

**TRADITIONAL AND ROTH  
SELF-DIRECTED  
INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT**

# FORM I-C ADOPTION AGREEMENT

I.E. \_\_\_\_\_ Account \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

## 1. PERSONAL INFORMATION (Must Complete)

Full Name of Participant (First, Middle, Last)			Name of Correspondent Broker		
Residence Address (P.O. Box not sufficient)					
City	State	Zip	Marital Status		
Mailing Address (if different from Residence)			Date of Birth		
Attn:					
Address			Soc. Sec. #		
City	State	Zip	Citizenship		

### BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURE ELECTION

In connection with securities positions held by us for your benefit, Rule 14b-1(c) of the Securities Exchange Act requires us to disclose to an issuer the name, address and securities position of each beneficial owner of such issuer's securities, unless the beneficial owner objects to such disclosure. If you object to the disclosure of such information, check the box below:

Yes, I do object to the disclosure of this information.

## 2. IRA ACCOUNT TYPE (Check One Only)

TRADITIONAL			ROTH		
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTRIBUTORY IRA ACCOUNT	<input type="checkbox"/> SEP IRA ACCOUNT Attach copy of Simplified Employee Pension "SEP" Agreement.	<input type="checkbox"/> SAR-SEP IRA ACCOUNT Attach copy of Salary Reduction Simplified Employee Pension "SAR-SEP" Agreement.	<input type="checkbox"/> IRA ROLLOVER HOLDING ACCOUNT	<input type="checkbox"/> INHERITED <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional or <input type="checkbox"/> Roth Attach copy of death certificate and previous account statement.	<input type="checkbox"/> ROTH IRA ACCOUNT

## 3. SOURCE OF INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (Check all applicable boxes)

- NEW FUNDS**  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ for Year \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for Year \_\_\_\_\_
- CONVERSION OF ASSETS (Attach copy of Previous Account Statement)**  
- Use for conversions of assets from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.
- TRANSFER OF ASSETS (Complete Account Transfer Form)**
- ROLLOVER OF IRA ASSETS (Attach copy of Previous Account Statement)**  
- Use for contributions of assets received from another IRA account within the past 60 days.
- ROLLOVER OF QUALIFIED PLAN TRUST ASSETS (Attach copy of Previous Account Statement)**  
- Use for contributions of assets directly rolled over from a qualified employee retirement plan.  
- Use for contributions of assets received from a qualified employee retirement plan within the past 60 days.

(Please complete and sign page 2 of Form I-C)

#### 4. BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION (Must Complete)

I hereby designate the following person or persons as primary and contingent Beneficiaries:

##### A. Primary Beneficiary (ies)

Name	Soc. Sec. #	Date of Birth	Relationship	% Benefits	Per Stirpes* <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Name	Soc. Sec. #	Date of Birth	Relationship	% Benefits	Per Stirpes* <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Name	Soc. Sec. #	Date of Birth	Relationship	% Benefits	Per Stirpes* <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

##### B. Contingent Beneficiary (ies)

Name	Soc. Sec. #	Date of Birth	Relationship	% Benefits	Per Stirpes* <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Name	Soc. Sec. #	Date of Birth	Relationship	% Benefits	Per Stirpes* <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Name	Soc. Sec. #	Date of Birth	Relationship	% Benefits	Per Stirpes* <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

I elect that at my death the interest in my IRA account under the IRA Plan shall become the property of the primary Beneficiary(ies); if no primary Beneficiary survives, then of the contingent beneficiary(ies); and if no contingent Beneficiary(ies) survives, or if the Custodian cannot locate a designated Beneficiary, then the Custodian shall distribute the amounts payable to my estate. I reserve the right to revoke or change this Beneficiary designation. I understand that such change or revocation must be tendered in writing as specified in the IRA Plan. If no allocation of benefits is made, funds will be divided equally.

