

IRA Disclosure Supplement

This IRA Disclosure Supplement is being provided to notify you of recent changes made by the CARES Act, SECURE Act and other IRS pronouncements that are not yet reflected in your IRA Plan Agreement and Disclosure Statement. This IRA Disclosure Supplement is intended to provide you with a general, high-level overview of the IRA changes included in the CARES Act, the SECURE Act of 2019 and other IRS pronouncements. Given the complexity of some of these changes and the near-term lack of federal guidance, we encourage you seek the assistance of a competent tax and/or legal professional if you have questions or concerns about how you may be affected by the CARES Act, the SECURE Act and other IRS pronouncements.

CARES Act and Other Coronavirus-Related Pronouncements

On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed into law the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). The CARES Act is a massive federal stimulus package designed by Congress to provide aid and assistance to individuals and businesses as the country deals with the coronavirus pandemic. Included in the CARES Act are several provisions that directly impact many IRA owners and IRA beneficiaries. Most of the IRA provisions contained within the CARES Act are effective immediately. In addition to the CARES Act, the Secretary of the Treasury has also recently made changes due to the coronavirus pandemic that directly impact many IRA owners and IRA beneficiaries.

Temporary Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for IRA Owners and Beneficiaries

The CARES Act provides relief from the RMD rules applicable to distributions required to be withdrawn in 2020 by IRA owners and IRA beneficiaries.

IRA Owners Born **Before** July 1, 1948

For Traditional, SEP and SIMPLE IRA owners born before July 1, 1948, the CARES Act waives the mandatory distribution requirement (i.e., RMDs) for 2020. IRA owners still have the option of taking distributions at their discretion but are not required to do so.

IRA Owners Born July 1, 1948 - June 30, 1949

Traditional, SEP and SIMPLE IRA owners who reached age 70½ during 2019 (i.e., have a date of birth of July 1, 1948 through June 30, 1949), were required to take their first RMD by no later than April 1, 2020 (i.e., their “required beginning date”). For such IRA owners, the CARES Act waives the RMD for 2019, if the distribution was not already withdrawn during 2019, in addition to waiving the mandatory distribution requirement (i.e., RMD) for 2020. While these RMDs are not required, IRA owners still have the option of taking distributions at their discretion.

IRA Beneficiaries

The CARES Act waives the mandatory distribution requirement for 2020 for IRA beneficiaries who were required to withdraw Life Expectancy Payments in 2020. Also, the RMDs of a deceased IRA owner that beneficiaries may have otherwise been required to withdraw in the year of the IRA owner’s death are also waived. While the CARES Act waives these RMDs, beneficiaries still have the option of taking distributions at their discretion but are not required to do so.

The CARES Act has also provided relief for IRA beneficiaries who have elected or defaulted to the Five-Year Rule distribution option. Under the CARES Act, 2020 is not to be counted in the 5-year period that determines the deadline for an IRA beneficiary to deplete an Inherited IRA under the Five-Year Rule. As such those beneficiaries effectively have a 6-year period rather than a 5-year period to deplete the Inherited IRA.

Coronavirus-Related Distributions

“Qualified Individuals” are eligible take a “Coronavirus-Related Distribution” from their IRAs that are eligible for flexible taxation and repayment options not generally available for IRA distributions. Coronavirus-Related Distributions must be withdrawn on or after January 1, 2020 and before December 31, 2020 and may not exceed \$100,000 (in aggregate) per individual. Adjustments to this distribution timeframe and the maximum amount may be authorized by the federal government. For assistance in determining whether you are eligible for a Coronavirus-Related Distribution, consult your tax advisor.

Qualified Individuals

Qualified Individuals include individuals

- 1) who are diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
- 2) whose spouse or dependent is diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) by a test approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
- 3) who experience adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reducing hours of a business owned or operated by the individual due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Taxation and Penalty Implications

While Coronavirus-Related Distributions must generally be included in taxable income, the CARES Act includes a special provision allowing taxpayers to include the taxable portion of any Coronavirus-Related Distribution in their taxable income ratably over a three-year period, unless an election is made by the taxpayer to include the entire taxable amount in income for tax year 2020. Coronavirus-Related Distributions are exempt from the 10% early distribution penalty that typically applies when IRA owners are under the age of 59½ and take a distribution. The early distribution penalty that is increased to 25% for certain SIMPLE IRA distributions is also not applicable to Coronavirus-Related Distributions.

Repayment of Coronavirus-Related Distributions

Under the CARES Act individuals are eligible to repay all or a portion of a Coronavirus-Related Distribution in one or more contributions, at any time during the three-year period beginning on the day after the distribution is received. The portion of any Coronavirus-Related Distribution that is repaid within the three-year timeframe is treated as not included in taxable income. For further information on the tax implications of Coronavirus-Related Distributions repayments, consult your tax advisor.

IRA Contribution Deadline

The deadline for tax year 2019 Traditional IRA and Roth IRA contributions has been extended from April 15, 2020, to July 15, 2020.

SECURE Act of 2019

On December 20, 2019, President Trump signed into law the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act of 2019. Many of the provisions contained within the SECURE Act are effective January 1, 2020. Due to the extremely short timeframe between the bill’s passage and the January 1, 2020 effective date for some of the bill’s key IRA provisions, financial service providers are having to proceed in good faith with minimal guidance from federal regulators. It is anticipated that

federal regulators will publish guidance soon concerning the changes brought about by the SECURE Act of 2019.

Required Minimum Distributions Beginning at Age 72

The SECURE Act of 2019 changes the age at which Traditional, SEP and SIMPLE IRA owners must begin taking required minimum distributions (RMDs).

Individuals Born **After** June 30, 1949

Under the SECURE Act of 2019, individuals born after June 30, 1949, must begin taking required minimum distributions at age 72. For these individuals, the deadline for taking the first required distribution is April 1 of the year following the year in which they turn age 72.

Individuals Born **Before** July 1, 1949

Individuals born before July 1, 1949, must begin required minimum distributions by no later than April 1 following the year in which they attain age 70½. Accordingly, Traditional, SEP and SIMPLE IRA owners who attained age 70½ during 2019 must take their first required minimum distribution by no later than April 1, 2020.

Traditional IRA Funding—Age 70½ Restriction

The SECURE Act of 2019 eliminates the 70½ age restriction for funding a Traditional IRA.

2020 Tax Year and Beyond

Under the SECURE Act of 2019, the age restriction on funding a Traditional IRA has been eliminated beginning with the 2020 tax year. For 2020 and later years, individuals who have earned income from working may continue to fund their IRA beyond age 70½.

Not Applicable for 2019 Carryback Contributions

While this change takes effect on January 1, 2020, the new rule DOES NOT apply to carryback contributions made for the 2019 tax year (i.e., individuals who are age 70½ or older during 2019 cannot make a Traditional IRA contribution for the 2019 tax year).

Penalty-Free IRA Withdrawals for Certain Births/Adoptions

While taxable IRA withdrawals taken prior to age 59½ are typically subject to the IRS early withdrawal penalty, certain exceptions exist. Beginning January 1, 2020, a new penalty exception allows certain qualifying individuals to withdraw up to \$5,000 from an IRA (or other tax-qualified savings plan) before age 59½ in the case of a qualifying birth or qualifying adoption.

Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution

To be considered a “Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution”, the distribution must be taken during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which a child of the individual is born or on which the legal adoption of an eligible adoptee is finalized.

\$5000 Limit

The maximum amount any one individual can claim as a Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution with respect to one child or one eligible adoptee is \$5,000, regardless of the number of IRAs and/or employer-sponsored retirement plans he/she owns.

Eligible Adoptee

Under the new penalty exception, the term “Eligible Adoptee” generally means any individual who has not attained age 18 or is physically or mentally incapable of self-support.

Rollover Option

In addition to claiming an exemption from the 10% early withdrawal penalty, individuals who take a Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution have the option to recontribute (i.e., roll over) the distribution back into an IRA in the future.

Accelerated Withdrawals for IRA Beneficiaries

Effective for deaths occurring on or after January 1, 2020, the SECURE Act of 2019 changes the withdrawal options for many nonspouse IRA beneficiaries. Under the SECURE Act of 2019, nonspouse beneficiaries of IRA owners who pass away on or after January 1, 2020, must generally withdraw all inherited IRA assets by December 31 of the year containing the tenth anniversary of the IRA owner's death.

Exceptions for Spousal Beneficiaries

The options available to spousal IRA beneficiaries are relatively unchanged under the SECURE Act. Spouse beneficiaries will still typically have the options of treating a decedent's IRA as his or her own or of taking life expectancy distributions from the inherited IRA. In addition, spouse beneficiaries will now have the option—at least in some cases—of withdrawing the proceeds from a decedent's IRA over a 10-year period.

Exceptions for Certain Nonspouse Beneficiaries

While nonspouse beneficiaries of IRA owners who pass away on or after January 1, 2020 must generally withdraw all the inherited IRA assets within 10 years, there are exceptions for certain categories of nonspouse beneficiaries:

1. Children

A minor child beneficiary of the IRA owner who has not yet reached the age of majority at the time of the IRA owner's death is generally eligible to take annual minimum distributions based on his/her own single life expectancy until reaching the age of majority. Once the child reaches the age of majority, such beneficiary will typically be required to withdraw the remaining balance of the inherited IRA within 10 years from when the child reaches the age of majority.

2. Disabled Individuals

A nonspouse beneficiary who meets certain statutory requirements to qualify as disabled will generally be eligible to take annual minimum distributions over his/her single life expectancy.

3. Chronically Ill Individuals

A nonspouse beneficiary who meets certain statutory requirements to qualify as chronically ill will generally be eligible to take annual minimum distributions over his/her single life expectancy.

4. Beneficiaries Not More than 10 Years Younger than IRA Owner

A nonspouse beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than the IRA owner will generally be eligible to take annual minimum distributions based on his/her single life expectancy.

5-Year Withdrawal Period for Some Non-Person Beneficiaries

While the SECURE Act of 2019 requires that most nonspouse beneficiaries withdraw all assets from an inherited IRA within 10 years of the death of the IRA owner, non-person beneficiaries (i.e., estates,

charities, etc.), under certain circumstances, must withdraw IRA assets from a deceased IRA owner's IRA within 5 years following the death of an IRA owner.

Special Rules for Trust Beneficiaries

Under the SECURE Act of 2019, the withdrawal requirements applicable in the case of a trust beneficiary vary widely depending on many factors including, but not limited to, whether all underlying beneficiaries of the trust beneficiary are considered "designated beneficiaries" according to statutory requirements and whether any of the underlying beneficiaries of the trust are considered chronically ill or disabled.



SIMPLE IRA APPLICATION

PERKINS DISCOVERY FUND

Mail To: Perkins Discovery Fund
c/o Commonwealth Fund Services, Inc.
8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205
Richmond, VA 23235

IMPORTANT: In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act, Federal law requires all financial institutions (including mutual funds) to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU: When you open an account, we will ask for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you. We may also ask for additional identifying documents. The information is required for all owners, co- owners, or anyone who will be signing or completing a transaction on behalf of a legal entity that will own the account. We will return your application if any of this information is missing. If we are unable to verify this information, your account may be closed and you will be subject to all applicable costs.

If you have any questions regarding this application, please call 800-673-0550

Check here if amendment. Account Identification Number: _____

PART I: SIMPLE IRA OWNER INFORMATION

Name: _____ Taxpayer ID Number: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Residence Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Primary Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

U.S. Citizenship Status: Citizen Resident Alien Nonresident Alien

PART II: CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION

Elective Deferral Amount: _____ Tax Year: _____

Employer Match Contribution Amount: _____ Tax Year: _____

Employer Nonelective Contribution Amount: _____ Tax Year: _____

Direct Transfer From a SIMPLE IRA

Rollover From: SIMPLE IRA Traditional IRA* SEP IRA*

Employer-Sponsored Plan (e.g., 401(a), 401(k), 403(b), governmental 457(b))*

Is the rollover being completed within 60 days of receipt of the distribution?

Yes

No (Note: Rollovers contributions typically must be made within 60 days of distribution. Rollover contributions beyond 60 days will only be accepted if accompanied by a *Self-Certification of Late Rollover/Conversion* form.)

Check here if a *Self-Certification of Late Rollover/Conversion* form is attached.

