

HARTFORDFUNDS

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Universal Individual Retirement
Account Information Kit

Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account

Instructions for Opening Your Traditional IRA or Roth IRA

1. Please review the applicable sections of the Universal IRA Disclosure Statement contained in this Kit, the Traditional or Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account document (as applicable), the Adoption Agreement, and the prospectus(es) for any Fund(s) you are considering. Consult your lawyer or other tax advisor if you have any questions about how opening a Traditional IRA or Roth IRA will affect your financial and tax situation.

This Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account Kit contains information and forms for both Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs. However, you may use the Adoption Agreement to establish only one Traditional IRA or one Roth IRA; separate Adoption Agreements must be completed if you want to establish multiple (Roth or Traditional) IRA accounts.

2. Complete the Adoption Agreement

- Print the identifying information where requested in Section A of the Adoption Agreement.
- For a Traditional IRA, check the box in Section C to specify the type of Traditional IRA you are opening and provide the registration information.

If this is an IRA to which you expect to make annual contributions, check the appropriate box in Section C and enclose a check in the amount of your first contribution. If you are making an annual contribution between January 1 and April 15, be sure to indicate whether this is a contribution for the prior year or for the current year. Also, if you have designated your IRA to receive a federal income tax refund as a contribution you must provide us with specific instructions if you want to designate it as a contribution for the prior year and you must be sure that we receive the refund by April 15. Otherwise, the refund will be treated as a contribution for the current year. Call the customer service number provided to obtain more details about routing numbers needed to ensure your contribution is sent to the correct account and is invested in accordance with your directions.

If this is a transfer directly from another IRA custodian or trustee, check the appropriate box in Section C. Complete and sign the Hartford Funds Retirement Assets Transfer/Direct Rollover Form.

If this is a rollover of amounts distributed to you from another IRA or an employer qualified plan or a 403(b) arrangement or an eligible 457 plan, check the appropriate box in Section C. Enclose a check for the rollover contribution amount.

If this is a direct rollover from an employer qualified plan or 403(b) arrangement or eligible 457 plan, check the appropriate box in Section C. Complete and sign the Hartford Funds Retirement Assets Transfer/Direct Rollover Form.

If you are opening an inherited Traditional IRA you must indicate this by checking the appropriate box

in Section C. If you are a spousal beneficiary you may request that the IRA be opened in your name as the owner, or as a decedent IRA (the two options may have differing tax implications, therefore, please consult with your tax advisor). If you are a non-spousal beneficiary, the IRA is subject to special rules for inherited IRAs including those for required minimum distributions. Also you must indicate if the assets for the inherited IRA are coming from another IRA or from an employer retirement plan (see note below).

Note: *If you are the beneficiary of a deceased participant in an employer qualified plan, 403(b) arrangement or eligible governmental 457 plan, you may establish an IRA and direct the transfer of the deceased participant's account to your IRA by a direct rollover. The required minimum distribution rules will apply to the amount in your IRA. This Disclosure Statement contains additional information and consult a tax advisor for assistance, if needed. You may need to commence withdrawals in order to satisfy the required minimum distribution rules by submitting appropriate withdrawal instructions.*

Note: *If this is a transfer, rollover or direct rollover as described above, and if any after-tax or nondeductible contributions are included in the transfer, rollover or direct rollover, indicate the amount of the after-tax or nondeductible contributions. For operational reasons, our recordkeeping systems must hold after-tax or nondeductible amounts under a separate account number.*

Note: *A "recharacterization" of a Roth IRA you established originally by converting from a Traditional (or other) IRA, is no longer allowed by law after 2017. Recharacterization of IRA contributions is still permitted under IRS rules. If UMB Bank, n.a. is the Roth IRA Custodian, indicate the current account number. If there is a different trustee or custodian of your current Roth IRA, complete and sign the Universal IRA Transfer of Assets Form. A recharacterization of a contribution must be completed by the due date (including extensions) for your federal income tax return for the year when you established the Roth IRA in the first place. Recharacterization is subject to complex tax rules; consult the IRS or your professional tax advisor if necessary.*

- For a Roth IRA, check one of the boxes in Section C. A separate Adoption Agreement is needed for each separate Roth IRA account. Check the other boxes in Section C to specify the type of Roth IRA you are opening and provide the requested information.

If this is a Roth IRA to which you expect to make annual contributions, enclose a check in the amount of your first contribution. If you are making an annual contribution between January 1 and April 15, be sure to indicate whether this is a contribution for the prior year or for the current year.

If you are making a conversion from an existing Traditional IRA with a different custodian or trustee, check the appropriate box in Section C. A conversion from an existing Traditional IRA means that the taxable

Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account *continued*

amount in the existing Traditional IRA will be treated as additional income on your income tax return.

You can also convert a SEP IRA account you have as part of an employer Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) program, or a SIMPLE IRA you have as part of an employer Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE) IRA program. (A SIMPLE IRA must have been in existence at least two years before it can be converted to a Roth IRA.) Fill out the appropriate box in Section C as if you were converting a Traditional IRA.

If you are making a rollover or a transfer from another Roth IRA with a different trustee or custodian, check the appropriate box in Section C. Provide the requested information where indicated.

- In Section E, indicate your investment choices.
- In Section J, indicate your Primary and Contingent Beneficiaries. (Signature by your spouse on the spousal waiver may be needed if you reside in a community or marital property state and if the beneficiary is other than your spouse.)
- U.S. tax regulations require the completion of Section K in order to prevent the imposition of penalty withholding tax on distributions from the Account.

If you are a U.S. Person, your correct Social Security number should go in Section A. If you do not have a Social Security number, you should apply for one immediately by contacting the local office of the Social Security Administration or the Internal Revenue Service.

- Sign and date the Adoption Agreement at the end (Section K). If the individual for whom this IRA is being established is a minor under the laws of his or her state of residence, a parent or guardian also must sign.

3. If you are transferring assets from an existing IRA or employer plan account to this IRA, complete the Hartford Funds Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form.
4. The Custodian fees for maintaining your IRA are listed in the FEES AND EXPENSES section of Part Three of this Disclosure Statement. If you are paying the fees by check, enclose a separate check for the correct amount payable as specified below. If you do not pay by check, the correct amount will be taken from your Account.
5. Check to be sure you have properly completed all necessary forms and enclosed a check for the Custodian's fees (unless being withdrawn from your Account) and a check for the first contribution to your Traditional or Roth IRA (if applicable). Your Traditional IRA or Roth IRA cannot be accepted without the properly completed documents or the Custodian fees.

All checks should be payable to "Hartford Funds."

Send the completed forms and checks to:

Hartford Funds
P.O. Box 219060
Kansas City, MO 64121-9060
888-843-7824

Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account Disclosure Statement

Part One: Description of Traditional IRAs

Part One of this Disclosure Statement describes the rules applicable to Traditional individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”). IRAs described in these pages are called “Traditional IRAs” to distinguish them from the “Roth IRAs,” which are described in Part Two of this Disclosure Statement. Contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible (regardless of your adjusted gross income), but withdrawals that meet certain requirements are not subject to federal income tax, so that dividends and investment growth on amounts held in the Roth IRA can escape federal income tax. Please see Part Two of this Disclosure Statement if you are interested in learning more about Roth IRAs.

Traditional IRAs described in this Disclosure Statement may be used as part of a Simplified Employee Pension (“SEP”) plan maintained by your employer. Under a SEP plan your employer may make contributions to your Traditional IRA, and these contributions may exceed the normal limits on Traditional IRA contributions. This Disclosure Statement does not describe IRAs established in connection with a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (“SIMPLE”) IRA program maintained by your employer. Employers provide special explanatory materials for accounts established as part of a SIMPLE IRA program. Traditional IRAs may be used in connection with a SIMPLE IRA program, but for the first two years of participation in a SIMPLE IRA program, a special SIMPLE IRA (not a Traditional IRA) is required.

YOUR TRADITIONAL IRA

This Part One contains information about your Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account with UMB Bank, n.a. as Custodian. A Traditional IRA gives you several tax benefits. Earnings on the assets held in your Traditional IRA are not subject to federal income tax until withdrawn by you. You may be able to deduct all or part of your Traditional IRA contribution on your federal income tax return. State income tax treatment of your Traditional IRA may differ from federal treatment; ask your state tax department or your personal tax advisor for details.

Be sure to read Part Three of this Disclosure Statement for important additional information, including information on how to terminate your Traditional IRA, investments and prohibited transactions, fees and expenses, and certain tax requirements.

ELIGIBILITY

What are the eligibility requirements for a Traditional IRA?

You are eligible to establish and contribute to a Traditional IRA for a year if:

- You received compensation (or earned income, if you are self-employed) during the year for personal services you rendered. If you received taxable alimony, this is treated like compensation for IRA purposes. Certain other amounts are treated as compensation for IRA contribution purposes, including, for taxable years after 2019, taxable amounts paid to an individual to aid such individual in the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study (i.e., taxable non-tuition fellowship payments or stipend payments). (See Internal Revenue Services (“IRS”) Publication 590-A for more details.)

Note: For taxable years after 2019, there is no longer any age limit with respect to who is eligible to establish or contribute

to a Traditional IRA. For 2019 and prior years, you had to be under age 70½ to be eligible to establish or contribute to a Traditional IRA.

Can I Contribute to a Traditional IRA for my Spouse?

You can contribute to a separate Traditional IRA for your spouse, regardless of whether your spouse had any compensation or earned income in that year. This is called a “spousal IRA.” To make a contribution to a Traditional IRA for your spouse, you must file a joint tax return for the year with your spouse. For a spousal IRA, your spouse must set up a different Traditional IRA, separate from yours, to which you contribute.

Note: For taxable years after 2019, there is no longer any age limit with respect to who is eligible to establish or contribute to a Traditional IRA. For 2019 and prior years, your spouse had to be under age 70½ for you to contribute to a separate Traditional IRA for your spouse.

May I Revoke My IRA?

You may revoke a newly established Traditional IRA at any time within seven days after the date on which you receive this Disclosure Statement. A Traditional IRA established more than seven days after the date of your receipt of this Disclosure Statement may not be revoked.

To revoke your Traditional IRA, mail or deliver a written notice of revocation to the Custodian at the address which appears at the end of this Disclosure Statement. Mailed notice will be deemed given on the date that it is postmarked (or, if sent by certified or registered mail, on the date of certification or registration). If you revoke your Traditional IRA within the seven-day period, you are entitled to a return of the entire amount you originally contributed into your Traditional IRA, without adjustment for such items as sales charges, administrative expenses or fluctuations in market value.

CONTRIBUTIONS

When Can I Make Contributions to a Traditional IRA?

You may make a contribution to your existing Traditional IRA or establish a new Traditional IRA for a taxable year by the due date (not including any extensions) for your federal income tax return for the year. Usually this is April 15 of the following year.

How Much Can I Contribute to my Traditional IRA?

For each year when you are eligible (see above), you can contribute up to the lesser of your IRA Contribution Limit (see the following table) or 100% of your compensation (or earned income, if you are self-employed). However, under the tax laws, all or a portion of your contribution may not be deductible.

IRA CONTRIBUTION LIMIT

YEAR	LIMIT
2008-2012	\$5,000
2013-2018	\$5,500
2019 -2021	\$6,000
Future years	May be increased by cost-of-living adjustments (in \$500 increments)

Individuals age 50 or over may make special “catch up” contributions to their Traditional IRAs. (See “What are the Special Catch-Up Contribution Rules?” for details.)

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If you and your spouse have spousal Traditional IRAs, each spouse may contribute up to the IRA Contribution Limit to his or her Traditional IRA for a year as long as the combined compensation of both spouses for the year (as shown on your joint income tax return) is at least two times the IRA Contribution Limit. If the combined compensation of both spouses is less than two times the IRA Contribution Limit, the spouse with the higher amount of compensation may contribute up to that spouse's compensation amount, or the IRA Contribution Limit, if less. The spouse with the lower compensation amount may contribute any amount up to that spouse's compensation plus any excess of the other spouse's compensation over the other spouse's Traditional IRA contribution. However, the maximum contribution to either spouse's Traditional IRA is the individual IRA Contribution Limit for the year.

If you (or your spouse) establish a new Roth IRA and make contributions to both your Traditional IRA and a Roth IRA, the combined limit on contributions to both your (or your spouse's) Traditional IRA and Roth IRA for a single calendar year is the IRA Contribution Limit. (*Note: The IRA Contribution Limit is not reduced by employer contributions made on your behalf to either a SEP IRA or a SIMPLE IRA; salary reduction contributions by you are considered employer contributions for this purpose.*)

What are the Special Catch-Up Contribution Rules?

Individuals who are age 50 and over by the end of any year may make special "catch-up" contributions to a Traditional IRA for that year. From and after 2006, the special "catch-up" contribution is \$1,000 per year. If you are over age 50 by the end of a year, your "catch-up" limit is added to your normal IRA Contribution Limit for that year.

Congress intended these "catch-up" contributions specifically for older individuals who may have been absent from the workforce for a number of years and so may have lost out on the ability to contribute to an IRA. However, the "catch-up" contribution is available to anyone age 50 or over, whether or not they have consistently contributed to a Traditional IRA over the years.

Note: The rules for determining whether a contribution is tax-deductible (see below) also apply to special "catch-up" contributions.

How Do I Know if my Contribution is Tax Deductible?

The deductibility of your contribution depends upon whether you are an active participant in any employer-sponsored retirement plan. If you are not an active participant, the entire contribution to your Traditional IRA is deductible.

If you are an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan, your Traditional IRA contribution may still be completely or partly deductible on your tax return. This depends on the amount of your income and your tax filing status (see below).

Similarly, the deductibility of a contribution to a Traditional IRA for your spouse depends upon whether your spouse is an active participant in any employer-sponsored retirement plan. If your spouse is not an active participant, the contribution to your spouse's Traditional IRA will be deductible. If your spouse is an active participant, the Traditional IRA contribution will be completely, partly or not deductible depending upon your combined income.

How do I Determine My or My Spouse's "Active Participant" status?

Your (or your spouse's) Form W-2 should indicate if you (or your spouse) were an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan for a year. If you have a question, you should ask your employer or the plan administrator.

In addition, regardless of income level, your spouse's "active participant" status will not affect the deductibility of your contributions to your Traditional IRA if you and your spouse file separate tax returns for the taxable year and you lived apart at all times during the taxable year.

What are the Deduction Restrictions for Active Participants?

If you (or your spouse) are an active participant in an employer plan during a year, the contribution to your Traditional IRA (or your spouse's Traditional IRA) may be completely, partly or not deductible depending upon your filing status and your amount of modified adjusted gross income ("AGI"). If your modified AGI is any amount up to or equal to the Lower Limit (as set forth in the table below), the contribution is deductible. If your modified AGI is more than the Lower Limit but less than the Upper Limit (as set forth in the table below), the contribution is partly deductible. If your modified AGI is equal to or exceeds the Upper Limit, the contribution is not deductible. The Lower Limit and the Upper Limit may be adjusted each year, based on cost of living allowances announced by the IRS. The Lower Limits and Upper Limits for each year are set out on the table below. Use the correct Lower Limit and Upper Limit from the table to determine deductibility in any particular year. (If you are married and lived together but are filing separate returns, your Lower Limit is always zero and your Upper Limit is always \$10,000.)

How do I Calculate my Deduction if I Fall in the "Partly Deductible" Range?

If your modified AGI falls in the partly deductible range, (i.e., between the Lower and Upper Limits) you must calculate the portion of your contribution that is deductible. To do this, see the section "How much can you deduct?" in IRS Publication 590-A. The section which provides an explanation of how to determine your modified AGI, your coverage and filing status for purposes of deductibility, and a worksheet to help you figure if your Traditional IRA contribution is partly deductible or not deductible.

Even though part or all of your contribution is not deductible, you may still contribute to your Traditional IRA (and your spouse may contribute to your spouse's Traditional IRA) up to the IRA Contribution Limit for the year. When you file your tax return for the year, you must designate the amount of non-deductible contributions to your Traditional IRA for the year. See IRS Form 8606. Also see IRS Publication 590-A, "How much can you deduct?" for more details.

How Do I Determine My Modified AGI?

AGI is your gross income minus those deductions which are available to all taxpayers even if they don't itemize (not including the deduction for your Traditional IRA contribution and certain other items). Your modified AGI is your AGI without taking into account certain deductions. Instructions to calculate your AGI or modified AGI are provided with your income tax Form 1040 or 1040A, and in IRS Publication 590-A. Please consult with a qualified tax advisor for advice.

What Happens if I Contribute more than Allowed to my Traditional IRA?

The maximum contribution you can make to a Traditional IRA generally is the IRA Contribution Limit in effect for the year (or the IRA Contribution Limit plus a "catch-up" contribution if you are age 50 or over) or 100% of compensation (or earned income, if you are self-employed), whichever is less. Any amount contributed to the Traditional IRA above the maximum is considered an "excess contribution." The excess is calculated using your IRA Contribution Limit, not the deductible limit. An

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LOWER AND UPPER LIMITS for Active Participants in Employer Retirement Plan						
	Single or Head of Household		Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)		Married Filing Jointly* Not Active Participant, but Spouse is	
Tax Year	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
2020	\$65,000	\$75,000	\$104,000	\$124,000	\$196,000	\$206,000
2021	\$66,000	\$76,000	\$105,000	\$125,000	\$198,000	\$208,000

***Note:** If you are married but did not live with your spouse at any time during the year, the IRS considers your filing status for this purpose as "Single," and so your deduction is determined under the "Single" category.

excess contribution is subject to excise tax of 6% for each year it remains in the IRA.

How can I Correct an Excess Contribution?

Excess contributions may be corrected, without paying a 6% excise tax, by withdrawing (or recharacterizing to another IRA) the excess and any earnings on the excess before the due date (including extensions) for filing your federal income tax return for the year for which you made the excess contribution. The IRS automatically grants to taxpayers who file their taxes by the April 15 deadline a six-month extension of time (until October 15) to remove or recharacterize an excess contribution for the tax year covered by that filing. A deduction should not be taken for any excess contribution. Earnings that are a gain must be included in your income for the tax year for which the contribution was made and may be subject to a 10% additional tax if you have not reached age 59½. (Refer to IRS Publication 590-B regarding reporting of gains or losses on withdrawn excess contributions).

Note: Any excess contribution withdrawn after the tax return due date (including any extensions) for the year for which the contribution was made will be subject to the 6% excise tax, except under limited circumstances. Any such excess contributions must be reported to the IRS (See **"What Tax Information Must I Report to the IRS?"** in Part Three of this Disclosure Statement). Please consult with your tax advisor on specific questions regarding correction of excess contributions.

How are Excess Contributions Treated if None of the Preceding Rules Apply?

Unless an excess contribution qualifies for the special treatment outlined above, the excess contribution and any earnings on it withdrawn after tax filing time will be includible in taxable income and may be subject to a 10% additional tax. No deduction will be allowed for the excess contribution for the year in which it is made.

Excess contributions may be corrected in a subsequent year to the extent that you contribute less than your maximum contribution amount. As the prior excess contribution is reduced or eliminated, the 6% excise tax will become correspondingly reduced or eliminated for subsequent tax years. Also, you may be able to take an income tax deduction for the amount of excess that was reduced or eliminated, depending on whether you would be able to take a deduction if you had instead contributed the same amount.

CONVERSION OF TRADITIONAL IRA

Can I convert an existing Traditional IRA into a Roth IRA?

Yes, you can convert an existing Traditional IRA into a Roth IRA if you meet the eligibility requirements described below. Conversion may be accomplished in any of three ways: First, you can withdraw the amount you want to convert from your Traditional IRA and roll it over to a Roth IRA within 60 days. Second, you can establish a Roth IRA and then direct the

custodian of your Traditional IRA to transfer the amount in your Traditional IRA you wish to convert to the new Roth IRA. Third, if you want to convert an existing Traditional IRA with UMB Bank, n.a. as custodian to a Roth IRA, you may give us directions to convert; we will convert your existing account when the paperwork to establish your new Roth IRA is complete.

From and after 2010, the opportunity to convert a regular IRA to a Roth IRA is generally available to all taxpayers regardless of income. Married taxpayers are eligible to convert a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA only if they filed a joint income tax return; married taxpayers filing separately are not eligible to convert. However, taxpayers that file separately and have lived apart for the entire taxable year are considered not married, so conversion is permitted.