\*Per stirpes is a method of dividing your IRA account so that surviving descendants of a deceased beneficiary take the place of the deceased beneficiary. If you elect per stirpes and a designated beneficiary dies before you, then the beneficiary's share passes to his or her children in equal shares, with a share of a deceased child divided equally among his or her children. We strongly encourage you to consult your own attorney for more information on this designation.

\*\*You should only list contingent beneficiaries in cases where you do not elect per stirpes for your primary beneficiary(ies).

**SPOUSAL CONSENT.** If the Account Holder is married and the Account Holder's spouse is not designated as the sole primary beneficiary, the written consent of the spouse is required.

I hereby consent to the beneficiary designation(s) indicated above and give the Account Holder any interest I have in the funds or property deposited in this IRA. I assume full responsibility for any adverse consequences that may result. No tax or legal advice was given to me by the custodian.	
_____	_____
(Full Signature of Spouse)	(Date)

#### 5. ADOPTION AND ACCEPTANCE (Subject to acceptance by the Custodian)

This IRA Plan is being made available to the Participant as part of the existing Correspondent Broker Clearing Agreement between the Participant's Correspondent Broker and the clearing agent, Wedbush Morgan Securities, Inc. ("Wedbush"). The clearing agent will provide cashing services, monitor compliance of credit according to applicable rules, regulations and policies; prepare and mail trade notifications and periodic account statements; and provide for the dissemination of proxy, tender offer and other similar shareholders' material. In addition, the clearing agent may provide, upon specific instructions, order execution and/or certificate clearance. **Wedbush, as Custodian and/or clearing agent, will not be involved with nor have responsibility for decisions or instructions regarding transactions in the IRA Holder's account.** The Correspondent Broker shall continue to be responsible for all activities in the IRA Holder's Account. The entry of orders and any instructions regarding the deposit or withdrawal of funds, securities or other property shall be transmitted through the Participant's Correspondent Broker. The Participant shall remain a customer of the Correspondent Broker, and any inquiries or claims the Participant may have from time to time should be directed to the Correspondent Broker.

You acknowledge that in connection with this Agreement that the Clearing Agent and Custodian collect "nonpublic personal information" from the Correspondent Broker; the Clearing Agent, may submit and collect nonpublic and public information to consumer and industry reporting agencies. Upon your written request, the Correspondent Broker will inform you if they have obtained information through these inquiries, and if so, will provide you with the name and address of the consumer and industry reporting agency. The Clearing Agent and Custodian will not sell any information about you and maintains physical and electronic safeguards to protect your nonpublic and public personal information in its possession.

**By signing below, you acknowledge that you have read and received a copy for your records of 1) this IRA Adoption Agreement 2) Prototype Plan Agreement 3) IRA Disclosure Statement 4) Retirement Services Fee Schedule and 5) Disclosure Statement-Facts About Your Borrowing Costs and Other Matters. You understand and agree that the "Disclosure Statement-Facts About Your Borrowing Costs and Other Matters" contains a pre-dispute arbitration clause in paragraph 9 which supercedes the arbitration agreement contained in the Prototype Plan Agreement and that such agreement will be binding on you upon you signing below.**

Adopted by  
Participant: \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Parent or Guardian: \_\_\_\_\_ (If participant is under 18 years of age, parent or guardian must also sign and date above)

Signature Guaranteed and Accepted for Correspondent Broker  
by Authorized Person:

\_\_\_\_\_ (Print Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

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**FOR CUSTODIAN USE ONLY**

For Custodian

By Authorized Person: \_\_\_\_\_ (Print Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date).

# INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT

## PROTOTYPE PLAN AGREEMENT

### PREAMBLE

Wedbush Morgan Securities, Inc. ("Wedbush" or "Custodian") hereby establishes its self-directed custodial account pursuant to which Wedbush will act as Custodian for the exclusive benefit of the individual who adopts the plan. By signing the Adoption Agreement, the individual consents to participation in the IRA and consents to be bound by its provisions. The IRA will be effective upon the written acceptance of the Custodian. The IRA herein is being made available to the IRA Owner by the Correspondent Broker as part of an existing Correspondent Clearing Agreement between the IRA Owner's Correspondent Broker and the Custodian.

The Custodian named on the Adoption Agreement has given the IRA Owner the disclosure statement required under Regulations section 1.408-6.

The IRA Owner and the Custodian make the following agreement:

### ARTICLE I

- 1.1 *Purpose of the Agreement.* The purpose of this Agreement is to establish a Traditional IRA under Code Section 408(a) or a Roth IRA under Code Section 408A, as indicated on the Adoption Agreement, to provide for the IRA Owner's retirement and for the support of his or her Beneficiary(ies) after death. The account is established for the exclusive benefit of the IRA Owner or his or her Beneficiary(ies). If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code Section 408(d)(3)(C) maintained for the benefit of a Designated Beneficiary of a deceased individual, references in this document to the "IRA Owner" are to the deceased individual.
- 1.2 *Intent to Qualify.* It is the intent of the IRA Owner that this Agreement shall qualify for approval under Code Section 408A if Roth IRA is selected on the Adoption Agreement or under Code Section 408(a) if Traditional IRA is selected on the Adoption Agreement. In no event will the custodial account established under this Agreement operate as both a Traditional IRA and a Roth IRA.
- 1.3 *For More Information.* To obtain more information concerning the rules governing this Agreement, contact the Prototype Sponsor or Custodian listed on the Adoption Agreement.

### ARTICLE II – DEFINITIONS

The following words and phrases when used in this Agreement with initial capital letters shall, for the purpose of this Agreement, have the meanings set forth below unless the context indicates that other meanings are intended:

- 2.1 *Adoption Agreement.* Means the document executed by the IRA Owner through which the individual adopts this Agreement and thereby agrees to be bound by all terms and conditions of this Agreement.
- 2.2 *Agreement.* Means this IRA prototype plan Agreement, including the Adoption Agreement that was completed and signed to establish this agreement.
- 2.3 *Beneficiary.* Means the individual(s) or entity(ies) properly named to receive any remaining IRA benefits upon the death of the IRA Owner.
- 2.4 *Code.* Means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.
- 2.5 *Compensation.* For purposes of Sections 3.01(A) and 4.01(A) of this Agreement, compensation means wages, salaries, professional fees, or other amounts derived from or received for personal services actually rendered (including, but not limited to commissions paid salespersons, compensation for services on the basis of a percentage of profits, commissions on insurance premiums, tips, and bonuses) and includes earned income, as defined in Code Section 401(c)(2) (reduced by the deduction the self-employed IRA Owner takes for contributions made to a self-employed retirement plan). For purposes of this definition, Code Section 401(c)(2) shall be applied as if the term trade or business for purposes of Code Section 1402 included service described in Code Section 1402(c)(6). Compensation shall include any amount includible in the IRA Owner's gross income under Code Section 71 with respect to a divorce or separation instrument. Compensation also includes any differential wage payments as defined in Code Section 3401(h)(2).  
  
Compensation does not include amounts derived from or received as earnings or profits from property (including but not limited to interest and dividends) or amounts not includible in gross income (determined without regard to Code Section 112). Compensation also does not include any amount received as a pension or annuity or as deferred compensation. In the case of a married individual filing a joint return, the greater Compensation of his or her spouse is treated as his or her own Compensation, but only to the extent that such spouse's Compensation is not being used for purposes of the spouse making a contribution to an IRA.
- 2.6 *Conversion Contribution.* Means a contribution described in Code Section 408A(e) from a Traditional or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA.
- 2.7 *Correspondent Broker.* Means a broker/dealer entity which elects to provide its customers with the means of establishing an IRA on a correspondent basis pursuant to the Correspondent Broker Clearing Agreement between such broker/dealer and the Custodian.

- 2.8 *Correspondent Broker Clearing Agreement.* Means a contractual arrangement between the Correspondent Broker and Wedbush, as clearing agent, in which Wedbush will provide cashing services; monitoring compliance of credit according to applicable rules, regulations and policies; prepare and mail trade notifications and periodic account statements; and provide for the dissemination of proxy, tender offer and other similar shareholder materials. In addition, the clearing agent may provide, upon specific instructions, order execution and/or certificate clearance. Wedbush, as Custodian and/or clearing agent, will not be involved with nor have responsibility for decisions or instructions regarding transactions in the IRA Owner's account.
- 2.9 *Custodian.* Means Wedbush, who has the approval of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to act as Custodian, or their successor.
- 2.10 *Designated Beneficiary.* Means the Beneficiary named as of the date of the IRA Owner's death who remains Beneficiary as of September 30 of the year following the year of the IRA Owner's death.
- 2.11 *IRA.* Means either Traditional IRA or Roth IRA unless otherwise indicated.
- 2.12 *IRA Owner.* Means the individual whose name appears on the Adoption Agreement, who is establishing the IRA.
- 2.13 *Prototype Sponsor.* Means the entity specified on the Adoption Agreement which sponsors this prototype plan.
- 2.14 *Regulations.* Means the Treasury Regulations.
- 2.15 *Roth IRA.* Means an individual retirement account as defined in Code Section 408A.
- 2.16 *SIMPLE IRA.* Means the individual retirement account which satisfies the requirements of Code Sections 408(p) and 408(a).
- 2.17 *Traditional IRA.* Means an individual retirement account as defined in Code Section 408(a).

### ARTICLE III – PROVISIONS GOVERNING TRADITIONAL IRAS

This Article III shall only apply if this IRA has been designated by the IRA Owner on the Adoption Agreement as a Traditional IRA.

#### 3.1 Contribution Rules.

- A. **Maximum Permissible Amount.** Except in the case of a rollover contribution (as permitted by Code Sections 402(c), 402(e)(6), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 403(b)(10), 408(d)(3), and 457(e)(16)) or a contribution made in accordance with the terms of a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan as described in Code Section 408(k), no contributions will be accepted unless they are in cash, and the total of such contributions shall not exceed the lesser of 100 percent of the Traditional IRA Owner's Compensation, or \$5,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2008 and years thereafter.

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

If the Traditional IRA Owner makes regular contributions to both Traditional and Roth IRAs for a taxable year, the maximum regular contribution that can be made to all the Traditional IRA Owner's Traditional IRAs for that taxable year is reduced by the regular contributions made to the Traditional IRA Owner's Roth IRAs for the taxable year.

- B. **Catch-Up Contributions.** In the case of a Traditional IRA Owner who is age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, the annual cash contribution limit is increased by \$1,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 and years thereafter.
- C. **Additional Contributions.** In addition to the amounts described in Sections 3.01(A) and (B), a Traditional IRA Owner may make additional contributions specifically authorized by statute – such as repayments of qualified reservist distributions, repayments of certain plan distributions made on account of a federally declared disaster and certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation.
- D. **Employees of Certain Bankrupt Employers.** In addition to the amounts described in Sections 3.01(A) and (B) of this Agreement, a Traditional IRA Owner who was a participant in a Code Section 401(k) plan of a certain employer in bankruptcy described in Code Section 219(b)(5)(C) may contribute up to \$3,000 for taxable years beginning after 2006 and before 2010 only. An individual who makes contributions under this paragraph may not also make age 50 catch-up contributions under Section 3.01(B) of this Agreement.
- E. **SIMPLE IRA.** No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to Code Section 408(p). Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a

particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is, an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date the employee first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

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

### 3.2 Traditional IRA Owner Distributions.

- A. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Traditional IRA Owner's interest in this Traditional IRA shall be made in accordance with the requirements of Code Section 408(a)(6) and the Regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference. If distributions are made from an annuity contract purchased from an insurance company, distributions thereunder must satisfy the requirements of Q&A-4 of Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-6, rather than Section 3.02(B), (C), and (D) and Section 3.03 of this Agreement. The required minimum distributions calculated for this Traditional IRA may be withdrawn from another Traditional IRA of the Traditional IRA Owner in accordance with Q&A-9 of Regulations Section 1.408-8. If this is an inherited Traditional IRA within the meaning of Code Section 408(d)(3)(C), the preceding sentence and Section 3.02(B), (C), and (D) of this Agreement do not apply.
- B. The entire value of the account of the Traditional IRA Owner for whose benefit the account is maintained will begin to be distributed no later than the first day of April following the calendar year in which such Traditional IRA Owner attains age 70½ (the required beginning date) over the life of such Traditional IRA Owner or the lives of such Traditional IRA Owner and his or her Designated Beneficiary.
- C. The amount to be distributed each year, beginning with the calendar year in which the Traditional IRA Owner attains age 70½ and continuing through the year of death, shall not be less than the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Traditional IRA (as modified by Section 3.03(C) of this Agreement) as of the end of the preceding year by the distribution period in the Uniform Lifetime Table in Q&A-2 of Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9, using the Traditional IRA Owner's age as of his or her birthday in the year. However, if the Traditional IRA Owner's sole Designated Beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse and such spouse is more than 10 years younger than the Traditional IRA Owner, then the distribution period is determined under the Joint and Last Survivor Table in Q&A-3 of Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9, using the ages as of the Traditional IRA Owner's and spouse's birthdays in the year.
- D. The required minimum distribution for the year the Traditional IRA Owner attains 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.
- E. If the IRA Owner fails to request his or her required minimum distribution by his or her required beginning date, the Custodian can, at its complete and sole discretion, do any one of the following:
- make no distribution until the IRA Owner provides a proper withdrawal request to the Custodian;
  - distribute the entire Traditional IRA to the IRA Owner in a single sum payment; or
  - determine the IRA Owner's required minimum distribution from the Traditional IRA each year based on the IRA Owner's life expectancy, calculated using the Uniform Lifetime Table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9, and pay those distributions to the IRA Owner until directed otherwise.

The Custodian will not be liable for any penalties or taxes related to the Traditional IRA Owner's failure to take a required minimum distribution.

- 3.3 **Beneficiary Rights.** If the Traditional IRA Owner dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the entire remaining interest will be distributed as follows.

- A. **Death on or After Required Beginning Date.** If the Traditional IRA Owner dies on or after the required beginning date, the remaining portion of his or her interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows.
- If the Designated Beneficiary is someone other than the Traditional IRA Owner's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Traditional IRA Owner's death, or over the period described in Section 3.03(A)(3) of this Agreement if longer.
  - If the Traditional IRA Owner's sole Designated Beneficiary is the Traditional IRA Owner's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over such spouse's life expectancy or over the period described in Section 3.03(A)(3) of this Agreement if longer. Any

interest remaining after such spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death, or, if the distributions are being made over the period described in Section 3.03(A)(3) of this Agreement, over such period.

- If there is no Designated Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of Section 3.03(A)(1) or (A)(2) of this Agreement, the remaining interest will be distributed over the Traditional IRA Owner's remaining life expectancy determined in the year of the Traditional IRA Owner's death.
  - The amount to be distributed each year under Section 3.03(A)(1), (2), or (3) of this Agreement, beginning with the calendar year following the calendar year of the Traditional IRA Owner's death, is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Traditional IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in Section 3.03 of this Agreement. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Designated Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's or Traditional IRA Owner's age in the year specified in Section 3.03(A)(1), (2), or (3) of this Agreement and reduced by one for each subsequent year.
- B. **Death Before Required Beginning Date.** If the Traditional IRA Owner dies before the required beginning date, his or her entire interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows.
- If the Designated Beneficiary is someone other than the Traditional IRA Owner's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Traditional IRA Owner's death, over the remaining life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the age of the Beneficiary as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Traditional IRA Owner's death, or, if elected, in accordance with Section 3.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If this is an inherited Traditional IRA within the meaning of Code Section 408(d)(3)(C) established for the benefit of a nonspouse Designated Beneficiary by a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer from a retirement plan of a deceased individual under Code Section 402(c)(11), then, notwithstanding any election made by the deceased individual pursuant to the preceding sentence, the nonspouse Designated Beneficiary may elect to have distributions made under this Section if the transfer is made no later than the end of the year following the year of death.
  - If the Traditional IRA Owner's sole Designated Beneficiary is the Traditional IRA Owner's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Traditional IRA Owner's death (or by the end of the calendar year in which the Traditional IRA Owner would have attained age 70½, if later), over such spouse's life expectancy, or, if elected, in accordance with Section 3.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If the surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, the remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the spouse's death, over the spouse's Designated Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy determined using such Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the death of the spouse, or, if elected, will be distributed in accordance with Section 3.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If the surviving spouse dies after distributions are required to begin, any remaining interest will be distributed over the spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death.
  - If there is no Designated Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of Section 3.03(B)(1) or (B)(2) of this Agreement, the entire interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Traditional IRA Owner's death (or of the spouse's death in the case of the surviving spouse's death before distributions are required to begin under Section 3.03(B)(2) of this Agreement).
  - The amount to be distributed each year under Section 3.03(B)(1) or (B)(2) of this Agreement is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Traditional IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in Section 3.03 of this Agreement. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Regulation section 1.401(a)(9)-9. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Designated Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's age in the year specified in Section 3.03(B)(1) or (2) of this Agreement and reduced by one for each subsequent year.

- C. The value of the Traditional IRA for purposes of this Section is the prior December 31 balance adjusted to include the amount of any outstanding rollovers, transfers, and recharacterizations under Q&As-7 and -8 of Regulations Section 1.408-8.
- D. If the Designated Beneficiary is the Traditional IRA Owner's surviving spouse, the spouse may elect to treat the Traditional IRA as his or her own Traditional IRA. This election will be deemed to have been made if such surviving spouse, who is the sole Beneficiary of the Traditional IRA, makes a contribution to the Traditional IRA or fails to take required distributions as a Beneficiary.
- E. The required minimum distributions payable to a Designated Beneficiary from this Traditional IRA may be withdrawn from another IRA the Beneficiary holds from the same decedent in accordance with Q&A-9 of Regulations Section 1.408-8.
- F. If the Beneficiary fails to request a distribution by December 31 of the year following the year the Traditional IRA Owner dies, the Custodian reserves the right to elect, in its complete and sole discretion, to do any one of the following:
- make no distribution until the Beneficiary(ies) provides the Custodian a proper withdrawal request;
  - distribute the entire Traditional IRA to the Beneficiary(ies) in a single sum payment; or
  - distribute the entire remaining interest to the Beneficiary(ies) pursuant to the applicable option in Section 4.03(A) or (B) of this Agreement.

The Custodian will not be liable for any penalties or taxes related to the Beneficiary's failure to take a required minimum distribution.

- 3.4 *Transfers and Rollovers.* The Custodian can receive amounts transferred to this Traditional IRA from the trustee or custodian of another Traditional IRA. In addition, the Custodian can accept direct rollovers of eligible rollover distributions from employer-sponsored retirement plans as permitted by the Code and applicable Regulations. The Custodian reserves the right not to accept any transfer or rollover.

#### ARTICLE IV – PROVISIONS GOVERNING ROTH IRAS

This Article IV shall only apply if this IRA has been designated by the IRA Owner on the Adoption Agreement as a Roth IRA.