Not Applicable this is a **direct** rollover from an employer-sponsored plan

*You may not rollover a distribution from a Traditional IRA, SEP IRA or an employer-sponsored plan to a SIMPLE IRA until at least two years have elapsed from the time of your initial participation in your employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

Recharacterization (Note: An irrevocable recharacterization election must be provided to the IRA Custodian)

Other Explain: _____

CONSENT OF SPOUSE

By signing below, I acknowledge that I am the spouse of the SIMPLE IRA owner and agree with and consent to my spouse's designation of a primary beneficiary other than, or in addition to, me. I have been advised to consult a competent advisor and I assume all responsibility regarding this consent. The Custodian has not provided me any legal or tax advice.

Signature of Spouse: X _____ Date: _____

Witness: X _____ Date: _____

PART VI: DUPLICATE ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Yes, please send a duplicate statement to:

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

PART VII: FOR DEALER USE ONLY

Representative's Full Name: _____

Representative's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Supervisor's Full Name: _____

Supervisor's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Financial Institution Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____ Representative's Branch Office Telephone Number: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Dealer Number: _____ Branch Number: _____ Representative Number: _____

PART VIII: MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

Please send completed form to: Commonwealth Fund Services, Inc. 8730 Stony Point Pkwy, Suite 205, Richmond, VA 23235

PART IX: SIMPLE IRA EMPLOYER INFORMATION

Name of Employer: _____ Contact Person: _____ Phone Number: _____

Employer's Address: _____ Plan Effective Date: _____

PART X: EMPLOYEES, FAMILY AND AFFILIATES

Are you an employee, or family member of an employee of The Perkins Discovery Fund or its affiliates? Yes No

Please indicate your relationship _____

PART XI: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Note: This application will not be processed unless signed below by the SIMPLE IRA Owner.)

By signing this SIMPLE IRA Application, I certify that the information I have provided is true, correct, and complete, and the Custodian (UMB Bank, N.A. at 1010 Grand Boulevard, Kansas City, MO, 64141) may rely on what I have provided. In addition, I have read and received copies of the SIMPLE IRA Application, IRS Form 5305-SA, Disclosure Statement and Financial Disclosure, including the applicable fee schedule. I agree to be bound to their terms and conditions. I understand that if the deposit establishing the SIMPLE IRA contains rollover dollars, I elect to irrevocably designate this deposit as a rollover contribution. I understand that I am responsible for the SIMPLE IRA transactions I conduct, and I will indemnify and hold the Custodian harmless from any consequences related to executing my directions. I have been advised to seek competent legal and tax advice and have not been provided any such advice from the Custodian.

Signature of SIMPLE IRA Owner:

X _____ Date: _____

Signature of SIMPLE IRA Custodian Representative:

X _____ Date: _____

SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account

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

Form 5305-SA (Rev. April 2017) Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Do not file with the Internal Revenue Service.

The Participant named on the Application 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 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 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 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 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 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 such 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.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Definitions.

Agreement. Agreement means the SIMPLE IRA Custodial Agreement (IRS Form 5305-SA), Application, Disclosure Statement, Financial Disclosure and accompanying documentation. The Agreement may be amended from time to time as provided in Article VII.

Application. Application means the document that establishes this SIMPLE IRA after acceptance by the Custodian by signing the Application. The information and statements contained in the Application are incorporated into this SIMPLE IRA Agreement.

Authorized Agent. Authorized Agent means the individual(s) appointed in writing by the Participant (or by the beneficiary following the Participant's death) authorized to perform the duties and responsibilities set forth in the Agreement on behalf of the Participant.

Code. Code means the Internal Revenue Code.

Custodial Account. Custodial Account means the type of legal arrangement whereby the Custodian is a qualified financial institution that agrees to maintain the Custodial Account for the exclusive benefit of the Participant and the Participant's beneficiaries.

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.

Participant. The participant is the person who establishes the Custodial Account.

Regulations. Regulations mean the U.S. Treasury Regulations.

2. **Participant's Responsibilities.** All information that the Participant has provided or will provide to the Custodian under this Agreement is complete and accurate and the Custodian may rely upon it. The Participant will comply with all legal requirements governing this Agreement and assumes all responsibility for his or her actions including, but not limited to eligibility determination, contributions, distributions, penalty infractions, proper filing of tax returns and other issues related to activities regarding this Agreement. The Participant will provide to the Custodian the information the Custodian believes appropriate to comply with the requirements of section 326 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (U.S.A. PATRIOT) Act of 2001. The Participant will pay the Custodian reasonable compensation for its services, as disclosed in the applicable fee schedules.
3. **Investment Responsibilities.** All investment decisions are the sole responsibility of the Participant and the Participant is responsible to direct the Custodian in writing, or other acceptable form and manner authorized by the Custodian, regarding how all amounts are to be invested. Subject to the policies and practices of the Custodian, the Participant may delegate investment authority by appointing an Authorized Agent in writing in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. Upon receipt of instructions from the Participant and proof of acceptance by the Authorized Agent, the Custodian will accept investment direction and may fully rely on those instructions as if the Custodian had received the instructions from the Participant.

The Custodian will determine the investments available within the Custodial Account. All transactions shall be subject to any and all restrictions that are imposed by the Custodian's charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws; any and all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; the rules, regulations, customs, and usages of any exchange, market, or clearing house where the transaction is executed; the Custodian's policies and practices; and this Agreement. The Custodian may change its investment options from time to time and the Participant may move his or her monies in the Custodial Account to different investments. Any investment changes within the Custodial Account are subject to the terms and conditions of the investments, including but not limited to minimum deposit requirements and early redemption penalties. The Custodian will not provide any investment direction, suitability recommendations, tax advice, or any other investment guidance. Further, the Custodian has no duty to question the investment directions provided by the Participant or any issues relating to the management of the Custodial Account. The Participant will indemnify and hold the Custodian harmless from and against all costs and expenses (including attorney's fees) incurred by the Custodian in connection with any litigation regarding the investments within the Custodial Account where the Custodian is named as a necessary party. The Custodian will promptly execute investment instructions received from the Participant if the instructions are in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. If the Custodian determines the instructions from the Participant are unclear or incomplete, the Custodian may request additional instructions. Until clear instructions are received, the Custodian reserves the right, in good faith, to leave the contribution uninvested, place the contribution in a holding account (e.g., a money market account), or return the contribution to the Participant. The Custodian will not be liable for any investment losses due to such delays in receiving clear investment instructions. Further, the Participant will indemnify and hold the Custodian harmless for any adverse consequences or losses incurred from the Custodian's actions or inactions relating to the investment directions received from the Participant or Authorized Agent.

The Participant will not engage in transactions not permitted under the Agreement, including, but not limited to, the investment in collectibles or life insurance contracts, or engage in a prohibited transaction under Code section 4975.

- 4. Beneficiary Designation.** The Participant has the right to designate any person(s) or entity(ies) as primary and contingent beneficiaries by completing a written designation in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian filed with the Custodian during the Participant's lifetime. If the Custodian and applicable laws and regulations so permit, this right also extends to the Participant's designated beneficiaries following the Participant's death. Any successor beneficiary so named will be entitled to the proceeds of the Custodial Account if the beneficiary dies before receiving his or her entire interest in the decedent's IRA. A designation of successor beneficiaries submitted by the Participant's beneficiary must be in writing in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian filed with the Custodian during the lifetime of the Participant's beneficiary.

If the Participant is married and subject to the marital or community property laws that require the consent of the Participant's spouse to name a beneficiary other than or in addition to such spouse, the Participant understands that he or she is responsible for any and all tax and legal ramifications and he or she should consult a competent tax and/or legal advisor before making such designation.

Upon the Participant's death, the Custodial Account will be paid to the surviving primary beneficiaries in equal shares unless indicated otherwise in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. If no primary beneficiaries survive the Participant, the Custodial Account will be paid to surviving contingent beneficiaries in equal shares unless indicated otherwise. If no primary or contingent beneficiaries survive the Participant or if the Participant fails to designate beneficiaries during his or her lifetime, the Custodial Account will be paid to the Participant's estate following the Participant's death. No payment will be made to any beneficiary until the Custodian receives appropriate evidence of the Participant's death as determined by the Custodian.

If a beneficiary entitled to payment is a minor, the Custodian is relieved of all of its obligations as Custodian by paying the Custodial Account to the minor's parent or legal guardian upon receiving written instructions from such parent or legal guardian. The Participant represents and warrants that all beneficiary designations meet the applicable laws. The Custodian will exercise good faith in distributing the Participant's Custodial Account consistent with the beneficiary designation. The Participant, for the Participant and the heirs, beneficiaries and estate of the Participant agrees to indemnify and hold the Custodian harmless against any and all claims, liabilities and expenses resulting from the Custodian's payment of the Custodial Account consistent with such beneficiary designation and the terms of the Agreement.

- 5. Distributions.** The Participant may request distributions from the Custodial Account by delivering a request to the Custodian in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. The Custodian is not obligated to distribute the Custodial Account unless it is satisfied it has received the required information to perform its administrative and legal reporting obligations. Information the Custodian may require includes, but is not limited to, taxpayer identification number, distribution reason, and proof of identity.

The Custodian will send the Participant a notice each year the Participant is subject to the requirements of Article IV. Such notice will include the distribution deadline and will inform the Participant of the RMD amount or provide guidance to the Participant on how to contact the Custodian for assistance in determining the RMD amount. The Custodian reserves the right to determine each year the method of providing the RMD notice.

The Custodian will not be liable for and the Participant will indemnify and hold the Custodian harmless for any adverse consequences and/or penalties resulting from the Participant's actions or inactions (including errors in calculations resulting from reliance on information provided by the Participant) with respect to determining such required minimum distributions.

- 6. Amendments and Termination.** The Custodian may amend this Agreement at any time to comply with legal and regulatory changes and to modify the Agreement as the Custodian determines advisable. Any such amendment will be sent to the Participant at the last known address on file with the Custodian. The amendment will be effective on the date specified in the notice to the Participant. At the Participant's discretion, the Participant may direct that the Custodial Account be transferred to another trustee or custodian. The Custodian will not be liable for any losses from any actions or inactions of any successor trustee or custodian.

The Participant may terminate this Agreement at any time by providing a written notice of such termination to the Custodian in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. As of the date of the termination notice, the Custodian will no longer accept additional deposits under this Agreement. Upon receiving a termination notice, the Custodian will continue to hold the assets and act upon the provisions within the Agreement until the Participant provides additional instructions. If no instructions are provided by the Participant to the Custodian within 30 days of the termination notice, and unless the Custodian and Participant agree in writing otherwise, the Custodian will distribute the Custodial Account, less any applicable fees or penalties, as a single payment to the Participant. The Custodian will not be liable for any losses from any actions or inactions of any successor trustee or custodian.

The Custodian may resign at any time by providing 30 days written notice to the Participant. Upon receiving such written notice, the Participant will appoint a successor trustee or custodian in writing. Upon such appointment and upon receiving acknowledgement from the successor trustee or custodian of acceptance of the Custodial Account, the Custodian shall transfer the Custodial Account, less any applicable fees or penalties, to the successor trustee or custodian. If no successor trustee or custodian is appointed and no distribution instructions are provided by the Participant, the Custodian may, in its own discretion, select a successor trustee or custodian and transfer the Custodial Account, less any applicable fees or penalties, or may distribute the Custodial Account, less any applicable fees or penalties, as a single payment to the Participant. The Custodian shall not be liable for any losses from any actions or inactions of any successor trustee or custodian.

By establishing an individual retirement account with the Custodian, the Participant agrees to substitute another custodian or trustee in place of the existing Custodian upon notification by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service or his or her delegate, that such substitution is required because the Custodian has failed to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code by not keeping such records, or making such returns or rendering such statements as are required by the Internal Revenue Code, or otherwise.

- 7. Instructions, Changes of Addresses and Notices.** The Participant is responsible to provide any instructions, notices or changes of address in writing to the Custodian. Such communications will be effective upon actual receipt by the Custodian unless otherwise indicated in writing by the Participant. Any notices required to be sent to the Participant by the Custodian will be sent to the last address on file with the Custodian and are effective when mailed unless otherwise indicated by the Custodian. If authorized by the Custodian and provided by the Participant in the Application, Custodial Account Agreement or other documentation acceptable to the Custodian, an electronic address is an acceptable address to provide and receive such communications.
 - 8. Fees and Charges.** The Custodian reserves the right to charge fees for performing its duties and meeting its obligations under this Agreement. All fees, which are subject to change from time to time, will be disclosed on the Custodian's fee schedule or other disclosure document provided by the Custodian. The Custodian will provide the Participant 30 days written notice of any fee changes. The Custodian will collect all fees from the cash proceeds in the Custodial Account. If there is insufficient cash in the Custodial Account, the Custodian may liquidate investments, at its discretion, to satisfy fee obligations associated with the Agreement. Alternatively, if the Custodian so authorizes and if separate payment of fees or other expenses is permissible under applicable federal and/or state laws, the fees may be paid separately outside of the Custodial Account. If the Custodian offers investments other than depository products, the Participant recognizes that the Custodian may receive compensation from other parties. The Participant agrees to pay the Custodian a reasonable hourly charge for distribution from, transfers from, and terminations of this IRA. The Participant agrees to pay any expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties in connection with the Custodial Account. Such expenses include, but are not limited to, administrative expenses, such as legal and accounting fees, and any taxes of any kind whatsoever that may be levied or assessed with respect to such Custodial Account. All such fees, taxes and other administrative expenses charged to the Custodial Account shall be collected either from the assets in the Custodial Account or from any contributions to or distributions from such Custodial Account if not paid by the Participant, but the Participant shall be responsible for any deficiency. In the event that for any reason the Custodian is not certain as to who is entitled to receive all or part of the IRA, the Custodian reserves the right to withhold any payment from the IRA, to request a court ruling to determine the disposition of the IRA assets, and to charge the IRA for any expenses incurred in obtaining such legal determination.
 - 9. Transfers and Rollovers.** The Custodian will accept transfers and rollovers from other plans. The Participant represents and warrants that only eligible transfers and rollovers will be made to the Custodial Account. The Custodian reserves the right to refuse any transfer or rollover and is under no obligation to accept certain investments or property it cannot legally hold or determines is an ineligible investment in the Custodial Account. The Custodian will act on written instructions from the Participant received in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian to transfer the SIMPLE IRA to a successor trustee or custodian. The Custodian is not liable for any actions or inactions by any predecessor or successor trustee or custodian or for any investment losses resulting from the timing of or sale of assets resulting from the transfer or rollover.
- 10. Miscellaneous.**

Beneficiary's Rights. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement or by applicable law, all rights, duties and obligations of the Participant under the Agreement will extend to the beneficiary(ies) following the death of the Participant.

Reliance and Responsibilities. The Participant acknowledges that he or she has the sole responsibility for any taxes, penalties or other fees and expenses associated with his or her actions or inactions regarding the laws, regulations and rules associated with this Agreement. Further, the Participant acknowledges and understands that the Custodian will act solely as an agent for the Participant and bears no fiduciary responsibility. The Custodian will rely on the information provided by the Participant and has no duty to question or independently verify or investigate any such information. The Participant will indemnify and hold the Custodian harmless from any liabilities, including claims, judgments, investment losses, and expenses (including attorney's fees), which may arise under this Agreement, except liability arising from gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Custodian.

Custodian Acquired/Merged. If the Custodian is purchased by or merged with another financial institution qualified to serve as a trustee or custodian that institution will automatically become the trustee or custodian of this IRA unless otherwise indicated.

Maintenance of Records. The Custodian will maintain adequate records and perform its reporting obligations required under the Agreement. The Custodian's sole duty to the Participant regarding reporting is to furnish the IRS mandated reports as required in Article V of this Agreement. The Custodian may, at its discretion, furnish additional reports or information to the Participant. The Participant approves any report furnished by the Custodian unless within 30 days of receiving the report, the Participant notifies the Custodian in writing of any discrepancies. Upon receipt of such notice, the Custodian's responsibility is to investigate the request and make any corrections or adjustments accordingly.

Exclusive Benefit. The Custodial Account is maintained for the exclusive benefit of the Participant and his or her beneficiary(ies). Except as required by law, no creditors of the Participant may at any time execute any lien, levy, assignment, attachment or garnishment on any of the assets in the Custodial Account.

Minimum Value. The Custodian reserves the right to establish IRA account minimums. The Custodian may resign or charge additional fees if the minimums are not met.

Other Providers. At its discretion, the Custodian may appoint other service providers to fulfill certain obligations, including reporting responsibilities, and may compensate such service providers accordingly.

Agreement. This Agreement and all amendments are subject to all state and federal laws. The laws of the Custodian's domicile will govern should any state law interpretations be necessary concerning this Agreement.

Severability. If any part of this Agreement is invalid or in conflict with applicable law or regulations, the remaining portions of the Agreement will remain valid.

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. 590-A**, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; **Pub. 590-B**, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; and **Pub 560**, *Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans)*.

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.

SIMPLE IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

(Used with Form 5305-SA)

This Disclosure Statement provides a general review of the terms, conditions and federal laws associated with this SIMPLE IRA. It is not intended to replace the advice of your own tax and legal advisors. You are encouraged to consult with your advisors and/or your state taxing authority concerning any tax and/or compliance questions. You are responsible for complying with the laws that apply to this SIMPLE IRA. The Custodian does not act as your advisor. In addition to the transactions outlined in this SIMPLE IRA Disclosure Statement, the federal government may authorize permissible transactions from time to time. Unless expressly prohibited by the Custodian's policies, such additional federally authorized transactions are hereby incorporated by this reference.

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR IRA

As prescribed by the Code and Regulations, you may revoke this SIMPLE IRA within seven (7) calendar days following the date the SIMPLE IRA is established. Unless indicated otherwise, the SIMPLE IRA is established on the date the Custodian signs the Application. To revoke this SIMPLE IRA, you must provide a written notice to the Custodian at the address listed on the Application (or other address provided to you by the Custodian) that accompanies this Disclosure. The Custodian must receive your revocation notice no later than 7 days after the SIMPLE IRA is established. If your revocation notice is mailed, it will be deemed received as of the postmark date. If you revoke the SIMPLE IRA within the 7-day revocation period, the Custodian is still required to report the contribution and the distribution to the IRS. If you revoke the SIMPLE IRA within the revocation period, the Custodian will return to you the entire amount you contributed without deducting any administrative fees, penalties or investment losses.

