

AMENDMENT TO YOUR ROTH IRA

This Roth individual retirement account (IRA) disclosure statement amendment updates your Roth IRA documents that we previously provided to you. The information provided below amends your disclosure statement for recent changes resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, signed into law in December 2017 which prohibits certain recharacterizations of conversions and employer-sponsored retirement plan rollovers and modifies the medical expenses early distribution penalty tax exception for certain individuals; and the Bipartisan Budget Act, signed into law in January 2018 which allows extension of rollovers of plan loan offsets due to plan termination or severance from employment and allows for rollover relief for returns of improper IRS levies.

Unless directed by us to do so, you do not need to sign or return anything to us for this amendment to apply to your Roth IRA. Your beneficiary designation we have on file will remain in effect unless you change it by completing and signing the form that we have for this purpose.

We recommend that you review this information carefully and keep it with your other Roth IRA papers.

NEW POTENTIAL REDUCTION OF MEDICAL EXPENSES NEEDED FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS TO QUALIFY FOR EARLY DISTRIBUTION PENALTY TAX EXCEPTION

Early Distribution Penalty Tax – If you are under age 59½ and receive a nonqualified Roth IRA distribution, an additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent generally will apply to the amount includable in income in the year of the distribution. If you are under age 59½ and receive a distribution of conversion amounts or employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover amounts within the five-year period beginning with the year in which the conversion or employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover occurred, an additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent generally will apply to the amount of the distribution. The additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent generally will not apply if one of the following exceptions apply. **1) Death.** After your death, payments made to your beneficiary are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **2) Disability.** If you are disabled at the time of distribution, you are not subject to the additional 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. In order to be disabled, a physician must determine that your impairment can be expected to result in death or to be of long, continued, and indefinite duration. **3) Substantially equal periodic payments.** You are not subject to the additional 10 percent early distribution penalty tax if you are taking a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary. You must continue these payments for the longer of five years or until you reach age 59½. **4) Unreimbursed medical expenses.** If you take payments to pay for unreimbursed medical expenses that exceed a specified percentage of your adjusted gross income, you will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. For further detailed information and effective dates you may obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS. The medical expenses may be for you, your spouse, or any dependent listed on your tax return. **5) Health insurance premiums.** If you are unemployed and have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks under a federal or state program, you may take payments from your Roth IRA to pay for health insurance premiums without incurring the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **6) Higher education expenses.** Payments taken for certain qualified higher education expenses for you, your spouse, or the children or grandchildren of you or your spouse, will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **7) First-time homebuyer.** You may take payments from your Roth IRA to use toward qualified acquisition costs of buying or building a principle residence. The amount you may take for this reason may not exceed a lifetime maximum of \$10,000. The payment must be used for qualified acquisition costs within 120 days of receiving the distribution.

8) IRS levy. Payments from your Roth IRA made to the U.S. government in response to a federal tax levy are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **9) Qualified reservist distributions.** If you are a qualified reservist member called to active duty for more than 179 days or an indefinite period, the payments you take from your Roth IRA during the active duty period are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax.

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

NEW ROLLOVER EXTENSION FOR PLAN LOAN OFFSETS

Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan-to-Roth IRA Rollovers. You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan to your Roth IRA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined generally as any distribution from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan unless it is a required minimum distribution, hardship distribution, part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, corrective distributions of excess contributions, excess deferrals, excess annual additions and any income allocable to the excess, deemed loan distribution, dividends on employer securities, or the cost of life insurance coverage. If you are a spouse, nonspouse, or qualified trust beneficiary who has inherited a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, you may be eligible to directly roll over the assets to an inherited Roth IRA. The inherited Roth IRA is subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements.

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

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

NEW ABILITY TO ROLL OVER IRS LEVY

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

ELIMINATION OF ABILITY TO PERFORM CERTAIN RECHARACTERIZATIONS

Recharacterizations – If you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA and later recharacterize either all or a portion of the original contribution to a Roth IRA along with net income attributable, you may elect to treat the original contribution as having been made to the Roth IRA. The same methodology applies when recharacterizing a contribution from a Roth IRA to a Traditional IRA. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2018, if you have converted from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, or rolled over an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan to a Roth IRA, you may recharacterize the conversion or rollover along with the net income attributable to a Traditional IRA. The deadline for completing a recharacterization is your tax filing deadline (including any extensions) for the year for which the original contribution was made or conversion or rollover completed. However, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, you may not recharacterize a Roth IRA conversion or an employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover.