MEEDER

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Meeder Funds
IRA Account Application

INSTRUCTIONS: Please print or type. All applicable fields must be completed in Sections 1 through 5. Complete Section 6 through 8 for Optional Services. You must sign your name in Section 9. **Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are required in accordance with the USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001. Failure to provide this required information will result in processing delays.** If your investment is by bank wire transfer, please call 1.800.325.3539 for instructions. Mail your application with check payable to Meeder Funds to: Meeder Funds, P.O. Box 7177, Dublin, OH 43017-7177. To overnight an application and check, please send to Meeder Funds, 6125 Memorial Drive, Dublin, OH 43017.

Questions? Call Shareholder Services at 1.800.325.3539.

Name of Custodian Argent Institutional Trust Company State of Ohio County of Franklin

This application to participate in a self-directed IRA or Roth IRA is made a part of the IRA Custodial Account and the custodian is hereby authorized to act without further inquiry in accordance with its provisions.

1. ACCOUNT REGISTRATION, ACCOUNT OWNER AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

NAME*	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.*	DATE OF BIRTH*
COUNTRY(IES) OF CITIZENSHIP	COUNTRY OF LEGAL RESIDENCE	
PHYSICAL STREET/APARTMENT ADDRESS*	DAYTIME TELEPHONE NO.*	EVENING TELEPHONE NO.*
CITY*	STATE*	ZIP + 4*
EMAIL ADDRESSES (MUST COMPLETE FOR E-DELIVERY OF STATEMENTS)	FAX NO.	☐ MARRIED ☐ NOT MARRIED

ACCOUNT OWNER INFORMATION

Employment Status (select only one):

☐ Employed ☐ Self-Employed ☐ Retired ☐ Homemaker ☐ Student ☐ Not Employed

Occupation (If employed, select the option that best describes your occupation):

☐ Business Owner/Self-Employed
☐ Executive/Senior Management
☐ Medical Professional
☐ Legal Professional
☐ Accounting Professional
☐ Financial Services/Banking Professional
☐ Information Technology Professional
☐ Other Professional
☐ State, Local or Federal Government
☐ Foreign Government Employee
☐ Military
☐ Educator
☐ Clerical/Administrative Services
☐ Trade/Service/Labor/Manufacturing/Production
☐ Sales/Marketing
☐ Consultant
☐ Other

EMPLOYER/BUSINESS NAME		EMPLOYER/BUSINESS ADDRESS	
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY

☐ I would like to receive my statements via e-Delivery.

☐ I would like to receive Market Commentary, Investment Updates, and Special Reports via email.

MAILING ADDRESS (If different):

PHYSICAL STREET/APARTMENT ADDRESS*	DAYTIME TELEPHONE NO.*	EVENING TELEPHONE NO.*
CITY*	STATE*	ZIP + 4*

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNT

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Please select all of the sources of assets that will be deposited into the account, including the source of any assets to be transferred into the account from another firm or account.

☐ Salary/Wages/Savings ☐ Social Security Benefits ☐ Sale of Property or Business ☐ Family/Relatives/Inheritance

☐ Investment ☐ Gifts ☐ Gambling/Lottery ☐ Other _____

PURPOSE OF ACCOUNT

Please select all that apply.

☐ General Investing ☐ Investing for Estate Planning ☐ Investing for Tax Planning ☐ Investing for College ☐ Investing for Retirement

☐ Investment of Pooled Assets ☐ Other _____

LIQUID NET WORTH

Please select the range corresponding to your net liquid assets exclusive of real estate.

☐ $1–$25,000 ☐ $25,000–$50,000 ☐ $50,000–$100,000 ☐ $100,000–$250,000 ☐ $250,000–$500,000

☐ $500,000–$1,000,000 ☐ $1,000,000+

3. INVESTMENT INFORMATION

I WANT TO OPEN A:

- ☐ Rollover IRA
- ☐ Roth IRA
- ☐ Traditional IRA
- ☐ SEP IRA
- ☐ Beneficiary IRA

I WANT TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY:

- ☐ Regular or Spousal, for tax year _____
- ☐ Transfer In from Trustee
- ☐ Transfer In from another institution
- ☐ Rollover from Traditional IRA
- ☐ Rollover from Roth IRA
- ☐ Rollover from SIMPLE IRA
- ☐ Rolling over assets from the institution of a qualified plan or TSA

METHOD OF INVESTMENT:

- ☐ I have enclosed a check (minimum of $500/Fund or $5,000/Fund for the Government Money Market Fund).
- ☐ I want to transfer from an existing Meeder account.
- ☐ I have enclosed a Transfer Request Form to transfer or rollover assets from another institution.
- ☐ I want to invest by wire. Call 1.800.325.3539 to obtain a Meeder Funds account number and wire instructions.

COMMINGLING AUTHORIZATION

I understand that commingling contributions from a qualified plan or TSA with regular IRA contributions will prohibit me from rolling over these funds into another qualified plan or TSA.

- ☐ I authorize commingling of my regular IRA and rollover IRA funds.
- ☐ I do not authorize commingling of my regular IRA and rollover IRA funds.

Select the Meeder Funds(s) you wish to invest in below and indicate the amount(s) you are investing.

Meeder Fund	Investment	Meeder Fund	Investment
☐ Balanced Fund	$ _____	☐ Moderate Allocation Fund	$ _____
☐ Conservative Allocation Fund	$ _____	☐ Muirfield Fund	$ _____
☐ Dynamic Allocation Fund	$ _____	☐ Sector Rotation Fund	$ _____
☐ Global Allocation Fund	$ _____	☐ Spectrum Fund	$ _____
☐ Government Money Market Fund	$ _____	☐ Tactical Income Fund	$ _____

4. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS:

Identify any investment restrictions or guidelines applicable to the account or the securities available for investment. Restrictions on account management are subject to Meeder's acceptance and may cause lower overall results in comparison to the model investment strategy.

_____

5. DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARIES

I designate the individual(s) named below as my primary and contingent beneficiary(ies) of this Individual Retirement Account (IRA). I revoke all prior IRA beneficiary designations, if any, made by me. I understand that I may change or add beneficiaries at any time by completing a Change of Beneficiary Form with Meeder Funds. In the event there are no beneficiaries designated or the primary beneficiary(ies) dies and there are no contingent beneficiaries identified, the account will be distributed to the account owner's estate.

PRIMARY BENEFICIARY(IES)

NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.*	TRUST DATE
ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH *	SHARE (%)
CITY, STATE, ZIP	RELATIONSHIP	
NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.*	TRUST DATE
ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH *	SHARE (%)
CITY, STATE, ZIP	RELATIONSHIP	

CONTINGENT BENEFICIARY(IES)

NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.*	TRUST DATE
ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH *	SHARE (%)
CITY, STATE, ZIP	RELATIONSHIP	

NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.*	TRUST DATE
ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH *	SHARE (%)
CITY, STATE, ZIP	RELATIONSHIP	

SPOUSAL CONSENT (If applicable)

If you live in a community property state, including AZ, CA, ID, LA, NV, NM, TX, WA, and WI, and you have designated someone other than your spouse as the primary beneficiary, state law requires that your spouse consent to such designation. If you do not obtain your spouse's consent to the foregoing designation(s), then such designation(s) may not be effective. Your spouse's signature is required to be notarized if completing this section.

I am the spouse of the IRA account holder named above. I agree to my spouse's naming of a primary beneficiary other than or in addition to myself. I acknowledge that I have received a fair and reasonable disclosure of my spouse's property and financial obligations. I also acknowledge that I shall have no claim whatsoever against the Custodian for any payment to my spouse's named beneficiary(ies).

SPOUSE'S SIGNATURE	DATE

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NOTARY PUBLIC

In the State of _____ (STATE), in the County of _____ (COUNTY), on _____ (DATE),

the above-named individual(s) personally appeared before me and proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose names) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument, the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument. I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

NOTARY SIGNATURE	DATE	(NOTARY SEAL)
NOTARY PRINTED NAME	COMMISSION EXPIRES	

OPTIONAL SERVICES

6. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

I hereby authorize and direct the transfer agent to accept and act upon telephone instructions for exchanges involving the account unless the following is checked:

☐ I do not authorize telephone exchanges.

Note: All IRA transactions must be received in writing.

7. BANK OF RECORD

If you would like to participate in the Automatic Account Builder (Section 8) and wish for Meeder Funds to execute transactions with your bank account, please fill out the information in this section AND attach a voided or cancelled check over the example below. Please do not staple.

Please Note: To set up any of the above mentioned options at a later point in time, you will be required to provide bank information that is Medallion Signature Guaranteed. (A Medallion Signature Guarantee is a stamp that verifies your identity. It can be obtained at a commercial bank or brokerage firm. Notarization by a notary public is not acceptable.)

BANK NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

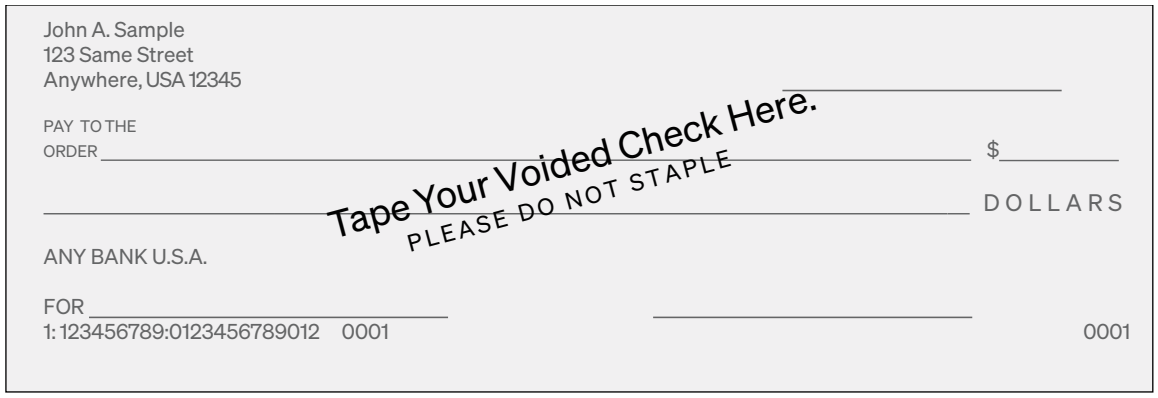
ZIP + 4

ACCOUNT NAME

ACCOUNT NUMBER

BANK ABA NUMBER

ACCOUNT TYPE: ☐ CHECKING ☐ SAVINGS



8. AUTOMATIC ACCOUNT BUILDER

☐ YES, I authorize the Automatic Account Builder to take place. On the date specified below, money ($100 minimum) will be deducted by bank Wire or ACH transfers from my Bank Account (listed in Section 7) to purchase shares of a specified Fund according to the following instructions. I will receive a confirmation from the Fund's transfer agent reflecting each purchase and my bank statement will reflect the amount of the draft.

☐ Monthly Start-up Month _____ I would like the transaction to take place on the _____ day of the month.

☐ Twice a month Start-up Month _____ I would like the first transaction to take place on the _____ day of the month and the second transaction to take place on the _____ day of the month.

Withdraw $ _____ and purchase shares in the _____ Fund.

Withdraw $ _____ and purchase shares in the _____ Fund.

9. FINANCIAL ADVISER AUTHORIZATION

I authorize Meeder Funds to provide my Financial Adviser with access to my account information, including tax information, balances, positions, statements and other non-public information.

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	FIRM		
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP+4
DAYTIME TELEPHONE	EMAIL		
DEALER #	BRANCH #	REPRESENTATIVE #	

In addition, I grant my Financial Adviser Trading or Trading and Disbursement Authorization over my account:

☐ Trading Authorization. I authorize my Financial Adviser to direct exchanges in my account at my direction.

☐ Trading and Disbursement Authorization. I authorize my Financial Adviser to: (1) direct purchases, redemptions, exchanges or transfers in my account at my direction; (2) direct Meeder Funds to remit checks to me at my address of record; and (3) direct Meeder Funds to transfer funds to any other account that I may designate from time to time for which I am the named account holder (first-party transfer).

10. SIGNATURES AND CERTIFICATION (Required for application to be complete)

SELF-DIRECTED IRA FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

This account is termed a Self-Directed Individual Retirement Account (IRA). You may direct the investment of your funds within this IRA into any investment instrument offered by Meeder Funds. The Custodian will not exercise any investment discretion regarding your IRA investment decisions, as this is solely your responsibility. Because this is a self-directed IRA, no projection of the growth of your IRA can reasonably be shown or guaranteed. The value of your IRA may increase or decrease depending upon the performance of any investment instrument chosen by you to fund your IRA. Terms and conditions of the self-directed IRA which affect your investment decisions are listed below.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

This is a Self-Directed IRA: you choose the investments which will fund your IRA. Your investment choices are outlined in the prospectus accompanying this disclosure. Contributions to the Individual Retirement Account will be invested in shares of Meeder Funds. Earnings are determined by the amount of dividends paid on such shares held in the Individual Retirement Account. Such earnings are allocated to the IRA in which the shares are held. You may receive distributions in the form of income dividends or net realized capital gains distributions. Gross income is reduced by advisory fees and by certain other costs paid for by the mutual fund (accounting fees, taxes, interests, brokerage fees, etc.). See the prospectus for more details.

FEES

1) There is an annual custodial maintenance fee of $10 per account, per year which is deducted from your account each December.
2) Redemption/Transfer Fee: Full account balance $20
3) We reserve the right to change any of the above fees after notice to you, as provided in your IRA Plan Agreement.

QUALIFICATION

I acknowledge that if I am rolling over this deposit within 60 days of receipt of a distribution, I am responsible for the determination that this transaction qualifies for a rollover to an IRA.

Important: Please read before signing. I understand the eligibility requirements for the type of IRA deposit I am making and I state that I do qualify to make the deposit. I have received a copy of the Application, 5305-A Plan Agreement, Financial Disclosure and Disclosure Statement. I understand that the terms and conditions which apply to this Individual Retirement Account are contained in this Application and the 5305-A Plan Agreement. I agree to be bound by those terms and conditions. Within seven (7) days from the date I open this IRA I may revoke it without penalty by mailing or delivering a written notice to the Custodian.

I assume complete responsibility for: 1) Determining that I am eligible for an IRA each year I make a contribution; 2) Insuring that all contributions I make are within the limits set forth by the tax laws; 3) The tax consequences of any contribution (including rollover contributions and distributions.

I expressly certify that I take complete responsibility for the type of investment instrument(s) I choose to fund my IRA, and that the Custodian is released of any liability regarding the performance of any investment choice I make.

SIGNATURE	DATE
AUTHORIZED CUSTODIAN SIGNATURE (TO BE SIGNED AFTER RECEIPT OF COMPLETED APPLICATION)	DATE

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

Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account
(Under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)

Do not file with the Internal Revenue Service

Introduction

The Depositor named on the Application to Participate is establishing a Traditional Individual Retirement Account under section 408(a) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death. The Custodian named on the Application to Participate has given the Depositor the disclosure statement required under Regulations section 1.408-6. The Depositor has assigned the custodial account the sum indicated on the Application to Participate in cash.

The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

The Depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

ARTICLE III

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

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

ARTICLE IV

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

2. The Depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the Depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches age 70½. By that date, the Depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in:

(a) A single sum or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a) (ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Depositor would have reached age 70½. But, in such case, if the Depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with paragraph (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.

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

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

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

(a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the Depositor reaches age 70½, is the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the Depositor's (or, if applicable, the Depositor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.

(b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Depositor's death (or the year the Depositor would have reached age 70½, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).

(c) The required minimum distribution for the year the depositor reaches age 70½ can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.

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

ARTICLE V

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

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

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

1. Amendments—The Custodian has the right to amend this Custodial Agreement at any time to comply with necessary laws and regulations, without the consent of the Depositor. Such amendments may be made retroactively to comply with statutory or regulatory changes. The Custodian also has the right to amend this Custodial Agreement for any other reason. The Depositor is deemed to have automatically consented to any amendment unless the Depositor notifies the Custodian, in writing, that the Depositor does not consent to the amendment within 30 days after the Custodian mails a copy of the amendment to the Depositor.

2. Responsibilities—The Custodian shall receive all contributions, shall make distributions and pay benefits from the custodial account, shall file such statements or reports as may be required, and do other things as may be required of a Traditional IRA custodian. If applicable, and unless otherwise specified by the Depositor, his spouse, or his beneficiaries, the Custodian, at its sole discretion, from time to time, shall cast any votes that may be attributable to the Depositor's interest under this agreement. The Custodian shall use reasonable care, skill, prudence, and diligence in the administration and investment of the custodial account and in executing any written instructions by the Depositor, and shall be entitled to rely on information submitted by the Depositor. The Custodian shall have no duties under this agreement and no responsibility for the administration of the custodial account, except for such duties imposed by law or this agreement. The Custodian is authorized to invest all or part of the plan's assets in deposits of the financial organization acting as Custodian of this Traditional IRA. The Custodian has no responsibility or duty to determine whether contributions to, or distributions from, this IRA comply with the laws or regulations, or this Custodial Agreement. The Custodian is not responsible for timely paying the required minimum distribution. If the Custodian fails to enforce any of the provisions of this Agreement, such failure shall not be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or of the Custodian's right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

3. Resignation, Removal and Appointment of Custodian— The Custodian may resign at any time by giving 30 days prior written notice of such resignation to the Depositor. The Depositor shall fill any vacancy in the office of Custodian. If, after 30 days from notice of resignation, the Depositor does not notify the Custodian, in writing, of the appointment of a successor Custodian of the Traditional IRA, the resigning Custodian has the right to appoint a successor Custodian of the IRA or, at its sole discretion, the resigning Custodian may transfer the Traditional IRA to a successor Custodian or distribute the Traditional IRA assets to the Depositor. The Custodian is authorized to reserve such funds it deems necessary to cover any fees or charges against the Traditional IRA.

4. Applicable Law— This Agreement is subject to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. If it is necessary to apply any state law to interpret and administer this Agreement, the law of the Custodian's domicile shall govern.

5. Severability— If any part of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable or invalid, the remaining parts shall not be affected. The remaining parts shall be enforceable and valid as if any unenforceable or invalid parts were not contained herein.

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

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

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

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

Definitions

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

Depositor. The Depositor is the person who establishes the Custodial account.

Traditional IRA for Nonworking Spouse

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

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

Specific Instructions

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

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

Congratulations

By establishing a Traditional IRA, you have taken an important step toward saving taxes and building a more secure future for your retirement. The earnings and/or investment gain accumulate tax-deferred until distributed.

This means you pay no federal income tax on your Traditional IRA earnings and/or investment gain until you withdraw your funds. This booklet, containing your Traditional IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement, is yours to keep. Please read it over carefully to understand the rules relating to your Traditional IRA.

Thank you for allowing us to maintain your Traditional IRA. We're here to help you in any way we can. If you have any questions, or if we can assist you on any other matter, please let us know.

Application to Participate

This Traditional IRA booklet contains two copies of the Application to Participate (printed on carbonless paper). The top copy is perforated, and after completion, is removed for the organization's files. The duplicate copy remains as a permanent part of this booklet for your records.

The Application is used to record all of the participant information necessary to establish the Traditional IRA. It is important that all of the information be completed.

Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement

This is the legal document that defines the Internal Revenue Service's rules and regulations for Traditional IRAs. The Custodial Agreement, together with a fully completed Application to Participate, establishes your Traditional IRA with our organization.

Disclosure Statement

The Disclosure Statement is a nontechnical description of the rules governing this Traditional IRA. It is easy to understand, because it's written in layman's language. However, it is not all-inclusive and cannot be used as a substitute for tax advice.

Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account Disclosure Statement

Introduction

This disclosure statement describes the statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to the operation and tax treatment of your Traditional Individual Retirement Account (Traditional IRA). It is intended to provide you with a clear explanation of the rules governing your Traditional IRA. Please review the disclosure carefully. Because of the complexity of the rules, particularly those relating to eligibility, active participation, contributions, adjusted gross income, rollovers, correction of contributions, required minimum distributions, possible tax implications, and other matters, you should consult with your own tax advisor if you have any questions about this material. Additional information concerning Traditional IRAs can be obtained from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs),* and Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).*

Revocation of Account

Procedure. IRS regulations require that this disclosure statement be given to you at least seven days before the account is established, or on the date the account is established if you may revoke the account within at least seven days after it is established. The Traditional IRA described in this statement provides for delivery of the required disclosure statement at the time the Traditional IRA is established. Accordingly, you are entitled to revoke your Traditional IRA for any reason within seven days after the date it is established. Such revocation may be made only by written notice mailed or delivered to the person and the Financial Institution at the address indicated in the Revocation box on your Application to Participate. If mailed, your revocation notice shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark if deposited in the mail in the United States in an envelope or other appropriate wrapper with first-class postage prepaid. If sent by registered or certified mail, the date of registration or certification will be the date on which it is deemed mailed. Upon revocation within the seven-day period, you are entitled to a return of the entire amount paid into your Traditional IRA without adjustment for administrative expenses, penalties, commissions or fluctuations in market value.

If you have any questions concerning a revocation of your Traditional IRA, please call the Custodian's contact person at the phone number indicated on your Application to Participate.

Qualifications

The Traditional IRA. A custodial Traditional IRA is a custodial account organized in the United States that allows certain eligible individuals to accumulate funds for retirement under favorable tax conditions. If your Traditional IRA is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code, contributions to it may be deductible from your gross income, and your Traditional IRA (including earnings) is exempt from taxation until distribution occurs, unless it ceases to be a Traditional IRA because you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction.

Qualified Custodial Account. This Individual Retirement Custodial Account uses the precise language of Form 5305-A provided by the IRS (including any additional language permitted by such form) and is treated as approved. IRS approval represents a determination as to form and not to the merits thereof.

Eligibility. Any individual who has compensation, defined to include salaries, wages, taxable alimony, professional fees, self-employment income, any amount included in gross income and paid to the individual in the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study, and other income for personal services included in gross income, may contribute to a Traditional IRA under this plan. This includes an individual who is a participant in an employer's retirement plan or a government pension plan. Income from property, such as dividends, interest, or rent, does not qualify as compensation under the plan. U.S. military personnel whose taxable compensation is reduced because of pay exclusions for combat service may use such excluded pay for the purpose of making a Traditional IRA contribution.

Deductible Contributions

All contributions (other than certain rollover or recharacterization contributions) must be made in cash and are subject to the following limitations:

Regular. Contributions to a Traditional IRA (except for rollovers, recharacterizations, or employer contributions under a simplified employee pension) may not exceed the amount of compensation includible in gross income for the tax year or the applicable dollar amount (defined below), whichever is less. If neither you nor your spouse is an active participant in an employer plan, you may make a contribution up to this limit and take a deduction for the entire amount contributed. If you or your spouse is an active participant and your adjusted gross income (AGI) is below a certain level, you may also make a contribution and take a deduction for the entire amount contributed. However, if you or your spouse is an active participant and your AGI is above a certain level, the dollar limit of the deductible contribution you make to your Traditional IRA may be reduced or eliminated.

You do not have to file an itemized federal tax return to take a Traditional IRA deduction.

Contributions for a year may be made during such year, or by the tax return filing date for such year (not including extensions) if irrevocably designated for such year, in writing, when such contribution is made.

If you and your spouse each receive compensation during the year and are otherwise eligible, each of you may establish your own Traditional IRA. The contribution limits apply separately to the compensation of each of you, without regard to the community property laws of your state, if any.

Applicable Dollar Amount. The applicable dollar amount is higher if you are at least age 50 on December 31 of the year for which you are contributing. The applicable dollar amounts are subject to cost-of-living adjustments. For 2025, the applicable dollar amounts are $7,000 if under age 50 and $8,000 if age 50 or older. The catch-up limit if age 50 or older is also indexed for inflation.

Spousal. You may make spousal Traditional IRA contributions for a year, if: 1) your spouse has compensation that is includible in gross income for such year; 2) you have less compensation than your spouse for such year; and 3) you file a joint federal income tax return for such year.

If you are the higher compensated spouse, your contribution must be made in accordance with the regular contribution rules above. If you are the lower compensated spouse, your contribution may not exceed the lesser of the applicable dollar amount (defined earlier) or 100% of the combined compensation of you and your spouse, reduced by the amount of your spouse's IRA contribution.

Contributions for your spouse must be made to a separate IRA established by your spouse. Your spouse becomes subject to all of the privileges, rules, and restrictions generally applicable to IRAs.

Active Participant. If you are not self-employed, your Form W-2 should indicate your participation status. If you have questions about your participation status, see your employer or your tax advisor. You are an active participant for a year if you are covered by a retirement plan such as a profit sharing plan, money purchase plan, defined benefit plan, certain government plans, a salary-reduction arrangement (such as a SIMPLE plan, a 403(b) plan or a 401(k) plan), a simplified employee pension (SEP), or a plan that promises you a retirement benefit based on the number of years of service you have with the employer.

You are covered by a retirement plan for a year if your employer or union has a retirement plan under which money is added to your account, or you are eligible to earn retirement credits, even if you are not yet vested in your retirement plan. Also, if you make required contributions or voluntary contributions to an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you are an active participant. In certain plans, you may be an active participant even if you were with the employer for only part of the year.

Generally, your Traditional IRA deduction will be subject to limitations for a year if either you or your spouse is an active participant in a retirement plan. However, if you are married, but do not live with your spouse at any time during the year, and you are not filing a joint federal income tax return, you will be treated as a "single" individual for purposes of determining the deductibility of your Traditional IRA contribution.

You are not considered an active participant if you participate in a plan only because of your service as: 1) an Armed Forces Reservist, for less than 90 days of active service; or 2) a volunteer firefighter covered by a government plan for firefighting service, if the accrued benefit at the beginning of the tax year is not more than an annual benefit of $1,800. Of course, if you are covered in any other plan, these exceptions do not apply.

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI). If you are an active participant or are married to an active participant, the amount of your AGI for the year (if you and your spouse file a joint tax return, your combined AGI) will be used to determine if you can make a deductible Traditional IRA contribution. The instructions for your tax return will show you how to calculate your AGI for this purpose. If you are at or below a certain AGI level, called the Threshold Level, you can make a deductible contribution under the same rules as a person who is not an active participant. This AGI level may change each year, due to cost-of-living adjustments. The instructions for your tax return will provide the AGI level in effect for that year.

For 2025, for example, if you are single, or treated as being single, your AGI Threshold Level is $79,000. If you are married and file a joint tax return, your AGI Threshold Level is $126,000. If you are not an active participant, but you file a joint tax return with your spouse who is an active participant, your AGI Threshold Level is $236,000. If you are married, file a separate tax return, and live with your spouse for any part of the year, your AGI Threshold Level is $0.

If your AGI is less than $10,000* above your AGI Threshold Level, you will still be able to make a deductible contribution, but it will be limited in amount. The amount by which your AGI exceeds your AGI Threshold Level (AGI minus AGI Threshold Level) is called your Excess AGI. You may determine your Deduction Limit by using the following formula:

$$\frac{\$10{,}000^{*} - \text{Excess AGI} \times \text{Applicable Dollar Amount}}{\$10{,}000} = \text{Deduction Limit}$$

Round the result up to the next higher multiple of $10 (the next higher whole dollar amount that ends in zero). If the final result is below $200, but above zero, your Deduction Limit is $200. Your Deduction Limit cannot exceed 100% of your compensation.

* $20,000 if you are an active participant who is married, filing jointly.

Simplified Employee Pension (SEP). An employer who establishes a SEP plan will provide each employee with information about eligibility, contributions, and related matters.

Employer-Union. Under section 408(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent that a union or an employer pays any amount to your Traditional IRA (other than a SEP contribution) such payment constitutes taxable income to you. This amount, however, is deductible from gross income as an amount paid to your Traditional IRA provided that this amount does not exceed the limitations of Regular or Spousal Traditional IRA contributions and provided the deduction is not lost or limited because of active participation in a retirement plan.

Nondeductible Contributions

Eligibility. Even if your deduction limit is less than the applicable dollar amount, you may still contribute using the rules in the "Deductible Contributions" section above. The portion of your Traditional IRA contribution that is not deductible will be a nondeductible contribution. You may choose to make a nondeductible Traditional IRA contribution even if you could have deducted part or all of the contribution. Generally, interest or other earnings on your Traditional IRA contribution, whether from deductible or nondeductible contributions, will not be taxed until distributed from your Traditional IRA.

Reporting. If you make a nondeductible contribution to your Traditional IRA, you must report the amount of the nondeductible contribution to the IRS as a part of your tax return for the year. Form 8606 is used for this purpose. You do not have to designate to the Custodian of your Traditional IRA whether your contribution is deductible. Failure to file Form 8606, if required, will result in a $50 penalty for each failure.

Tax Credits for Traditional IRA Contributions. If you are age 18 or over, and you are not a full-time student or claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return, you may be eligible for a nonrefundable tax credit for a Traditional IRA contribution. The credit, which ranges from 10% to 50% of the Traditional IRA contribution (up to $2,000), is based on your AGI and tax-filing status. Beginning in 2027, the tax credit is replaced by a Saver's Match that must be directly deposited into your Traditional IRA. The match is 50% of your IRA contribution up to $2,000 and is based on your AGI and tax-filing status.

Recharacterization of Contributions. Generally, if you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA or to a Roth IRA, you may transfer (recharacterize) the contribution plus net income attributable to a Roth IRA or to a Traditional IRA by the applicable date (generally October 15 of the year following the year for which the contribution was made). Such a contribution is treated as though it were made to the receiving plan, and not the original plan.

Rollover Contributions

Introduction. You may be able to roll over a distribution from a workplace retirement plan (WRP), such as a pension plan, profit sharing plan, 401(k) plan, 403(b) plan, the federal thrift savings plan, or a governmental 457 plan, or a Traditional IRA or retirement bond, by depositing the amount within 60 days of receipt of the distribution (unless an exception applies) in another eligible retirement plan, including a Traditional IRA. However, a tax deduction is not allowed for the amount of a rollover contribution to a Traditional IRA. The designation of a contribution as a rollover contribution is irrevocable. Since penalties may apply if ineligible amounts are rolled over, you should consult with a tax advisor if you have any questions.

WRP-to-Traditional IRA Rollovers. Generally, any distribution you are eligible to receive from a WRP (other than a Roth 401(k) or a Roth 403(b)) is an eligible rollover distribution unless it is: (1) a distribution paid in a series of payments over life expectancy, or for a specified period of ten years or more, (2) a required minimum distribution, (3) a hardship distribution, or (4) a death distribution from a decedent other than your spouse. However, if you are a nonspouse beneficiary of a WRP (other than a Roth 401(k) or a Roth 403(b)), you may directly roll over inherited WRP funds to a beneficiary Traditional IRA.
If you are scheduled to receive an eligible rollover distribution over $200, your employer must allow you to have the assets rolled over directly from the distributing plan to the receiving Traditional IRA or other eligible plan. If you do not choose to have your assets directly rolled over to a Traditional IRA or other eligible plan in this manner, the assets will be paid to you, subject to mandatory federal income tax withholding of 20%. You may then roll over the rollover-eligible amount distributed (including an amount equal to the federal income tax withheld) within 60 days of the date the distribution is received (unless an exception applies).
If you are the surviving spouse of a WRP participant and you receive a distribution of your spouse's assets in a WRP as a result of your spouse's death, or if you are the spouse or former spouse of a WRP participant, and you receive a distribution as a result of a Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO), you may roll over those assets to a Traditional IRA following the same rules that would apply to your spouse or former spouse. The administrator of the WRP is required to provide you with a notice regarding rollover treatment.

Traditional IRA-to-WRP Rollovers. You may withdraw all or any portion of the assets from one Traditional IRA (including this one) and roll over all or any part of the taxable amount of these assets to a WRP that accepts such rollovers. Amounts properly rolled over are not taxed until distributed from the WRP. Any part of the distribution retained by you that represents previously untaxed amounts is subject to ordinary income tax. If you are under age 59½, the amount includible in income will be subject to the early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent.

Traditional IRA-to-Traditional IRA Rollovers. You may withdraw all or any portion of the assets from one Traditional IRA (including this one) and roll over all or any part of these assets to a Traditional IRA. If the withdrawal includes property (anything other than cash), the property may not be converted to cash for rollover purposes. The actual property received may generally be rolled over. Any part of the distribution retained by you that represents deductible contributions or earnings is subject to ordinary income tax. Amounts properly rolled over are not taxed until distributed from the rollover Traditional IRA. If you are under age 59½, the amount includible in income will be subject to the early distribution penalty tax of 10%. You may roll over only one Traditional, Roth, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA distribution within any one-year period.

Rollovers After Age 73 or 75. If you attained age 73 (increases to age 75 in 2033) in the current year or any prior year, and you are rolling over funds, you may not roll over your required minimum distribution for the year. It will be considered an excess contribution in the receiving plan if it is rolled over. The first amounts distributed in a year for which you are required to take a distribution are considered your required minimum distributions until you have received all of your required minimum distributions for the year.

Transfers

Traditional IRA-to-Traditional IRA Transfers. You may transfer all or any portion of the assets from one Traditional IRA (including this one) to another Traditional IRA.

Transfer Incident to Divorce. As part of a divorce decree, property settlement, or agreement of legal separation, all or a portion of an individual's Traditional IRA may be awarded to a spouse or former spouse. The portion awarded to the receiving spouse will be treated as a Traditional IRA for such spouse.

Investment

Investment of Contributions. Contributions to this Traditional IRA are held in a custodial account for your exclusive benefit, or that of your surviving spouse or your beneficiaries who may include your estate, your dependents, or any other persons or entities you may designate, in writing, to the Custodian. Your interest in the account is fully vested and nonforfeitable. The funds in this plan shall be invested in savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and any other investments that are, or may become, legal for the Custodian to make available for investment. The assets of the custodial account may not be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code). At no time may any portion of the funds be invested in life insurance contracts or collectibles. The prohibition against investment in collectibles does not apply to certain gold, silver, and platinum coins minted by the government of the United States or any state thereof and to certain gold, silver, platinum, and palladium bullion.

Correction of Contributions

You may withdraw a Traditional IRA contribution by the applicable date (generally October 15 of the year following the year for which the contribution was made). To do this, you must also withdraw the net income attributable to the contribution and include the net income attributable as income for the year in which the contribution was made.

Required Distributions

Distribution Calendar Year (DCY). You must begin to receive required minimum distributions (RMDs) for the year in which you reach age 73 (increases to age 75 in 2033). The RMD for your first DCY must be paid by April 1 of the year after your first DCY. This date is known as the required beginning date (RBD). Distributions for years after your first DCY must be taken by December 31 of each year. This includes the distribution for the second year, the year in which the RBD occurs. If the distribution for your first DCY is delayed until the second year (not later than April 1), you will be taxed on two distributions in the second year.

Required Minimum Distribution Calculation. In general, your RMD is determined by dividing your Traditional IRA balance by the applicable distribution period. At any time, you may take more than your RMD.

The balance used in the RMD calculation is generally determined as of December 31 of the year before the year for which the distribution is being made. For example, the balance used to calculate a 2025 RMD is the December 31, 2024 balance. If a rollover or transfer is outstanding on the prior December 31, it will need to be added to the December 31 prior-year balance.

In most cases, to determine the applicable distribution period for the year, simply look up your age attained on your birthday in the year for which the distribution is being determined on the Uniform Lifetime Table and find the corresponding distribution period. Then divide your Traditional IRA balance by this number. However, if your spouse is your sole primary beneficiary during the entire distribution calendar year, and your spouse is more than ten years younger than you, instead of using the Uniform Lifetime Table, you may use the recalculated joint life expectancy of you and your spouse to calculate your RMD.

Each year you must satisfy the RMD for every Traditional IRA that you maintain. However, you may determine the amount of your RMD for each Traditional IRA and then withdraw that RMD total from any one or more Traditional IRAs you maintain. You should inform the Custodian in writing if you do not want to receive an RMD from this Traditional IRA for any given year.

Death Benefit Options

Any beneficiary withdrawing funds from your Traditional IRA should first seek the advice of their own tax advisor as to the tax consequences of each option available. Starting with deaths after 2019, the options available to your beneficiary depend on whether your beneficiary is not a designated beneficiary (generally, not an individual), a designated beneficiary (generally, an individual who is not an eligible designated beneficiary), or an eligible designated beneficiary (generally, your surviving spouse, your minor child, a disabled individual, a chronically ill individual, or an individual who is not more than ten years younger than you) and whether you die before your required beginning date (RBD) or on or after your RBD.

Not a Designated Beneficiary. If you die before your required beginning date, your beneficiary must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the fifth year following the year of your death. If you die on or after your required beginning date, your beneficiary must receive a death distribution each year until the Traditional IRA is depleted, using a single life expectancy factor that is determined using your attained age on your birthday in the year of your death, and reduced by one each year thereafter.

Designated Beneficiary Who is not an Eligible Designated Beneficiary. Your beneficiary must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death, subject to annual required minimum distributions (RMDs) if you die on or after your RBD.

Eligible Designated Beneficiary. Your beneficiary may choose 1) to receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death (this is an option only if you die before your RBD), or 2) to have the remaining funds distributed in accordance with the life-expectancy rule. If the eligible designated beneficiary is your surviving spouse, their life expectancy is based on their attained age in the year for which the distribution is being paid. The distributions to your surviving spouse must begin by the end of the year you would have attained age 73 (increases to age 75 in 2033), or December 31 of the year following the year of your death, whichever is later. For deceased IRA owners who would have reached their RMD age in 2024 or later, a surviving spouse beneficiary can elect to be treated as the deceased spouse. If this treatment applies, the surviving spouse will calculate death RMDs using the Uniform Lifetime Table (or, for a death on or after the RBD, the greater of the surviving spouse's Uniform Lifetime Table factor or the decedent's remaining life expectancy). If the eligible designated beneficiary is an individual who is not your surviving spouse, the eligible designated beneficiary's single life expectancy is based on their attained age in the year following the year of your death and then reduced by one for each subsequent year thereafter. If you die on or after your RBD, single life expectancy distributions are based on the longer of you or your beneficiary's life expectancy.

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The distributions must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If the eligible designated beneficiary is your minor child, they may continue to receive the single life expectancy distributions until the year they reach age 30, then they must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the year they reach age 31.

Additional Options Available to the Surviving Spouse. In addition to the options available above, your surviving spouse beneficiary may elect to treat their interest in your Traditional IRA as their own Traditional IRA. The result of such an election is that the surviving spouse will then be considered the Traditional IRA owner. The election may be made by your surviving spouse redesignating the Traditional IRA in their own name as the Traditional IRA owner, rather than the beneficiary. The election will be deemed to have been made if either of the following occurs: 1) your surviving spouse does not receive a required death distribution in any calendar year following the year of your death, or 2) any additional amounts are contributed to the account by your surviving spouse.

Tax Treatment of Distributions

Federal Income Tax. Generally, distributions from a Traditional IRA are taxable to the recipient at ordinary income tax rates. However, if this Traditional IRA, or any other IRA other than a Roth IRA, contains previously taxed funds, such as nondeductible contributions or a rollover of after-tax funds from a WRP, most distributions from your Traditional IRA will consist of a nontaxable portion (e.g., return of nondeductible contributions) and a taxable portion (e.g., return of deductible contributions, if any, and account earnings).

If you convert a Traditional IRA distribution to a Roth IRA, the taxable portion of the Traditional IRA distribution is included in your income for the year in which the Traditional IRA distribution is received, but the amount is not subject to the IRS 10% early distribution penalty.

Qualified Charitable Distributions. If you are age 70½ or older, you can make a qualified charitable distribution (QCD) of otherwise taxable assets directly from your Traditional IRA (not an ongoing SEP IRA) to a qualified charity. This special distribution rule allows you to donate to charitable organizations completely tax-free and is limited to $108,000 for 2025 (subject to annual cost-of-living adjustments). A one-time QCD, limited to $54,000 for 2025 (subject to annual cost-of-living adjustments), may be made as a split-interest gift to a charitable gift annuity, charitable remainder unitrust, or charitable remainder annuity trust. A QCD can be used to satisfy your required minimum distribution for the year. The maximum permitted QCD for a year is reduced by the amount of any deductible Traditional IRA contributions made by the individual for all taxable years the individual is age 70½ or older, less any such reductions for years prior to the current year.

Reporting. If you receive a distribution from your Traditional IRA that includes a nontaxable portion, you must file Form 8606 with your tax return to determine the nontaxable portion of your distribution. Failure to file Form 8606, if required, will result in a nondeductible penalty of $50 for each failure.

Federal Income Tax Withholding. Amounts distributed from a Traditional IRA are subject to federal income tax withholding unless you or your beneficiary elect in writing not to have tax withholding apply. Once the election is made, it applies to all future distributions until all of the funds are distributed from the Traditional IRA, or until the election is revoked or a new election is filed with the Custodian. The amount to be withheld from a distribution is determined without regard to whether all or a portion of the distribution represents the return of nondeductible contributions.

Federal Estate and Gift Tax. The full value of your Traditional IRA is includible in your estate for federal estate tax purposes. Exercise of an option whereby an annuity or other payment becomes payable to any beneficiary is not considered a transfer for federal gift tax purposes.

Transactions Subject to Excise Taxes/Disqualification

Early Distribution Tax. Generally, the taxable portion of funds withdrawn from your Traditional IRA prior to the date you attain age 59½ are subject to the IRS 10% early distribution penalty tax. Exceptions to this penalty tax include: rollovers; returns of certain contributions; payments on account of your death; certain disability payments; a permissible series of systematic distributions over your single or joint life expectancy; distributions that do not exceed the amount of medical expenses that would be deductible as an itemized federal income tax deduction for the year; distributions that do not exceed the amount you paid, during the year of the distribution, for health insurance for yourself, your spouse, or your dependents, if you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks in the year of the distribution or the immediately preceding year (after you have been employed for at least 60 days after the separation from employment that entitled you to receive such unemployment compensation); a distribution (up to a lifetime limit of $10,000) used to acquire a principal residence for you, your spouse, or any child, grandchild, or ancestor of you or your spouse, if such home buyer had no ownership interest in a principal residence during the two-year period prior to such home purchase; distributions that do not exceed your higher education expenses for the year for education provided to you, your spouse, or any child or grandchild of you or your spouse; a distribution to satisfy an IRS levy; qualified reservist distributions (QRDs) (to qualify, you must have been a member of the military reserves called to active duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days, or for an indefinite period and you must take the distribution while on active duty. You also may redeposit a QRD within two years after the end of your active duty); qualified birth or adoption distributions (QBAD) (up to $5,000 per birth or adoption. You may also roll over a QBAD within three years); qualified disaster recovery distributions (QDRDs) taken by affected individuals during a federally declared disaster incident period, up to a limit of $22,000 per disaster (the income from the distribution can be spread evenly over three years or, alternatively, you can elect to include all the income in the year of withdrawal, and some or all of the distribution can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); distributions taken if you are terminally ill (you must be certified by a physician as having an illness or physical condition which can be reasonably expected to result in death in 84 months or less and these distributions can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); distributions made to an individual during the one-year period beginning on any date on which the individual is a victim of domestic abuse by a spouse or domestic partner (limited to the lesser of $10,000, indexed for inflation, or 50% of the account balance, and these distributions can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); and emergency personal expense distributions (EPEDs) for unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to necessary personal or family emergency expenses (only one EPED is permissible per year of up to $1,000, and an EPED may be repaid (rolled over) within three years. No further emergency distributions are permissible during the three-year repayment period unless repayment occurs.).

Prohibited Transactions. The plan prohibits you, your spouse, or beneficiaries from engaging in a prohibited transaction (within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code section 4975) with respect to the Traditional IRA. In addition, the Custodian or any other disqualified party may not engage in a prohibited transaction with respect to the Traditional IRA. If such a transaction is engaged in, the Traditional IRA will cease to be qualified, and will lose its exemption from taxation. The full Traditional IRA balance will be treated as having been distributed to you, subject to the income and penalty taxes discussed above.

Penalty for Using Plan Assets as Security for Loans. If you use all or any portion of your interest in the Traditional IRA as security for a loan, the portion of the Traditional IRA so used will be treated as if it were distributed to you, subject to the income and penalty taxes discussed above. As a result, this Traditional IRA specifically prohibits pledging the Traditional IRA assets as security for a loan.

Penalty for Borrowing Traditional IRA Assets. If you borrow money from your Traditional IRA, it will cease to be a Traditional IRA as of the first day of the tax year in which the loan was made. Disqualification of the account triggers a constructive distribution to you equal to the fair market value of all of the assets of the account as of the first day of such tax year and will be subject to the income and penalty taxes discussed above.

Penalty for Excess Contributions. An “excess contribution” is a Traditional IRA contribution that exceeds the maximum amount allowed to be contributed to a Traditional IRA for that tax year. An IRS penalty tax equal to 6% of the amount of the excess contribution is imposed on an excess contribution as of the close of any tax year. The penalty may be avoided if you withdraw the excess contribution from your Traditional IRA before the applicable date (generally October 15 of the year following the year for which the contribution was made). The net income attributable to the excess contribution must also be withdrawn and included in your gross income for the year in which the excess contribution was made. Withdrawals of an excess contribution after the applicable date will not avoid imposition of the 6% penalty for previous years, but will avoid that penalty for the current and future years. When such a delayed withdrawal of an excess contribution is made, if you have not reached age 59½ and are not disabled, and either the aggregate contributions for the tax year for which the excess contribution was made exceeded the applicable dollar limit in effect for the year of the contribution, or a deduction was allowed for the amount withdrawn, that amount will be includible in taxable income and will be subject to the IRS early distribution penalty tax of 10%. If an excess contribution is attributable to a rollover made because of erroneous tax information supplied by an employer, upon which you reasonably relied, such excess may be removed after the applicable date, without being subject to income tax and without incurring the 10% penalty even though the applicable dollar limit for the year was exceeded. If not withdrawn, the excess contribution may be applied against the permissible contribution limit in a subsequent year.

Penalty for Excess Accumulations. If the "required minimum distributions" described in the sections titled “Required Distributions” or “Death Benefit Options” do not occur within the time required by law, a penalty tax may be incurred equal to, generally, 25% of the difference between the amount required to be distributed and the amount actually distributed each year. The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the penalty if the inadequate distribution is due to reasonable error and reasonable steps are being taken to correct the situation.

Taxpayer Reporting for Excise Tax/Disqualification. If a transaction has occurred for which a penalty tax is imposed, such as an excess contribution or an excess accumulation, you may be required by the Internal Revenue Service to attach Form 5329 to your federal income tax return.

Financial Disclosure

Projection of Future Balance. The balance in an individual retirement account increases as a direct result of both the level of contribution and the investment return. The tables on the next page provide a projection of the amount of money that would be available for withdrawal from your Traditional IRA if a projection can be reasonably made. *These amounts are projections only and do not necessarily reflect the amounts that you could withdraw in all events at the end of each year. The rate of interest payable on the investments is subject to change for the duration of the Traditional IRA and cannot be guaranteed at a constant rate.*

Time Deposit Account. If your contributions are invested in a fixed-term time deposit account, early withdrawal penalties could be imposed if your funds were withdrawn prior to the maturity of the account. The penalties would affect the amount of money that would be available if your funds were withdrawn from your Traditional IRA. The tables on the next page project the accumulated balance without penalty as well as the amount of money that would be available if a 1-, 3-, or 6-month early withdrawal penalty were imposed on the entire amount withdrawn. The penalty may vary on the term of the account and the early withdrawal policy in effect at the time the account is established or renewed. You will be provided with the rules for each time deposit account in which your Traditional IRA funds are invested.

Variable Rate Account. If your Traditional IRA funds are invested in a variable rate account in which the rate of return is frequently adjusted, the projected value of your Traditional IRA in future years cannot be reasonably made. The growth in the value of your Traditional IRA is neither guaranteed nor projected. You will receive the appropriate rules for the account which state the method for computing and allocating account earnings, a description of each type of charge, and the amount thereof, that may be made against the account, and the method used in computing the penalties.

Custodial Fees. The Custodian may charge reasonable fees for administering the Custodial Account, preparing reports, keeping records, and other services. Such fees may include, but are not limited to, opening fees, administration fees, transaction fees, transfer fees, closing fees, and investment commissions. The Custodian may also charge the Custodial Account the reasonable costs of fiduciary insurance, counsel fees, and reasonable compensation for its services as Custodian. Such fees, if any, may be: 1) charged directly to and deducted from the Custodial Account, and would reduce the account value of this Traditional IRA, or 2) billed directly to you. If the Custodian has a fee policy at the time this Traditional IRA is established, the Custodian will provide a separate fee schedule to you. The Custodian will give you at least 30 days prior notice before imposing a new fee or changing an existing fee.

If the fee will be deducted from the Custodial Account, either Method 2 on the next page will be completed or a separate financial projection will be attached and made part of this Disclosure Statement. Method 1, on the next page, assumes that either there is no custodial fee, or custodial fees are billed directly to you.

Projection of Future Balance (Use Method 1 or Method 2)

Method 1

Regular Traditional IRA Projection

This table has been prepared assuming that you will make level annual contributions of $1,000 on the first day of each year, with an annual percentage yield of 0.1%. For example, if you attain age 40 in the year you start making contributions to your Traditional IRA, you will have been in the plan 21 years at the end of the year in which you attain age 60, 26 years at age 65, and 31 years at age 70. Using the assumptions stated above, you can read across the table and see that your account value without penalty would be $21,232.55 at age 60, $26,353.94 at age 65, and $31,501.00 at age 70.

Account Values

Number of Years	No Penalty	1-Month Penalty	3-Month Penalty	6-Month Penalty
1	$1,001.00	$1,000.92	$1,000.75	$1,000.50
2	$2,003.00	$2,002.83	$2,002.50	$2,002.00
3	$3,006.00	$3,005.75	$3,005.25	$3,004.50
4	$4,010.01	$4,009.68	$4,009.01	$4,008.01
5	$5,015.02	$5,014.60	$5,013.77	$5,012.52
6	$6,021.04	$6,020.53	$6,019.53	$6,018.03
7	$7,028.06	$7,027.47	$7,026.30	$7,024.55
8	$8,036.08	$8,035.42	$8,034.08	$8,032.07
9	$9,045.12	$9,044.37	$9,042.86	$9,040.60
10	$10,055.17	$10,054.33	$10,052.65	$10,050.14
11	$11,066.22	$11,065.30	$11,063.46	$11,060.69
12	$12,078.29	$12,077.28	$12,075.27	$12,072.25
13	$13,091.37	$13,090.28	$13,088.10	$13,084.83
14	$14,105.46	$14,104.28	$14,101.93	$14,098.41
15	$15,120.56	$15,119.30	$15,116.79	$15,113.01
16	$16,136.68	$16,135.34	$16,132.65	$16,128.62
17	$17,153.82	$17,152.39	$17,149.53	$17,145.25
18	$18,171.97	$18,170.46	$18,167.43	$18,162.90
19	$19,191.14	$19,189.55	$19,186.35	$19,181.56
20	$20,211.34	$20,209.65	$20,206.29	$20,201.24
21	$21,232.55	$21,230.78	$21,227.24	$21,221.94
22	$22,254.78	$22,252.93	$22,249.22	$22,243.66
23	$23,278.03	$23,276.10	$23,272.22	$23,266.41
24	$24,302.31	$24,300.29	$24,296.24	$24,290.17
25	$25,327.62	$25,325.51	$25,321.29	$25,314.96
26	$26,353.94	$26,351.75	$26,347.36	$26,340.78
27	$27,381.30	$27,379.02	$27,374.46	$27,367.62
28	$28,409.68	$28,407.31	$28,402.58	$28,395.49
29	$29,439.09	$29,436.64	$29,431.74	$29,424.38
30	$30,469.53	$30,466.99	$30,461.92	$30,454.31
31	$31,501.00	$31,498.37	$31,493.13	$31,485.26
32	$32,533.50	$32,530.79	$32,525.37	$32,517.25
33	$33,567.03	$33,564.24	$33,558.65	$33,550.26
34	$34,601.60	$34,598.72	$34,592.96	$34,584.31
35	$35,637.20	$35,634.23	$35,628.30	$35,619.40
36	$36,673.84	$36,670.78	$36,664.68	$36,655.52
37	$37,711.51	$37,708.37	$37,702.09	$37,692.67
38	$38,750.22	$38,747.00	$38,740.54	$38,730.87
39	$39,789.97	$39,786.66	$39,780.03	$39,770.10
40	$40,830.76	$40,827.36	$40,820.56	$40,810.37
41	$41,872.59	$41,869.11	$41,862.14	$41,851.68
42	$42,915.47	$42,911.89	$42,904.75	$42,894.03
43	$43,959.38	$43,955.72	$43,948.40	$43,937.42
44	$45,004.34	$45,000.59	$44,993.10	$44,981.86
45	$46,050.34	$46,046.51	$46,038.84	$46,027.34
46	$47,097.39	$47,093.47	$47,085.63	$47,073.87
47	$48,145.49	$48,141.48	$48,133.47	$48,121.44
48	$49,194.64	$49,190.54	$49,182.35	$49,170.07
49	$50,244.83	$50,240.65	$50,232.28	$50,219.74
50	$51,296.08	$51,291.81	$51,283.27	$51,270.45
51	$52,348.37	$52,344.02	$52,335.30	$52,322.23
52	$53,401.72	$53,397.28	$53,388.38	$53,375.05

Rollover Traditional IRA Projection

This table has been prepared assuming the initial and only contribution to your Traditional IRA is a rollover of $1,000 on the first day of the year, with an annual percentage yield of 0.1%. For example, if you attain age 40 in the year in which you roll over $1,000 to your Traditional IRA, you will have been in the plan 21 years at the end of the year in which you attain age 60, 26 years at age 65, and 31 years at age 70. Using the assumptions stated above, you can read across the table and see that your account value without penalty would be $1,021.21 at age 60, $1,026.33 at age 65, and $1,031.47 at age 70.

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Account Values

Number of Years	No Penalty	1-Month Penalty	3-Month Penalty	6-Month Penalty
1	$1,001.00	$1,000.92	$1,000.75	$1,000.50
2	$1,002.00	$1,001.92	$1,001.75	$1,001.50
3	$1,003.00	$1,002.92	$1,002.75	$1,002.50
4	$1,004.01	$1,003.92	$1,003.76	$1,003.50
5	$1,005.01	$1,004.93	$1,004.76	$1,004.51
6	$1,006.02	$1,005.93	$1,005.76	$1,005.51
7	$1,007.02	$1,006.94	$1,006.77	$1,006.52
8	$1,008.03	$1,007.94	$1,007.78	$1,007.52
9	$1,009.04	$1,008.95	$1,008.78	$1,008.53
10	$1,010.05	$1,009.96	$1,009.79	$1,009.54
11	$1,011.06	$1,010.97	$1,010.80	$1,010.55
12	$1,012.07	$1,011.98	$1,011.81	$1,011.56
13	$1,013.08	$1,012.99	$1,012.83	$1,012.57
14	$1,014.09	$1,014.01	$1,013.84	$1,013.58
15	$1,015.11	$1,015.02	$1,014.85	$1,014.60
16	$1,016.12	$1,016.04	$1,015.87	$1,015.61
17	$1,017.14	$1,017.05	$1,016.88	$1,016.63
18	$1,018.15	$1,018.07	$1,017.90	$1,017.65
19	$1,019.17	$1,019.09	$1,018.92	$1,018.66
20	$1,020.19	$1,020.11	$1,019.94	$1,019.68
21	$1,021.21	$1,021.13	$1,020.96	$1,020.70
22	$1,022.23	$1,022.15	$1,021.98	$1,021.72
23	$1,023.25	$1,023.17	$1,023.00	$1,022.74
24	$1,024.28	$1,024.19	$1,024.02	$1,023.77
25	$1,025.30	$1,025.22	$1,025.05	$1,024.79
26	$1,026.33	$1,026.24	$1,026.07	$1,025.81
27	$1,027.35	$1,027.27	$1,027.10	$1,026.84
28	$1,028.38	$1,028.30	$1,028.12	$1,027.87
29	$1,029.41	$1,029.32	$1,029.15	$1,028.90
30	$1,030.44	$1,030.35	$1,030.18	$1,029.92
31	$1,031.47	$1,031.38	$1,031.21	$1,030.95
32	$1,032.50	$1,032.42	$1,032.24	$1,031.99
33	$1,033.53	$1,033.45	$1,033.28	$1,033.02
34	$1,034.57	$1,034.48	$1,034.31	$1,034.05
35	$1,035.60	$1,035.52	$1,035.34	$1,035.08
36	$1,036.64	$1,036.55	$1,036.38	$1,036.12
37	$1,037.67	$1,037.59	$1,037.41	$1,037.16
38	$1,038.71	$1,038.63	$1,038.45	$1,038.19
39	$1,039.75	$1,039.66	$1,039.49	$1,039.23
40	$1,040.79	$1,040.70	$1,040.53	$1,040.27
41	$1,041.83	$1,041.74	$1,041.57	$1,041.31
42	$1,042.87	$1,042.79	$1,042.61	$1,042.35
43	$1,043.92	$1,043.83	$1,043.65	$1,043.39
44	$1,044.96	$1,044.87	$1,044.70	$1,044.44
45	$1,046.00	$1,045.92	$1,045.74	$1,045.48
46	$1,047.05	$1,046.96	$1,046.79	$1,046.53
47	$1,048.10	$1,048.01	$1,047.84	$1,047.57
48	$1,049.15	$1,049.06	$1,048.88	$1,048.62
49	$1,050.19	$1,050.11	$1,049.93	$1,049.67
50	$1,051.24	$1,051.16	$1,050.98	$1,050.72
51	$1,052.30	$1,052.21	$1,052.03	$1,051.77
52	$1,053.35	$1,053.26	$1,053.09	$1,052.82

Method 2

The following projection of account values represents the amounts that would be available in your Traditional IRA at the end of each of the first five years and at the end of the years in which you attain ages 60, 65, and 70. These balances are not guaranteed. The actual balances will depend on many factors, including the interest rates and terms of future investments. The following balances, which are only projections, are based on the custodial fees discussed on the previous page, if any, and the following assumptions:

End of year	Account Value	End of year you attain age	Account Value
1	$	60	$
2	$	65	$
3	$	70	$
4	$		
5	$		

☐ Regular Traditional IRA: Assuming an annual $1,000 deposit made on the first day of each year.

☐ Rollover Traditional IRA: Assuming a one-time $1,000 deposit made on the first day of the first year.

Investment annual percentage yield _____

Penalty for early withdrawal of investment _____

Pension Management Company, Inc.
TR-SNAP-PAC CUSTODIAL REV. 12/2024
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Form **5305-RA**
(Rev. April 2017)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account
(Under Section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code)

Do not file with the Internal Revenue Service

Introduction

The Depositor whose name appears on the Application to Participate is establishing a Roth Individual Retirement Account (Roth IRA) under section 408A to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death. The Custodian named on the Application to Participate has given the Depositor the disclosure statement required by Regulations section 1.408-6. The Depositor has assigned the Custodial Account the sum indicated on the Application to Participate.

The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

Except in the case of a qualified rollover contribution described in section 408A(e) or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), the Custodian will accept only cash contributions up to $5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to $6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

ARTICLE II

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

2. In the case of a joint return, the AGI limits in the preceding paragraph apply to the combined AGI of the Depositor and his or her spouse.

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

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

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

ARTICLE V

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 remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with paragraph (b) below:

(a) The remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the depositor's death, over the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor.

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

2. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under paragraph 1(a) above is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the designated beneficiary using the attained age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the Depositor's death and subtracting 1 from the divisor for each subsequent year.

3. If the Depositor's surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the Depositor.

ARTICLE VI

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

2. The Custodian agrees to submit to the IRS and Depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

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

ARTICLE IX

1. Spouse Beneficiary—If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the Depositor's surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, as an alternative to Article V, subparagraph 3, the surviving spouse may choose one of the options of Article V, subparagraph 1. If option (a) is chosen, such distributions may be delayed until December 31 of the year the Depositor would have attained age 70½.

2. Amendments—The Custodian has the right to amend this Custodial Agreement at any time to comply with necessary laws and regulations, without the consent of the Depositor. Such amendments may be made retroactively to comply with statutory or regulatory changes. The Custodian also has the right to amend this Custodial Agreement for any other reason. The Depositor is deemed to have automatically consented to any amendment unless the Depositor notifies the Custodian, in writing, that the Depositor does not consent to the amendment within 30 days after the Custodian mails a copy of the amendment to the Depositor.

3. Responsibilities—The Custodian shall receive all contributions, shall make distributions and pay benefits from the Custodial Account, shall file such statements or reports as may be required, and do other things as may be required of a Roth IRA custodian. If applicable, and unless otherwise specified by the Depositor, his spouse, or his beneficiaries, the Custodian, at its sole discretion, from time to time, shall cast any votes that may be attributable to the Depositor's interest under this agreement. The Custodian shall use reasonable care, skill, prudence, and diligence in the administration and investment of the Custodial Account and in executing any written instructions by the Depositor, and shall be entitled to rely on information submitted by the Depositor. The Custodian shall have no duties under this Agreement and no responsibility for the administration of the Custodial Account, except for such duties imposed by law or this agreement. The Custodian is authorized to invest all or part of the plan's assets in deposits of the financial organization acting as Custodian of this Roth IRA. The Custodian has no responsibility or duty to determine whether contributions to, or distributions from, this Roth IRA comply with the laws or regulations, or this Custodial Agreement. The Custodian is not responsible for timely paying any death distribution amount. If the Custodian fails to enforce any of the provisions of this Agreement, such failure shall not be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or of the Custodian's right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

4. Resignation, Removal, and Appointment of Custodian—The Custodian may resign at any time by giving 30 days prior written notice of such resignation to the Depositor. The Depositor shall fill any vacancy in the office of Custodian. If, after 30 days from notice of resignation, the Depositor does not notify the Custodian, in writing, of the appointment of a successor Custodian of the Roth IRA, the resigning Custodian has the right to appoint a successor Custodian of the Roth IRA or, at its sole discretion, the resigning Custodian may transfer the Roth IRA to a successor custodian or distribute the Roth IRA assets to the Depositor. The Custodian is authorized to reserve such funds it deems necessary to cover any fees or charges against the Roth IRA.

5. Applicable Law— This Agreement is subject to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. If it is necessary to apply any state law to interpret and administer this Agreement, the law of the Custodian's domicile shall govern.

6. Severability— If any part of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable or invalid, the remaining parts shall not be affected. The remaining parts shall be enforceable and valid as if any unenforceable or invalid parts were not contained herein.

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

Form 5305-RA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408A. However, only Articles I through VIII have been reviewed by the IRS. A Roth individual retirement account (Roth IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Depositor) and the Custodian. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor and his or her beneficiaries.

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

Unlike contributions to Traditional individual retirement arrangements, contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible from the Depositor's gross income; and distributions after 5 years that are made when the Depositor is 59½ years of age or older or on account of death, disability, or the purchase of a home by a first-time homebuyer (limited to $10,000), are not includible in gross income. For more information on Roth IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see Pub. **590-A**, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, and Pub. **590- B**, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

Definitions

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

Depositor. The Depositor is the person who establishes the Custodial Account.

Specific Instructions

Article I. The Depositor may be subject to a 6% tax on excess contributions if **(1)** contributions to other individual retirement arrangements of the Depositor have been made for the same tax year, **(2)** the Depositor's adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable limits in Article II for the tax year, or **(3)** the Depositor's and spouse's compensation is less than the amount contributed by or on behalf of them for the tax year.

Article V. This article describes how distributions will be made from the Roth IRA after the Depositor's death. Elections made pursuant to this article should be reviewed periodically to ensure they correspond to the Depositor's intent. Under paragraph 3 of Article V, the Depositor's spouse is treated as the owner of the Roth IRA upon the death of the Depositor, rather than as the beneficiary. If the spouse is to be treated as the beneficiary, and not the owner, an overriding provision should be added to Article IX.

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

Congratulations

By establishing a Roth IRA, you have taken an important step toward saving taxes and building a more secure future for your retirement. Contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible, and, therefore, are not taxable when distributed. In addition, if the funds are distributed in a "qualified distribution," the entire distribution is tax-free; therefore, the earnings on the Roth IRA are generally tax-free.

You do not have to contribute every year. However, we urge you to make additional contributions. Remember, your Roth IRA means real tax savings to you — the more you deposit, the more money you'll have for your retirement.

This booklet, containing your Roth IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement, is yours to keep. Please read it over carefully to understand the rules relating to your Roth IRA.

Thank you for allowing us to maintain your Roth IRA. We're here to help you in any way we can. If you have any questions, or if we can assist you on any other matter, please let us know.

Application to Participate

This Roth IRA booklet contains two copies of the Application to Participate (printed on carbonless paper). The top copy is perforated, and after completion, is removed for the organization's files. The duplicate copy remains as a permanent part of this booklet for your records.

The Application is used to record all of the participant information necessary to establish the Roth IRA. It is important that all of the information be completed.

Roth IRA Custodial Account Agreement

This is the legal document that defines the Internal Revenue Service's rules and regulations for Roth IRAs. The Custodial Agreement, together with a fully completed Application to Participate, establishes your Roth IRA with our organization.

Disclosure Statement

The Disclosure Statement is a nontechnical description of the rules governing this Roth IRA. It is easy to understand, because it's written in layman's language. However, it is not all-inclusive and cannot be used as a substitute for tax advice.

Roth IRA Custodial Disclosure Statement

Introduction

This disclosure statement describes the statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to the operation and tax treatment of your Roth IRA. It is intended to provide you with a clear explanation of the rules governing your Roth IRA. Please review the disclosure carefully. Because of the complexity of the rules, particularly those relating to eligibility, contributions, adjusted gross income, rollovers, correction of contributions, possible tax implications, and other matters, you should consult with your own tax advisor if you have any questions about this material. Additional information concerning Roth IRAs can be obtained from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs),* and Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).*

Revocation of Account

Procedure. IRS regulations require that this disclosure statement be given to you at least seven days before the account is established, or on the date the account is established if you may revoke the account within at least seven days after it is established. The Roth IRA described in this statement provides for delivery of the required disclosure statement at the time the Roth IRA is established. Accordingly, you are entitled to revoke your Roth IRA for any reason within seven days after the date it is established. Such revocation may be made only by written notice mailed or delivered to the person and the Organization at the address indicated on your Application to Participate. If mailed, your revocation notice shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark if deposited in the mail in the United States in an envelope or other appropriate wrapper with first-class postage prepaid. If sent by registered or certified mail, the date of registration or certification will be the date on which it is deemed mailed. Upon revocation within the seven-day period, you are entitled to a return of the entire amount paid into your Roth IRA without adjustment for administrative expenses, penalties, commissions, or fluctuations in market value. If you have any questions about revoking your Roth IRA, please call the Custodian's contact person at the phone number on your Application to Participate.

Qualifications

The Roth IRA. A Custodial Roth IRA is a Custodial account organized in the United States that allows certain eligible individuals to accumulate funds for retirement under favorable tax conditions. Contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible, but if the funds are distributed in a "qualified distribution," they are tax-free; therefore, the earnings on the Roth IRA are generally tax-free.

Qualified Custodial Account. This Roth IRA Custodial Account uses the precise language of Form 5305-RA provided by the Internal Revenue Service (including any additional language permitted by such form) and is treated as approved. IRS approval represents a determination as to form and not to the merits thereof.

Contributions

All contributions (other than certain rollover, recharacterization, or conversion contributions) must be made in cash and are subject to the following limitations:

Regular. Contributions to a Roth IRA (except for rollovers, recharacterizations, or conversions) cannot exceed the amount of compensation includible in gross income for the tax year or the applicable dollar amount (defined below), whichever is less. If your adjusted gross income (AGI) is below a certain level, you may contribute the maximum amount. However, if your AGI is above a specified level, the dollar limit of the contribution you make to your Roth IRA may be reduced or eliminated.

For 2025, if you are single, or treated as single, and your adjusted gross income (AGI) is $150,000* or less ($236,000* or less if married and filing jointly, or $0 or less if married and filing separately), you are eligible to contribute the full amount to a Roth IRA.

Contributions to a Roth IRA are aggregated with Traditional IRA contributions for the purpose of the annual contribution limit. Therefore, you may contribute up to the lesser of the applicable dollar limit or 100% of earned income per year to a Traditional IRA and a Roth IRA combined.

Applicable Dollar Amount. The applicable dollar amount is higher if you are at least age 50 on December 31 of the year for which you are contributing. The applicable dollar amounts are subject to cost-of-living adjustments. For 2025, the applicable dollar amounts are $7,000 if under age 50 and $8,000 if age 50 or older. The catch-up limit if age 50 or older is also indexed for inflation.

Spousal. You may make spousal Roth IRA contributions for a year, if: 1) your spouse has "compensation" that is includible in gross income for such year; 2) you have less compensation than your spouse for such year; and 3) you file a joint federal income tax return for such year.

If you are the higher compensated spouse, your contribution must be made in accordance with the regular contribution rules above. If you are the lower compensated spouse, your contribution may not exceed the lesser of the applicable dollar limit (defined earlier) or 100% of the combined compensation of you and your spouse, reduced by the amount of your spouse's IRA contribution.

Contributions for your spouse must be made to a separate Roth IRA established by your spouse as the depositor or grantor of their own Roth IRA and your spouse becomes subject to all of the privileges, rules, and restrictions generally applicable to Roth IRAs. This includes conditions of eligibility for distribution; designation of beneficiaries and distribution in the event of your spouse's death; tax treatment of withdrawals and distributions.

No Maximum Age Limit. There is no maximum age limit for making a Roth IRA contribution. Attainment of any age does not prevent you from contributing to a Roth IRA, as long as you are alive.

April 15 Funding Deadline. Contributions to a Roth IRA for the previous tax year must be made by the tax-filing deadline (not including extensions) for filing your federal income tax return. If you are a calendar-year taxpayer, your deadline is usually April 15. If April 15 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the deadline is the following business day.

Lower Contribution Limits. To determine the maximum contribution to a Roth IRA if your AGI for 2025 is between $150,000* and $165,000* (between $236,000* and $246,000* if married, filing jointly or between $0 and $10,000 if married, filing separately), the following steps must be taken:

(a) Subtract your AGI from $165,000* ($246,000* if married, filing jointly; $10,000 if married, filing separately).

(b) Multiply the result in Step 'a' by the applicable dollar amount divided by $15,000 ($10,000 if married).

(c) If the result in Step 'b' is not a multiple of $10, round up to the next multiple of $10.

(d) The result in Step 'c' is your allowable contribution limit. If it is more than $0, but less than $200, your allowable contribution limit is $200.

However, if you are a single taxpayer and your 2025 AGI is $165,000* or above ($246,000* or above if married and filing jointly, or $10,000 or above if married and filing separately), you are not permitted to make a Roth IRA contribution for the year. For this purpose, a deductible Traditional IRA contribution is not allowed as a deduction in computing AGI, and any amount of a rollover/conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA is not taken into account.

* Subject to cost-of-living adjustments.

Individuals Eligible to Make Contributions. Any individual who has compensation, defined to include salaries, wages, taxable alimony, professional fees, self-employment income, any amount included in gross income and paid to the individual in the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study, and other income for personal services included in gross

income, may contribute to a Roth IRA under this plan. This includes an individual who is a participant in a workplace retirement plan (WRP). U.S. military personnel whose taxable compensation is reduced because of pay exclusions for combat service may use such excluded pay for the purpose of making a Roth IRA contribution. Income from property, such as dividends, interest, or rent, does not qualify as compensation under the plan.

Tax Credits for Roth IRA Contributions. If you are age 18 or over, and you are not a full-time student or claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return, you may be eligible for a nonrefundable tax credit for a Roth IRA contribution. The credit, which ranges from 10% to 50% of the Roth IRA contribution (up to $2,000), is based on your AGI and tax-filing status. Beginning in 2027, the tax credit is replaced by a Saver's Match that must be directly deposited into a Traditional IRA. The match is 50% of your IRA contribution up to $2,000 and is based on your AGI and tax-filing status.

Recharacterization of Contributions. Generally, if you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA or to a Roth IRA, you may transfer (recharacterize) the contribution plus net income attributable to a Roth IRA or to a Traditional IRA by the applicable date (generally October 15 of the year following the year for which the contribution was made). Such a contribution is treated as though it were made to the receiving plan, and not the original plan.

Roth SEP and Roth SIMPLE Contributions. Roth SEP and Roth SIMPLE contributions can be made to Roth IRAs. An employer that establishes a Roth SEP or Roth SIMPLE plan will provide each employee with information about eligibility, contributions, and related matters.

Converting to a Roth IRA

You may be allowed to roll over (convert) your IRA (other than a Roth IRA) or workplace retirement plan (WRP) (other than a designated Roth Account) to a Roth IRA. The conversion amount is subject to federal income taxation (but no 10% penalty tax).

Taxation of Conversion. The taxable portion of the IRA or WRP distribution is included in your income for the year in which the distribution is received from a Traditional IRA or WRP or the year distributed from a WRP that is directly rolled over to a Roth IRA, but the amount is not subject to the IRS 10% early distribution penalty.

Other Conversion Rules. The one-rollover-per-year rule does not apply to the distribution from the Traditional IRA that is converted to a Roth IRA (i.e., if you already rolled over one distribution from a Traditional IRA to another Traditional IRA within 365 days, you may still roll over to a Roth IRA). You may convert all or part of your Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. The 60-day rollover rule does apply to a distribution from a Traditional IRA or a WRP that is converted or rolled over to a Roth IRA. Amounts converted or rolled over do not count towards the annual Roth IRA contribution limit. The 60-day rule does not apply to funds that are paid directly (direct rollover) from a WRP to a Roth IRA.

If you are under age 59½ and withdraw any converted amount that was taxable when converted within the five-year period that begins with the taxable year in which the rollover contribution was made, the IRS 10% early distribution penalty would apply, unless a specific exception to the penalty (such as disability, excessive medical expenses, first-home purchase, etc.) applies.

Rollover Contributions

Introduction. You may be able to roll over a distribution from a Roth IRA or from a designated Roth Account (i.e., a Roth 401(k) or Roth 403(b)) by depositing the amount within 60 days of receipt of the distribution (unless an exception applies) in a Roth IRA. Since penalties may apply if ineligible amounts are rolled over, you should consult with a tax advisor if you have any questions.

Roth IRA-to-Roth IRA Rollovers. You may withdraw all or any portion of the assets from one Roth IRA (including this one) and roll over all or any part of these assets to a Roth IRA. If the withdrawal includes property (anything other than cash), the actual property received may generally be rolled over. You may roll over only one Roth, Traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA distribution within any one-year period.

Designated Roth Account-to-Roth IRA Rollovers. Generally, you are eligible to roll over a distribution from a designated Roth account to a Roth IRA. For the purpose of determining the taxation of subsequent Roth IRA distributions, the nontaxable portion of a designated Roth account distribution that is rolled over to a Roth IRA is treated as a regular Roth IRA contribution for distribution purposes. The taxable portion of a designated Roth account distribution that is rolled over to a Roth IRA is treated as earnings in the Roth IRA. The one-rollover-per year limitation does not, however, apply to rollovers of funds between a designated Roth account and a Roth IRA See the section titled, "Converting to a Roth IRA" for the rules for rolling over from a WRP (other than a designated Roth account) to a Roth IRA.

Special Rule for Rollovers of Certain Distributions from Long-term Qualified Tuition Programs to Roth IRAs. 529 plan assets which have been maintained for 15 years or longer can be rolled over to a Roth IRA for the 529 plan beneficiary, subject to annual Roth contribution limits and an aggregate lifetime limit of $35,000. Rollovers cannot exceed the aggregate balance before the 5-year period ending on the date of the distribution. The rollover is treated as a contribution towards the annual Roth IRA contribution limit.

Transfers

Roth IRA-to-Roth IRA Transfers. You may transfer all or any portion of the assets from one Roth IRA (including this one) to a Roth IRA.

Transfer Incident to Divorce. As part of a divorce decree, property settlement, or agreement of legal separation, all or a portion of an individual's Roth IRA may be awarded to a spouse or former spouse. The portion awarded to the receiving spouse will be treated as a Roth IRA for such spouse.

Distributions

Aggregation and Ordering Rules. When you take a distribution from a Roth IRA, that Roth IRA is aggregated with all your other Roth IRAs (but not Traditional IRAs) for taxation and penalty purposes.

Also, distributions from Roth IRAs are aggregated and special ordering rules are designed to determine taxation and penalties.

Distributions from Roth IRAs are treated as paid in the following order:

1. Regular and spousal Roth IRA contributions, then
2. Conversion contributions, in first-in, first-out order, (within which a distribution is treated as first being paid from funds that were includible in income as a result of the conversion, then from funds that were not includible in income as a result of the conversion (i.e., nondeductible contributions to the Traditional IRA), then
3. Earnings.

Qualified Distributions. A distribution from a Roth IRA is a qualified distribution, and therefore the entire distribution, including the earnings, are tax- and penalty-free, if it is paid:

(a) After you reach age 59½, or

(b) After you are totally and permanently disabled, or

(c) To your beneficiary after your death, or

(d) To you for a first-time home purchase. And it is paid:

After the five-taxable-year period that begins with the first taxable year for which you make any Roth IRA contribution, including a conversion from a Traditional IRA.

Nonqualified Distributions. A distribution that is not a "qualified distribution" is considered a nonqualified distribution and the earnings portion, if any, is taxable as ordinary income and may be subject to the IRS 10% early distribution penalty. Any portion of a nonqualified distribution, which is considered conversion contributions, received withing the five-calendar-year period starting with the year of the conversion contribution may be subject to the IRS 10% early distribution penalty.

Distributions of Contributions are Tax- and Penalty-Free. A distribution of regular or spousal contributions in a Roth IRA is always tax- and penalty-free, regardless of whether the distribution is a qualified or nonqualified distribution.

Required Minimum Distributions. The required minimum distribution (RMD) rules do not apply to Roth IRAs prior to the Roth IRA owner's death. You are not required to take distributions from your Roth IRA. However, your beneficiaries will be required to take distributions after your death.

Death Distribution Options. Any beneficiary withdrawing funds from your Roth IRA should first seek the advice of his own tax advisor as to the tax consequences of each option available. For deaths after 2019, the options available to your beneficiary depend on whether your beneficiary is not a designated beneficiary (generally, not an individual), a designated beneficiary (generally, an individual who is not an eligible designated beneficiary), or an eligible designated beneficiary (generally, your surviving spouse, your minor child, a disabled individual, a chronically ill individual, or an individual who is not more than ten years younger than you).

Not a Designated Beneficiary. Your beneficiary must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the fifth year following the year of your death.

Designated Beneficiary Who is not an Eligible Designated Beneficiary. Your beneficiary must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death.

Eligible Designated Beneficiary. Your beneficiary may choose 1) to receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death, or 2) to have the remaining funds distributed in accordance with the life-expectancy rule. If the eligible designated beneficiary is your surviving spouse, their life expectancy is based on their attained age in the year for which the distribution is being paid. The distributions to your surviving spouse must begin by the end of the year you would have attained age 73 (increases to age 75 in 2033), or December 31 of the year following the year of your death, whichever is later. For deceased IRA owners who would have reached the applicable age (i.e., age 73 or age 75) in 2024 or later, a surviving spouse beneficiary can elect to be treated as the deceased spouse. If this treatment applies, the surviving spouse will calculate death RMDs using the Uniform Lifetime Table. If the eligible designated beneficiary is an individual who is not your surviving spouse, the eligible designated beneficiary's single life expectancy is based on their attained age in the year following the year of your death and then reduced by one for each subsequent year thereafter. The distributions must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If the eligible designated beneficiary is your minor child, they must continue to receive the single life expectancy distributions until the year they reach age 30, then they must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the year they reach age 31.

Additional Options Available to the Surviving Spouse. In addition to the options available above, your surviving spouse beneficiary may elect to treat their interest in your Roth IRA as their own Roth IRA. The result of such an election is that the surviving spouse will then be considered the Roth IRA owner. The election may be made by your surviving spouse redesignating the Roth IRA in their own name as the Roth IRA owner, rather than the beneficiary. The election will be deemed to have been made if either of the following occurs: 1) your surviving spouse does not receive a required death distribution in any calendar year following the year of your death, or 2) any additional amounts are contributed to the account by your surviving spouse.

Transactions Subject to Excise Taxes and/or Disqualification

Early Distribution Penalty. For nonqualified distributions, the IRS 10% early distribution penalty will not apply if the distribution is paid on or after the date you reach age 59½, or if one of the exceptions to the IRS 10% early distribution penalty applies. Also, if you are

under age 59½ and you withdraw any converted amount that was taxable when converted within the five-year period that begins with the taxable year in which the conversion contribution was made, the IRS 10% early distribution penalty would apply, unless one of the specific exceptions to the penalty applies.

Exceptions to this penalty tax include: rollovers; returns of certain contributions; payments on account of your death; certain disability payments; a permissible series of systematic distributions over your single or joint life expectancy; distributions that do not exceed the amount of medical expenses that would be deductible as an itemized federal income tax deduction for the year; distributions that do not exceed the amount you paid, during the year of the distribution, for health insurance for yourself, your spouse, or your dependents, if you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks in the year of the distribution or the immediately preceding year (after you have been employed for at least 60 days after the separation from employment that entitled you to receive such unemployment compensation); a distribution (up to a lifetime limit of $10,000) used to acquire a principal residence for you, your spouse, or any child, grandchild, or ancestor of you or your spouse, if such home buyer had no ownership interest in a principal residence during the two-year period prior to such home purchase; distributions that do not exceed your higher education expenses for the year for education provided to you, your spouse, or any child or grandchild of you or your spouse; a distribution to satisfy an IRS levy; qualified reservist distributions (QRDs) (to qualify, you must have been a member of the military reserves called to active duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days, or for an indefinite period and you must take the distribution while on active duty. You also may redeposit a QRD within two years after the end of your active duty); qualified birth or adoption distributions (QBAD) (up to $5,000 per birth or adoption. You may also roll over a QBAD within three years); qualified disaster recovery distributions (QDRDs) taken by affected individuals during a federally declared disaster incident period, up to a limit of $22,000 per disaster (the income from the distribution can be spread evenly over three years or, alternatively, you can elect to include all the income in the year of withdrawal, and some or all of the distribution can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); distributions taken if you are terminally ill (you must be certified by a physician as having an illness or physical condition which can be reasonably expected to result in death in 84 months or less and these distributions can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); distributions made to an individual during the one-year period beginning on any date on which the individual is a victim of domestic abuse by a spouse or domestic partner (limited to the lesser of $10,000, indexed for inflation, or 50% of the account balance, and these distributions can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); and emergency personal expense distributions (EPEDs) for unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to necessary personal or family emergency expenses (only one EPED is permissible per year of up to $1,000, and an EPED may be repaid (rolled over) within three years. No further emergency distributions are permissible during the three-year repayment period unless repayment occurs.).

Excess Roth Contributions. Excess contributions to a Roth IRA are subject to a 6% penalty tax unless removed (along with net income attributable) by the applicable date (generally October 15 of the year following the year for which the contribution was made). An excess contribution could occur for many reasons including, for example, if you contribute more than the applicable dollar limit or 100% of earned income, or if you are not permitted to make a Roth IRA contribution because your AGI is too high.

Prohibited Transactions. The plan prohibits you, your spouse, or beneficiaries from engaging in a prohibited transaction (within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code section 4975) with respect to the Roth IRA. In addition, the Custodian or any other disqualified party may not engage in a prohibited transaction with respect to the Roth IRA. If such a transaction is engaged in, the Roth IRA will cease to be qualified, and will lose its exemption from taxation. The full Roth IRA balance will be treated as having been distributed to you, subject to the income and penalty taxes discussed above.

Pledging Plan Assets Prohibited. You may not pledge the assets of this Roth IRA as security for a loan.

Borrowing Plan Assets Prohibited. You may not borrow money from this Roth IRA.

Penalty for Excess Accumulations. After you die, if the distributions described in the section titled "Death Distribution Options" do not occur within the time required by law, a penalty tax may be incurred equal to, generally, 25% of the difference between the amount required to be distributed and the amount actually distributed each year. The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the penalty if the inadequate distribution is due to reasonable error and reasonable steps are being taken to correct the situation.

Taxpayer Reporting for Excise Tax/Disqualification. If a transaction has occurred for which a penalty tax is imposed, such as an excess contribution or an excess accumulation, you may be required by the Internal Revenue Service to attach Form 5329 to your federal income tax return.

Investment

Investment of Contributions. Contributions under the Plan are held in a Custodial account for your exclusive benefit, or that of your surviving spouse or your beneficiaries who may include your estate, your dependents or any other persons or entities you may designate, in writing, to the Custodian. Your interest in the account is fully vested and nonforfeitable. The funds in this plan shall be invested in savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and any other investments that are, or may become, legal for the Custodian to make available for investment. The assets of the Custodial Account may not be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code). At no time may any portion of the funds be invested in life insurance contracts or collectibles. The prohibition against investment in collectibles does not apply to certain gold, silver, and platinum coins minted by the government of the United States or any state thereof, or to certain gold, silver, platinum, and palladium bullion.

Financial Disclosure

Projection of Future Balance. The balance in a Roth IRA increases as a direct result of both the level of contribution and the investment return. The tables on the last page provide a projection of the amount of money that would be available for withdrawal from your Roth IRA if a projection can be reasonably made. *These amounts are projections only and do not necessarily reflect the amounts that you could withdraw in all events at the end of each year. The rate of interest payable on the investments is subject to change for the duration of the Roth IRA and cannot be guaranteed at a constant rate.*

Time Deposit Account. If your contributions are invested in a fixed-term time deposit account, early withdrawal penalties could be imposed if your funds were withdrawn prior to the maturity of the account. The penalties would affect the amount of money that would be available if your funds were withdrawn from your Roth IRA. The tables on the last page project the accumulated balance without penalty as well as the amount of money that would be available if a 1-, 3-, or 6-month early withdrawal penalty were imposed on the entire amount withdrawn. The penalty may vary on the term of the account and the early withdrawal policy in effect at the time the account is established or renewed. You will be provided with the rules for each time deposit account in which your Roth IRA funds are invested.

Variable Rate Account. If your Roth IRA funds are invested in a variable rate account in which the rate of return is frequently adjusted, the projected value of your Roth IRA in future years cannot be reasonably made. The growth in the value of your Roth IRA is neither guaranteed nor projected. You will receive the appropriate rules for the account which state the method for computing and allocating account earnings, a description of each type of charge, and the amount thereof, that may be made against the account, and the method used in computing the penalties.

Custodial Fees. The Custodian may charge reasonable fees for administering the Custodial Account, preparing reports, keeping records, and other services. Such fees may include, but are not limited to, opening fees, administration fees, transaction fees, transfer fees, closing fees, and investment commissions. The Custodian may also charge the Custodial Account the reasonable costs of fiduciary insurance, counsel fees, and reasonable compensation for its services as Custodian. Such fees, if any, may be: 1) charged directly to and deducted from the Custodial Account, and would reduce the account value of this Roth IRA, or 2) billed directly to you. If the Custodian has a fee policy at the time this Roth IRA is established, the Custodian will provide a separate fee schedule to you. The Custodian will give you at least 30 days prior notice before imposing a new fee or changing an existing fee.

If the fee will be deducted from the Custodial Account, either Method 2 on the next page will be completed or a separate financial projection will be attached and made part of this Disclosure Statement. Method 1, on the next page, assumes that either there is no Custodial fee, or Custodial fees are billed directly to you.

Projection of Future Balance (Use Method 1 or Method 2)

Method 1

Regular Roth IRA Projection

This table has been prepared assuming that you will make level annual contributions of $1,000 on the first day of each year, with an annual percentage yield of 0.1%. For example, if you attain age 40 in the year you start making contributions to your Roth IRA, you will have been in the plan 21 years at the end of the year in which you attain age 60, 26 years at age 65, and 31 years at age 70. Using the assumptions stated above, you can read across the table and see that your account value without penalty would be $21,232.55 at age 60, $26,353.94 at age 65, and $31,501.00 at age 70.

Account Values

Number of Years	No Penalty	1-Month Penalty	3-Month Penalty	6-Month Penalty
1	$1,001.00	$1,000.92	$1,000.75	$1,000.50
2	$2,003.00	$2,002.83	$2,002.50	$2,002.00
3	$3,006.00	$3,005.75	$3,005.25	$3,004.50
4	$4,010.01	$4,009.68	$4,009.01	$4,008.01
5	$5,015.02	$5,014.60	$5,013.77	$5,012.52
6	$6,021.04	$6,020.53	$6,019.53	$6,018.03
7	$7,028.06	$7,027.47	$7,026.30	$7,024.55
8	$8,036.08	$8,035.42	$8,034.08	$8,032.07
9	$9,045.12	$9,044.37	$9,042.86	$9,040.60
10	$10,055.17	$10,054.33	$10,052.65	$10,050.14
11	$11,066.22	$11,065.30	$11,063.46	$11,060.69
12	$12,078.29	$12,077.28	$12,075.27	$12,072.25
13	$13,091.37	$13,090.28	$13,088.10	$13,084.83
14	$14,105.46	$14,104.28	$14,101.93	$14,098.41
15	$15,120.56	$15,119.30	$15,116.79	$15,113.01
16	$16,136.68	$16,135.34	$16,132.65	$16,128.62
17	$17,153.82	$17,152.39	$17,149.53	$17,145.25
18	$18,171.97	$18,170.46	$18,167.43	$18,162.90
19	$19,191.14	$19,189.55	$19,186.35	$19,181.56
20	$20,211.34	$20,209.65	$20,206.29	$20,201.24
21	$21,232.55	$21,230.78	$21,227.24	$21,221.94
22	$22,254.78	$22,252.93	$22,249.22	$22,243.66
23	$23,278.03	$23,276.10	$23,272.22	$23,266.41
24	$24,302.31	$24,300.29	$24,296.24	$24,290.17
25	$25,327.62	$25,325.51	$25,321.29	$25,314.96
26	$26,353.94	$26,351.75	$26,347.36	$26,340.78
27	$27,381.30	$27,379.02	$27,374.46	$27,367.62
28	$28,409.68	$28,407.31	$28,402.58	$28,395.49
29	$29,439.09	$29,436.64	$29,431.74	$29,424.38
30	$30,469.53	$30,466.99	$30,461.92	$30,454.31
31	$31,501.00	$31,498.37	$31,493.13	$31,485.26
32	$32,533.50	$32,530.79	$32,525.37	$32,517.25
33	$33,567.03	$33,564.24	$33,558.65	$33,550.26
34	$34,601.60	$34,598.72	$34,592.96	$34,584.31
35	$35,637.20	$35,634.23	$35,628.30	$35,619.40
36	$36,673.84	$36,670.78	$36,664.68	$36,655.52
37	$37,711.51	$37,708.37	$37,702.09	$37,692.67
38	$38,750.22	$38,747.00	$38,740.54	$38,730.87
39	$39,789.97	$39,786.66	$39,780.03	$39,770.10
40	$40,830.76	$40,827.36	$40,820.56	$40,810.37
41	$41,872.59	$41,869.11	$41,862.14	$41,851.68
42	$42,915.47	$42,911.89	$42,904.75	$42,894.03
43	$43,959.38	$43,955.72	$43,948.40	$43,937.42
44	$45,004.34	$45,000.59	$44,993.10	$44,981.86
45	$46,050.34	$46,046.51	$46,038.84	$46,027.34
46	$47,097.39	$47,093.47	$47,085.63	$47,073.87
47	$48,145.49	$48,141.48	$48,133.47	$48,121.44
48	$49,194.64	$49,190.54	$49,182.35	$49,170.07
49	$50,244.83	$50,240.65	$50,232.28	$50,219.74
50	$51,296.08	$51,291.81	$51,283.27	$51,270.45
51	$52,348.37	$52,344.02	$52,335.30	$52,322.23
52	$53,401.72	$53,397.28	$53,388.38	$53,375.05

Rollover Roth IRA Projection

This table has been prepared assuming the initial and only contribution to your Roth IRA is a rollover of $1,000 on the first day of the year, with an annual percentage yield of 0.1%. For example, if you attain age 40 in the year in which you roll over $1,000 to your Roth IRA, you will have been in the plan 21 years at the end of the year in which you attain age 60, 26 years at age 65, and 31 years at age 70. Using the assumptions stated above, you can read across the table and see that your account value without penalty would be $1,021.21 at age 60, $1,026.33 at age 65, and $1,031.47 at age 70.

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Account Values

Number of Years	No Penalty	1-Month Penalty	3-Month Penalty	6-Month Penalty
1	$1,001.00	$1,000.92	$1,000.75	$1,000.50
2	$1,002.00	$1,001.92	$1,001.75	$1,001.50
3	$1,003.00	$1,002.92	$1,002.75	$1,002.50
4	$1,004.01	$1,003.92	$1,003.76	$1,003.50
5	$1,005.01	$1,004.93	$1,004.76	$1,004.51
6	$1,006.02	$1,005.93	$1,005.76	$1,005.51
7	$1,007.02	$1,006.94	$1,006.77	$1,006.52
8	$1,008.03	$1,007.94	$1,007.78	$1,007.52
9	$1,009.04	$1,008.95	$1,008.78	$1,008.53
10	$1,010.05	$1,009.96	$1,009.79	$1,009.54
11	$1,011.06	$1,010.97	$1,010.80	$1,010.55
12	$1,012.07	$1,011.98	$1,011.81	$1,011.56
13	$1,013.08	$1,012.99	$1,012.83	$1,012.57
14	$1,014.09	$1,014.01	$1,013.84	$1,013.58
15	$1,015.11	$1,015.02	$1,014.85	$1,014.60
16	$1,016.12	$1,016.04	$1,015.87	$1,015.61
17	$1,017.14	$1,017.05	$1,016.88	$1,016.63
18	$1,018.15	$1,018.07	$1,017.90	$1,017.65
19	$1,019.17	$1,019.09	$1,018.92	$1,018.66
20	$1,020.19	$1,020.11	$1,019.94	$1,019.68
21	$1,021.21	$1,021.13	$1,020.96	$1,020.70
22	$1,022.23	$1,022.15	$1,021.98	$1,021.72
23	$1,023.25	$1,023.17	$1,023.00	$1,022.74
24	$1,024.28	$1,024.19	$1,024.02	$1,023.77
25	$1,025.30	$1,025.22	$1,025.05	$1,024.79
26	$1,026.33	$1,026.24	$1,026.07	$1,025.81
27	$1,027.35	$1,027.27	$1,027.10	$1,026.84
28	$1,028.38	$1,028.30	$1,028.12	$1,027.87
29	$1,029.41	$1,029.32	$1,029.15	$1,028.90
30	$1,030.44	$1,030.35	$1,030.18	$1,029.92
31	$1,031.47	$1,031.38	$1,031.21	$1,030.95
32	$1,032.50	$1,032.42	$1,032.24	$1,031.99
33	$1,033.53	$1,033.45	$1,033.28	$1,033.02
34	$1,034.57	$1,034.48	$1,034.31	$1,034.05
35	$1,035.60	$1,035.52	$1,035.34	$1,035.08
36	$1,036.64	$1,036.55	$1,036.38	$1,036.12
37	$1,037.67	$1,037.59	$1,037.41	$1,037.16
38	$1,038.71	$1,038.63	$1,038.45	$1,038.19
39	$1,039.75	$1,039.66	$1,039.49	$1,039.23
40	$1,040.79	$1,040.70	$1,040.53	$1,040.27
41	$1,041.83	$1,041.74	$1,041.57	$1,041.31
42	$1,042.87	$1,042.79	$1,042.61	$1,042.35
43	$1,043.92	$1,043.83	$1,043.65	$1,043.39
44	$1,044.96	$1,044.87	$1,044.70	$1,044.44
45	$1,046.00	$1,045.92	$1,045.74	$1,045.48
46	$1,047.05	$1,046.96	$1,046.79	$1,046.53
47	$1,048.10	$1,048.01	$1,047.84	$1,047.57
48	$1,049.15	$1,049.06	$1,048.88	$1,048.62
49	$1,050.19	$1,050.11	$1,049.93	$1,049.67
50	$1,051.24	$1,051.16	$1,050.98	$1,050.72
51	$1,052.30	$1,052.21	$1,052.03	$1,051.77
52	$1,053.35	$1,053.26	$1,053.09	$1,052.82

Method 2

The following projection of account values represents the amounts that would be available in your Roth IRA at the end of each of the first five years and at the end of the years in which you attain ages 60, 65, and 70. These balances are not guaranteed. The actual balances will depend on many factors, including the interest rates and terms of future investments. The following balances, which are only projections, are based on the custodial fees discussed on the previous page, if any, and the following assumptions:

End of year	Account Value	End of year you attain age	Account Value
1	$ _____	60	$ _____
2	$ _____	65	$ _____
3	$ _____	70	$ _____
4	$ _____		
5	$ _____		

☐ Regular Roth IRA: Assuming an annual $1,000 deposit made on the first day of each year.

☐ Rollover Roth IRA: Assuming a one-time $1,000 deposit made on the first day of the first year.

Investment annual percentage yield _____

Penalty for early withdrawal of investment _____

Pension Management Company, Inc.
RO-SNAP-PAC CUSTODIAL REV. 12/2024
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Form **5305-SA**
(Rev. April 2017)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account
(Under section 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code)

Do not file with the Internal Revenue Service

Introduction

The Participant whose name appears on the Application to Participate is establishing a savings incentive match plan for employees of small employers individual retirement account (SIMPLE IRA) under sections 408(a) and 408(p) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.

The Custodian named on the Application to Participate has given the Participant the disclosure statement required by Regulations section 1.408-6.

The Participant and the Custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

The Custodian will accept cash contributions made on behalf of the Participant by the Participant's employer under the terms of a SIMPLE IRA plan described in section 408(p). In addition, the Custodian will accept transfers or rollovers from other SIMPLE IRAs of the Participant, and, after the 2-year period of participation defined in section 72(t)(6), transfers or rollovers from any eligible retirement plan (as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B)) other than a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account. No other contributions will be accepted by the Custodian.

ARTICLE II

The Participant's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

ARTICLE III

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

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

ARTICLE IV

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

2. The Participant's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the Participant's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the Participant reaches age 70½. By that date, the Participant may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in:

(a) A single sum or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Participant's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the Participant's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Participant would have reached age 70½. But, in such case, if the Participant's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.

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

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

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

(a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the Participant reaches age 70½, is the Participant's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Participant's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Participant's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the Participant's (or, if applicable, the Participant and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.

(b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Participant's death (or the year the Participant would have reached age 70½, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).

(c) The required minimum distribution for the year the Participant reaches age 70½ can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.

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

ARTICLE V

1. The Participant agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by sections 408(i) and 408(l)(2) and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.

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

3. The Custodian also agrees to provide the Participant's employer the summary description described in section 408(l)(2) unless this SIMPLE IRA is a transfer SIMPLE IRA.

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

1. Amendments—The Custodian has the right to amend this custodial agreement at any time to comply with necessary laws and regulations, without the consent of the Participant. Such amendments may be made retroactively to comply with statutory or regulatory changes. The Custodian also has the right to amend this custodial agreement for any other reason. The Participant is deemed to have automatically consented to any amendment unless the Participant notifies the Custodian, in writing, that the Participant does not consent to the amendment within 30 days after the Custodian mails a copy of the amendment to the Participant.

2. Responsibilities—The Custodian shall receive all contributions, shall make distributions and pay benefits from the custodial account, shall file such statements or reports as may be required, and do other things as may be required of a SIMPLE IRA Custodian. If applicable, and unless otherwise specified by the Participant, his spouse, or his beneficiaries, the Custodian, at its sole discretion, from time to time, shall cast any votes that may be attributable to the Participant's interest under this agreement. The Custodian shall use reasonable care, skill, prudence, and diligence in the administration and investment of the custodial account and in executing any written instructions by the Participant, and shall be entitled to rely on information submitted by the Participant. The Custodian shall have no duties under this agreement and no responsibility for the administration of the custodial account, except for such duties imposed by law or this agreement. The Custodian is authorized to invest all or part of the plan's assets in deposits of the financial organization acting as Custodian of this SIMPLE IRA. The Custodian has no responsibility or duty to determine whether contributions to, or distributions from, this SIMPLE IRA comply with the laws or regulations, or this Custodial Agreement. The Custodian is not responsible for timely paying the required minimum distribution amount. If the Custodian fails to enforce any of the provisions of this Agreement, such failure shall not be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or of the Custodian's right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

3. Resignation, Removal and Appointment of Custodian—The Custodian may resign at any time by giving 30 days prior written notice of such resignation to the Participant. The Participant shall fill any vacancy in the office of Custodian. If, after 30 days from notice of resignation, the Participant does not notify the Custodian, in writing, of the appointment of a successor Custodian of the SIMPLE IRA, the resigning Custodian has the right to appoint a successor Custodian of the SIMPLE IRA or, at its sole discretion, the resigning Custodian may transfer the SIMPLE IRA to a successor Custodian or distribute the SIMPLE IRA assets to the Participant. The Custodian is authorized to reserve such funds it deems necessary to cover any fees or charges against the SIMPLE IRA.

4. Applicable Law— This Agreement is subject to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. If it is necessary to apply any state law to interpret and administer this Agreement, the law of the Custodian's domicile shall govern.

5. Severability— If any part of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable or invalid, the remaining parts shall not be affected. The remaining parts shall be enforceable and valid as if any unenforceable or invalid parts were not contained herein.

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

Form 5305-SA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a) and 408(p). However, only Articles I through VII have been reviewed by the IRS. A SIMPLE Individual Retirement Account (SIMPLE IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Participant) and the Custodian. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Participant and his or her beneficiaries.

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

For more information on SIMPLE IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Participant, see **Pub. 590A**, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; **Pub. 590B,** *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; and **Pub. 560**, *Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans).*

Definitions

Participant. The Participant is the person who establishes the custodial account.

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

Transfer SIMPLE IRA

This SIMPLE IRA is a "transfer SIMPLE IRA" if it is not the original recipient of contributions under any SIMPLE IRA plan. The summary description requirements of section 408(l)(2) do not apply to transfer SIMPLE IRAs.

Specific Instructions

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

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

Congratulations

By participating in a SIMPLE IRA, you have taken an important step toward building a secure future for your retirement. The earnings and/or investment gain accumulate tax-deferred until distributed. This means you pay no federal income tax on your IRA earnings and/or investment gain until you withdraw your funds.

This booklet, containing your SIMPLE IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement, is yours to keep. Please read it over carefully to understand the rules relating to your SIMPLE IRA.

Thank you for allowing us to maintain your SIMPLE IRA. We're here to help you in any way we can. If you have any questions, or if we can assist you on any other matter, please let us know.

Application to Participate

This SIMPLE IRA booklet contains two copies of the Application to Participate (printed on carbonless paper). The top copy is perforated, and after completion, is removed for the organization's files. The duplicate copy remains as a permanent part of this booklet for your records.

The Application is used to record all of the Participant information necessary to establish the SIMPLE IRA. It is important that all of the information be completed.

SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement

This is the legal document that contains the Internal Revenue Service rules for this SIMPLE IRA. The Custodial Agreement, together with a fully completed Application to Participate, establishes your SIMPLE IRA with our organization.

Disclosure Statement

The Disclosure Statement is a nontechnical description of the rules governing this SIMPLE IRA. It is easy to understand, because it's written in layman's language. However, it is not all-inclusive and cannot be used as a substitute for tax advice.

SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account Disclosure Statement

Introduction

This disclosure statement describes the statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to the operation and tax treatment of your SIMPLE Individual Retirement Account (SIMPLE IRA). It is intended to provide you with a clear explanation of the rules governing your SIMPLE IRA. Please review the disclosure carefully.

Because of the complexity of the rules, particularly those relating to rollovers, required minimum distributions, possible tax implications, and other matters, you should consult with your own tax advisor if you have any questions about this material. Additional information concerning SIMPLE IRAs can be obtained from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, and Publication 560, *Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans)*.

Revocation of Account

Procedure. IRS regulations require that this disclosure statement be given to you at least seven days before the account is established, or on the date the account is established if you may revoke the account within at least seven days after it is established. Such revocation may be made only by written notice mailed or delivered to the person and the Institution at the address indicated on your Application to Participate. If mailed, your revocation notice shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark if deposited in the mail in the United States in an envelope or other appropriate wrapper with first-class postage prepaid. If sent by registered or certified mail, the date of registration or certification will be the date on which it is deemed mailed. Upon revocation within the seven-day period, you are entitled to a return of the entire amount paid into your SIMPLE IRA without adjustment for administrative expenses, penalties, commissions or fluctuations in market value. If you have any questions about revoking your SIMPLE IRA, please call the Custodian's contact person at the phone number indicated on your Application to Participate.

Qualifications

The SIMPLE Individual Retirement Account. A custodial SIMPLE IRA is a custodial account organized in the United States that allows certain eligible individuals to accumulate funds for retirement under favorable tax conditions. If your SIMPLE IRA is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code, it is exempt from taxation until distribution occurs, unless it ceases to be a SIMPLE IRA because you or your beneficiary engage in a Prohibited Transaction.

Qualified Custodial Account. This SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account uses the precise language of Form 5305-SA provided by the Internal Revenue Service (including any additional language permitted by such form) and is treated as approved. IRS approval represents a determination as to form and not to the merits thereof.