GENERAL

A SIMPLE IRA plan is a tax-favored retirement plan that certain small employers may establish for the benefit of their employees. Your employer has chosen to establish a SIMPLE IRA plan and will make plan contributions on your behalf to your SIMPLE IRA for each year you are eligible. Specific information regarding your eligibility to participate in your employer's SIMPLE IRA plan is included in the summary description provided to you by your employer.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash. Except for certain rollovers and transfers, all contributions must be made in the form of money (e.g., cash, check or money order).

Type. Contributions under a SIMPLE IRA plan are in the form of employee salary deferrals, employer contributions (either matching or non-elective) and any other type permitted by the Code or Regulations.

Employee Deferrals. Employee salary deferrals may not exceed the lesser of 100% of your compensation or \$12,500 (for 2017 and 2018) with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter. If you are age 50 or older by the close of the plan year, you may make an additional contribution to your SIMPLE IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$3,000 (for 2017 and 2018) with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter.

Employer Contributions. There are two types of employer contributions: matching and non-elective employer contributions. Your employer will notify you each year of the contribution type and amount. If your employer elects matching contributions, your employer will match your deferrals up to 3% of your compensation. However, in some years, a lesser amount may be contributed. Your employer will notify you if a lesser amount is contributed. Instead of matching contributions, your employer may make non-elective contributions equal to 2% of your compensation.

Rollovers. Generally, a rollover is a movement of cash or assets from one retirement plan to another. Both the distribution and the rollover contribution are reportable when you file your income taxes, however, if you roll over the entire amount of an IRA or retirement plan distribution (including any amount withheld for federal, state, or other income taxes that you did not receive), you generally do not have to report the distribution as taxable income. If you are required to take minimum distributions because you are age 70½ or older, you may not roll over any required minimum distributions. You must irrevocably elect to treat such contributions as rollovers.

SIMPLE IRA-to-SIMPLE IRA Rollover. You may withdraw, tax free, all or a portion of your SIMPLE IRA if you contribute the amount withdrawn into the same or another SIMPLE IRA as a rollover. When completing a rollover from a SIMPLE IRA to a SIMPLE IRA, you must generally complete the rollover transaction within 60 days from the date you receive the distribution from the distributing SIMPLE IRA. Only one IRA distribution within any 12-month period may be rolled over in an IRA-to-IRA rollover transaction. The 12-month waiting period begins on the date you receive an IRA distribution that you subsequently roll over, not the date you complete the rollover transaction.

SIMPLE IRA-to-Traditional IRA Rollover. You may withdraw, tax free, all or a portion of your SIMPLE IRA, if you contribute the amount withdrawn into a Traditional IRA as a rollover. When completing a rollover from a SIMPLE IRA to a Traditional IRA, you must generally complete the rollover transaction within 60 days from the date you receive the distribution from the SIMPLE IRA. To complete a rollover of a SIMPLE IRA distribution to a Traditional IRA, at least two years must have elapsed from the date on which you first participated in any SIMPLE IRA plan maintained by the employer. Only one IRA distribution within any 12-month period may be rolled over in an IRA-to-IRA rollover transaction. The 12-month waiting period begins on the date you receive an IRA distribution that you subsequently roll over, not the date you complete the rollover transaction.

SIMPLE IRA-to-Employer Retirement Plan Rollover. If your employer's retirement plan accepts rollovers from IRAs, you may complete a direct or indirect rollover of your SIMPLE IRA assets to your employer retirement plan if at least two years have elapsed from the date on which you first participated in any SIMPLE IRA plan maintained by the employer. If you take constructive receipt of a distribution from your SIMPLE IRA to complete a rollover to an employer plan (i.e., an indirect rollover), you must generally complete the rollover transaction within 60 days from the date you receive the distribution.

Traditional IRA-to-SIMPLE IRA Rollover. An amount distributed from your Traditional IRA may be rolled over to your SIMPLE IRA only after at least two years have elapsed from the date on which you first participated in any SIMPLE IRA Plan maintained by the employer. When completing a rollover from a Traditional IRA to a SIMPLE IRA, you must generally complete the rollover transaction within 60 days from the date you receive the distribution from your Traditional IRA. Only one IRA distribution within any 12-month period may be rolled over in an IRA-to-IRA rollover transaction. The 12-month waiting period begins on the date you receive an IRA distribution that you subsequently roll over, not the date you complete the rollover transaction.

Employer Retirement Plan-to-SIMPLE IRA. Eligible rollover distributions from qualifying employer retirement plans may be rolled over, directly or indirectly, to your SIMPLE IRA only after at least two years have elapsed from the date on which you first participated in any SIMPLE IRA plan maintained by the employer. Qualifying employer retirement plans include qualified plans (e.g., 401(k) plans or profit sharing plans), governmental 457(b) plans, 403(b) arrangements and 403(a) arrangements. Amounts that may not be rolled over to your SIMPLE IRA include any required minimum distributions, hardship distributions, any part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments, or distributions consisting of designated Roth contributions (and earnings thereon) from a 401(k), 403(b) or 457(b) plan.

To complete a direct rollover from an employer plan to your SIMPLE IRA, you must generally instruct the plan administrator to send the distribution to your SIMPLE IRA Custodian. To complete an indirect rollover to your SIMPLE IRA, you must generally request that the plan administrator make a distribution directly to you. You typically have 60 days from the date you receive an eligible rollover distribution to complete an indirect rollover. Any amount not properly rolled over within the 60-day period will generally be taxable in the year distributed (except for any amount that represents after-tax contributions) and may be, if you are under age 59½, subject to the premature distribution penalty tax. If you choose the indirect rollover method, the plan administrator is typically required to withhold 20% of the eligible rollover distribution amount for purposes of federal income tax withholding. You may, however, make up the withheld amount out of pocket and roll over the full amount. If you do not make up the withheld amount out of pocket, the 20% withheld (and not rolled over) will be treated as a distribution, subject to applicable taxes and penalties.

Conversion of SIMPLE IRA to Roth IRA. Generally, if after you have been a SIMPLE IRA plan participant for two years, you may convert all or a portion of your SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA provided you meet any applicable eligibility requirements as defined in the Code and Regulations. Except for amounts that represent basis, amounts converted are generally treated as taxable distributions. However, the premature distribution penalty that typically applies to taxable withdrawals taken prior to age 59½, does not apply to amounts converted from a SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA. Required minimum distributions may not be converted. SIMPLE IRA-to-Roth IRA conversions are not subject to the 12-month rollover restriction that typically applies to rollovers between IRAs.

TRANSFERS

Transfers. You may move your SIMPLE IRA from one trustee or custodian to a SIMPLE IRA maintained by another trustee or custodian by requesting a direct transfer. Because the transfer is done directly between IRA trustees or custodians and no distribution is made to you, the transfer is neither taxable nor reportable. Federal law does not limit the number of transfers you may make during any one year.

Transfers Incident to Divorce. Under a valid divorce decree, separate maintenance decree, or other valid court order, your SIMPLE IRA may be transferred to your ex-spouse or you may receive all or part of your ex-spouse's SIMPLE IRA.

TAX TREATMENT OF SIMPLE IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

No Deduction. No tax deduction is allowed for either your salary deferrals or your employer contributions. Amounts you elect to defer reduce your taxable income for the year. When you participate in your employer's SIMPLE IRA plan, you are considered an "active participant" in a retirement plan that may affect your ability to deduct contributions you make to your Traditional IRA.

Tax Credit. You may be eligible for a tax credit for your salary deferrals to your SIMPLE IRA. The maximum annual tax credit is \$1,000, and if you are eligible, the credit will reduce the federal income tax you owe dollar for dollar. You may be eligible for the tax credit if you are age 18 or older, not a dependent of another taxpayer, and not a full-time student.

DISTRIBUTIONS DURING YOUR LIFETIME

You may withdraw any or all of your SIMPLE IRA balance at any time. However, certain taxes and penalties may apply.

Tax Treatment. In general, distributions from your SIMPLE IRA are taxed as ordinary income in the year in which they are distributed. If you have made nondeductible contributions to a Traditional IRA, a portion of each distribution from your SIMPLE IRA is nontaxable. The nontaxable amount is the pro rata portion of the distribution that represents your remaining nondeductible contributions based upon the value of all your IRAs. For assistance in determining the nontaxable portion, consult your tax advisor, instructions to IRS Forms 1040 and 8606, and IRS Publication 590-B.

Distributions Before Age 59½. Generally, if you are under age 59½ and take a distribution, the amount is referred to as an "early or premature distribution." Premature distributions that are includible in gross income are also subject to a 10% IRS penalty tax. The premature distribution penalty is increased to 25% on any distributions taken before you have been a SIMPLE IRA participant for two years. The two-year waiting period begins on the first day you participated in your employer's SIMPLE IRA plan. However, certain exceptions apply to the premature distribution penalty. These are summarized below.

1. You have unreimbursed medical expenses that are more than the applicable percentage of your adjusted gross income and provided certain conditions apply.
2. The distribution is to pay your medical insurance premiums if you are unemployed and receive federal or state unemployment benefits for 12 consecutive weeks, or would have if not self-employed, and you receive the distribution during that or the succeeding tax year.
3. A physician certifies that you are disabled as defined by the Code.
4. You are receiving substantially equal periodic payments consistent with the Code and Regulations.
5. The distributions are not more than the qualified higher education expenses of you, your spouse, or the children or grandchildren of you or your spouse.
6. The distribution, of up to a \$10,000 lifetime limit, is used within 120 days of withdrawal to buy or build a home that will be a principal residence for a qualified first-time homebuyer.
7. The distribution is due to an IRS levy on the SIMPLE IRA.
8. The distribution is a "qualified reservist distribution" as defined by the Code.
9. The distribution is properly rolled over or directly transferred to an eligible employer plan, Traditional IRA or another SIMPLE IRA.
10. The distribution is a proper return of a certain excess contribution.

Reporting Premature Distribution Penalty Tax. You may have to report the IRS early distribution penalty tax by filing a completed Form 5329 with the IRS along with your payment.

Distributions After Age 59½ and Before the Year You Reach Age 70½. Once you reach age 59½ but before the year you reach age 70½, distributions from your SIMPLE IRA are optional and amounts you withdraw and keep during this period will generally be subject to ordinary income tax.

Required Distributions At Age 70½. You must begin taking distributions from your SIMPLE IRA no later than April 1 following the year you reach age 70½. Subsequent distributions must be taken by December 31 each year after you reach age 70½. Generally, each year determine your RMD by taking your SIMPLE IRA balance as of December 31 of the prior year and dividing it by a distribution period (determined by the applicable IRS life expectancy table). Each year you are subject to the RMD requirements, your Custodian will provide you with a notice. Along with the distribution deadline, the notice will either inform you of your RMD amount or provide you with guidance on how to contact the Custodian for assistance in determining your RMD. Your Custodian is also required to notify the IRS each year you are required to take an RMD.

If you have more than one SIMPLE IRA, you must determine the RMD separately for each SIMPLE IRA. However, you may total the RMDs and take the total from any one or more of your IRAs.

If you do not take the required minimum distribution (RMD) or the distribution is not large enough, you may be subject to a 50% excess accumulation penalty tax on the amount not distributed as required. You must report the 50% excess accumulation penalty tax by filing a completed Form 5329 with the IRS along with your payment.

For additional information regarding your RMD, consult your tax advisor and/or IRS Publication 590-B.

Special Tax Treatment. IRA distributions are not eligible for capital gains treatment or lump-sum income averaging.

DISTRIBUTIONS TO YOUR BENEFICIARIES WHEN YOU DIE

Any amounts remaining in your SIMPLE IRA at your death will be paid to your beneficiary(ies). When you die, the rules determining the distribution of your SIMPLE IRA balance depend on a number of factors, including whether you had a "designated beneficiary," your relationship to the beneficiary (spouse or nonspouse) and whether you died before or after RMDs were required to begin.

Designated Beneficiary. A "designated beneficiary" is determined based on the beneficiary(ies) designated as of the date of your death and who remains your beneficiary(ies) on September 30th of the calendar year following the calendar year of your death.

