to show the distribution as being tax-free. This is not the IRS procedure. A QCD is to be reported as a "normal" distribution since you are older than age 59½. You will be required to complete lines 15a and 15b of your federal income tax return. The general rule is that most IRA distributions are fully taxable so line 15a is left blank and the taxable amount is inserted on line 15b. An exception applies to QCDs. If the total distribution is a QCD, enter 0 on line 15b and write QCD next to line 15b. If only part of the distribution is a QCD, enter the part that is not the QCD on line 15b. Enter QCD next to line 15b.

What new QCD rule applies for 2020?

Effective for QCDs made in 2020 and subsequent years, the QCD exclusion amount for the current year must be reduced by an amount (but not below zero) equal to the excess of: the aggregate of all deductions allowed for all tax years on or after attaining age 70½ over the aggregate amount of the QCD reductions for all tax years preceding the current year.

Discussion of the Special Rules Applying to Tax-Free Transfers to Health Savings Accounts.

On or after January 1, 2007, a person who is eligible to make an HSA contribution and who has funds within a traditional IRA or Roth IRA may make a special election once during their lifetime to transfer

a certain amount from such IRA to their HSA. This type of special transfer is called a qualified HSA funding distribution. Such an election, once made, is irrevocable. The amount transferred in such a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer will be excluded from the person's income.

This one-time transfer rule would allow a person to change funds which would be taxable (money distributed from an IRA) to funds which will escape taxation if they are withdrawn from the HSA and used to pay qualified medical expenses.

The right allowing a person to transfer funds from an IRA to an HSA tax-free applies even when the person has inherited an IRA. When a beneficiary transfers funds from his or her inherited IRA to an HSA, such a transfer will count to satisfy his or her IRA required distribution from the inherited IRA.

The amount contributed to an HSA, when transferred from an IRA, does count against the HSA contribution limit for such year.

The maximum amount which can be transferred tax-free is determined at the time of the transfer and not later in the year. A person who is covered under a HDHP in March of 2012 may transfer from an IRA to an HSA in March the "family" amount even though later in 2012 he switches to a "single" HDHP.

The amount to be excluded is limited. It shall not exceed the annual contribution limit for single or family coverage, as applicable, as based on the HDHP coverage as of the time of the special transfer, or, in some cases, the amount of an earlier qualified HSA funding distribution. Thus, the maximum amount eligible for this special transfer for 2012 will be \$3,100 for single coverage and \$6,250 for family coverage plus any applicable catch-up amount.

Any traditional IRA and/or Roth IRA funds may be transferred to an HSA, including non-taxable basis. However, if a person chooses to transfer his or her basis from either a traditional IRA and/or Roth IRA, the individual will not be able to carry over this basis to his or her HSA. The IRS has adopted the position that the general HSA distribution rule will be applied even if a person has transferred IRA basis into his or her HSA.

The general rule is that a person is allowed only one tax-free transfer during his or her lifetime. One means one. Therefore, if a person has two or more IRAs and wants to use amounts in multiple IRAs to make the tax-free transfer, if eligible, the individual must first make an IRA to IRA or Roth IRA to Roth IRA transfer of the amounts to be distributed into a single IRA, and then make the one tax-free transfer. A person who has both a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA will only be able to do the transfer from one or the other IRA.

A person will be able to transfer SEP-IRA or SIMPLE-IRA funds to his or her HSA only if the SEP or SIMPLE is not an "on-going" plan. That is, the transfer is permissible as long as the employer has not made an employer contribution for the plan year ending with or within the SEP-IRA or SIMPLE-IRA owner's tax year.

There are special testing period taxes if you make this special type of transfer and then end your coverage under an HDHP before a one-year time period has expired.

The testing period starts with the month in which the qualified HSA funding contribution is contributed to the HSA and ends on the last day of the 12th month following such month.

If, at any time during the testing period, you are no longer an eligible individual, then you will be penalized as follows. You will have to add to your income all contributions which had been excluded from income. This is required for the first month you become ineligible. The tax you owe will depend on what marginal tax rate applies. You will also owe an additional 10% tax.

Caution — Once the IRA funds are contributed to the HSA, there is no authority or provision in the law to recontribute the funds to the IRA. However, if the recontribution took place within the standard 60-day rollover period, it would be permissible.

Discussion of the Special Rules Applying to Distributions to Expatriates. The Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act of 2008 changed the tax laws regarding expatriation. President Bush signed this bill into law on June 17, 2008. The expatriation changes apply to any individual whose expatriation date is on or after June 17, 2008.

An expatriate is any United States citizen who relinquishes his or her citizenship and any long term resident of the United States who ceases to be a lawful permanent resident. An individual's expatriation date is the date he or she relinquishes citizenship or ceases being a permanent resident. A covered expatriate, in general, is an expatriate who meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A), (B), or (C) of Internal Revenue Code section 877(a)(2). However, there are exceptions where such a person is not treated as a covered expatriate. An individual will need to consult with his or her attorney or tax advisor.

There are special tax rules applying to IRA accounts and other tax preferred accounts. Any IRA of a covered expatriate is deemed totally distributed on the day before his or her expatriation date. The 10% early distribution tax does not apply. There are to be appropriate adjustments made with respect

to subsequent distributions from the account to reflect the deemed distribution. Special withholding rules apply.