Special rules under which you could undo (or "recharacterize") a conversion were repealed by law for tax years after 2017. Be sure to consult a competent tax professional for assistance if you have questions concerning your options.

TRANSFERS/ROLLOVERS

Can I Transfer or Roll Over a Distribution I Receive from my Employer's Retirement Plan into a Traditional IRA?

Most distributions from employer plans or Section 403(b) arrangements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") (for employees of tax-exempt employers) or eligible Code Section 457 plans (for employees of certain governmental employers) are eligible for rollover to a Traditional IRA. The main exceptions are

- payments over the lifetime or life expectancy of the participant (or participant and a designated beneficiary);
- installment payments for a period of 10 years or more;
- required distributions (generally the rules require distributions starting at age 72 (or 70½, if you reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020) or for certain employees starting at retirement, if later); and
- hardship withdrawals from a Code Section 401(k) plan or a Code Section 403(b) arrangement.

If you are eligible to receive a distribution from a tax qualified retirement plan as a result of, for example, termination of employment, plan discontinuance, or retirement, all or part of the distribution may be transferred directly into your Traditional IRA. This is called a "direct rollover." Or, you may receive the distribution and make a rollover to your Traditional IRA within 60 days. By making a direct rollover or a regular rollover, you can defer income taxes on the amount rolled over until you subsequently make withdrawals from your Traditional IRA.

If you are over age 72 (or 70½, if you reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020) and are required to take minimum distributions under the tax laws, you may not roll over any amount required

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to be distributed to you under the minimum distribution rules. You also may not roll over a hardship distribution from a Code Section 401(k) or Code Section 403 (b) plan. Also, if you are receiving periodic payments over your or you and your designated beneficiary's life expectancy or for a period of at least 10 years, you may not roll over these payments. A rollover to a Traditional IRA must be completed within 60 days after the distribution from the employer retirement plan to be valid.

Note: A qualified plan administrator or Code Section 403(b) sponsor **MUST WITHHOLD 20% OF YOUR DISTRIBUTION for federal income taxes UNLESS** you elect a direct rollover. Your plan or Code Section 403(b) sponsor is required to provide you with information about direct and regular rollovers and withholding taxes before you receive your distribution and must comply with your directions to make a direct rollover.

The rules governing rollovers are complicated. Be sure to consult your tax advisor or the IRS if you have a question about rollovers.

Once I Have Rolled Over a Plan Distribution into a Traditional IRA, Can I Subsequently Roll Over into another Employer's Plan?

Yes. Part or all of an eligible distribution received from a qualified plan may be withdrawn from the Traditional IRA and rolled over to another qualified plan, within 60 days of the date of withdrawal.

Can any Amount Held in My Traditional IRA be Rolled Over into an Employer Plan?

Yes, in most cases, withdrawals from your Traditional IRA may be rolled over to an employer qualified plan or Code Section 403(b) arrangement. Rollovers must generally be completed within 60 days after the withdrawal from your IRA, unless otherwise extended by the IRS. Note, however, that the employer qualified plan may or may not accept rollovers, according to its provisions.

Only amounts that would, absent the rollover, otherwise be taxable may be rolled over to an employer qualified plan. In general, this means that after-tax contributions to a Traditional IRA may not be rolled over to an employer qualified plan. However, to determine the amount an individual may roll over to plan, all Traditional IRAs are taken into account. If the amount being rolled over from one Traditional IRA is less than or equal to the otherwise taxable amount held in all of the individual's Traditional IRAs, then the total amount can be rolled over into an employer qualified plan, even if some of the funds in the Traditional IRA being rolled over are after-tax contributions.

Can I Make a Rollover from my Traditional IRA to another Traditional IRA?

You may make a rollover from one Traditional IRA to another Traditional IRA you already have or to one you establish to receive the rollover. Such a rollover must be completed within 60 days after the withdrawal from your first Traditional IRA, unless otherwise extended by the IRS. In limited circumstances, when an IRA rollover could not be completed within 60 days due to circumstances beyond your control or not your fault, you can apply to the IRS for approval of a rollover after 60 days. However, IRS approval may not be needed if the financial institution receiving the rollover did not deposit the rollover amount in an IRA. Consult your tax advisor for more information. Similar exceptions to the 60-day requirement for a valid rollover apply to plan-to-IRA and IRA-to-plan rollovers (see above).

Note: A stricter IRS rule for IRA to IRA rollovers applies in 2015 and later. After making a rollover from any of your Traditional IRAs to another Traditional IRA, you must wait a full year (365 days) before

you can make another such rollover from any of your Traditional IRAs. The waiting period begins when you receive the direct payment of an amount that is eligible to roll over within 60 days. However, you can instruct a Traditional IRA custodian to transfer amounts directly to another Traditional IRA custodian; such a direct transfer does not count as a rollover. Note also that the once-per-year rollover restriction does not apply to movement of money from an employer qualified plan to a Traditional IRA.

Consult your tax advisor for more information. The IRS website also is a good source of information for the most current rules regarding requirements for and restrictions on IRA to IRA rollovers.

May a Rollover or Transfer include After-Tax or Non-deductible Contributions?

Yes. After-tax contributions may be rolled over from a qualified employer plan or a Code Section 403(b) arrangement to a Traditional IRA. These rollovers or transfers, as well as rollovers or transfers of nondeductible contributions from another Traditional IRA, may include after-tax or nondeductible contributions.

If I Die, can my Beneficiary Roll Over my Employer Plan Account to an IRA?

Yes. If your beneficiary is your surviving spouse and the employer plan so permits, the spouse may make a direct rollover to an IRA established for the spouse (or to an IRA the spouse already owns). In a rollover to a new IRA, the spouse may treat the IRA as his or her own IRA (with required minimum distribution determined under the rules for beneficiaries). In such situation, your surviving spouse should consult a qualified advisor for the pros and cons of each approach. If you designated someone other than your spouse as your beneficiary, that designated beneficiary may make a direct rollover to an IRA. In such case, the IRA must be established and treated as an inherited IRA, subject to the required minimum distribution rules for an inherited IRA.

How Do Rollovers Affect my Contribution or Deduction Limits?

Rollover contributions, if properly made, do not count toward the maximum contribution amount. Also, rollovers are not deductible and they do not affect your deduction limit as described above.

WITHDRAWALS

When can I make withdrawals from my Traditional IRA?

You may withdraw from your Traditional IRA at any time. However, withdrawals before age 59½ may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to regular income taxes (see below).

When must I start making withdrawals?

If you have not withdrawn the total amount held in your Traditional IRA by April 1 following the year in which you reach 72 (or age 70½, if you reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020) (the "required beginning date"), you must begin to make minimum withdrawals in order to avoid penalty taxes. The rule allowing certain employees to postpone distributions from an employer qualified plan until actual retirement (even if this is after age 72 (or age 70½, if you reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020)) does not apply to Traditional IRAs.

The amount of each year's required minimum distribution is determined under a uniform table prescribed by the IRS. The distribution period under the uniform table is the equivalent of the joint life expectancy of you and a beneficiary 10 years younger than you. (An IRS joint life expectancy table may be used if your spouse is the sole beneficiary and is more than

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10 years younger than you.) The minimum withdrawal amount is determined by dividing the balance in your Traditional IRA (or IRAs) by your life expectancy as shown on the IRS uniform table. You are not required to recalculate because recalculation is built right in to the IRS uniform table. Although the required minimum distribution rules have been simplified in some ways, they are still, in general, complex. Consult your tax advisor for assistance.

The penalty tax for failing to receive your required minimum distribution for a particular year is equal to is 50% of the difference between the required minimum withdrawal amount and your actual withdrawals during the applicable year. The IRS may waive or reduce the penalty tax if you can show that your failure to make the required minimum withdrawals was due to reasonable cause and you are taking reasonable steps to remedy the problem.

Note: *The age as of when you must begin receiving required minimum distributions changed for taxable years beginning after 2019. If you reach age 70½ after December 31, 2019, the age at which you must begin required minimum distributions is now age 72. However, if you did not reach age 70½ by December 31, 2019, the new age 72 requirement does not apply and you must continue to take your required minimum distributions.*

There are IRS rules on the timing and amount of distributions from your Traditional IRA upon your death. These rules have changed for employees who died after 2019.

In general, when you die the entire amount in your Traditional IRA must be distributed to your designated beneficiary by the end of the tenth calendar year following the year of your death unless distributions are made to an “eligible designated beneficiary.” An “eligible designated beneficiary” is any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached the age of majority, a disabled individual, a chronically ill individual or an individual no more than 10 years younger than you. If distributions are made to an eligible designated beneficiary, the amount in your Traditional IRA will be distributed, beginning within one year of your death, over the life expectancy of the eligible designated beneficiary. The minimum withdrawal amount is determined by dividing the balance in your Traditional IRA (or IRAs) by the life expectancy factor from an IRS single life table.

However, certain exceptions apply. If your surviving spouse is the eligible designated beneficiary, your surviving spouse may defer the start of distributions until you would have reached age 72 (or age 70½, if you would have reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020) had you lived, or treat the Traditional IRA as his or her own. A child who is an eligible designated beneficiary at the time of your death will cease to be an eligible designated beneficiary on the date he or she reaches majority, and any remainder portion of the amount in your Traditional IRA on such date must be distributed by the end of the tenth year after the date he or she reaches majority. If an eligible designated beneficiary dies before the entire amount in your Traditional IRA is distributed, the remaining amount distributed to the beneficiary of the deceased eligible designated beneficiary must be distributed within 10 years after the death of such eligible designated beneficiary.

If you do not have a designated beneficiary and you die before the required beginning date, the entire amount in your Traditional IRA must be distributed by the end of the fifth calendar year following the year of your death. If you do not have a designated beneficiary and you die on or after the required beginning date, the remaining amount in your Traditional IRA will be distributed

over your remaining life expectancy. The minimum withdrawal amount is determined by dividing the balance in your Traditional IRA (or IRAs) by the life expectancy factor from an IRS single life table.

The required minimum distribution rules upon your death are complex. Consult your tax advisor for assistance.

How Are Withdrawals From My Traditional IRA Taxed?

Amounts withdrawn by you are includible in your gross income in the taxable year that you receive them, and are taxable as ordinary income. Amounts withdrawn may be subject to income tax withholding by the custodian unless you elect not to have withholding. See Part Three of this Disclosure Statement for additional information on withholding. Lump sum withdrawals from a Traditional IRA are not eligible for averaging treatment currently available to certain lump sum distributions from qualified employer retirement plans.

Since the purpose of a Traditional IRA is to accumulate funds for retirement, your receipt or use of any portion of your Traditional IRA before you attain age 59½ generally will be considered as an early withdrawal and subject to a 10% additional tax.

The 10% additional tax for early withdrawal will not apply if:

- The distribution was a result of your death or disability.
- The purpose of the withdrawal is to pay certain higher education expenses for yourself or your spouse, child, or grandchild. Qualifying expenses include tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment required for attendance at a post-secondary educational institution. Room and board expenses may qualify if the student is attending at least half-time.
- The withdrawal is used to pay eligible first-time homebuyer expenses. These are the costs of purchasing, building or rebuilding a principal residence (including customary settlement, financing or closing costs). The purchaser may be you, your spouse, or a child, grandchild, parent or grandparent of you or your spouse. An individual is considered a “first-time homebuyer” if the individual did not have (or, if married, neither spouse had) an ownership interest in a principal residence during the two-year period immediately preceding the acquisition in question. The withdrawal must be used for eligible expenses within 120 days after the withdrawal. (If there is an unexpected delay, or cancellation of the home acquisition, a withdrawal may be redeposited as a rollover).

There is a lifetime limit on eligible first-time homebuyer expenses of \$10,000 per individual.

- The distribution is one of a scheduled series of substantially equal periodic payments for your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or life expectancies of you and your beneficiary).

If there is an adjustment to the scheduled series of payments, the 10% additional tax may apply. The 10% additional tax will not apply if you make no change in the series of payments until the end of five years or until you reach age 59½, whichever is later. If you make a change before then, the additional tax will apply. For example, if you begin receiving payments at age 50 under a withdrawal program providing for substantially equal payments over your life expectancy, and at age 58 you elect to receive the remaining amount in your Traditional IRA in a lump-sum, the 10% additional tax will apply to

Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account Disclosure Statement *continued*

the lump sum and to the amounts previously paid to you before age 59½.

- The distribution does not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses for the year (generally speaking, medical expenses paid during a year are deductible if they are greater than 7.5% of your adjusted gross income for that year).
- The distribution does not exceed the amount you paid for health insurance coverage for yourself, your spouse and dependents. This exception applies only if you have been unemployed and received federal or state unemployment compensation payments for at least 12 weeks; this exception applies to distributions during the year in which you received the unemployment compensation and during the following year, but not to any distributions received after you have been reemployed for at least 60 days.
- A distribution is made pursuant to an IRS levy to pay overdue taxes.
- The distribution is made during the period in which you are ordered or called to active duty for a period exceeding 179 days. This is known as a “qualified reservist distribution.” You must be a member of a “reserve component” (within the meaning of Code Section 72(t)(2)(G)) to be eligible for a qualified reservist distribution.
- The distribution is made within one year of the date of the birth of your child or the date the legal adoption of your “eligible adoptee” (as defined below) is finalized. This is known as a “qualified birth or adoption distribution.” The amount of a qualified birth or adoption distribution may not exceed \$5,000 in the aggregate after taking into account all qualified birth or adoption distributions from all plans maintained by your employer (and any member of your employer’s controlled group). An eligible adoptee is any individual (other than a child of your spouse) who is under the age of 18 or is physically or mentally incapable of self-support.
- The distribution is made on account of a federally declared disaster (as determined by IRS guidance), such as a “coronavirus-related distribution” and a “qualified disaster distribution.”

How are Nondeductible Contributions Taxed When They are Withdrawn?

A withdrawal of nondeductible contributions (not including earnings) will be tax-free. However, if you made both deductible and nondeductible contributions to your Traditional IRA, then each distribution will be treated as partly a return of your nondeductible contributions (not taxable) and partly a distribution of deductible contributions and earnings (taxable). The nontaxable amount is the portion of the amount withdrawn which bears the same ratio as your total nondeductible Traditional IRA contributions bear to the total balance of all your Traditional IRAs (including rollover IRAs and SEPs, but not including Roth IRAs).

How Can I Make Charitable Contributions from IRAs?

Under rules that were made permanent in 2015, an IRA owner may instruct the custodian to make a distribution directly to a specified charity. If the distribution satisfies the various requirements described below, it is excluded from the IRA owner’s income, up to a limit of \$100,000. Previously, an IRA owner could make a withdrawal and contribute the amount

withdrawn to the charity, but for some taxpayers the charitable contribution was not fully deductible. However, for taxable years after 2019, distributions that are excluded from the IRA owner’s income are reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of (i) the total amount of deductions allowed to the IRA owner for contributions to a Traditional IRA in taxable years ending on or after the date the IRA owner reaches age 70½ over (ii) the total amount of reductions for all taxable years preceding the current taxable year.

This rule is available only to IRA owners who are at least age 70½ at the time of the distribution. Also, the rule is available only for distributions from a Traditional IRA or Roth IRA; distributions from an ongoing active SEP IRA or SIMPLE IRA do not qualify.

The exclusion from income applies only to amounts that, if they were distributed to the IRA owner instead of the charity, would be taxable income to the IRA owner. In other words, the distribution may not include non-deductible contributions or after-tax direct rollover amounts in a Traditional IRA or non-taxable distributions from a Roth IRA. However, in applying this rule, the distribution is deemed to consist of taxable amounts to the extent of all taxable amounts in all of the owner’s IRAs. This may affect the tax treatment of subsequent withdrawals.

Also, the distribution must satisfy the normal charitable deduction rules so that it would be entirely deductible if it were a contribution to the charity by the IRA owner (for example, if the IRA owner receives a quid pro quo benefit from the charity, or if the IRA owner does not obtain adequate documentation from the charity for the contribution, the income exclusion for the IRA distribution is entirely lost).

Such a distribution to a charity will count toward meeting the IRA owner’s required minimum distribution for that year.

Under current IRS guidelines, such a distribution will be reported on Form 1099-R as a taxable distribution to the IRA owner. However, the instructions to the federal income tax return (Form 1040) explain how to exclude this amount from taxable income, and to label the amount as a Qualified Charitable Distribution.

The Custodian is not responsible for determining that the entity the IRA owner designates to receive the distribution is an eligible charity (for example, distributions to private foundations or donor advised funds do not qualify for the exclusion) or for insuring that the other requirements are met. As is apparent, these rules are complex. An IRA owner who is interested in a distribution from his or her IRA directly to an eligible charity is strongly advised to consult a qualified tax advisor.

Important: Please see Part Three of this Disclosure Statement which contains important information applicable to all UMB Bank, n.a. IRAs.

Part Two: Description of Roth IRAs

Part Two of this Disclosure Statement describes the rules generally applicable to Roth IRAs. Contributions to a Roth IRA are not tax-deductible, but withdrawals that meet certain requirements are not subject to federal income taxes. This makes the dividends on and growth of the investments held in your Roth IRA tax-free for federal income tax purposes if certain requirements are met.

This Disclosure Statement does not describe IRAs established in connection with a SIMPLE IRA program or a SEP plan maintained by your employer. Roth IRAs may not be used in connection with a SIMPLE IRA program or a SEP plan.

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YOUR ROTH IRA

Your Roth IRA gives you several tax benefits. While contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible, dividends on and growth of the assets held in your Roth IRA are not subject to federal income tax. Withdrawals by you from your Roth IRA are excluded from your income for federal income tax purposes if certain requirements (described below) are met. State income tax treatment of your Roth IRA may differ from federal treatment; ask your state tax department or your personal tax advisor for details.

Be sure to read Part Three of this Disclosure Statement for important additional information, including information on how to terminate your Roth IRA, investments and prohibited transactions, fees and expenses and certain tax requirements.

ELIGIBILITY

What are the eligibility requirements for a Roth IRA?

You are eligible to establish and contribute to a Roth IRA for a year if you received compensation (or earned income if you are self-employed) during the year for personal services you rendered. If you received taxable alimony, this is treated like compensation for Roth IRA purposes. Certain other amounts are treated as compensation for IRA contribution purposes, including, for taxable years after 2019, taxable amounts paid to an individual to aid such individual in the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study (i.e., taxable non-tuition fellowship payments or stipend payments). (See IRS Publication 590-A for more details.)

Note: For 2019 and prior years, in contrast to a Traditional IRA, with a Roth IRA you could continue making contributions after you reached age 70½. For taxable years after 2019, there is no longer any age limit with respect to who is eligible to establish or contribute to a Traditional IRA.

Can I Contribute to a Roth IRA for my Spouse?

If you meet the eligibility requirements you can not only contribute to your own Roth IRA, but also to a separate Roth IRA for your spouse out of your compensation or earned income, regardless of whether your spouse had any compensation or earned income in that year. This is called a "spousal Roth IRA." To make a contribution to a Roth IRA for your spouse, you must file a joint tax return for the year with your spouse. For a spousal Roth IRA, your spouse must set up a different Roth IRA, separate from yours, to which you contribute.

Of course, if your spouse has compensation or earned income, your spouse can establish his or her own Roth IRA and make contributions to it in accordance with the rules and limits described in this Part Two of the Disclosure Statement.

May I Revoke My IRA?

You may revoke a newly established Roth IRA at any time within seven days after the date on which you receive this Disclosure Statement. A Roth IRA established more than seven days after the date of your receipt of this Disclosure Statement may not be revoked.

To revoke your Roth IRA, mail or deliver a written notice of revocation to the custodian at the address which appears at the end of this Disclosure Statement. Mailed notice will be deemed given on the date that it is postmarked (or, if sent by certified or registered mail, on the date of certification or registration). If you revoke your Roth IRA within the seven-day period, you are entitled to a return of the entire amount you originally contributed into your Roth IRA, without adjustment for such items as sales charges, administrative expenses or fluctuations in market value.

CONTRIBUTIONS

When Can I Make Contributions to a Roth IRA?

You may make a contribution to your Roth IRA or establish a new Roth IRA for a taxable year by the due date (not including any extensions) for your federal income tax return for the year. Usually this is April 15 of the following year.

How Much Can I Contribute to my Roth IRA?

For each year when you are eligible (see above), you can contribute up to the lesser of the IRA Contribution Limit (see the following table) or 100% of your compensation (or earned income, if you are self-employed).

IRA CONTRIBUTION LIMIT	
YEAR	LIMIT
2008-2012	\$5,000
2013-2018	\$5,500
2019-2021	\$6,000
Future years	May be increased by cost-of-living adjustments (in \$500 increments)

Individuals age 50 and over may make special "catch-up" contributions to their Roth IRAs. (See "**What are the Special Catch-Up Contribution Rules?**" below for details.)

Your Roth IRA limit is reduced by any contributions for the same year to a Traditional IRA, but it is not reduced by contributions made to either a SEP IRA or a SIMPLE IRA; salary reduction contributions for these purposes are considered employer contributions for this purpose.

If you and your spouse have spousal Roth IRAs, each spouse may contribute up to the IRA Contribution Limit to his or her Roth IRA for a year as long as the combined compensation of both spouses for the year (as shown on your joint income tax return) is at least two times the IRA Contribution Limit. If the combined compensation of both spouses is less than two times the IRA Contribution Limit, the spouse with the higher amount of compensation may contribute up to that spouse's compensation amount, or the IRA Contribution Limit if less. The spouse with the lower compensation amount may contribute any amount up to that spouse's compensation plus any excess of the other spouse's compensation over the other spouse's Roth IRA contribution. However, the maximum contribution to either spouse's Roth IRA is the IRA Contribution Limit for the year.

As noted above, the Roth IRA limits are reduced by any contributions for the same calendar year to a Traditional IRA maintained by you or your spouse.

For taxpayers with high-income levels, the IRA Contribution Limits may be reduced (see below).

What are the Special Catch-Up Contribution Rules?

Individuals who are age 50 and over by the end of any year may make special "catch-up" contributions to a Roth IRA for that year. From and after 2006, the special "catch-up" contribution is \$1,000 per year. If you are over age 50 by the end of a year, your catch-up limit is added to your normal IRA Contribution Limit for that year.

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Congress intended these “catch-up” contributions specifically for older individuals who may have been absent from the workforce for a number of years and so may have lost out on the ability to contribute to an IRA. However, the “catch-up” contribution is available to anyone age 50 or over, whether or not they have previously contributed to a Roth IRA.

Note: The rules on IRA Contribution Limits for Roth IRAs (see below) apply to special “catch-up” contributions.

Are Contributions to a Roth IRA Tax Deductible?

Contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible. This is a major difference between Roth IRAs and Traditional IRAs. Contributions to a Traditional IRA may be deductible on your federal income tax return depending on whether or not you are an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan and on your income level.

Are the Earnings on my Roth IRA Funds Taxed?

Any dividends on or growth of investments held in your Roth IRA are generally exempt from federal income taxes and will not be taxed until withdrawn by you, unless the tax-exempt status of your Roth IRA is revoked. If the withdrawal qualifies as a tax-free withdrawal (see below), amounts reflecting earnings or growth of assets in your Roth IRA will not be subject to federal income tax.

Which is Better, a Roth IRA or a Traditional IRA?

This will depend upon your individual situation. A Roth IRA may be better if you are an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan and your modified AGI is too high to make a deductible IRA contribution (but not too high to make a Roth IRA contribution). Also, the benefits of a Roth IRA compared to a Traditional IRA may depend upon a number of other factors including: your current income tax bracket compared to your expected income tax bracket when you make withdrawals from your IRA, whether you expect to be able to make nontaxable withdrawals from your Roth IRA (see below), how long you expect to leave your contributions in the IRA, how much you expect the IRA to earn in the meantime, and possible future tax law changes.

Consult a qualified tax or financial professional for assistance on this question.

Are there Any Restrictions on Contributions to my Roth IRA?

Taxpayers with very high income levels may not be able to contribute to a Roth IRA at all, or their contribution may be limited to an amount less than the IRA Contribution Limit. This depends upon your filing status and the amount of your modified AGI. The following table shows how the contribution limits are restricted:

Note: If you are a married taxpayer filing separately, your maximum Roth IRA Contribution Limit phases out over the first \$10,000 of your modified AGI. If your modified AGI is \$10,000 or more you may not contribute to a Roth IRA for the year.

How do I Calculate my Limit if I Fall in the “Reduced Contribution” Range?

If your modified AGI falls in the reduced contribution range, you must calculate your contribution limit. To do this, multiply your normal IRA Contribution Limit (or your compensation if less) by a fraction. The numerator is the amount by which your modified AGI exceeds the Lower Limit of the reduced contribution range. The denominator is \$15,000 (single taxpayers) or \$10,000 (married filing jointly). Subtract this from your normal limit and then round up to the nearest \$10. If you have modified AGI in the reduced contribution range, your IRA Contribution Limit is the greater of the amount calculated or \$200.

Remember, your IRA Contribution Limit is reduced by any contributions for the same year to a Traditional IRA. If you fall in the reduced contribution range, the reduction formula applies to the IRA contribution limit left after subtracting your contribution for the year to a Traditional IRA. (If you are age 50 or older at the end of a year, the reduction formula described above applies to your increased annual IRA Contribution Limit.)

How Do I Determine My Modified AGI?

Modified AGI is your gross income minus those deductions which are available to all taxpayers even if they don't itemize. Your modified AGI is your AGI without taking into account certain deductions. Instructions to calculate your AGI and modified AGI are provided with your income tax Form 1040 or 1040A, and in IRS Publication 590-A. Please consult with a qualified tax advisor for advice.

There are three additional rules when calculating modified AGI for purposes of Roth IRA contribution limits. First, if you are making a deductible contribution for the year to a Traditional IRA, your modified AGI is not reduced by the amount of the deduction. Second, if you are converting a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA in a year (see below), the amount includible in your income as a result of the conversion is not considered modified AGI when computing your Roth IRA Contribution Limit for the year. Third, amounts you receive during the year under the age 72 (or age 70½, if you reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020) required minimum distribution rules are not considered part of your modified AGI for the year.

What Happens if I Contribute more than Allowed to my Roth IRA?

The maximum contribution you can make to a Roth IRA generally is the IRA Contribution Limit in effect for the year (plus the

ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTION LIMITS			
	Single Taxpayer	Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)	Then You May Make
Modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Level	2020: Less than \$124,000 2021: Less than \$125,000	2020: Less than \$196,000 2021: Less than \$198,000	Full IRA Contribution Limit
	2020: At least \$124,000 but less than \$139,000 2021: At least \$125,000 but less than \$140,000	2020: At least \$196,000 but less than \$206,000 2021: At least \$198,000 but less than \$208,000	Reduced IRA Contribution Limit (see explanation below)
	2020: \$139,000 or more 2021: \$140,000 or more	2020: \$206,000 or more 2021: \$208,000 or more	Zero (No Contribution)

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amount of any “catch-up” contribution, if you are eligible) or 100% of compensation (or earned income, if you are self-employed), whichever is less. As noted above, your maximum contribution amount is reduced by the amount of any contribution to a Traditional IRA for the same year and may be further reduced as described above if you have high modified AGI. Any amount contributed to the Roth IRA above the maximum contribution amount is considered an “excess contribution.”

An excess contribution is subject to excise tax of 6% for each year it remains in the Roth IRA.

How can I Correct an Excess Contribution?

Excess contributions may be corrected without paying a 6% excise tax. To do so, you must withdraw the excess and any earnings on the excess before the due date (including extensions) for filing your federal income tax return for the year for which you made the excess contribution. The IRS automatically grants to taxpayers who file their taxes by the April 15 deadline a six-month extension of time (until October 15) to remove an excess contribution for the tax year covered by that filing. A deduction should not be taken for any excess contribution. Earnings on the amount withdrawn must also be withdrawn. (Refer to IRS Publication 590-B to see how the amount you must withdraw to correct an excess contribution may be adjusted to reflect earnings as a gain or loss.) Earnings that are a gain must be included in your income for the tax year for which the contribution was made and may be subject to a 10% additional tax if you have not reached age 59½ (unless an exception to the 10% additional tax applies).

What Happens if I Don't Correct the Excess Contribution by the Tax Return Due Date?

Any excess contribution not withdrawn by the tax return due date (including extensions) for the year for which the contribution was made is subject to the 6% excise tax. There is an additional 6% excise tax for each subsequent year the excess remains in your account.

You may reduce the excess contributions by making a withdrawal equal to the excess. Earnings need not be withdrawn. To the extent that no earnings are withdrawn, the withdrawal will not be subject to income taxes or possible additional taxes for early withdrawals before age 59½. Excess contributions may also be corrected in a subsequent year to the extent that you contribute less than your Roth IRA Contribution Limit for the subsequent year. As the prior excess contribution is reduced or eliminated, the 6% excise tax will become correspondingly reduced or eliminated for subsequent tax years.

CONVERSION OF EXISTING TRADITIONAL IRA

Can I convert an Existing Traditional IRA into a Roth IRA?

Yes, you can convert an existing Traditional IRA into a Roth IRA if you meet the eligibility requirements described below. Conversion may be accomplished in any of three ways: First, you can withdraw the amount you want to convert from your Traditional IRA and roll it over to a Roth IRA within 60 days. Second, you can establish a Roth IRA and then direct the custodian of your Traditional IRA to transfer the amount in your Traditional IRA you wish to convert to the new Roth IRA. Third, if you want to convert an existing traditional IRA with UMB Bank, n.a. as custodian to a Roth IRA, you may give us directions to convert; we will convert your existing account when the paperwork to establish your new Roth IRA is complete.

As a result of the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act, from and after 2010, you are eligible to convert a Traditional IRA

to a Roth IRA without regard to modified AGI. Married taxpayers are eligible to convert a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA only if they filed a joint income tax return; married taxpayers filing separately are not eligible to convert. However, taxpayers that file separately and have lived apart for the entire taxable year are considered not married, so conversion is permitted.

If you accomplish a conversion by withdrawing from your Traditional IRA and rolling over to a Roth IRA within 60 days, the conversion eligibility requirements in the preceding sentence apply to the year of the withdrawal (even though the rollover contribution occurs in the following calendar year).

Caution: If you have reached age 72 (or age 70½, if you reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020) by the year when you convert another non-Roth IRA you own to a Roth IRA, be careful not to convert any amount that would be a required minimum distribution under the applicable age 72 (or age 70½, if you reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020) rules. Under current IRS regulations, required minimum distributions may not be converted.

Special rules under which you could undo (or “recharacterize”) a conversion were repealed by law for tax years after 2017. Be sure to consult a competent tax professional for assistance.

What are the Tax Results from Converting?

The taxable amount in your Traditional IRA you convert to a Roth IRA will be considered taxable income on your federal income tax return for the year of the conversion. All amounts in a Traditional IRA are taxable except for your prior non-deductible contributions to the Traditional IRA.

If you convert a Traditional IRA (or a SEP IRA or SIMPLE IRA — see below) to a Roth IRA, under IRS rules income tax withholding will apply *unless* you elect not to have withholding. The Adoption Agreement or the Hartford Funds Retirement Assets Transfer/Direct Rollover Form has more information about withholding. However, withholding income taxes from the amount converted (instead of paying applicable income taxes from another source) may adversely affect the anticipated financial benefits of converting. Consult your financial professional for more information.

Can I Convert a SEP IRA or SIMPLE IRA Account to a Roth IRA?

If you have a SEP IRA as part of an employer SEP program, or a SIMPLE IRA as part of an employer SIMPLE IRA program, you can convert the IRA to a Roth IRA. However, with a SIMPLE IRA account, this can be done only after the SIMPLE IRA account has been in existence for at least two years. You must meet the eligibility rules summarized above to convert.

Should I convert my Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA?

Only you can answer this question, in consultation with your tax or financial professionals. A number of factors, including the following, may be relevant. Conversion may be advantageous if you expect to leave the converted funds on deposit in your Roth IRA for at least five years and to be able to withdraw the funds under circumstances that will not be taxable (see below). The benefits of converting will also depend on whether you expect to be in the same tax bracket when you withdraw from your Roth IRA as you are now. Also, conversion is based upon an assumption that Congress will not change the tax rules for withdrawals from Roth IRAs in the future, but this cannot be guaranteed.

Note: *Beginning in 2018, based on a provision in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, Roth IRA conversions are permanent and can no longer be recharacterized.*

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TRANSFERS/ROLLOVERS

Can I Transfer or Roll Over a Distribution I Receive from my Employer's Retirement Plan into a Roth IRA?

Distributions from qualified employer-sponsored retirement plans or Code Section 403(b) arrangements (for employees of tax-exempt employers) or eligible Code Section 457 plans (for employees of certain governmental employers) are not eligible for rollover or direct transfer to a Roth IRA. However, in certain circumstances it may be possible to make a direct rollover of an eligible distribution to a Traditional IRA and then to convert the Traditional IRA to Roth IRA (see above). Consult your tax or financial professional for further information on this.

Note: Beginning in 2010 participants in Code Section 401(k) and 403(b) plans are permitted to convert non-Roth accounts into designated Roth accounts under the plan. As with a conversion to a Roth IRA, a distributable event is required before a conversion within the plan to a designated Roth account is permitted. Non-Roth accounts that convert to designated Roth accounts are treated as taxable rollover distributions (to the extent that the converted assets are pretax) from the non-Roth source to the designated Roth source.

Can I Make a Rollover from my Roth IRA to another Roth IRA?

You may make a rollover from one Roth IRA to another Roth IRA you already have or to one you establish to receive the rollover. Such a rollover must be completed within 60 days after the withdrawal from your first Roth IRA, unless otherwise extended by the IRS. In limited circumstances, when an IRA rollover could not be completed within 60 days due to circumstances beyond your control or not your fault, you can apply to the IRS for approval of a rollover after 60 days. However, IRS approval may not be needed if the financial institution receiving the rollover did not deposit the rollover amount in an IRA. Consult your tax advisor for more information.

Beginning in 2015, after making a rollover from any of your Roth IRAs to another Roth IRA, you must wait a full year (365 days) before you can make another such rollover any of your Roth IRAs. The waiting period begins when you receive the direct payment of an amount that is eligible to roll over within 60 days. However, you can instruct a Roth IRA custodian to transfer amounts directly to another Roth IRA custodian; such a direct transfer does not count as a rollover. Note also that the once-per-year rollover restriction does not apply to movement of money from a Roth account in an employer qualified plan to a Roth IRA.

Consult your tax advisor for more information. The IRS website also is a good source of information for the most current rules regarding requirements for and restrictions on IRA to IRA rollovers.

How Do Rollovers Affect my Roth IRA Contribution Limits?

Rollover contributions, if properly made, do not count toward the IRA Contribution Limit. Also, you may make a rollover from one Roth IRA to another even during a year when you are not eligible to contribute to a Roth IRA (for example, because your modified AGI for that year is too high).

WITHDRAWALS

When can I make withdrawals from my Roth IRA?

You may withdraw from your Roth IRA at any time. If the withdrawal meets the requirements discussed below, it is tax-free. This means that you pay no federal income tax even though the withdrawal includes earnings or gains on your contributions while they were held in your Roth IRA.

When must I start making withdrawals?

There are no rules on when you must start making withdrawals from your Roth IRA or on minimum required withdrawal amounts for any particular year during your lifetime. Unlike Traditional IRAs, you are not required to start making withdrawals from a Roth IRA by April 1 following the year in which you reach age 72 (or age 70½, if you reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020).

After your death, there are IRS rules on the timing and amount of distributions. These rules have changed for employees who die after 2019. For taxable year 2019 and prior years, in general, the amount in your Roth IRA had to be distributed by the end of the fifth year after your death. However, distributions to a designated beneficiary that had begun by the end of the year following the year of your death and that were paid over the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary satisfied the rules. Also, if your surviving spouse was your designated beneficiary, the spouse could defer the start of distributions until you would have reached age 70½ had you lived.

For taxable years after 2019, in general, the entire amount of your Roth IRA must be distributed by the end of the fifth year after your death or to a designated beneficiary by the end tenth year after your death, unless distributions are made to an "eligible designated beneficiary." An eligible designated beneficiary is any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached the age of majority, a disabled individual, a chronically ill individual or an individual no more than 10 years younger than you. If distributions are made to an eligible designated beneficiary, the amount in your Roth IRA will be distributed, beginning within one year of your death, over the life expectancy of the eligible designated beneficiary. If your surviving spouse is the eligible designated beneficiary, your surviving spouse may defer the start of distributions until you would have reached age 72 (or age 70½, if you would have reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020) had you lived, or treat the Roth IRA as his or her own. A child who is an eligible designated beneficiary at the time of your death will cease to be an eligible designated beneficiary on the date he or she reaches majority, and any remainder portion of the amount in your Roth IRA on such date must be distributed by the end of the tenth year after the date he or she reaches majority. If an eligible designated beneficiary dies before the entire amount in your Roth IRA is distributed, the remaining amount distributed to the beneficiary of the deceased eligible designated beneficiary must be distributed within 10 years after the death of such eligible designated beneficiary.

The required minimum distribution rules upon your death are complex. Consult your tax advisor for assistance.

What are the requirements for a tax-free withdrawal?

To be tax-free, a withdrawal from your Roth IRA must meet two requirements. First, the withdrawal may not occur prior to the end of the five-year period beginning on the first day of the calendar year in which the first contribution is made to your Roth IRA. Second, at least one of the following conditions must be satisfied:

- You are age 59½ or older when you make the withdrawal.
- The withdrawal is made by your beneficiary after you die.
- You are disabled (as defined in IRS rules) when you make the withdrawal.
- You are using the withdrawal to cover eligible first time homebuyer expenses. These are the costs of purchasing, building or rebuilding a principal residence (including customary settlement, financing or closing costs). The

Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account Disclosure Statement *continued*

purchaser may be you, your spouse or a child, grandchild, parent or grandparent of you or your spouse. An individual is considered a "first-time homebuyer" if the individual did not have (or, if married, neither spouse had) an ownership interest in a principal residence during the two-year period immediately preceding the acquisition in question. The withdrawal must be used for eligible expenses within 120 days after the withdrawal (if there is an unexpected delay, or cancellation of the home acquisition, a withdrawal may be redeposited as a rollover).

There is a lifetime limit on eligible first-time homebuyer expenses of \$10,000 per individual.

For purposes of the 5-year rule, all your Roth IRAs are considered. As soon as the 5-year rule is satisfied for any Roth IRA, it is considered satisfied for all your Roth IRAs. For

a Roth IRA that you started with an annual contribution, the 5-year period starts with the year for which you make the initial annual contribution. For a Roth IRA that you set up with amounts rolled over or converted from a non-Roth IRA, the 5-year period begins with the year in which the conversion or rollover was made.

How Are Withdrawals From My Roth IRA Taxed if the Tax-Free Requirements are not Met?

If the qualified withdrawal requirements are not met, the tax treatment of a withdrawal depends on the character of the amounts withdrawn. To determine this, all your Roth IRAs (if you have more than one) are treated as one, including any Roth IRA you may have established with another Roth IRA custodian. Amounts withdrawn are considered to come out in the following order:

- First, all annual contributions;
- Second, all conversion amounts (on a first-in, first-out basis); and
- Third, earnings (including dividends and gains).

A withdrawal treated as your own prior annual contribution amounts to your Roth IRA will not be considered taxable income in the year you receive it, nor will the 10% additional tax apply. A withdrawal consisting of previously taxed conversion amounts also is not considered taxable income in the year of the withdrawal, but may be subject to the 10%

additional tax. To the extent that the nonqualified withdrawal consists of dividends or gains while your contributions were held in your Roth IRA, the withdrawal is includible in your gross income in the taxable year you receive it, and may be subject to the 10% additional tax.

For purposes of determining what portion of any withdrawal is includible in income, all of your Roth IRA accounts are considered as one single account. Therefore, withdrawals from Roth IRA accounts are not considered to be from earnings or interest until an amount equal to all prior annual contributions and, if applicable, all conversion amounts, made to all of an individual's Roth IRA accounts has been withdrawn.

Taxable withdrawals of dividends and gains from a Roth IRA are treated as ordinary income. Withdrawals of taxable amounts from a Roth IRA are not eligible for averaging treatment currently available to certain lump sum distributions from qualified employer-sponsored retirement plans, nor are such withdrawals eligible for capital gains tax treatment.

Your receipt of any taxable withdrawal from your Roth IRA before you attain age 59½ generally will be considered as an early withdrawal and subject to a 10% additional tax.

The 10% additional tax for early withdrawal will not apply if any of the following exceptions applies:

- The withdrawal was a result of your death or disability; or
- The withdrawal is one of a scheduled series of substantially equal periodic payments for your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or life expectancies of you and your beneficiary).

If there is an adjustment to the scheduled series of payments, the 10% additional tax will apply. For example, if you begin receiving payments at age 50 under a withdrawal program providing for substantially equal payments over your life expectancy, and at age 58 you elect to withdraw the remaining amount in your Roth IRA in a lump-sum, the 10% additional tax will apply to the lump sum and to the amounts previously paid to you before age 59½ to the extent they were includible in your taxable income.

- The withdrawal is used to pay eligible higher education expenses. These are expenses for tuition, fees, books, and supplies required to attend an institution for post-secondary education. Room and board expenses are also eligible for a student attending at least half-time. The student may be you, your spouse, or your child or grandchild. However, expenses that are paid for with a scholarship or other educational assistance payment are not eligible expenses.
- The withdrawal is used to cover eligible first time homebuyer expenses (as described above in the discussion of tax-free withdrawals).
- The withdrawal does not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses for the year (generally speaking, medical expenses paid during a year are deductible if they are greater than 7.5% of your adjusted gross income for that year).
- The withdrawal does not exceed the amount you paid for health insurance coverage for yourself, your spouse and dependents. This exception applies only if you have been unemployed and received federal or state unemployment compensation payments for at least 12 weeks; this exception applies to distributions during the year in which you received the unemployment compensation and during the following year, but not to any distributions received after you have been reemployed for at least 60 days.
- A distribution is made pursuant to an IRS levy to pay overdue taxes.
- The distribution is made during the period in which you are ordered or called to active duty for a period exceeding 179 days. This is known as a "qualified reservist distribution." You must be a member of a "reserve component" (within the meaning of Code Section 72(t)(2)(G)) to be eligible for a qualified reservist distribution.
- The distribution is made within one year of the date of the birth of your child or the date the legal adoption of your "eligible adoptee" (as defined below) is finalized. This is known as a "qualified birth or adoption distribution." The amount of a qualified birth or adoption distribution may not exceed \$5,000 in the aggregate after taking into account all qualified birth or adoption distributions from all plans maintained by your employer (and any member of your employer's controlled group). An eligible adoptee is any individual (other than a child of your spouse) who is under the age of 18 or is physically or mentally incapable of self-support.

Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account Disclosure Statement *continued*

- The distribution is made on account of a federally declared disaster (as determined by IRS guidance), such as a “coronavirus-related distribution” and a “qualified disaster distribution.”

There is one additional time when the 10% additional tax may apply. If you convert an amount from a non-Roth IRA to a Roth IRA, and then make a withdrawal that is treated as coming from that converted amount within five years after the conversion, the 10% additional tax applies (unless there is an exception). This rule is the one exception to the usual Roth IRA rule that, once the five-year requirement is satisfied for one of your Roth IRAs, it is satisfied for all your Roth IRAs.

See the Table at the end of this Part Two for a summary of the rules on when withdrawals from your Roth IRA will be subject to income taxes or the 10% additional tax.

Two Important Points: First, the custodian will report withdrawals from your Roth IRA to the IRS on Form 1099-R as required and will complete Form 1099-R based on your Roth IRA account with the custodian. However, since all Roth IRAs are considered together when determining the tax treatment of withdrawals, and since you may have other Roth IRAs with other custodians (about which we have no information) ***you have sole responsibility for correctly reporting withdrawals on your tax return.*** It is ***essential*** that you keep proper records and report the income taxes properly if you have multiple Roth IRAs. Second, the discussion of the tax rules for Roth IRAs in this Disclosure Statement is based upon the best available information. However, there may be changes in IRS regulations or further legislation on the requirements for and tax treatment of Roth IRA accounts. Therefore, you should consult your tax advisor for the latest developments or for advice about how maintaining a Roth IRA will affect your personal tax or financial situation.

Note: *In order to facilitate proper recordkeeping and tax reporting for your Roth IRA, the service company maintaining certain account records may require you to set up separate Roth IRAs to hold annual contributions and conversion amounts. In addition, the service company may require separate Roth IRAs for conversion amounts from different calendar years. Any such requirement will be noted in the Adoption Agreement for your Roth IRA or in the instructions for opening your Roth IRA.*

Also, please see Part Three below which contains important information applicable to [all](#) UMB Bank, n.a. IRAs.

SUMMARY OF TAX RULES FOR WITHDRAWALS

The following table summarizes when income taxes or the 10% additional tax will apply to a withdrawal from your Roth IRA. Remember, income taxes or penalties apply or not depending on the type of contribution withdrawn. This is determined under the IRS rules described above, considering all of your Roth IRAs together (including any you may maintain with another trustee or custodian). Therefore, if you have multiple Roth IRAs, the tax treatment of a withdrawal will not necessarily follow from the type of contributions held in the particular Roth IRA account you withdrew from. Also, the income and additional tax rules

for Roth IRA withdrawals are extremely complex; the following table is only a summary and may not cover every possible situation. Consult the IRS or your personal tax advisor if you have a question about your individual situation.

The table summarizes the tax rules that may apply if you withdraw from your Roth IRA. What happens if you die and your beneficiary wants to make withdrawals from the account? The following is a summary of the rules.

- First, if your beneficiary is not your surviving spouse, withdrawals by the beneficiary will be subject to income taxes depending on the type of contribution withdrawn as summarized in the table. However, in determining what type of contribution the beneficiary is withdrawing, any Roth IRAs the beneficiary owns in his or her own right are not considered (this is an exception to the normal rule that all Roth IRAs are considered together). A beneficiary will not be subject to the 10% additional tax because withdrawals following the original owner’s death are an exception to the 10% additional tax.
- Second, if your surviving spouse is the beneficiary, the spouse can elect either to receive withdrawals as a beneficiary, or to treat your Roth IRA as the spouse’s Roth IRA. If the spouse receives withdrawals as a beneficiary, the rules in the preceding paragraph generally apply to the spouse just as to any other beneficiary. If the spouse treats the Roth IRA as the spouse’s own, there are a couple of special rules. First, the spouse will be treated as having had a Roth IRA for five years (one of the requirements for tax-free withdrawals) if either your Roth IRA or any of the spouse’s Roth IRAs has been in effect for at least five years. Second, withdrawals will be subject to the 10% additional tax unless an exception applies. Since the spouse has elected to treat your Roth IRA as the spouse’s own Roth IRA, the exception for payments following your death will not apply.

Type of Contribution Withdrawn	Qualified Withdrawal	Not a Qualified Withdrawal	
	(the requirements for a qualified withdrawal are outlined above)	Exception to 10% additional tax applies (exceptions are listed above)	Exception to 10% additional tax does not apply
• Annual Contribution Amounts	No income or additional tax on withdrawal		
• Amounts Converted from Another Form of IRA	No income or additional tax on withdrawal.	No income or additional tax on withdrawal.	No income tax on withdrawal. Additional tax applies to taxable amounts included in the conversion if the withdrawal occurs within 5 years of conversion.
• Earnings, Gains or Growth of Account	No income or additional tax on withdrawal.	Income tax applies. No additional tax.	Income <u>and</u> additional tax apply.

Part Three: Rules for All IRAs (Traditional and Roth)

GENERAL INFORMATION

IRA Requirements

All IRAs must meet certain requirements. Contributions generally must be made in cash. The IRA trustee or custodian must be a bank or other person who has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Your contributions may not be invested in life insurance or collectibles or be commingled with other property except in a common trust or investment fund. Your interest in the account must be non-forfeitable at all times. You may obtain further information on IRAs from any district office of the IRS.

INVESTMENTS

How Are My IRA Contributions Invested?

You control the investment and reinvestment of contributions to your Traditional or Roth IRA. Investments must be in one or more of the Fund(s) available from time to time as listed in the Adoption Agreement for your Traditional or Roth IRA or in an investment selection form provided with your Adoption Agreement or from the Fund Distributor or Service Company. You direct the investment of your IRA by giving your investment instructions to the Distributor or Service Company for the Fund(s). Since you control the investment of your Traditional or Roth IRA, you are responsible for any losses; neither the Custodian, the Distributor nor the Service Company has any responsibility for any loss or diminution in value occasioned by your exercise of investment control. Transactions for your Traditional or Roth IRA will generally be at the applicable public offering price or net asset value for shares of the Fund(s) involved next established after the Distributor or the Service Company (whichever may apply) receives proper and timely investment instructions from you; consult the current prospectus for the Fund(s) involved for additional information.

Before making any investment, you should review the current prospectus for any Fund you are considering as an investment for your Traditional IRA or Roth IRA. The prospectus will contain information about the Fund's investment objectives and policies, as well as any minimum initial investment or minimum balance requirements, any restrictions or limitations on transferring into or out of the Fund, and any sales, redemption or other charges. The method for computing and allocating annual earnings is set forth in the prospectus. In each prospectus, refer to the relevant section, which may have a heading such as "Fund Distributions and Taxes" or "Dividends".

Because you control the selection of investments for your Traditional or Roth IRA and because mutual fund shares fluctuate in value, the growth in value of your Traditional or Roth IRA cannot be guaranteed or projected.

Are There Any Restrictions on the Use of my IRA Assets?

The tax-exempt status of your Traditional or Roth IRA will be revoked if you engage in any of the prohibited transactions listed in Code Section 4975 (as discussed below). Upon such revocation, your Traditional or Roth IRA is treated as distributing its assets to you. The taxable portion of the amount in your IRA will be subject to income tax (unless, in the case of a Roth IRA, the requirements for a tax-free withdrawal are satisfied). Also, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax on the taxable amount as a premature withdrawal if you have not yet reached the age of 59½. There may also be prohibited transaction penalty taxes.

Any investment in a collectible (for example, rare stamps) by your Traditional or Roth IRA is treated as a withdrawal; the only exception involves certain types of government-sponsored coins or certain types of precious metal bullion.

What Is A Prohibited Transaction?

Generally, a prohibited transaction is any improper use of the assets in your Traditional or Roth IRA. Some examples of prohibited transactions are:

- Direct or indirect sale or exchange of property between you and your Traditional or Roth IRA.
- Transfer of any property from your Traditional or Roth IRA to yourself or from yourself to your Traditional or Roth IRA.

Your Traditional or Roth IRA could lose its tax-exempt status if you use all or part of your interest in your Traditional or Roth IRA as security for a loan or borrow any money from your Traditional or Roth IRA. Any portion of your Traditional or Roth IRA used as security for a loan will be treated as a distribution in the year in which the money is borrowed. This amount may be taxable and you may also be subject to the 10% additional tax on the taxable amount.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Custodian's Fees

The following is a list of the fees charged by the Custodian for maintaining either a Traditional IRA or a Roth IRA.

<u>Account Balance</u>	<u>Fee</u>
\$0 - \$9,999.99	\$25
\$10,000 - \$49,999.99	\$15
\$50,000 and above	\$0

General Fee Policies

- Fees may be paid by you directly, or the Custodian may deduct them from your Traditional or Roth IRA.
- Fees may be changed upon 30 day written notice to you.
- The full annual maintenance fee will be charged for any calendar year during which you have a Traditional or Roth IRA with us. This fee is not prorated for periods of less than one full year.
- If provided for in this Disclosure Statement or the Adoption Agreement, termination fees are charged when your account is closed whether the funds are distributed to you or transferred to a successor custodian or trustee.
- The custodian may charge you for its reasonable expenses for services not covered by its fee schedule.

Other Charges

- There may be sales or other charges associated with the purchase or redemption of shares of a Fund in which your Traditional IRA or Roth IRA is invested. Before investing, be sure to review the current prospectus of any Fund you are considering as an investment for your Traditional IRA or Roth IRA for a description of applicable charges.

TAX MATTERS

What IRA Reports does the Custodian Issue?

The Custodian will report all withdrawals to the IRS and the recipient using Form 1099-R. For reporting purposes, a direct transfer of assets to a successor custodian or trustee is not considered a withdrawal (except for such a transfer that effects a conversion of a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, or a recharacterization of a Roth IRA contribution back to a Traditional IRA).

Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account Disclosure Statement *continued*

The Custodian will report to the IRS the year-end value of your account and the amount of any rollover (including conversions of a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA) or a regular annual contribution made during a calendar year, as well as the tax year for which a contribution is made. Unless the Custodian receives an indication from you to the contrary, it will treat any amount as a contribution for the tax year in which it is received. It is most important that a contribution between January and April 15th for the prior year be clearly designated as such.

What Tax Information Must I Report to the IRS?

You must file Form 5329 with the IRS for each taxable year for which you made an excess contribution or you take a premature withdrawal that is subject to the 10% additional tax, or you withdraw less than the minimum amount required from your Traditional IRA. If your beneficiary fails to make required minimum withdrawals from your Traditional or Roth IRA after your death, your beneficiary may be subject to an excise tax and be required to file Form 5329.

Note: If you are under age 59½ at the time of a withdrawal from your IRA, the IRS requires the Custodian to indicate on Form 1099-R that the withdrawal is subject to the 10% additional tax (see above). The only exceptions the IRS allows for purposes of Form 1099-R are for death or disability, a series of substantially equal periodic payments, or a distribution under an IRS levy. If another exception actually applies to you, you may have to file Form 5329 to claim the exception.

For Traditional IRAs, you must also report each non-deductible contribution to the IRS by designating it a non-deductible contribution on your tax return. Use Form 8606. In addition, for any year in which you make a nondeductible contribution or take a withdrawal, you must include additional information on your tax return. The information required includes: (1) the amount of your nondeductible contributions for that year; (2) the amount of withdrawals from Traditional IRAs in that year; (3) the amount by which your total nondeductible contributions for all the years exceed the total amount of your distributions previously excluded from gross income; and (4) the total value of all your Traditional IRAs as of the end of the year. If you fail to report any of this information, the IRS will assume that all your contributions were deductible. This will result in the taxation of the portion of your withdrawals that should be treated as a nontaxable return of your nondeductible contributions.

Which Withdrawals Are Subject to Withholding?

Roth IRA

Withdrawals from a Roth IRA are not subject the 10% flat rate of withholding that applies to Traditional IRAs or to the mandatory 20% income tax withholding that applies to most distributions from qualified plans or Code Section 403(b) accounts that are not directly rolled over to another plan or IRA.

Traditional IRA

Federal income tax will be withheld at a flat rate of 10% from any withdrawal from your Traditional IRA, unless you elect not to have tax withheld. Withdrawals from a Traditional IRA are not subject to the mandatory 20% income tax withholding that applies to most distributions from employer plans that are not directly rolled over to another plan or IRA.

ACCOUNT TERMINATION

You may terminate your Traditional IRA or Roth IRA at any time after its establishment by sending a completed withdrawal form (or other withdrawal instructions in a form acceptable to the Custodian), or a transfer authorization form, to:

UMB BANK, N.A.
P.O. Box 219060
Kansas City, MO 64121-9060
888-843-7824

Your Traditional IRA or Roth IRA with UMB Bank, n.a. will terminate upon the first to occur of the following:

- The date your properly executed withdrawal form or instructions (as described above) withdrawing your total Traditional IRA or Roth IRA balance is received and accepted by the Custodian or, if later, the termination date specified in the withdrawal form.
- The date the Traditional IRA or Roth IRA ceases to qualify under the Code. This will be deemed a termination.
- The transfer of the Traditional IRA or Roth IRA to another custodian/trustee.

Any outstanding fees must be received prior to such a termination of your account.

The amount you receive from your IRA upon termination of the account will be treated as a withdrawal, and thus the rules relating to Traditional IRA or Roth IRA withdrawals will apply. For example, if the IRA is terminated before you reach age 59½, the 10% additional tax may apply to the taxable amount you receive.

IRA DOCUMENTS

Traditional IRA

The terms contained in Articles I to VII of Part One of the UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement generally have been promulgated by the IRS in Form 5305-A (Rev. April 2017) for use in establishing a Traditional IRA Custodial Account that meets the requirements of Code Section 408(a) for a valid Traditional IRA, but have been updated to reflect

post-2017 changes in the law. This IRS approval relates only to the form of Articles I to VII in Form 5305-A (Rev. April 2017) and is not an approval of the merits of the Traditional IRA or of any investment permitted by the Traditional IRA.

Roth IRA

The terms contained in Articles I to VII of Part Two of the UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement generally have been promulgated by the IRS in Form 5305-RA (Rev. April 2017) for use in establishing a Roth IRA Custodial Account that meets the requirements of Code Section 408A for a valid Roth IRA, but have been updated to reflect post-2017 changes in the law. This IRS approval relates only to the form of Articles I to VII and is not an approval of the merits of the Roth IRA or of any investment permitted by the Roth IRA.

Traditional IRA and Roth IRA

The terms contained in Article VIII of Part Three of the UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement are additional provisions (not promulgated by the IRS) for both Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information you may write to the following address or call the following telephone number.

Hartford Funds
P.O. Box 219060
Kansas City, MO 64121-9060
888-843-7824

UMB Bank, n.a.

Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement

Part One: Provisions applicable to Traditional IRAs

The following provisions of Articles I to VII generally are in the form promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") in Form 5305-A (Rev. April 2017), for use in establishing a Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account, but have been updated to reflect post-2017 changes in the law. References are to sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, capitalized terms are defined in Article VIII below.

Article I.

1. Except in the case of a rollover contribution (as permitted by Code §§ 402(c), 402(e)(6), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 403(b)(10), 408(d)(3) and 457(e)(16)) or a contribution made in accordance with the terms of a Simplified Employee Pension ("SEP") plan as described in Code § 408(k), no contributions will be accepted unless they are in cash, and the total of such contributions shall not exceed \$5,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2008 and years thereafter.

After 2008, the limit will be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under Code § 219(b)(5)(D). Such adjustments will be in multiples of \$500.

2. In the case of a Depositor who is 50 or older, the annual cash contribution limit is increased by \$1,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 and years thereafter.
3. In addition to the amounts described in Sections 1 and 2 above, an individual may make additional contributions specifically authorized by statute—such as repayments of Qualified Reservist Distributions, repayments of Qualified Birth or Adoption Distributions, repayments of certain plan distributions made on account of a federally declared disaster and certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation.
4. In addition to the amounts described in Sections 1 and 3 above, a Depositor who was a participant in a Code § 401(k) plan of a certain employer in bankruptcy described in Code § 219(b)(5)(C) may contribute up to \$3,000 for taxable years beginning after 2006 and before 2010 only. An individual who makes contributions under this Section 4 may not also make contributions under Section 2 above.
5. No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to Code § 408(p). Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is, an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date the Depositor first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.
6. If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of § 408(d)(3)(C), no contributions will be accepted.

Article II.

The Depositor's interest in the balance in the Custodial Account is non-forfeitable.

Article III.

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

Article IV.

1. Notwithstanding any provisions of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Depositor's interest in the Custodial Account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with Code § 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference. The required minimum distributions calculated for this IRA may be withdrawn from another IRA of the Depositor in accordance with Q&A-9 of Treasury Regulation § 1.408-8. If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code § 408(d)(3)(C), the preceding sentence and Sections 2, and 5(b) and 5(c) of this Part One below do not apply.
2. The Depositor's entire interest in the Custodial Account must be, or begin to be, distributed by the Depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year end in which the Depositor reaches age 72 (or age 70½, if the Depositor reached age 70½ on or before December 31, 2019). By that date, the Depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the Custodial Account distributed in:
 - (a) A single-sum payment; or
 - (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the Depositor or the joint lives of the Depositor and his or her designated Beneficiary.
3. If the Depositor dies after December 31, 2019 and before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows (Note: The distribution rules for Beneficiaries have changed for Depositors who die after December 31, 2019. The distribution rules under this Section 3 only apply if the Depositor dies after December 31, 2019. If the Depositor died on or before December 31, 2019, the prior distribution rules are still applicable and the distribution rules set forth in this Section 3 do not apply.):
 - (a) If the Depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - (i) there is a designated Beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the tenth anniversary of the Depositor's death, unless the designated Beneficiary is an Eligible Designated Beneficiary.
 - (ii) the Eligible Designated Beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be

UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement *continued*

distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed within 10 years of such spouse's death.

- (iii) the Eligible Designated Beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the Eligible Designated Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year. A child who is an Eligible Designated Beneficiary on the date of the Depositor's death will cease to be an Eligible Designated Beneficiary on the date he or she reaches majority, and any interest remaining on such date will be distributed within 10 years after the date he or she reaches majority. Any interest remaining after the Eligible Designated Beneficiary's death will be distributed within 10 years of such Eligible Designated Beneficiary's death.
 - (iv) there is no designated Beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Depositor as determined in the year of the Depositor's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.
 - (b) If the Depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated Beneficiary, in accordance with (ii) below:
 - (i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) (a)(ii) and (a)(iii) of this Section 3, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death. If, however, the Eligible Designated Beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Depositor would have reached age 72 (or age 70½, if the Depositor reached age 70½ on or before December 31, 2019). But, in such case, if the Depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed within 10 years of such surviving spouse's death, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated Beneficiary. If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code § 408(d)(3)(C) established for the benefit of a nonspouse Eligible Designated Beneficiary by a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer from a retirement plan of a deceased individual under Code § 402(c)(11), then, notwithstanding any election made by the deceased individual pursuant to this Section 3(b), the nonspouse Eligible Designated Beneficiary may elect to have distributions made under Section 3(a)(iii) if the transfer is made no later than the end of the year following the year of death.
 - (ii) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.
 - (c) The required minimum distributions payable to a designated beneficiary from this IRA may be withdrawn from another IRA the beneficiary holds from the same decedent in accordance with Treasury Regulation § 1.408-8, Q&A-9.
4. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated Beneficiary is not the

Depositor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the Custodial Account.

5. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the Depositor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:
- (a) The required minimum distribution under Section 2(b) of this Article IV for any year, beginning with the year the Depositor reaches age 72 (or age 70½, if the Depositor reached age 70½ on or before December 31, 2019), is the value of the Custodial Account at the close of business on December 31 of the immediately preceding year divided by the distribution period in the Uniform Lifetime Table in Treasury Regulation § 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Depositor's designated Beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the value of the Custodial Account value at the close of business on December 31 of the immediately preceding year divided by the number in the Joint and Last Survivor Table in Treasury Regulation § 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the Depositor's (or, if applicable, the Depositor's and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the applicable year.
 - (b) The required minimum distribution under Sections 3(a)(ii), 3(a)(iii), 3(a)(iv) and 3(b)(i) (as applicable) of this Article IV for a year, beginning with the year immediately following the year of the Depositor's death (or the year the Depositor would have reached age 72 (or age 70½, if the Depositor would have reached age 70½ on or before December 31, 2019), if applicable under Section 3(b)(i) of this Article IV) is the value of the Custodial Account value at the close of business on December 31 of the immediately preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the Single Life Table in Treasury Regulation § 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such Sections 3(a)(ii), 3(a)(iii), 3(a)(iv) or 3(b)(i) (as applicable).
 - (c) The required minimum distribution for the year the Depositor reaches age 72 (or age 70½, if the Depositor reaches age 70½ on or before December 31, 2019) can be made as late as April 1 of the immediately following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.
6. The owner of two or more Traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one Traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under Code § 408(a)(6).

Article V.

1. The Depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by Code § 408(i) and Treasury Regulation §§ 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.
2. The Custodian agrees to submit to the IRS and the Depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.
3. If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code § 408(d)(3)(C) maintained for the benefit of a designated Beneficiary of a deceased Depositor, references in this document to the "Depositor" are to the deceased Depositor.

Article VI.

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through V of this Part One and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with Code § 408(a) and the related regulations will be invalid.

Article VII.

This Agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear on the Adoption Agreement.

Part Two: Provisions applicable to Roth IRAs

The following provisions of Articles I to VII of this Part Two are in the form promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") in Form 5305-RA (Rev. April 2017), for use in establishing a Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account, but have been updated to reflect post-2017 changes in the law. References are to sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, capitalized terms are defined in Article VIII below.

Article I

1. *Maximum Permissible Amount.* Except in the case of a "qualified rollover contribution" (as defined in Section 7 of this Article I below) or a "re-characterization" (as defined in Section 6 of this Article I below), no contribution will be accepted unless it is in cash and the total of such contributions to all the Depositor's Roth IRAs for a taxable year does not exceed the "applicable amount" (as defined in Section 2 of this Article I below), or the Depositor's "compensation" (as defined in Section 8 of this Article I below), if less, for that taxable year. The contribution described in the previous sentence that may not exceed the lesser of the applicable amount or the Depositor's compensation is referred to as a "regular contribution." Despite the preceding limits on contributions, a Depositor may make additional contributions specifically authorized by statute – e.g., repayments of Qualified Reservist Distributions, repayments of Qualified Birth or Adoption Distributions, repayments of certain plan distributions made on account of a federally declared disaster and certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation. Contributions may be limited under Sections 3 through 5 of this Article I below.
2. *Applicable Amount.* The applicable amount is determined below:
 - (i) If the Depositor is under age 50, the applicable amount is \$5,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2008 and years thereafter. After 2008, the \$5,000 amount may be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under Code § 219(b)(5)(D). Such adjustments will be in multiples of \$500. For 2020 and 2021, the applicable amount is \$6,000.
 - (ii) If the Depositor is age 50 or older, the applicable amount under paragraph (i) above is increased by \$1,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 and years thereafter.
 - (iii) If the Depositor was a participant in a Code § 401(k) plan of a certain employer in bankruptcy described in Code § 219(b)(5)(C), then the applicable amount under paragraph (i) above is increased by \$3,000 for taxable years beginning after 2006 and before 2010 only. A Depositor who makes contributions under this

paragraph (iii) may not also make contributions under paragraph (ii).

3. *Regular Contribution Limit.* The maximum regular contribution that can be made to all the Depositor's Roth IRAs for a taxable year is the smaller amount determined under (i) or (ii) below.

- (i) The maximum regular contribution is phased out ratably between certain levels of modified adjusted gross income in accordance with the table below (for 2021).

An individual's modified adjusted gross income ("modified AGI") for a taxable year is defined in Code § 408A(c)(3) and does not include any amount included in adjusted gross income as a result of a qualified rollover contribution. If the individual's modified AGI for a taxable year is in the phase-out range, the maximum regular contribution determined under this table for that taxable year is rounded up to the next multiple of \$10 and is not reduced below \$200. After 2006, the dollar amounts above will be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under Code § 408A(c)(3). Such adjustments will be in multiples of \$1,000.

- (ii) If the Depositor makes regular contributions to both Roth and non-Roth IRAs for a taxable year, the maximum regular contribution that can be made to all of the Depositor's Roth IRAs for that taxable year is reduced by the regular contributions made to the Depositor's non-Roth IRAs for the taxable year.

4. *SIMPLE IRA Limits.* No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to Code § 408(p). Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is, an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date the Depositor first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

5. *Inherited IRA.* If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code § 408(d)(3)(C), no contributions will be accepted.

6. *Recharacterization.* A regular contribution to a non-Roth IRA may be recharacterized pursuant to the rules in Treasury Regulation § 1.408A-5 as a regular contribution to this IRA, subject to the limits in Section 3 of this Article I above.

7. *Qualified Rollover Contribution.* A "qualified rollover contribution" is a rollover contribution of a distribution from an eligible retirement plan described in Code § 402(c)(8)(B). If the distribution is from an IRA, the rollover must meet the requirements of Code § 408(d)(3), except the one-rollover-per year rule of Code § 408(d)(3)(B) does not apply if the distribution is from a non-Roth IRA. If the distribution is from an eligible retirement plan other than an IRA, the rollover must meet the requirements of Code §§ 402(c), 402(e)(6), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 403(b)(10), 408(d)(3) or 457(e)(16), as applicable. A qualified rollover contribution also includes (i) and (ii) below.

- (i) All or part of a military death gratuity or service members' group life insurance ("SGLI") payment may be contributed if the contribution is made within 1 year of receiving the gratuity or payment. Such contributions are disregarded for purposes of the one-rollover-per-year rule under Code § 408(d)(3)(B).

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Filing Status	Full Contribution	Phase out Range	No Contribution
Single or Head of Household	Less than \$125,000	At least \$125,000 but less than \$140,000	\$140,000 or more
Married-Filing Jointly, or Joint Return of Qualifying Widow(er)	Less than \$198,000	At least \$198,000 but less than \$208,000	\$208,000 or more
Married-Separate Return	\$0	Between \$0 and \$10,000	\$10,000 or more

(ii) All or part of an airline payment (as defined in Code § 125 of the Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-458) received by certain airline employees may be contributed if the contribution is made within 180 days of receiving the payment.

8. **Compensation.** For purposes of this Article I, Section 1, "compensation" is defined as wages, salaries, professional fees, or other amounts derived from or received for personal services actually rendered (including, but not limited to commissions paid salesmen, compensation for services on the basis of a percentage of profits, commissions on insurance premiums, tips, and bonuses) and includes earned income, as defined in Code § 401(c)-(2) (reduced by the deduction the self-employed individual takes for contributions made to a self-employed retirement plan). For purposes of this definition, Code § 401(c)(2) shall be applied as if the term trade or business for purposes of Code § 1402 included service described in Code § 1402(c)-(6). Compensation does not include amounts derived from or received as earnings or profits from property (including but not limited to interest and dividends) or amounts not includible in gross income (determined without regard to Code § 112). Compensation also does not include any amount received as a pension or annuity or as deferred compensation. The term "compensation" shall include any amount includible in the individual's gross income under Code § 71 with respect to a divorce or separation instrument described in Code § 71(b)(2). In the case of a married individual filing a joint return, the greater compensation of his or her spouse is treated as his or her own compensation, but only to the extent that such spouse's compensation is not being used for purposes of the spouse making an IRA contribution. The term "compensation" also includes any differential wage payments as defined in Code § 3401(h)(2).
9. In the case of a joint return, the adjusted gross income ("AGI") limits in the preceding paragraph apply to the combined AGI of the Depositor and his or her spouse.
10. The Custodial Account is established for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor or his or her Beneficiaries. If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code § 408(d)(3)(c) maintained for the benefit of a designated Beneficiary of a deceased Depositor, references in this document to the "Depositor" are to the deceased Depositor.

Article II

The Depositor's interest in the balance in the Custodial Account is nonforfeitable.

Article III

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

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

Article IV

1. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the Depositor's surviving spouse is not the designated Beneficiary, the entire remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a) or (b) below or, if elected or there is no designated Beneficiary, in accordance with (c) below:
 - (a) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the tenth anniversary of the Depositor's death, unless the designated Beneficiary is an Eligible Designated Beneficiary.
 - (b) If the designated Beneficiary is an Eligible Designated Beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death, over the Eligible Designated Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor. Any interest remaining after the Eligible Designated Beneficiary's death will be distributed within 10 years of such Eligible Designated Beneficiary's death.
 - (c) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.
2. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under Section 1(b) of this Article III above is the value of the Custodial Account value at the close of business on December 31 of the immediately preceding year divided by the life expectancy in the Single Life Table in Treasury Regulation § 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Eligible Designated Beneficiary using the attained age of such Beneficiary in the year immediately following the year of the Depositor's death and subtracting 1 from the divisor for each subsequent year.
3. If the Depositor's spouse is the Eligible Designated Beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the Depositor.
4. If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code § 408(d)-(3)(c) established for the benefit of a nonspouse Eligible Designated Beneficiary by a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer from a retirement plan of a deceased Depositor under Code § 402(c)(11), then, notwithstanding any election made by the deceased individual pursuant to Section 1 of this Article IV, the nonspouse Eligible Designated Beneficiary may elect to have distributions made under this Article IV, Section 1(b) if the transfer is made no later than the end of the year immediately following the year of death.
5. The required minimum distributions payable to a designated

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Beneficiary from this IRA may be withdrawn from another IRA the Beneficiary holds from the same decedent in accordance with Q&A-9 of Treasury Regulation § 1.408-8.

Article V

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

Article VI

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through V of this Part Two and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles that are not consistent with Code § 408A, the related regulations, and other published guidance will be invalid.

The Custodial Account is established for the exclusive benefit of the individual or his or her Beneficiaries. If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code § 408(d)(3)(C) maintained for the benefit of a designated Beneficiary of a deceased individual, references in this document to the "individual" are to the deceased individual.

Article VII

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 in the Adoption Agreement.

Part Three: Provisions applicable to both Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs

Article VIII

1. *Definitions.* As used in this Agreement the following terms have the following meanings:

"Adoption Agreement" is the application signed by the Depositor to accompany and adopt this Custodial Account. The Adoption Agreement may also be referred to as the "Account Application".

"Agreement" means this UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement (consisting of either Part One or Part Two, Part Three and the Adoption Agreement signed by the Depositor).

"Ancillary Fund" means any mutual fund or registered investment company designated by Sponsor, which is (i) advised, sponsored or distributed by a duly licensed mutual fund or registered investment company other than the Custodian, and (ii) subject to a separate agreement between the Sponsor and such mutual fund or registered investment company, to which neither the Custodian nor the Service Company is a party; provided, however, that such mutual fund or registered investment company must be legally offered for sale in the state of the Depositor's residence.

"Beneficiary" has the meaning assigned in Section 11 of this Article VIII.

"Custodial Account" means the Individual Retirement Account established using the terms of this Agreement. The Custodial Account may be a Traditional Individual Retirement Account or a Roth Individual Retirement Account, as specified

by the Depositor. See Section 24 of this Article VIII.

"Custodian" means UMB Bank, n.a. and any corporation or other entity that by merger, consolidation, purchase or otherwise, assumes the obligations of the Custodian.

"Depositor" means the person signing the Adoption Agreement accompanying this Agreement.

"Distributor" means the entity, which has a contract with the Fund(s) to serve as distributor of the shares of such Fund(s). In any case where there is no Distributor, the duties assigned hereunder to the Distributor may be performed by the Fund(s) or by an entity that has a contract to perform management or investment advisory services for the Fund(s).

"Eligible Designated Beneficiary" means a designated Beneficiary who is (i) the Depositor's surviving spouse, (ii) the Depositor's child who has not reached the age of majority, (iii) a disabled individual, (iv) a chronically ill individual or (v) an individual no more than 10 years younger than the Depositor.

"Fund" means any mutual fund or registered investment company, which is advised, sponsored or distributed by Sponsor; provided, however, that such a mutual fund or registered investment company must be legally offered for sale in the state of the Depositor's residence. Subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this Part Three below, the term "Fund" includes an Ancillary Fund.

"IRA" means an Individual Retirement Account.

"Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution" means a distribution from an applicable eligible retirement plan to the Depositor if made during the one-year period beginning on the date on which a child of the Depositor is born or on which the legal adoption by the Depositor of an eligible adoptee is finalized. An "eligible adoptee" is any individual (other than the child of the Depositor's spouse) who has not attained age 18 or who is physically or mentally incapable of self-support.

"Qualified Reservist Distribution" means a distribution (i) from an IRA or elective deferrals under a Code § 401(k) or 403(b) plan, or a similar arrangement, (ii) to an individual ordered or called to active duty after September 11, 2001 (because he or she is a member of a reserve component) for a period of more than 179 days or for an indefinite period, and (iii) made during the period beginning on the date of the order or call and ending at the close of the active duty period.

"Service Company" means any entity employed by or affiliated with the Custodian or the Distributor, including the transfer agent or sub-transfer agent for the Fund(s), to perform various administrative duties of either the Custodian or the Distributor. In any case where there is no Service Company, the duties assigned hereunder to the Service Company will be performed by the Distributor (if any) or by an entity that has a contract to perform management or investment advisory services for the Fund(s).

"SIMPLE IRA" means a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees IRA.

"Sponsor" means Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. Reference to the Sponsor includes reference to any affiliate of Sponsor to which Sponsor has delegated (or which is in fact performing) any duty assigned to Sponsor under this Agreement. Neither the Sponsor nor the Distributor

UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement *continued*

provides investment advice or recommendations nor does either serve as a fiduciary with respect to the retirement account offered in this document.

"Spouse" means an individual married to the Depositor under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction. The term "spouse" shall include same-sex individuals whose marriage was validly entered into in a jurisdiction whose laws authorize such marriage even if the couple is domiciled in a jurisdiction that does not recognize the validity of same-sex marriages. The term "spouse" shall not include individuals (whether of the same or opposite sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar relationship recognized under the laws of a jurisdiction that is not denominated as marriage under the laws of the jurisdiction. A Depositor and his or her spouse are deemed to be "married" for all purposes of this Agreement.

"Treasury" means the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

2. *Revocation.* The Depositor may revoke the Custodial Account established hereunder by mailing or delivering a written notice of revocation to the Custodian within seven days after the Depositor receives the Disclosure Statement related to the Custodial Account. Mailed notice is treated as given to the Custodian on date of the postmark (or on the date of Post Office certification or registration in the case of notice sent by certified or registered mail). Upon timely revocation, the Depositor's initial contribution will be returned, without adjustment for administrative expenses, commissions or sales charges, fluctuations in market value or other changes.

The Depositor may certify in the Adoption Agreement that the Depositor received the Disclosure Statement related to the Custodial Account at least seven days before the Depositor signed the Adoption Agreement to establish the Custodial Account, and the Custodian may rely upon such certification.

In any instance where it is established that the Depositor has had possession of the Disclosure Statement for more than seven days, it will be conclusively presumed that the Depositor has waived his or her right to revoke under this Section.

3. *Investments.* All contributions to the Custodial Account shall be invested and reinvested in full and fractional shares of one or more Funds. All such shares shall be held as book entry shares, and no physical shares or share certificate will be held in the Custodial Account. Such investments shall be made in such proportions and/or in such amounts as Depositor from time to time in the Adoption Agreement or by other written notice to the Service Company (in such form as may be acceptable to the Service Company) may direct.

The parties to this Agreement recognize and agree that the Sponsor may from time-to-time designate an Ancillary Fund in which all or a portion of the contributions to a Custodial Account may be invested and reinvested. Despite any contrary provision of this Agreement, neither the Custodian nor the Service Company has any discretion with respect to the designation of any Ancillary Fund.

The Service Company shall be responsible for promptly transmitting all investment directions by the Depositor for the purchase or sale of shares of one or more Funds hereunder to the Funds' transfer agent for execution. However, if investment directions with respect to the investment of any contribution hereunder are not received

from the Depositor as required or, if received, are unclear or incomplete in the opinion of the Service Company, the contribution will be returned to the Depositor, or will be held uninvested (or invested in a money market fund if available) pending clarification or completion by the Depositor, in either case without liability for interest or for loss of income or appreciation. If any other directions or other orders by the Depositor with respect to the sale or purchase of shares of one or more Funds are unclear or incomplete in the opinion of the Service Company, the Service Company will refrain from carrying out such investment directions or from executing any such sale or purchase, without liability for loss of income or for appreciation or depreciation of any asset, pending receipt of clarification or completion from the Depositor.

All investment directions by Depositor will be subject to any minimum initial or additional investment or minimum balance rules or other rules (by way of example and not by way of limitation, rules relating to the timing of investment directions or limiting the number of purchases or sales or imposing sales charges on shares sold within a specified period after purchase) applicable to a Fund as described in its prospectus.

All dividends and capital gains or other distributions received on the shares of any Fund shall be (unless received in additional shares) reinvested in full and fractional shares of such Fund (or of any other Fund offered by the Sponsor, if so directed).

If any Fund held in the Custodial Account is liquidated or is otherwise made unavailable by the Sponsor as a permissible investment for a Custodial Account hereunder (a "Liquidation," which shall not include the conversion of a Fund), the Liquidation proceeds of such Fund shall be invested in accordance with the instructions of the Depositor. If the Depositor does not give such instructions, or if such instructions are unclear or incomplete in the opinion of the Service Company, the Depositor directs the Service Company to invest such Liquidation proceeds as of the effective date of such Fund Liquidation (the "Liquidation Date") in (i) a Fund that is a money market fund, if any such Fund exists on the Liquidation Date, or (ii) if no Fund that is a money market fund exists on the Liquidation Date, then the Hartford Short Duration Fund, or, if the Hartford Short Duration Fund does not exist on the Liquidation Date, the Hartford Mutual Fund bond fund that is the shortest duration Hartford Mutual Fund bond fund in existence on the Liquidation Date. In such case, neither the Service Company, the Custodian nor the Sponsor will have any responsibility for such investment.

Alternatively, if the Depositor does not give instructions and the Sponsor does not designate such other Fund as described above then the Depositor (or his or her Beneficiaries) will be deemed to have directed the Custodian to distribute any amount remaining in the Fund to (i) the Depositor (or to his Beneficiaries as their interests shall appear on file with the Custodian) or, (ii) if the Depositor is deceased with no Beneficiaries on file with the Custodian, then to the Depositor's estate, subject to the Custodian's right to reserve funds as provided in Section 17(b) of this Article VIII. The Sponsor and the Custodian will be fully protected in making any and all such distributions pursuant to this Section 3, provided that the Sponsor gives at least thirty (30) days advance written notice to the Depositor and the Service Provider. In such case, neither the Service Company

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nor the Custodian will have any responsibility for such distribution. The Depositor (or his or her Beneficiaries) shall be fully responsible for any taxes due on such distribution.

4. *Exchanges.* Subject to the minimum initial or additional investment, minimum balance and other exchange rules applicable to a Fund, the Depositor may at any time direct the Service Company to exchange all or a specified portion of the shares of a Fund in the Custodial Account for shares and fractional shares of one or more other Funds. The Depositor shall give such directions by written or telephonic notice acceptable to the Service Company, and the Service Company will process such directions as soon as practicable after receipt thereof (subject to the second paragraph of Section 3 of this Article VIII).
5. *Transaction pricing.* Any purchase or redemption of shares of a Fund for or from the Custodial Account will be effected at the public offering price or net asset value of such Fund (as described in the then effective prospectus for such Fund) next established after the Service Company has transmitted the Depositor's investment directions to the transfer agent for the Fund(s). Any purchase, exchange, transfer or redemption of shares of a Fund for or from the Custodial Account will be subject to any applicable sales, redemption or other charge as described in the then effective prospectus for such Fund.
6. *Recordkeeping.* The Service Company shall maintain adequate records of all purchases or sales of shares of one or more Funds for the Depositor's Custodial Account. Any account maintained in connection herewith shall be in the name of the Custodian for the benefit of the Depositor. All assets of the Custodial Account shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or of a suitable nominee. The books and records of the Custodian shall show that all such investments are part of the Custodial Account.

The Custodian shall maintain or cause to be maintained adequate records reflecting transactions of the Custodial Account. In the discretion of the Custodian, records maintained by the Service Company with respect to the Account hereunder will be deemed to satisfy the Custodian's recordkeeping responsibilities. The Service Company agrees to furnish the Custodian with any information the Custodian requires to carry out the Custodian's recordkeeping responsibilities.
7. *Allocation of Responsibility.* Neither the Custodian nor any other party providing services to the Custodial Account will have any responsibility for rendering advice with respect to the investment and reinvestment of the Custodial Account, nor shall such parties be liable for any loss or diminution in value which results from Depositor's exercise of investment control over his Custodial Account. Depositor shall have and exercise exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of his Custodial Account, and neither Custodian nor any other such party shall have any duty to question his or her directions in that regard or to advise him or her regarding the purchase, retention or sale of shares of one or more Funds for the Custodial Account.
8. *Appointment of Investment Advisor.* The Depositor may in writing appoint an investment advisor with respect to the Custodial Account on a form acceptable to the Custodian and the Service Company. The investment advisor's appointment will be in effect until written notice to the contrary is received by the Custodian and the Service Company. While an investment advisor's appointment is

in effect, the investment advisor may issue investment directions or may issue orders for the sale or purchase of shares of one or more Funds to the Service Company, and the Service Company will be fully protected in carrying out such investment directions or orders to the same extent as if they had been given by the Depositor.

9. (a) *Distributions.* Distribution of the assets of the Custodial Account shall be made at such time and in such form as Depositor (or Beneficiary if Depositor is deceased) shall elect by written order to the Custodian. It is the responsibility of the Depositor (or Beneficiary) by appropriate distribution instructions to the Custodian to ensure that any applicable distribution requirements of Code § 401(a)(9) and Article IV of this Part One and Two above are met. If the Depositor (or Beneficiary) does not direct the Custodian to make distributions from the Custodial Account by the time that such distributions are required to commence in accordance with such distribution requirements, the Custodian (and Service Company) shall assume that the Depositor (or Beneficiary) is meeting any applicable minimum distribution requirements from another individual retirement arrangement maintained by the Depositor (or Beneficiary) and the Custodian and Service Company shall be fully protected in so doing. Depositor acknowledges that any distribution of a taxable amount from the Custodial Account (except for distribution on account of Depositor's disability or death, return of an "excess contribution" referred to in Code § 4973, or a "rollover" from this Custodial Account) made earlier than age 59½ may subject Depositor to an "additional tax on early distributions" under Code § 72(t) unless an exception to such additional tax is applicable. For that purpose, Depositor will be considered disabled if Depositor can prove, as provided in Code § 72(m)(7), that Depositor is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or be of long-continued and indefinite duration.
 - (b) *Taxability of distributions.* The Depositor acknowledges (i) that any withdrawal from the Custodial Account will be reported by the Custodian in accordance with applicable IRS requirements (currently, on Form 1099-R), (ii) that the information reported by the Custodian will be based on the amounts in the Custodial Account and will not reflect any other individual retirement accounts the Depositor may own and that, consequently, the tax treatment of the withdrawal may be different than if the Depositor had no other individual retirement accounts, and (iii) that, accordingly, it is the responsibility of the Depositor to maintain appropriate records so that the Depositor (or other person ordering the distribution) can correctly compute all taxes due. Neither the Custodian nor any other party providing services to the Custodial Account assumes any responsibility for the tax treatment of any distribution from the Custodial Account; such responsibility rests solely with the person ordering the distribution.
10. *Distribution instructions.* The Custodian assumes (and shall have) no responsibility to make any distribution except upon the written order of Depositor (or Beneficiary if Depositor is deceased) containing such information as the Custodian may reasonably request. Also, before making any distribution from or honoring any assignment of the

UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement *continued*

Custodial Account, Custodian shall be furnished with any and all applications, certificates, tax waivers, signature guarantees, releases, indemnification agreements, and other documents (including proof of any legal representative's authority) deemed necessary or advisable by Custodian, but Custodian shall not be responsible for complying with any order or instruction which appears on its face to be genuine, or for refusing to comply if not satisfied it is genuine, and Custodian has no duty of further inquiry. Any distributions from the Custodial Account may be mailed, first-class postage prepaid, to the last known address of the person who is to receive such distribution, as shown on the Custodian's records, and such distribution shall to the extent thereof completely discharge the Custodian's liability for such payment.

11. (a) *Designated Beneficiary.* The term "Beneficiary" means the person or persons designated as such by the "designating person" (as defined below) on a form acceptable to the Custodian for use in connection with the Custodial Account, signed by the designating person, and filed with the Custodian. If, in the opinion of the Custodian or Service Company, any designation of Beneficiary is unclear or incomplete, in addition to any documents or assurances the Custodian may request under Section 10 of this Article VIII, the Custodian or Service Company shall be entitled to request and receive such clarification or additional instructions as the Custodian in its discretion deems necessary to determine the correct Beneficiary(ies) following the Depositor's death. The form designating the Beneficiary(ies) may name individuals, trusts, estates, or other entities as either primary or contingent beneficiaries. However, if the designation does not effectively dispose of the entire Custodial Account as of the time distribution is to commence, the term "Beneficiary" shall then mean the designating person's estate, with respect to the assets of the Custodial Account not disposed of by the designation form. The form last accepted by the Custodian before such distribution is to commence, provided it was received by the Custodian (or deposited in the U.S. Mail or with a reputable delivery service) during the designating person's lifetime, shall be controlling and, whether or not fully dispositive of the Custodial Account, thereupon shall revoke all such forms previously filed by that person. The term "designating person" means Depositor during his/her lifetime; only after Depositor's death, it also means Depositor's spouse if the spouse is a Beneficiary and elects to transfer assets from the Custodial Account to the spouse's own Custodial Account in accordance with applicable provisions of the Code. (Note: Married Depositors who reside in a community property or marital property state (Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington or Wisconsin), may need to obtain spousal consent if they have not designated their spouse as the primary Beneficiary for at least half of their Custodial Account. Consult a lawyer or other tax professional for additional information and advice.)
- (b) *Rights of Inheriting Beneficiary.* Notwithstanding any provisions in this Agreement to the contrary, when and after the distribution from the Custodial Account to Depositor's Beneficiary commences, all rights and obligations assigned to Depositor hereunder shall inure to, and be enjoyed and exercised by, Beneficiary instead of Depositor.

- (c) *Election by Spouse.* Notwithstanding Section 3 of Article IV of Part Two above, if the Depositor's spouse is the sole Beneficiary on the Depositor's date of death, the spouse will not be treated as the Depositor if the spouse elects not to be so treated. In such event, the Custodial Account will be distributed in accordance with the other provisions of such Article IV, except that distributions to the Depositor's spouse are not required to commence until December 31 of the year in which the Depositor would have turned age 72 (or age 70½, if the Depositor reached age 70½ on or before December 31, 2019).
- (d) *Election by Successor Beneficiary/Separate Beneficiaries.* In addition to the rights otherwise conferred upon Beneficiaries under this Agreement, all individual Beneficiaries may designate Successor Beneficiaries of their inherited Custodial Account. Any Successor Beneficiary designation by the Beneficiary must be made in accordance with the provisions of this Section 11. If a Beneficiary dies after the Participant but before receipt of the entire interest in the Custodial Account and has Successor Beneficiaries, the Successor Beneficiaries will succeed to the rights of the Beneficiary (except as provided in Sections 3(a)(ii), 3(a)(iii) and 3(b)(i) of Article IV of Part One above or Section 1(b) of Article IV of Part Two above). If a Beneficiary dies after the Participant but before receipt of the entire interest in the Account and no Successor Beneficiary designation is in effect at the time of the Beneficiary's death, the Beneficiary will be the Beneficiary's estate. Upon instruction to the Custodian, each separate Beneficiary may receive his, her, or its interest as a separate account within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.401(a)(9)-8, Q&A-3, to the extent permissible by law. The trustee of a trust Beneficiary will exercise the rights of the trust Beneficiary, unless the trustee chooses to delegate the exercise of those rights to the Beneficiary to the extent permissible by law.
- (e) Despite any contrary provision of this Agreement, the Custodian may disregard the express terms of a Beneficiary designation under Section 11(a) of this Article VIII and pay over the balance of the deceased Depositor's interest in his or her Custodial Account to a different person, trust, estate or other beneficiary, where the Custodian determines, in the reasonable and good faith exercise of its discretion, that an applicable state law, court decree or other ruling governing the disposition or appointment of property incident to a divorce or other circumstance affecting inheritance rights so requires and if the Custodian has knowledge of the facts that may invalidate the designation of such Beneficiary.

12. *Tax reporting responsibilities.*

- (a) The Depositor agrees to provide information to the Custodian at such time and in such manner as may be necessary for the Custodian to prepare any reports required under Code § 408(i) or Code § 408A(d)(3)(E) and the regulations thereunder or otherwise.
- (b) The Custodian or the Service Company will submit reports to the IRS and the Depositor at such time and manner and containing such information as is prescribed by the IRS.
- (c) The Depositor, Custodian and Service Company shall furnish to each other such information relevant to the

UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement *continued*

Custodial Account as may be required under the Code and any regulations issued or forms adopted by the Treasury thereunder or as may otherwise be necessary for the administration of the Custodial Account.

- (d) The Depositor shall file any reports to the IRS which are required of him by law (including Form 5329), and neither the Custodian nor Service Company shall have any duty to advise Depositor concerning or monitor Depositor's compliance with such requirement.

13. Amendments.

- (a) The Custodian shall amend this Agreement or shall cause this Agreement to be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code, the related regulations, and other published guidance and may, if it deems it to be necessary or appropriate, (i) amend this Agreement retroactively for the above purpose, (ii) obtain a governmental ruling that such requirements are met, or (iii) amend this Agreement so as to adopt a prototype or master form of agreement in substitution for this Agreement. In addition, the Depositor retains the right to amend this Agreement in any respect at any time, effective on a stated date which shall be at least 30 days after giving written notice of the amendment (including its exact terms) to the Custodian by registered or certified mail, unless the Custodian waives notice as to such amendment. If the Custodian does not wish to continue serving as such under this Custodial Account document as so amended, it may resign in accordance with Section 17 of this Article VIII below.
- (b) The Depositor delegates to the Sponsor the Depositor's right to amend as set forth above. Such an amendment by the Sponsor shall be communicated in writing to the Depositor and the Custodian, and the Depositor and the Custodian shall be deemed to have consented thereto unless, within 30 days after such communication to the Depositor is mailed, the Depositor either (i) gives the Custodian a written order for a complete distribution or transfer of the Custodial Account, or (ii) removes the Custodian and appoints a successor under Section 17 of this Article VIII below. Notwithstanding the above, the Sponsor shall have no responsibility to amend this Agreement at any time in order to conform this Custodial Account to pertinent provisions of the Code and other laws or successor provisions of law.

Pending the adoption of any amendment necessary or desirable to conform this Agreement to the requirements of any amendment to any applicable provision of the Code or regulations or rulings issued thereunder (including any amendment to Form 5305-A or Form 5305-RA), the Custodian and the Service Company may operate the Custodial Account in accordance with such requirements to the extent that the Custodian and/or the Service Company deem necessary to preserve the tax benefits of the Account.

- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 13 above, no amendment shall increase the responsibilities or duties of Custodian without its prior written consent.
- (d) This Section 13 shall not be construed to restrict the Custodian's right to substitute fee schedules in the manner provided by Section 16 of this Article VIII below, and no such substitution shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Agreement.

14. Terminations

- (a) This Agreement shall terminate and have no further force and effect upon a complete distribution of the Custodial Account to the Depositor (or Beneficiary) or to a successor custodian or trustee in accordance with the instructions provided to the Custodian by the Depositor. In addition, the Sponsor shall have the right to terminate this Agreement and instruct the Custodian to distribute the Custodial Account upon thirty (30) days notice to the Custodian and the Depositor (or Beneficiary if the Depositor is deceased). In the event of such termination by the Sponsor, the Custodian shall transfer the entire amount in the Custodial Account to a successor custodian or trustee as the Depositor (or Beneficiary) shall instruct or shall distribute the Custodial Account to the Depositor (or Beneficiary) if so directed. If, at the end of such thirty (30) day period, the Depositor (or Beneficiary) has not directed the Custodian to transfer or distribute the amount in the Custodial Account as described above then the Depositor (or Beneficiary) will be deemed to have directed the Custodian to distribute any amount remaining in the Custodial Account to (i) the Depositor (or to Beneficiary as his/her interests shall appear on file with the Custodian) or, (ii) if the Depositor is deceased with no Beneficiary on file with the Custodian, then to the Depositor's estate, subject to the Custodian's right to reserve funds as provided in Section 17(b) of this Article VIII. The Sponsor and the Custodian will be fully protected in making any and all such distributions pursuant to this Section 14(a). The Depositor (or Beneficiary) shall be fully responsible for any taxes due on such distribution.
- (b) Sections 15(f), 17(b) and 17(c) hereof shall survive the termination of the Custodial Account and this Agreement. Upon termination of the Custodial Account and this Agreement, the Custodian shall be relieved from all further liability hereunder or with respect to the Custodial Account and all assets thereof so distributed.

15. Responsibilities of Custodian and service providers

- (a) In its discretion, the Custodian may appoint one or more contractors or service providers to carry out any of its functions and may compensate them from the Custodial Account for expenses attendant to those functions. In the event of such appointment, all rights and privileges of the Custodian under this Agreement shall pass through to such contractors or service providers who shall be entitled to enforce them as if a named party.
- (b) The Service Company shall be responsible for receiving all instructions, notices, forms and remittances from Depositor and for dealing with or forwarding the same to the transfer agent for the Fund(s).
- (c) The parties do not intend to confer any fiduciary duties on Custodian or Service Company (or any other party providing services to the Custodial Account), and none shall be implied. Neither shall be liable (or assumes any responsibility) for the collection of contributions, the proper amount, time or tax treatment of any contribution to the Custodial Account or the propriety of any contributions under this Agreement, or the purpose, time, amount (including any minimum distribution amounts), tax treatment or propriety of any distribution hereunder, which matters are the sole responsibility of Depositor and Depositor's Beneficiary.

UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement *continued*

- (d) Not later than 60 days after the close of each calendar year (or after the Custodian's resignation or removal), the Custodian or Service Company shall file with Depositor a written report or reports reflecting the transactions effected by it during such period and the assets of the Custodial Account at its close. Upon the expiration of 60 days after such a report is sent to Depositor (or Beneficiary), the Custodian or Service Company shall be forever released and discharged from all liability and accountability to anyone with respect to transactions shown in or reflected by such report except with respect to any such acts or transactions as to which Depositor shall have filed written objections with the Custodian or Service Company within such 60 day period.
- (e) The Service Company shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to Depositor all notices, prospectuses, financial statements and other reports to shareholders, proxies and proxy soliciting materials relating to the shares of the Funds(s) credited to the Custodial Account. The Service Company (or, as applicable, the Sponsor or an affiliate thereof) shall vote only those securities and Fund shares with respect to which it has received timely directions from the Depositor (or the Depositor's authorized agent or Beneficiary); provided, however, that by establishing (or having established) the Custodial Account, the Depositor authorizes the Sponsor and its affiliates to vote any securities or Fund shares held in the Custodial Account on the applicable record date, for which no timely instructions are received, as follows: (i) in the case of securities (other than Fund shares), in the same proportions as the Sponsor or its affiliates have been instructed to vote the securities held in the Custodial Accounts for which they have received timely instructions; and (ii) in the case of Fund shares, in the same proportions as voted by all Fund shareholders.
- (f) Depositor shall always fully indemnify Service Company, Distributor, the Fund(s), Sponsor and Custodian and save them harmless from any and all liability whatsoever which may arise either (i) in connection with this Agreement and the matters which it contemplates, except that which arises directly out of the Service Company's, Distributor's, Fund's, Sponsor's or Custodian's bad faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct, (ii) with respect to making or failing to make any distribution, other than for failure to make distribution in accordance with an order therefor which is in full compliance with Section 10 of this Article VIII, or (iii) actions taken or omitted in good faith by such parties. Neither Service Company nor Custodian shall be obligated or expected to commence or defend any legal action or proceeding in connection with this Agreement or such matters unless agreed upon by that party and Depositor, and unless fully indemnified for so doing to that party's satisfaction.
- (g) The Custodian and Service Company shall each be responsible solely for performance of those duties expressly assigned to it in this Agreement, and neither assumes any responsibility as to duties assigned to anyone else hereunder or by operation of law.
- (h) The Custodian and Service Company may each conclusively rely upon and shall be protected in acting upon any written order from Depositor or Beneficiary, or any investment advisor appointed under Section 8, or any other notice, request, consent, certificate or other instrument or paper believed by it to be genuine

and to have been properly executed, and so long as it acts in good faith, in taking or omitting to take any other action in reliance thereon. In addition, Custodian will carry out the requirements of any apparently valid court order relating to the Custodial Account and will incur no liability or responsibility for so doing.

16. *Fees and Expenses.*

- (a) The Custodian, in consideration of its services under this Agreement, shall receive the fees specified on the applicable fee schedule. The fee schedule originally applicable shall be the one specified in the Adoption Agreement or Disclosure Statement, as applicable. The Custodian may substitute a different fee schedule at any time upon 30 days' written notice to Depositor. The Custodian shall also receive reasonable fees for any services not contemplated by any applicable fee schedule and either deemed by it to be necessary or desirable or requested by Depositor.
- (b) Any income, gift, estate and inheritance taxes and other taxes of any kind whatsoever, including transfer taxes incurred in connection with the investment or reinvestment of the assets of the Custodial Account, that may be levied or assessed in respect to such assets, and all other administrative expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties (including fees for legal services rendered to it in connection with the Custodial Account) shall be charged to the Custodial Account. If the Custodian is required to pay any such amount, the Depositor (or Beneficiary) shall promptly upon notice thereof reimburse the Custodian.
- (c) All such fees and taxes and other administrative expenses charged to the Custodial Account shall be collected either from the amount of any contribution or distribution to or from the Custodial Account, or (at the option of the person entitled to collect such amounts) to the extent possible under the circumstances by the conversion into cash of sufficient shares of one or more Funds held in the Custodial Account (without liability for any loss incurred thereby). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Custodian or Service Company may make demand upon the Depositor for payment of the amount of such fees, taxes and other administrative expenses. Fees which remain outstanding after 60 days may be subject to a collection charge.

17. *Resignation or Replacement of Custodian.*

- (a) Upon 30 days' prior written notice to the Custodian, Depositor or Sponsor, as the case may be, may remove it from its office hereunder. Such notice, to be effective, shall designate a successor custodian and shall be accompanied by the successor's written acceptance. The Custodian also may at any time resign upon 30 days' prior written notice to Sponsor, whereupon the Sponsor shall notify the Depositor (or Beneficiary) and shall appoint a successor to the Custodian. In connection with its removal or resignation hereunder, the Custodian may, but is not required to, designate a successor custodian by written notice to the Sponsor or Depositor (or Beneficiary) if neither the Sponsor nor Depositor (or Beneficiary) designate a successor custodian, and the Sponsor or Depositor (or Beneficiary) will be deemed to have consented to such successor unless the Sponsor or Depositor (or Beneficiary) designates a different successor custodian and provides written notice thereof together with such a different

UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement *continued*

successor's written acceptance by such date as the Custodian specifies in its original notice to the Sponsor or Depositor (or Beneficiary) (provided that the Sponsor or Depositor (or Beneficiary) will have a minimum of 30 days to designate a different successor).

- (b) The successor custodian shall be a bank, insured credit union, or other person satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury under Code § 408(a)(2). Upon receipt by Custodian of written acceptance by its successor of such successor's appointment, Custodian shall transfer and pay over to such successor the assets of the Custodial Account and all records (or copies thereof) of Custodian pertaining thereto, provided that the successor custodian agrees not to dispose of any such records without the Custodian's consent. Custodian is authorized, however, to reserve such sum of money or property as it may deem advisable for payment of all its fees, compensation, costs, and expenses, or for payment of any other liabilities constituting a charge on or against the assets of the Custodial Account or on or against the Custodian, with any balance of such reserve remaining after the payment of all such items to be paid over to the successor custodian.
- (c) No custodian shall be liable for the acts or omissions of its predecessor or its successor.
18. *Applicable Code.* References herein to the "Code" and sections thereof shall mean the same as amended from time to time, including successors to such sections.
19. *Delivery of notices.* Except where otherwise specifically required in this Agreement, any notice from Custodian to any person provided for in this Agreement shall be effective if sent by first-class mail to such person at that person's last address on the Custodian's records.
20. *Exclusive benefit.* Depositor or Depositor's Beneficiary shall not have the right or power to anticipate any part of the Custodial Account or to sell, assign, transfer, pledge or hypothecate any part thereof. The Custodial Account shall not be liable for the debts of Depositor or Depositor's Beneficiary or subject to any seizure, attachment, execution or other legal process in respect thereof except to the extent required by law. At no time shall it be possible for any part of the assets of the Custodial Account to be used for or diverted to purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor or his/her Beneficiary except to the extent required by law.
21. *Applicable law/Interpretation.* When accepted by the Custodian, this Agreement is accepted in and shall be construed and administered in accordance with the laws of the state where the principal offices of the Custodian are located. Any action involving the Custodian brought by any other party must be brought in a state or federal court in such state.

This Agreement is intended to qualify under the Code as an Individual Retirement Account and entitle Depositor to the retirement savings deduction under Code § 219 if available. If any provision of this Agreement is subject to more than one interpretation or any term used herein is subject to more than one construction, such ambiguity shall be resolved in favor of that interpretation or construction which is consistent with the intent expressed in the preceding sentence.

However, the Custodian shall not be responsible for

whether or not such intentions are achieved through use of this Agreement, and Depositor is referred to Depositor's attorney for any such assurances.

22. *Professional advice.* Depositor is advised to seek advice from Depositor's attorney regarding the legal consequences (including but not limited to federal and state tax matters) of entering into this Agreement, contributing to the Custodial Account, and ordering Custodian to make distributions from the Custodial Account. Depositor acknowledges that Custodian and Service Company (and any company associated therewith) are prohibited by law from rendering such advice.
23. *Definition of written notice.* If any provision of any document governing the Custodial Account provides for notice, instructions or other communications from one party to another in writing, to the extent provided for in the procedures of the Custodian, Service Company or another party, any such notice, instructions or other communications may be given by telephonic, computer, other electronic or other means, and the requirement for written notice will be deemed satisfied.
24. *Governing documents.* The legal documents governing the Custodial Account are as follows:
- (a) If in the Adoption Agreement the Depositor designated the Custodial Account as a Traditional IRA under Code § 408(a), the provisions of Part One and Part Three of this Agreement and the provisions of the Adoption Agreement are the legal documents governing the Custodial Account.
- (b) If in the Adoption Agreement the Depositor designated the Custodial Account as a Roth IRA under Code § 408A, the provisions of Part Two and Part Three of this Agreement and the provisions of the Adoption Agreement are the legal documents governing the Custodial Account.
- (c) In the Adoption Agreement the Depositor must designate the Custodial Account as either a Roth IRA or a Traditional IRA, and a separate account will be established for such IRA. One Custodial Account may not serve as a Roth IRA and a Traditional IRA (through the use of subaccounts or otherwise).
- (d) The Depositor acknowledges that the Service Company may require the establishment of different Roth IRA accounts to hold annual contributions under Code § 408A(c)(2) and to hold conversion amounts under Code § 408A(c)(3)(B). The Service Company may also require the establishment of different Roth IRA accounts to hold amounts converted in different calendar years. If the Service Company does not require such separate account treatment, the Depositor may make annual contributions and conversion contributions to the same account.
- (e) The Depositor acknowledges that the Service Company may require the establishment of different Traditional IRA accounts to hold pre-tax amounts and any after-tax amounts.
25. *Conformity to IRS Requirements.* This Agreement and the Adoption Agreement signed by the Depositor (as either may be amended) are the documents governing the Custodial Account. Articles I through VII of Part One of this Agreement generally are in the form promulgated by the IRS as Form 5305-A (Rev. April 2017), as modified by subsequent

UMB Bank, n.a. Universal Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement *continued*

guidance and as updated to reflect post-2017 changes in the law. It is anticipated that, if and when the IRS promulgates further changes to Form 5305-A (Rev. April 2017) or to applicable law, the Custodian will amend this Agreement correspondingly.

Articles I through VII of Part Two of this Agreement generally are in the form promulgated by the IRS as Form 5305-RA (Rev. April 2017), as modified by subsequent guidance and as updated to reflect post-2017 changes in the law. It is anticipated that, if and when the IRS promulgates changes to Form 5305-RA (Rev. April 2017) or to applicable, as modified by subsequent guidance, the Custodian will amend this Agreement correspondingly.

The IRS has endorsed the use of documentation permitting a Depositor to establish either a Traditional IRA or Roth IRA (but not both using a single Adoption Agreement), and this Agreement complies with the requirements of the IRS guidance for such use. If the IRS subsequently determines that such an approach is not permissible, or that the use of a "combined" Adoption Agreement does not establish a valid Traditional IRA or a Roth IRA (as the case may be), the Custodian will furnish the Depositor with replacement documents and the Depositor will if necessary sign such replacement documents. Depositor acknowledges and agrees to such procedures and to cooperate with Custodian to preserve the intended tax treatment of the Account.

26. *Conversion and recharacterization.* If the Depositor maintains an Individual Retirement Account under Code § 408(a), Depositor may convert or transfer such other IRA to a Roth IRA under Code § 408A using the terms of this Agreement and the Adoption Agreement by completing and executing the Adoption Agreement and giving suitable directions to the Custodian and the custodian or trustee of such other IRA. Alternatively, the Depositor may convert or transfer such other IRA to a Roth IRA by use of a reply card or by telephonic, computer or electronic means in accordance with procedures adopted by the Custodian or Service Company intended to meet the requirements of Code § 408A, and the Depositor will be deemed to have executed the Adoption Agreement and adopted the provisions of this Agreement and the Adoption Agreement in accordance with such procedures.

In accordance with the requirements of Code § 408A(d)(6) and regulations thereunder, the Depositor may recharacterize a contribution to a Traditional IRA as a contribution to a Roth IRA, or may recharacterize a contribution to a Roth IRA as a contribution to a Traditional IRA, but the option to recharacterize a Roth IRA conversion is repealed by law, effective in 2018. The Depositor agrees to observe any limitations imposed by the Service Company on the number of such transactions in any year (or any such limitations or other restrictions that may be imposed by the Service Company or the IRS).

27. *Representations by Depositor.* The Depositor acknowledges that he or she has received and read the current prospectus for each Fund in which his or her Custodial Account is invested and the Individual Retirement Account Disclosure Statement related to the Custodial Account. The Depositor represents under penalties of perjury that his or her Social Security number (or other Taxpayer Identification Number) as stated in the Adoption Agreement is correct.
28. *Custodial Acceptance.* If all required forms and information are properly submitted, UMB Bank, n.a. will accept

appointment as Custodian of the Custodial Account. However, this Agreement (and the Adoption Agreement) is not binding upon the Custodian until the Depositor has received a statement confirming the initial transaction for the Custodial Account. Receipt by the Depositor of a confirmation of the purchase of the Fund shares indicated in the Depositor's Adoption Agreement will serve as notification of UMB Bank, n.a.'s acceptance of appointment as Custodian of the Custodial Account.

29. *Minor Depositor.* If the Depositor is a minor under the laws of his or her state of residence, then a parent or guardian shall exercise all powers and duties of the Depositor, as indicated herein, and shall sign the Adoption Agreement on behalf of the minor. The Custodian's acceptance of the Custodial Account on behalf of any Depositor who is a minor is expressly conditioned upon the agreement of the parent or guardian to accept the responsibility to exercise all such powers and duties, and all parties hereto so acknowledge. Upon attainment of the age of majority under the laws of the Depositor's state of residence at such time, the Depositor may advise the Custodian in writing (accompanied by such documentation as the Custodian may require) that he or she is assuming sole responsibility to exercise all rights, powers, obligations, responsibilities, authorities or requirements associated with the Custodial Account. Upon such notice to the Custodian, the Depositor shall have and shall be responsible for all of the foregoing, the Custodian will deal solely with the Depositor as the person controlling the administration of the Custodial Account, and the Depositor's parent or guardian thereafter shall not have or exercise any of the foregoing. (Absent such written notice from the Depositor, Custodian shall be under no obligation to acknowledge the Depositor's right to exercise such powers and authority and may continue to rely on the parent or guardian to exercise such powers and authority until notified to the contrary by the Depositor.)

Upon attainment of the age of majority under the laws of the Depositor's state of residence at such time, the Depositor may advise the Custodian in writing (accompanied by such documentation as the Custodian may require) that he or she is assuming sole responsibility to exercise all rights, powers, obligations, responsibilities, authorities or requirements associated with the Custodial Account. Upon such notice to the Custodian, the Depositor shall have and shall be responsible for all of the foregoing, the Custodian will deal solely with the Depositor as the person controlling the administration of the Custodial Account, and the Depositor's parent or guardian thereafter shall not have or exercise any of the foregoing. (Absent such written notice from the Depositor, Custodian shall be under no obligation to acknowledge the Depositor's right to exercise such powers and authority and may continue to rely on the parent or guardian to exercise such powers and authority until notified to the contrary by the Depositor.)

30. *Depositor's responsibilities.* Depositor acknowledges that it is his/her sole responsibility to report all contributions to or withdrawals from the Custodial Account correctly on his or her tax returns, and to keep necessary records of all the Depositor's IRAs (including any that may be held by another custodian or trustee) for tax purposes. All forms must be acceptable to the Custodian and dated and signed by the Depositor.

Hartford Funds Traditional/Roth IRA Adoption Agreement

HARTFORDFUNDS

Our benchmark is the investor.*

Important Notice – The USA PATRIOT Act

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. In some cases, Federal law also requires us to verify and record information that identifies the natural persons who control and beneficially own a legal entity that opens an account.

What this means to you: When you open an account, we will ask for names, addresses, dates of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you and certain other natural persons associated with the account. This information will be verified to ensure the identity of all such natural persons.

In some cases it may be necessary for you to provide documentary evidence, such as an image of your driver's license or passport, to satisfy the identity verification requirement.

Purpose

To open a Traditional/Roth IRA account.

Section A - Individual Retirement Account Registration

Owner Name		Parent/Guardian Name (required only if you are opening an IRA for a minor)		
Owner's Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)		Parent/Guardian's Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (if applicable)		
Social Security Number	Telephone Number	Parent/Guardian's Social Security Number (if applicable)		
Permanent Address (P.O. Boxes not allowed)		City	State	ZIP Code
Mailing Address (if different than permanent address)		City	State	ZIP Code

Section B - Trusted Contact Person Information (optional)

By choosing to provide information about a trusted contact person, you authorize us to contact the trusted contact person listed below and disclose information about your account to that person in the following circumstances: to confirm your current contact information, identity of any legal guardian, executor, trustee or holder of a power of attorney, or as otherwise permitted by FINRA Rule 2165 (Financial Exploitation of Specified Adults).

Notes:

The trusted contact person named below will not have authority to perform financial transactions on your account unless that person has otherwise been designated authority under a power of attorney or through a custodial arrangement.

Your trusted contact person should not be a joint account owner or the financial professional on record.

Changes to or removal of a designated trusted contact person must be in writing.

Trusted Contact Name (age 18 or older)		Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Relationship to Owner		
Telephone Number	Mobile Number		Work Number		
Mailing Address		City	State	ZIP Code	

Section C - Individual Retirement Account Type

Please indicate the type of IRA account you are establishing.

If you are opening more than one type of account, complete a separate application for each. Please verify maximum contribution amount, based on current age and current tax year.

For a description of Traditional and Roth IRAs see the instructions for Opening Your Traditional IRA or Roth IRA.

Hartford Funds Traditional/Roth IRA Adoption Agreement

Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional IRA Contribution: The enclosed contribution(s) is for tax year: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA Contribution: The enclosed contribution(s) is for tax year: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional IRA Transfer: Please complete the Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form (MF-10022).	<input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA Transfer: Please complete the Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form (MF-10022)
<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional IRA Rollover: Check here if you wish to roll over a distribution from an employer's qualified retirement plan or a 403(b) plan and complete the Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form (MF-10022). Company Name: _____ Current Plan Type: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA Rollover: Please complete the Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form (MF-10022)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA Conversion from Qualified Plan (including Traditional IRA): Please complete the Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form (MF-10022)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inherited/Beneficiary IRA Transfer: Please complete the Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form (MF-10022)	<input type="checkbox"/> Inherited/Beneficiary Roth IRA Transfer: Please complete the Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form (MF-10022)

Note: For Transfers/Direct Rollovers, please have your current custodian or Plan Administrator make the check payable to: Hartford Funds For the Benefit of (your name) and indicate whether it is a Direct Rollover or IRA Transfer. Mail to Hartford Funds P.O. Box 219060 Kansas City, MO 64121-9060.

Section D - Broker/Dealer Information (your financial professional can provide this information)

Registered Representative's Name	Broker/Dealer Name		
Dealer Number	Branch Number		
Branch Street Address	City	State	ZIP Code
Telephone Number	Representative's Number		

Section E - Fund Selection

Please make your fund selection in the table below. For a guide to fund names and numbers, please refer to **Fund List AC_IRA**, which is available on our website at Hartfordfunds.com.

- The minimum investment is \$2,000 per fund, except for the following funds for which the minimum is \$5,000: Environmental Opportunities Fund, Global Impact Fund, Global Real Asset Fund, Emerging Markets Local Debt Fund, and Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Bond Fund.
- A new account in any fund may be opened with just an initial \$250 investment if you establish a subsequent automatic investment of at least \$50 per month (please fill out Section H).
- Please use whole percentages that together total 100%. All future payments will be applied based on the selected funds unless otherwise instructed. All checks should be payable to Hartford Funds. Third-party checks, starter or counter checks, or money orders will not be accepted.
- Provide an approximate dollar amount for any incoming transfer: \$ _____

Fund Number	Dollar Amount	Percentage	Fund Number	Dollar Amount	Percentage
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
TOTAL INVESTMENT:				\$ _____	or _____%

Hartford Funds Traditional/Roth IRA Adoption Agreement

Section F - Reduced Sales Charge (optional)

Rights of Accumulation - to qualify for sales discounts on Class A shares, list below the account numbers of all classes of shares of other Hartford Funds that you or your family (spouse and dependent children) already own.

Account Number	Fund Number	Social Security Number/TIN

Letter of Intent - This will allow you to purchase Class A shares of a Fund over a 13 month period and receive the same sales charge as if all shares had been purchased at once.

I plan to invest over a 13-month period following the date of this application an aggregate amount of at least:

- \$50,000
 \$100,000
 \$250,000
 \$500,000
 \$1,000,000

Note: Short Duration (Fund 1642) must be \$250,000 or higher to be eligible for sales charge reductions.

- Qualify for Net Asset Value - this account qualifies for NAV purchase as described in the fund prospectus.

Please indicate here if it is for:

- Employee (please include employer's name): _____
 Employee spouse or minor child
 Other (please explain): _____

Section G - Electronic Delivery

For your convenience, certain account documents can be delivered to you electronically instead of by U.S. Mail. After receiving your new account confirmation, visit hartfordfunds.com/myaccount to set up online account access and enroll in electronic delivery.

Section H - Automatic Investment Plans

Automatic Investing from a Bank Account or Credit Union

Invest the following amount in the following fund(s). Please be sure your bank or credit union allows funds to be withdrawn by means of electronic funds transfer. Please also complete Section I if you have chosen this investment method.

1. Initial investment (a minimum initial investment of \$250 is required)

- Check enclosed
 Withdraw my initial investment using ACH

Amount of initial investment \$ _____ Initial investment withdrawal date ____ / ____ / _____

2. Recurring investment (A minimum recurring monthly investment of \$50 per fund is required. If amount is left blank, we will default to \$50 per fund.)

- Monthly
 Bi-weekly (twice per month): withdraw funds on the ____ and ____ of each month (1st - 28th)
 Quarterly
 Semi-annually
 Annually

Amount of recurring investment \$ _____ Start date ____ / ____ / _____ (1st - 28th)

Hartford Funds Traditional/Roth IRA Adoption Agreement

Fund Number	Dollar Amount	Percentage	Fund Number	Dollar Amount	Percentage
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	TOTAL INVESTMENT: \$ _____		or _____%

Note: Investments will be made monthly on the day of the month specified (any day, 1st through 28th) as the starting date. If a date is not specified, this option will begin on the 15th of the month. Also, if no funds are selected, the funds and allocations from Section E will be used.

Section I - Bank Account or Credit Union Information

Important: By signing this paperwork, you agree and confirm that your use of the Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) Network will not result in transfers to or from a financial institution outside of the United States. You also understand it is your responsibility to notify Hartford Funds if any changes to your status occur that may require funds to be sent to or from a financial institution outside of the United States.

All owners of the bank account must sign this form.

Bank account type: Checking account (attach voided check)
 Savings account (attach deposit slip)

Bank or Credit Union Account Number	Bank or Credit Union ABA Routing Number (must be 9 digits) <input type="text"/>	
Bank or Credit Union Account Owner’s Name (print)	Bank or Credit Union Account Owner’s Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Bank or Credit Union Account Joint Owner’s Name (print)	Bank or Credit Union Account Joint Owner’s Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Note: If the registration on the bank account is different from the registration on the Hartford Funds account, we require a Medallion Signature Guarantee.

Medallion Signature Guarantee Stamp Here

John Q. Public 0000
 123 Main Street
 Anywhere, ST 00000-0000

Pay to the order of _____ \$ _____ Dollars

Any Bank
 Any Town, ST 00000

MEMO _____

|:000000000:| 0000000000 XXXX

Bank Routing Number Account Number

Attach a voided check here.
 Please use tape instead of staples.