If You Die Before RMDs Are Required To Begin. Generally, if you die before April 1 following the year you reach age 70½ and your designated beneficiary(ies) is an individual, he or she may elect a distribution method. Your beneficiary(ies) may elect to deplete the SIMPLE IRA by the end of the fifth calendar year following your death or to receive payments based on the designated beneficiary(ies)'s life expectancy. If life expectancy payments are elected, the payments must begin by December 31 of the first calendar year following your death. However, if your surviving spouse is your sole designated beneficiary, he or she may delay the first distribution until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½, if later.

If your designated beneficiary is not an individual or a qualified trust (e.g., a charity, your estate, etc.), your SIMPLE IRA must be distributed by the end of the fifth calendar year following your death.

Generally, each beneficiary may elect the timing and manner regarding the distribution of his or her portion of the SIMPLE IRA. Elections must generally be made by December 31 of the year following your death. If timely elections are not made, your beneficiary is required to take distributions according to the applicable default provision. The default distribution option for designated beneficiaries who are individuals is the life expectancy option and the default distribution option for designated beneficiaries that are not individuals is the 5-year method. If your beneficiary(ies) does not withdraw the required amount within the prescribed time frame, he or she may be subject to the 50% excess accumulation penalty tax on the amount that should have been withdrawn but was not distributed.

If your surviving spouse is the sole designated beneficiary of your SIMPLE IRA, he or she may treat your SIMPLE IRA as his or her own. Regardless of whether your spouse is the sole designated beneficiary, he or she may roll distributions from your IRA into his or her own IRA generally within 60 days of receipt. Additional restrictions may apply.

If You Die On or After RMDs Are Required To Begin. If you die on or after April 1 following the year you attain age 70½, the designated beneficiary(ies) must continue taking distributions from your SIMPLE IRA. The longest time frame for receiving payouts is over the remaining life expectancy of the applicable designated beneficiary or based on your remaining life expectancy factor, had you not died, whichever period is longer. Distributions must commence by December 31 of the calendar year following your death. If your designated beneficiary is not an individual or a qualified trust (e.g., a charity, your estate, etc.), your SIMPLE IRA must be distributed using your single life expectancy (had you not died) reduced by one each year. Your beneficiary(ies) must withdraw your RMD for the year of your death, if you do not withdraw it before your death.

If your surviving spouse is the sole designated beneficiary of your SIMPLE IRA, he or she may treat your SIMPLE IRA as his or her own. Regardless of whether your spouse is the sole designated beneficiary, he or she may roll distributions from your IRA into his or her own IRA generally within 60 days of receipt. Additional restrictions may apply.

WITHHOLDING

Nonperiodic, distributions from your SIMPLE IRA are subject to 10% federal income tax withholding unless you elect to waive withholding. You may elect in writing to waive withholding, in which case, no taxes will be withheld from your distribution. If you elect not to have withholding applied, or if you do not have enough federal income tax withheld from your IRA distribution, you may be responsible for payment of estimated tax. Any amounts withheld are remitted to federal depositories in prepayment of your federal income tax liability. In addition to federal income tax withholding, distributions from IRAs may also be subject to state income tax withholding.

EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS

An excess may be created from your salary deferrals or from your employer's contributions (either matching or nonelective).

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

If you (or your beneficiary(ies) when you die) engage in a "prohibited transaction" with your SIMPLE IRA, the SIMPLE IRA will be disqualified and the entire SIMPLE IRA will be treated as a distribution. If you are under age 59½, the 10% premature distribution penalty tax may apply. Prohibited transactions are defined in Code section 4975. Examples include borrowing money from the SIMPLE IRA, selling property to the SIMPLE IRA, receiving unreasonable compensation for managing the SIMPLE IRA, or buying property with SIMPLE IRA funds for your personal use.

USING YOUR SIMPLE IRA AS SECURITY FOR A LOAN

If you (or your beneficiary(ies) when you die) pledge all or part of your SIMPLE IRA as security for a loan, the amount pledged is treated as a distribution. If you are under age 59½, the amount pledged may also be subject to the premature distribution penalty tax.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disaster Relief. If you are affected by certain federally-declared disasters, you may be eligible for special rules involving certain IRA transactions. Special rules may include, but are not limited to, penalty-free distributions, the ability to repay/rollover certain IRA or retirement plan distributions, the option to include distributions ratably over multiple years, and extensions for the completion of time-sensitive acts (e.g., IRA contributions, rollovers, recharacterizations or correction of certain excess contributions). For detailed information about special IRA rules related to specific federally-declared disasters, refer to IRS Publication 560, IRS Publication 590-A, IRS Publication 590-B, and the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

Nonforfeitable. Your interest in your SIMPLE IRA is nonforfeitable at all times.

Custodian. The Custodian of your SIMPLE IRA must be a bank, a federally insured credit union, a savings and loan association, or an entity approved by the IRS to act as custodian.

Investment Restrictions. Money in your SIMPLE IRA may not be used to buy a life insurance policy or invested in collectibles as defined in Code section 408(m). However, certain gold, silver and platinum coins, bullion and coins issued under state laws are allowable investments.

No Commingling. Assets in your SIMPLE IRA may not be combined with other property, except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.

Beneficiary Designation. You may designate a beneficiary for your SIMPLE IRA by completing a written designation in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. When you die, the proceeds of your SIMPLE IRA will be paid to your designated beneficiary(ies). If you do not designate a beneficiary, your SIMPLE IRA will be paid to your estate when you die.

Tax-Deferred Earnings. The earnings on your SIMPLE IRA balance accumulate tax-deferred, meaning they are not taxable until distributed from your SIMPLE IRA.

Estate Tax. Generally, for federal estate tax purposes, your SIMPLE IRA assets are includable in your gross estate when you die. Consult your tax and/or legal advisors for specific guidance.

Tax Filing. You are responsible for filing the applicable IRS forms to report certain activities, any taxable income and/or penalties associated with your SIMPLE IRA.

IRS Form. This SIMPLE IRA uses the precise language of Articles I-VII of IRS Form 5305-SA, and therefore Articles I-VII are treated as approved by the IRS. Additional language has been included as permitted by such form. The IRS approval represents a determination as to form and not to the merits of the account.

Additional Information. Additional information about the rules and options regarding your SIMPLE IRA may be found in IRS Publications 560, 590-A and 590-B, the summary description provided by your employer and on the IRS website at www.irs.gov.