An IRA Distribution May Disqualify a Person For the Premium Tax Credit. The premium tax credit (PTC) is a refundable tax credit authorized under the Affordable Care Act. It assists individuals and families with low or moderate income to afford health insurance purchased through a health insurance marketplace. A person is ineligible for this credit if the health insurance coverage is purchased outside the marketplace. A person who is eligible to enroll in certain employer-sponsored coverage or government programs such as Medicare, Medicaid or TRICARE is ineligible. To be eligible and to obtain this credit a person must meet certain requirements and must file a federal income tax return. One of the requirements is that a person's household income must fall within a certain range.

If you are receiving this credit, before taking any IRA distribution you will want to determine that such an IRA distribution will not make you ineligible to receive this credit. You become ineligible for this credit if the increase in your household income increases to more than 400% of the Federal poverty line for your family size. You will be required to repay any advance payment you receive for which you later become ineligible. For 2015, the limit is \$45,960 for an individual, \$62,040 for a family of two and \$94,200 for a family of four. You will want to review Publication 974 and other IRS guidance.

IRS Reporting Duties of the Roth IRA Accountholder and the Inheriting Roth IRA Beneficiary. You as the Roth IRA accountholder and/or your inheriting Roth IRA beneficiary have federal tax reporting duties. You must report certain Roth IRA contributions and you and your beneficiaries must report certain Roth IRA distributions.

You are to complete the following IRS tax forms as applicable: Form 1040, 1040A, 8606 (Nondeductible contributions) and Form 5329 (Additional Taxes on IRAs and Other Tax-Favored Accounts).

Form 1040 is the standard U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. Form 1040A is the shorter version of the U.S. Individual Income Tax Return as the standard deduction is used and a person may not itemize deductions. You will use such forms to report a Roth IRA distribution and/or to claim the Retirement Savings Contribution Credit. Somewhat surprisingly, the IRS does not have an individual inform the IRS that he or she has made an annual Roth IRA contribution for a given tax year. The Roth IRA custodian/trustee will report such annual Roth IRA contribution on the Form 5498. You will want to maintain a file containing copies showing all of your Roth IRA contributions. If you do make a Roth conversion contribution during a current year you must complete Part II of Form 8606 as a Roth conversion contribution is a special type of nondeductible contribution.

In order for a Roth IRA accountholder or an inheriting Roth IRA beneficiary to report information regarding a Roth IRA penalty tax, Form 1040 and Form 5329 must be completed.

With respect to reporting a Roth IRA distribution on the Form 1099-R, the Roth IRA custodian/trustee will inform both the individual and the IRS whether the distribution is qualified (tax-free) or nonqualified (possibly taxable). The Roth IRA custodian/trustee makes its determination only by considering when the Roth IRA was established with it. You are to complete Form 1040 or Form 1040A to report a qualified distribution. Such distribution is tax-free. You are to complete Part III of Form 8606 if the distribution is a nonqualified distribution. This distribution may or may not need to be included in income. Note that a Roth IRA custodian may complete the Form 1099-R to show a distribution as nonqualified since the 5-year rule has not been met at such institution, but the distribution is qualified as you met the 5-year rule on account of making earlier contributions at another Roth IRA custodian.

If you are required to file one or more of the required tax forms, but fail to do so, the IRS may assess a tax penalty. The same is true for an inheriting beneficiary.

Form 1040EZ (Income Tax Return for Single and Joint Filers With No Dependents) is not be used to report any traditional IRA or Roth IRA transaction, be it a contribution, rollover contribution, a contribution credit or any IRA distribution.

Summary of Contractual Terms

1. You must refer to your savings or time deposit agreement(s) for the terms which govern the investment of your Roth IRA deposits, including an early withdrawal penalty or fee for taking a distribution prior to maturity, if applicable.
2. You have the right to designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries to inherit your Roth IRA account. Refer to Section 1.6 of Article IX so that you can understand the rules and procedures.
3. You do not have any ability to assign your rights in this Inherited Roth IRA.
4. We may charge fees as set forth in section 2.5 of Article IX.
5. We may amend the terms of this Inherited Roth IRA from time to time to comply with law changes. If we amend it for any other reason, such amendment becomes effective 30 days after we have sent our notice of amendment to you.

6. You are to refer to Article IX for the following topics: withdrawals, withholding rules, reporting errors, changes in the Roth IRA custodian or trustee, good faith payments, termination and resignation of the Roth IRA custodian or trustee, withholding payments and resolution of disputes, transfer and rollovers and payment of taxes.

Miscellaneous.

1. **Approved as to Form.** Your Roth IRA has been approved as to form for use as a Roth IRA by the IRS. This approval as to form does not represent a determination of the merits of such Roth IRA or its investments.
2. **Further Roth IRA Information.** You may obtain further information about Roth IRAs from any district office of the IRS. IRS Publications 590A and B discuss Roth IRAs and traditional IRAs very thoroughly.
3. **Administrative Fees or Costs.** We have the right to charge service fees as indicated in Article IX.