Contributions

Employee Salary Reduction Contributions. If you are an eligible employee, you may make an election to have your compensation for each pay period reduced. The amount by which you agree to reduce your compensation will be contributed by your employer to your SIMPLE IRA. The applicable dollar amount you may elect is higher if you are at least 50 on December 31 of the year for which you are contributing. The applicable dollar amounts are subject to cost-of-living adjustments.

For 2025, the annual employee salary reduction dollar amounts for employers with 25 or fewer employees are $17,600 if under age 50, $21,450 if age 50 to 59 or 64 or older, and $22,850 if age 60, 61, 62, or 63. Employers with 26 to 100 employees may allow these limits if employer matching contributions are 4% or nonelective contributions are 3%. For employers with 26 to 100 employees that do not elect the higher employer matching or nonelective contributions, the maximum employee salary reduction dollar amounts for 2025 are $16,500 if under age 50, $20,000 if age 50 to 59 or 64 or older, and $21,750 if age 60, 61, 62, or 63.

Employer Contributions. An employer must make contributions based on either a matching or nonelective contribution formula each year.

According to the matching formula, the employer must make a dollar-for-dollar matching contribution equal to your salary reduction contributions up to a limit of 3% of your compensation for the year. In no more than two years of any five-year period, the employer may choose to match a percentage of compensation lower than 3% of compensation (but not lower than 1%) for employees.

Under the nonelective contribution formula, the employer must make a 2% nonelective contribution to all eligible employees, even for eligible employees who choose not to defer. Compensation for purposes of the 2% nonelective contribution is limited to $350,000 for 2025, subject to cost-of-living adjustments.

For employees making qualified student loan payments, an employer may choose to make matching contributions based on the student loan payments.

Also, employers are allowed to make additional nonelective contributions in a uniform manner, up to the lesser of 10% of employee compensation or $5,000 (indexed).

Roth SIMPLE Contributions. Roth IRA (after-tax) contributions can be made to SIMPLE IRA plans. These Roth IRA (after-tax) employer and employee salary reduction contributions are taxable to the employee the year in which the contribution is made. Employers are not required to offer the Roth IRA option for their SIMPLE IRA Plan. If available, the employee must elect the Roth IRA option before the contribution is made. The employee election is made at the same time and manner as when the employee makes their salary reduction election.

Tax Credits

Tax Credits for SIMPLE IRA Contributions. If you are age 18 or over, and you are not a full-time student or claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return, you may be eligible for a nonrefundable tax credit for a SIMPLE IRA contribution. The credit, which ranges from 10% to 50% of the SIMPLE IRA contribution (up to $2,000), is based on your AGI and tax-filing status. Beginning in 2027, the tax credit is replaced by a Saver's Match that must be directly deposited into a Traditional IRA. The match is 50% of your SIMPLE IRA contribution up to $2,000 and is based on your AGI and tax-filing status.

Transfers and Rollovers

Introduction. The designation of a contribution as a rollover contribution is irrevocable and must be made in writing to the Custodian when the contribution is made. Since penalties may apply if ineligible amounts are transferred or rolled over, you should consult with a tax advisor if you have any questions.

SIMPLE IRA Transfers and Rollovers. You may transfer or roll over the assets from one SIMPLE IRA (including this one) to a SIMPLE IRA (including this one). After two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE plan maintained by the employer sponsoring this SIMPLE plan, you may transfer or roll over assets from a Traditional IRA or a workplace retirement plan (WRP) (other than a Roth 401(k) or a Roth 403(b)) to a SIMPLE IRA (including this one). In addition, after two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE plan maintained by the employer sponsoring this SIMPLE plan, you may transfer or roll over assets from a SIMPLE IRA (including this one) to a Traditional IRA. If the withdrawal includes property (anything other than cash), the property may not be converted to cash for rollover purposes. The actual property received may be rolled over. Any part of the distribution retained by you that represents deductible contributions or earnings is subject to ordinary income tax. Amounts properly rolled over are not taxed until distributed from the receiving SIMPLE IRA or Traditional IRA.

SIMPLE IRA-to-WRP Rollovers. After two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan maintained by the employer sponsoring this SIMPLE IRA plan, you may withdraw all or any portion of the assets from a SIMPLE IRA (including this one) and roll over all or any part of the taxable amount (the amount that represents deductible contributions and earnings) of these assets to a WRP that accepts such rollovers. Any part of the distribution retained by you that represents deductible contributions or earnings is subject to ordinary income tax. Amounts properly rolled over are not taxed until distributed from the WRP. If you are under age 59½, the amount includible in income will be subject to the IRS 10% early distribution penalty.

Rollovers After Age 73 or 75. If you attained age 73 (increases to age 75 in 2033) in the current year or any prior year, and you are rolling over funds, you may not roll over your required minimum distribution for the year. It will be considered an excess contribution in the receiving plan if it is rolled over. The first amounts distributed in a year for which you are required to take a distribution are considered your required minimum distributions until you have received all of your required minimum distributions for the year.

Transfer Incident to Divorce. As part of a divorce decree, property settlement, or agreement of legal separation, all or a portion of an individual's SIMPLE IRA may be awarded to a spouse or former spouse. The portion awarded to the receiving spouse will be treated as an IRA for such spouse.

Investment

Investment of Contributions. Contributions under the Plan are held in a custodial account for your exclusive benefit, or that of your surviving spouse or your beneficiaries who may include your estate, your dependents, or any other persons or entities you may designate, in writing, to the Custodian. Your interest in the account is fully vested and nonforfeitable. The funds in this plan shall be invested in whatever investments that the Custodian legally makes available for investment. The assets of the custodial account may not be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code).

At no time may any portion of the funds be invested in life insurance contracts or collectibles. The prohibition against investment in collectibles does not apply to certain gold, silver, and platinum coins minted by the government of the United States or any state thereof or to certain gold, silver, platinum, and palladium bullion.

Correction of Contributions

You may withdraw an IRA contribution by the applicable date (generally October 15 of the year following the year for which the contribution was made). To do this, you must also withdraw the net income attributable to the contribution and include the net income attributable as income for the year in which the contribution was made.

Required Distributions

Distribution Calendar Year (DCY). You must begin to receive required minimum distributions (RMDs) for the year in which you reach age 73 (increases to age 75 in 2033). The RMD for your first DCY must be paid by April 1 of the year after your first DCY. This date is known as the required beginning date (RBD). Distributions for years after your first DCY must be taken by December 31 of each year. This includes the distribution for the second year, the year in which the RBD occurs. If the distribution for your first DCY is delayed until the second year (not later than April 1), you will be taxed on two distributions in the second year.

Required Minimum Distribution Calculation. In general, your RMD is determined by dividing your SIMPLE IRA balance by the applicable distribution period. At any time, you may take more than your RMD.

The balance used in the RMD calculation is generally determined as of December 31 of the year before the year for which the distribution is being made. For example, the balance used to calculate a 2025 RMD is the December 31, 2024 balance. If a rollover or transfer is outstanding on the prior December 31, it will need to be added to the December 31 prior-year balance.

In most cases, to determine the applicable distribution period for the year, simply look up your age attained on your birthday in the year for which the distribution is being determined on the Uniform Lifetime Table and find the corresponding distribution period. Then divide your SIMPLE IRA balance by this number. However, if your spouse is your sole primary beneficiary during the entire distribution calendar year, and your spouse is more than ten years younger than you, instead of using the Uniform Lifetime Table, you may use the recalculated joint life expectancy of you and your spouse to calculate your RMD.

Each year you must satisfy the RMD for every IRA that you maintain. However, you may determine the amount of your RMD for each IRA and then withdraw that RMD total from any one or more IRAs you maintain. You should inform the Custodian in writing if you do not want to receive an RMD from this SIMPLE IRA for any given year.

Death Benefit Options

Any beneficiary withdrawing funds from your SIMPLE IRA should first seek the advice of their own tax advisor as to the tax consequences of each option available. Starting with deaths after 2019, the options available to your beneficiary depend on whether your beneficiary is not a designated beneficiary (generally, not an individual), a designated beneficiary (generally, an individual who is not an eligible designated beneficiary), or an eligible designated beneficiary (generally, your surviving spouse, your minor child, a disabled individual, a chronically ill individual, or an individual who is not more than ten years younger than you) and whether you die before your required beginning date (RBD) or on or after your RBD.

Not a Designated Beneficiary. If you die before your required beginning date, your beneficiary must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the fifth year following the year of your death. If you die on or after your required beginning date, your beneficiary must receive a death distribution each year until the SIMPLE IRA is depleted, using a single life expectancy factor that is determined using your attained age on your birthday in the year of your death, and reduced by one each year thereafter.

Designated Beneficiary Who is not an Eligible Designated Beneficiary. Your beneficiary must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death, subject to annual required minimum distributions (RMDs) if you die on or after your RBD.

Eligible Designated Beneficiary. Your beneficiary may choose 1) to receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the tenth year following the year of your death (this is an option only if you die before your RBD), or 2) to have the remaining funds distributed in accordance with the life-expectancy rule. If the eligible designated beneficiary is your surviving spouse, their life expectancy is based on their attained age in the year for which the distribution is being paid. The distributions to your surviving spouse must begin by the end of the year you would have attained age 73 (increases to age 75 in 2033), or December 31 of the year following the year of your death, whichever is later. For deceased IRA owners who would have reached their RMD age in 2024 or later, a surviving spouse beneficiary can elect to be treated as the deceased spouse. If this treatment applies, the surviving spouse will calculate death RMDs using the Uniform Lifetime Table (or, for a death on or after the RBD, the greater of the surviving spouse's Uniform Lifetime Table factor or the decedent's remaining life expectancy). If the eligible designated beneficiary is an individual who is not your surviving spouse, the eligible designated beneficiary's single life expectancy is based on their attained age in the year following the year of your death and then reduced by one for each subsequent year thereafter. If you die on or after your RBD, single life expectancy distributions are based on the longer of you or your beneficiary's life expectancy. The distributions must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If the eligible designated beneficiary is your minor child, they may continue to receive the single life expectancy distributions until age 30, then they must receive the entire balance in the account by December 31 of the year they reach age 31.

Additional Options Available to the Surviving Spouse. In addition to the options available above, your surviving spouse beneficiary may elect to treat their interest in your SIMPLE IRA as their own SIMPLE IRA. The result of such an election is that the surviving spouse will then be considered the owner of the Custodial Account. The election may be made by your surviving spouse redesignating the SIMPLE IRA in their own name as the SIMPLE IRA owner, rather than the beneficiary. The election will be deemed to have been made if either of the following occurs: 1) your surviving spouse does not receive a required death distribution in any calendar year following the year of your death, or 2) any additional amounts are contributed to the account by your surviving spouse.

Tax Treatment of Distributions

Federal Income Tax. Generally, distributions from a SIMPLE IRA are taxable to the recipient at ordinary income tax rates. However, if you own another IRA, other than a Roth IRA, that contains previously taxed funds, such as nondeductible contributions or a rollover of after-tax funds from a WRP, each distribution from your SIMPLE IRA will consist of a nontaxable portion (e.g., return of nondeductible contributions) and a taxable portion (e.g., return of deductible contributions, if any, and account earnings).

If you convert a SIMPLE IRA distribution to a Roth IRA, the taxable portion of the SIMPLE IRA distribution is included in your income for the year in which the SIMPLE IRA distribution is received, but the amount is not subject to the IRS 10% early distribution penalty.

Reporting. If you receive a distribution from your SIMPLE IRA that includes a nontaxable portion, you must file Form 8606 with your tax return to determine the nontaxable portion of your distribution. Failure to file Form 8606, if required, will result in a nondeductible penalty of $50 for each failure.

Federal Income Tax Withholding. Amounts distributed from a SIMPLE IRA are subject to federal income tax withholding unless you or your beneficiary elect in writing not to have tax withholding apply. Once the election is made, it applies to all future distributions until all of the funds are distributed from the SIMPLE IRA, or until the election is revoked or a new election is filed with the Custodian.

Federal Estate and Gift Tax. The full value of your SIMPLE IRA is includible in your estate for federal estate tax purposes. Exercise of an option whereby an annuity or other payment becomes payable to any beneficiary is not considered a transfer for federal gift tax purposes.

Transactions Subject to Excise Taxes/Disqualification

Early Distribution Tax. Generally, funds withdrawn from your SIMPLE IRA prior to the date you attain age 59½ are subject to an IRS 10% early distribution penalty tax. If you are under age 59½ and less than two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan maintained by the employer sponsoring this SIMPLE IRA plan, the IRS early distribution penalty tax is increased to 25%. Exceptions to this penalty tax include: rollovers; returns of certain contributions; payments on account of your death; certain dis-ability payments; a permissible series of systematic distributions over your single or joint life expectancy; distributions that do not exceed the amount of medical expenses that would be deductible as an itemized federal income tax deduction for the year; distributions that do not exceed the amount you paid, during the year of the distribution, for health insurance for yourself, your spouse, or your dependents, if you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks in the year of the distribution or the immediately preceding year (after you have been employed for at least 60 days after the separation from employment that entitled you to receive such unemployment compensation); a distribution (up to a lifetime limit of $10,000) used to acquire a principal residence for you, your spouse, or any child, grandchild, or ancestor of you or your spouse, if such home buyer had no ownership interest in a principal residence during the two-year period prior to such home purchase; distributions that do not exceed your higher education expenses for the year for education provided to you, your spouse, or any child or grandchild of you or your spouse; a distribution to satisfy an IRS levy; qualified reservist distributions (QRDs) (to qualify, you must have been a member of the military reserves called to active duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days, or for an indefinite period and you must take the distribution while on active duty. You also may redeposit a QRD within two years after the end of your active duty); qualified birth or adoption distributions (QBAD) (up to $5,000 per birth or adoption. You may also roll over a QBAD within three years); qualified disaster recovery distributions (QDRDs) taken by affected individuals during a federally declared disaster incident period, up to a limit of $22,000 per disaster (the income from the distribution can be spread evenly over three years or, alternatively, you can elect to include all the income in the year of withdrawal, and some or all of the distribution can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); distributions taken if you are terminally ill (you must be certified by a physician as having an illness or physical condition which can be reasonably expected to result in death in 84 months or less and these distributions can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); distributions made to an individual during the one-year period beginning on any date on which the individual is a victim of domestic abuse by a spouse or domestic partner (limited to the lesser of $10,000, indexed for inflation, or 50% of the account balance, and these distributions can be repaid (rolled over) within three years); and emergency personal expense distributions (EPEDs) for unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to necessary personal or family emergency expenses (only one EPED is permissible per year of up to $1,000, and an EPED may be repaid (rolled over) within three years. No further emergency distributions are permissible during the three-year repayment period unless repayment occurs.).

Prohibited Transactions. The plan prohibits you, your spouse, or beneficiaries from engaging in a prohibited transaction (within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code section 4975) with respect to the SIMPLE IRA. In addition, the Custodian or any other disqualified party may not engage in a prohibited transaction with respect to the SIMPLE IRA. If such a transaction is engaged in, the SIMPLE IRA will cease to be qualified, and will lose its exemption from taxation. The full SIMPLE IRA balance will be treated as having been distributed to you, subject to the income and penalty taxes discussed above.