- No Starter Checks.
- Minimum ACH is \$50 per fund per month.
- ACH will arrive in 2-3 business days.
- There is no fee for this option.

Section J - Beneficiary Instructions

Use an additional page if necessary. Please use whole percentages that together total 100%. I hereby designate the person(s) named below as Primary Beneficiary(ies) in accordance with the Traditional/Roth IRA Custodial Agreement. If no Primary Beneficiary survives me, I hereby designate the person(s) named below as Contingent Beneficiary(ies). This Designation of Beneficiary may have important tax or estate planning implications.

Important: If you are a married account owner who currently resides (or previously resided) in a community property state, a marital property state, or a community property jurisdiction (Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Puerto Rico or Guam), you may need to obtain your spouse's consent if you have not designated your spouse as Primary Beneficiary for at least half of your Roth or Traditional IRA. Due to the important tax consequences of giving up one's community property interest, individuals signing this section should consult with a qualified tax or legal advisor.

I am not married - I understand that if I become married in the future, I may need to complete and send a new Hartford Funds IRA Beneficiary Change Form (MF-10057).

Primary Beneficiaries

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name, or Name of Trust	Date of Birth or Date of Trust (mm/dd/yyyy)	Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	Relationship to Shareholder	% of Account
			<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____%
			<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____%
			<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____%
			<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____%

Contingent Beneficiaries (optional)

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name, or Name of Trust	Date of Birth or Date of Trust (mm/dd/yyyy)	Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	Relationship to Shareholder	% of Account
			<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____%
			<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____%
			<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____%
			<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____%

Hartford Funds Traditional/Roth IRA Adoption Agreement

Spousal Consent of Beneficiary Designation

If you are married to the IRA account owner and he or she has designated a beneficiary(ies) other than you, please consult your financial professional about the state law and tax law implications of this beneficiary designation, including the need for your consent. By signing below you indicate that you are the spouse of the individual named in Section A and that you consent to the designated beneficiary(ies). Hartford Administrative Services Company and its affiliates, including Hartford Funds, is not responsible for determining whether an account owner is married and is a resident of a jurisdiction in which community property rules apply.

Spouse's Name (print)

Spouse's Signature

Date Signed (mm/dd/yyyy)

Section K - IRA Agreement

I (i) have received this form and accept its terms; (ii) am of legal age and legal capacity, or I am a parent or guardian of the minor establishing the IRA; (iii) agree that an annual maintenance fee as described in Hartford Funds Traditional/Roth IRA Disclosure Statement (with a maximum fee of \$25 for accounts below \$10,000) will be deducted from my IRA unless I have paid the fee separately; and (iv) appoint UMB Bank, n.a. as Custodian. I understand that if I invest in the Funds directly with the transfer agent, in addition to the annual maintenance fee, I will also be charged a \$30 annual direct account fee on or about June 1 each year, which will be deducted automatically from my account.

I acknowledge that I have sole responsibility for my investment choices and that I have received a current Prospectus for each fund I select. I understand that I need to read the Prospectus(es) of the fund(s) selected before investing.

If applicable, the Parent/Guardian named in Section A represents that he or she is the parent or legal guardian of the property of the Owner/Minor indicated above. Notwithstanding any provision of the Adoption Agreement or Plan, Hartford Funds or its agents may rely on instructions of the Parent/Guardian with respect to the administration, investment and distribution of the Account until the Owner/Minor reaches the age of majority in his or her State of residence. The Parent/Guardian agrees that he or she shall cease to have any authority or control with respect to the Account upon attainment of the age of majority by the Owner/Minor.

I understand that neither Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC ("HFMC"), the investment manager to Hartford Funds, nor Hartford Funds Distributors, LLC ("HFD"), the principal underwriter to Hartford Funds, is providing advice or recommendations to me, and that neither HFMC nor HFD is serving in a fiduciary capacity with respect to this or any account. I understand that I should contact my financial professional should I seek advice or a recommendation prior to making an investment decision.

I, the Owner, adopt an agreement establishing an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA"). The terms are described in the Traditional/Roth Retirement Custodial Agreement ("Custodian Agreement"). I acknowledge that I have received and read the Custodian Agreement. I understand that the Custodian Agreement will govern my IRA established pursuant to this adoption agreement and investing in the above-named fund and in any other fund that I may subsequently select for this IRA.

I assume complete responsibility for determining whether I am eligible to contribute to a Roth or Traditional IRA, and that my contributions, including rollovers and conversions, meet the limits and guidelines set forth under U.S. tax law. I understand the tax consequences associated with both contributions to and distributions from my Hartford Funds Roth or Traditional IRA.

I acknowledge that I have also received the Traditional/Roth IRA Disclosure Statement required by IRS Regulations section 1.408-6. I understand that I am entitled to revoke my individual retirement account during the seven-day revocation period and that such timely revocation will enable me to receive back the entire amount contributed without reduction for fees, commissions, other expenses or market value fluctuation. The seven-day revocation period begins on the earlier of the day I sign this adoption agreement or the day Hartford Funds receives this adoption agreement. I understand that written notice of revocation must be addressed to the Custodian at the address listed in the adoption agreement and must either be received by the Custodian, or postmarked, by the close of the seven-day revocation period.

Escheatment: Ownership of your account may be transferred to your state of residence as abandoned property if your statements or other mailings are undeliverable, or no activity occurs in the account within the time frame specified by the relevant state laws. Such transfers of abandoned property may also be subjected to federal tax withholding.

Custodian Acceptance: UMB Bank, n.a. will accept appointment as Custodian. However, this agreement is not binding upon the Custodian until the Owner has received a confirmation of the initial purchase of fund shares for the account or other written notification. Receipt by the Owner of the confirmation of the purchase of the fund shares indicated above will serve as notification of UMB Bank, n.a. acceptance of appointment as Custodian.

Hartford Funds Traditional/Roth IRA Adoption Agreement

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number, and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien) as defined in the instructions to IRS Form W-9, and
4. I am exempt from FATCA reporting (if applicable).

Certification Instructions: You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return.

If you do not provide a correct taxpayer identification number, you may be subject to a \$50 IRS penalty.

The Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certifications required to avoid backup withholding.

Annual Maintenance Fee

- I am enclosing a separate check for the IRA annual maintenance fee as described above and in Part Three of the Hartford Funds Traditional/Roth Disclosure Statement, made payable to Hartford Funds.

Owner's Name (print)

Owner Signature

Date Signed (mm/dd/yyyy)

Parent/Guardian Name (if applicable) (print)

Parent/Guardian Signature (if applicable)

Date Signed (mm/dd/yyyy)

Hartford Funds Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form

HARTFORDFUNDS

Our benchmark is the investor.*

Purpose

To initiate a transfer or direct rollover of assets from an existing Trustee/Custodian to a Hartford Funds retirement account.

Instructions

IRS rules may limit your ability to transfer assets between certain types of plans. These instructions help you to determine whether a transfer or direct rollover of assets is proper. Note that these instructions do not describe all the limitations that may apply. In addition, these instructions do not address the rules that apply to rollovers of amounts that have been distributed to you, as the Retirement Asset Transfer/Direct Rollover Form does not apply in that situation. **Caution:** Generally, you can roll over funds from any of your IRAs only once within a 12-month period.

Amounts Ineligible for Transfer or Direct Rollover

Certain amounts are not eligible for transfer or direct rollover; such as:

- any amount that is a required minimum distribution
- hardship distributions (including distributions “due to an unforeseeable emergency” from a 457(b) plan)
- installment or annuity payments extending for your life, life expectancy, or a period of 10 years or more
- amounts that have been distributed to you (although such amounts may be eligible for an indirect rollover, if the rollover is made within 60 days after you received the distribution)
- taxable plan loans
- corrective distributions from a qualified plan (including a return of excess deferrals or excess contributions)
- excess or disallowed elective deferrals or excess contributions to a SEP IRA

The rollover rules are complex. You should consult your accountant, attorney or other qualified tax advisor before completing a transfer or rollover. Hartford Funds is not providing you investment advice. Hartford Funds is not acting as a fiduciary.

Section A - Investor Information

Please include the applicable Hartford Funds Adoption Agreement with your submission.

Owner Name		Existing Hartford Funds Account Number (if applicable)	
Owner's Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Social Security Number		Telephone Number

Section B - Fund Selection

For a guide to fund names and numbers, please refer to **Fund List AC_IRA**, which is available on our website at Hartfordfunds.com.

- Provide an approximate dollar amount for the incoming transfer/rollover \$_____
 - The minimum investment is \$2,000 per fund, except for the following funds for which the minimum is \$5,000: Environmental Opportunities Fund, Global Impact Fund, Global Real Asset Fund, Emerging Markets Local Debt Fund, and Emerging Markets Multi-Sector Fund.
- Invest the transferred proceeds in accordance with the Fund Selection provided in the applicable Hartford Funds Adoption Agreement, as attached to this form.
- Invest the transferred proceeds as directed below using whole percentages that together total 100%:

Fund Number	Dollar Amount	Percentage	Fund Number	Dollar Amount	Percentage
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
_____	\$ _____	or _____%	_____	\$ _____	or _____%
			TOTAL INVESTMENT:	\$ _____	or _____%

Section C - Current Plan Information

Name of Resigning Trustee/Custodian for Current IRA or Qualified Plan		Current Account Number	
Telephone Number of Resigning Trustee/Custodian			
Overnight Address of Resigning Trustee/Custodian		City	State
Name of Plan Contact Person		Telephone Number of Plan Contact Person	

Indicate the type of investment(s) currently held in the resigning account. Check all that apply.

- Hartford Funds
- Mutual funds (other than Hartford Funds)
- Other investments
- Annuities (check the box that applies):
 - Annuity contract is lost **OR** Annuity contract is included
- Certificate of Deposit, ("CD")* (check the box that applies):
 - Liquidate immediately **OR** Liquidate at maturity - Maturity Date _____ (mm/dd/yyyy)

* Unless otherwise indicated, CD liquidation is effective immediately. Submit this form four weeks before the CD matures so Hartford Funds can promptly process the transaction.

Please provide a copy of your most recent statement in addition to completing below.

<p>Transfer From: Plan Type at Resigning Trustee/Custodian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Traditional IRA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA - Plan Participation Date: ____ / ____ / ____ (mm/dd/yyyy)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SEP IRA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SAR-SEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Date of Employee's first contribution to the SIMPLE IRA Plan: ____ / ____ / ____ (mm/dd/yyyy)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 401(k) - specify contribution type below: <input type="checkbox"/> Designated Roth Account</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Inherited/Beneficiary IRA - specify Traditional, Roth, SIMPLE, SEP, or other: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</p>	<p>Transfer To: Plan Type at Hartford Funds (new or existing)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Traditional IRA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA Conversion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SEP IRA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SAR-SEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SIMPLE IRA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Inherited/Beneficiary IRA Original Owner Name: _____ Original Owner Date of Birth: ____ / ____ / ____ Original Owner Date of Death: ____ / ____ / ____</p> <p>Specify Plan Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional IRA <input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</p>
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(Intentionally Left Blank)

Hartford Funds Internal Roth Conversion Form

Purpose

To initiate a conversion from an existing Hartford Funds Traditional, SIMPLE or SEP IRA to a Hartford Funds Roth IRA.

Section A - Account Information

Owner's First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name	
Owner's Social Security Number	Individual Retirement Account Number(s)

Full Conversion Yes No

If a partial conversion, please include the percentage to be converted: _____%

Fund Name	Fund Number	Percentage	Fund Name	Fund Number	Percentage
	_____	_____ %		_____	_____ %
	_____	_____ %		_____	_____ %
Total = 100%					

Section B - Investment Account Information

- Please convert my IRA account indicated above to a Roth IRA using the existing fund breakdown.
- Please convert my IRA account indicated above to a Roth IRA using the new fund(s) selected below. (Please specify new fund allocation below).

Fund Name	Fund Number	Percentage	Fund Name	Fund Number	Percentage
	_____	_____ %		_____	_____ %
	_____	_____ %		_____	_____ %
Total = 100%					

Section C - Income Tax Withholding

Federal Tax Withholding Election (required)

Federal tax law requires us to withhold federal income taxes from your conversion at the rate of 10% unless you affirmatively elect not to have withholding apply or you elect an additional amount.

Please make your federal tax withholding election by selecting one option below.

- Do **not** withhold federal income tax
- Withhold 10% federal income tax
- Withhold _____% federal income tax (must be more than 10%)

State Tax Withholding Election (optional)

Your state of residence dictates the applicable state income tax withholding requirements. Some states are Mandatory States that may require state income tax to be withheld from your conversion unless you affirmatively elect not to have withholding apply. Other states are Voluntary States that do not require a tax withholding, but do let individual taxpayers determine whether they want state taxes withheld. There are also some states that will not allow state income tax withholding on your conversion. Please consult with your tax advisor or refer to your state tax laws for more information.

You may select an applicable state tax withholding election below.

Mandatory states only - Do **not** withhold state income tax

For Michigan taxpayers, state Form MI W4-P is also required to waive withholding

Voluntary states only - withhold _____% state income tax

Important Notes:

If you elect to have tax withheld, you may still invest the entire amount of the conversion into your Roth IRA by using other assets to replace amounts withheld as a prepayment of taxes.

If you use IRA assets to pay any taxes on the conversion, those assets may be considered a premature distribution (if you are under the age of 59½) since they are not being converted to the Roth IRA and you could also be subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty on those assets.

Please consult with your tax advisor to review the tax implications of a Roth IRA conversion.

Taxpayer Representations

Your signature on this form acknowledges: (i) that you have read this information about tax withholding; and (ii) that the Social Security Number or Tax Payer Identification Number you provided on this form is correct.

Section D - Authorization to Transfer

I hereby authorize the conversion of my existing Hartford Funds Traditional, SIMPLE or SEP IRA to a Hartford Funds Roth IRA. I understand that this conversion is a **taxable event**. I also understand I will be required to pay income taxes on this conversion. I hereby hold Hartford Funds and UMB Bank, n.a. harmless regarding the tax consequences of this conversion.

I understand that Hartford Funds does not provide advice or recommendations. I understand that Hartford Funds does not serve as a fiduciary. I understand that I should consult with my own financial professional for advice before making any investment decision.

Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
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**Fax this completed form to (888) 802-0039,
or mail it to the appropriate address below.**

**For standard mail delivery,
please mail this form to:**
Hartford Funds
P.O. Box 219060
Kansas City, MO 64121-9060

**For private express mail,
please mail this form to:**
Hartford Funds
430 W 7th Street Suite 219060
Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

If you have questions or require more information, contact your financial professional or call Hartford Funds at (888) 843-7824.

Customer Privacy Notice

The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. and Affiliates*

(herein called "we, our, and us")

This Privacy Policy applies to our United States Operations

We value your trust. We are committed to the responsible:

- a) management;
 - b) use; and
 - c) protection;
- of **Personal Information**.

This notice describes how we collect, disclose, and protect **Personal Information**.

We collect **Personal Information** to:

- a) service your **Transactions** with us; and
- b) support our business functions.

We may obtain **Personal Information** from:

- a) **You**;
- b) your **Transactions** with us; and
- c) third parties such as a consumer-reporting agency.

Based on the type of product or service **You** apply for or get from us, **Personal Information** such as:

- a) your name;
 - b) your address;
 - c) your income;
 - d) your payment; or
 - e) your credit history;
- may be gathered from sources such as applications, **Transactions**, and consumer reports.

To serve **You** and service our business, we may share certain **Personal Information**. We will share **Personal Information**, only as allowed by law, with affiliates such as:

- a) our insurance companies;
- b) our employee agents;
- c) our brokerage firms; and
- d) our administrators.

As allowed by law, we may share **Personal Financial Information** with our affiliates to:

- a) market our products; or
 - b) market our services;
- to **You** without providing **You** with an option to prevent these disclosures.

We may also share **Personal Information**, only as allowed by law, with unaffiliated third parties including:

- a) independent agents;
 - b) brokerage firms;
 - c) insurance companies;
 - d) administrators; and
 - e) service providers;
- who help us serve **You** and service our business.

When allowed by law, we may share certain **Personal Financial Information** with other unaffiliated third parties who assist us by performing services or functions such as:

- a) taking surveys;
- b) marketing our products or services; or
- c) offering financial products or services under a joint agreement between us and one or more financial institutions.

We, and third parties we partner with, may track some of the pages **You** visit through the use of:

- a) cookies;
 - b) pixel tagging; or
 - c) other technologies;
- and currently do not process or comply with any web browser's "do not track" signal or other similar mechanism that indicates a request to disable online tracking of individual users who visit our websites or use our services.

For more information, our Online Privacy Policy, which governs information we collect on our website and our affiliate websites, is available at <https://www.thehartford.com/online-privacy-policy>.

We will not sell or share your **Personal Financial Information** with anyone for purposes unrelated to our business functions without offering **You** the opportunity to:

- a) "opt-out;" or
 - b) "opt-in;"
- as required by law.

We only disclose **Personal Health Information** with:

- a) your authorization; or
- b) as otherwise allowed or required by law.

Our employees have access to **Personal Information** in the course of doing their jobs, such as:

- a) underwriting policies;
- b) paying claims;
- c) developing new products; or
- d) advising customers of our products and services.

We use manual and electronic security procedures to maintain:

- a) the confidentiality; and
 - b) the integrity of;
- Personal Information** that we have. We use these procedures to guard against unauthorized access.

Some techniques we use to protect **Personal Information** include:

- a) secured files;

- b) user authentication;
- c) encryption;
- d) firewall technology; and
- e) the use of detection software.

We are responsible for and must:

- a) identify information to be protected;
- b) provide an adequate level of protection for that data; and
- c) grant access to protected data only to those people who must use it in the performance of their job-related duties.

Employees who violate our privacy policies and procedures may be subject to discipline, which may include termination of their employment with us.

We will continue to follow our Privacy Policy regarding **Personal Information** even when a business relationship no longer exists between us.

As used in this Privacy Notice:

Application means your request for our product or service.

Personal Financial Information means financial information such as:

- a) credit history;
- b) income;
- c) financial benefits; or
- d) policy or claim information.

Personal Financial Information may include Social Security Numbers, Driver's license numbers, or other government-issued identification numbers, or credit, debit card, or bank account numbers.

Personal Health Information means health information such as:

- a) your medical records; or
- b) information about your illness, disability or injury.

Personal Information means information that identifies **You** personally and is not otherwise available to the public. It includes:

- a) **Personal Financial Information**; and
- b) **Personal Health Information**.

Transaction means your business dealings with us, such as:

- a) your **Application**;
- b) your request for us to pay a claim; and
- c) your request for us to take an action on your account.

You means an individual who has given us **Personal Information** in conjunction with:

- a) asking about;
 - b) applying for; or
 - c) obtaining;
- a financial product or service from us if the product or service is used mainly for personal, family, or household purposes.

If you have any questions or comments about this privacy notice, please feel free to contact us at The Hartford – Consumer Rights and Compliance Unit, One Hartford Plaza, Mail Drop: T 04.180, Hartford, CT 06155, or at ConsumerPrivacyInquiriesMailbox@thehartford.com.

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FACTS**WHAT DOES UMB BANK, N.A. ("UMB") DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?**

Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security number ▪ Account balances and account transactions ▪ Payment history and transaction history ▪ Retirement assets <p>When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information, the reasons UMB chooses to share and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does UMB share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes — such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes — to offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For our affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

Question?	Call toll-free 800-441-9535 (or if in Kansas City, call 816-860-5780).
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Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	UMB Bank, n.a.

What we do	
How does UMB protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does UMB collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open an account or provide account information ▪ Make deposits or take withdrawals from your account ▪ Tell us about your investment or retirement portfolio
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness ▪ Affiliates from using your information to market to you ▪ sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you. State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>UMB does not share with affiliates.</i>
Non-affiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>UMB does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint Marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>UMB doesn't jointly market.</i>

Other Important Information
You may have other privacy protections under applicable state laws. To the extent these state laws apply, we will comply with them when we share information about you. For California residents: We will not share information we collect about you with nonaffiliates, except as permitted by California law, including, for example to process your transactions or to maintain your account. For Vermont residents: We will not share information we collect about you with nonaffiliates, except as permitted by Vermont law, including, for example to process your transactions or to maintain your account.

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