##### 4.1 Contribution Rules.

- A. **Maximum Permissible Amount.** Except in the case of a qualified rollover contribution (as defined in 4.01(G) of this Agreement, or a recharacterization (as defined in 4.01(F) of this Agreement, no contributions will be accepted unless they are in cash, and the total of such contributions shall not exceed the applicable amount (as defined in 4.01(B) of this Agreement), or the Roth IRA Owner's Compensation (as defined in Section 2.05 of this Agreement), if less, for that taxable year. The contribution described in the previous sentence that may not exceed the lesser of the applicable amount of the Roth IRA Owner's Compensation is referred to as a regular contribution. However, notwithstanding the preceding limits on contributions, a Roth IRA Owner may make additional contributions specifically authorized by statute – such as repayments of qualified reservist distributions, repayments of certain plan distributions made on account of a federally declared disaster and certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation. Contributions may be limited under Sections 4.01(C) through (E) of this Agreement.
- B. **Applicable Amount.** The applicable amount is determined below:
1. If the Roth IRA Owner is under age 50, the applicable amount is \$5,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2008 and years thereafter. After 2008, the applicable contribution limit may be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under Code Section 219(b)(5)(D). Such adjustments will be in multiples of \$500.
  2. If the Roth IRA Owner is 50 or older, the applicable amount under Section 4.01(B)(1) of this Agreement is increased by \$1,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 and years thereafter.
  3. If the Roth IRA Owner was a participant in a Code Section 401(k) plan of a certain employer in bankruptcy described in Code Section 219(b)(5)(C), then the applicable amount under Section 4.01(B)(1) of this Agreement is increased by \$3,000 for taxable years beginning after 2006 and before 2010 only. A Roth IRA Owner who makes contributions under this Section may not also make contributions under Section 4.01(B)(2) of this Agreement.
- C. **Regular Contribution Limit.** The maximum regular contribution that can be made to all the Roth IRA Owner's Roth IRAs for a taxable year is the smaller amount determined under Section 4.01(C)(1) or (2) of this Agreement.

1. The maximum regular contribution is phased out ratably between certain levels of modified adjusted gross income in accordance with the following table.

<b>Filing Status</b>	<b>Full Contribution</b>	<b>Phase-Out Range Modified AGI</b>	<b>No Contribution</b>
Single or Head of Household	\$95,000 or less	Between \$95,000 and \$110,000	\$110,000 or more
Joint Return or Qualifying Widow(er)	\$150,000 or less	Between \$150,000 and \$160,000	\$160,000 or more
Married – Separate Return	\$0	Between \$0 and \$10,000	\$10,000 or more

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

2. If the Roth IRA Owner makes regular contributions to both Roth and Traditional IRAs for a taxable year, the maximum regular contribution that can be made to all the Roth IRA Owner's Roth IRAs for that taxable year is reduced by the regular contributions made to the Roth IRA Owner's Traditional IRAs for the taxable year.

- D. **SIMPLE IRA Limits.** No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to Code Section 408(p). Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is, an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date the employee first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.
- E. **Inherited IRA.** If this is an inherited Roth IRA within the meaning of Code Section 408(d)(3)(C), no contributions will be accepted.
- F. **Recharacterization.** A regular contribution to a Traditional IRA may be recharacterized pursuant to the rules in Regulations Section 1.408A-5 as a regular contribution to this Roth IRA, subject to the limits in Section 4.01(C) of this Agreement.
- G. **Qualified Rollover Contribution.** A qualified rollover contribution is a rollover contribution of a distribution from an eligible retirement plan described in Code Section 402(c)(8)(B). If the distribution is from an IRA, the rollover must meet the requirements of Code Section 408(d)(3), except the one-rollover-per-year rule of Code Section 408(d)(3)(B) does not apply if the rollover contribution is from an IRA other than a Roth IRA. If the distribution is from an eligible retirement plan other than an IRA, the rollover must meet the requirements of Code Section 402(c), 402(e)(6), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 403(b)(10), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), as applicable. A qualified rollover contribution also includes Section 4.01(G)(1) and (2) of this Agreement.
1. All of part of a military death gratuity or servicemembers' group life insurance (SGLI) payment may be contributed if the contribution is made within one year of receiving the gratuity or payment. Such contributions are disregarded for purposes of the one-rollover-per-year rule under Code Section 408(d)(3)(B).
  2. All of part of an airline payment (as defined in Section 125 of the Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008 (WRERA), Pub. L. 110-458) received by certain airline employees may be contributed if the contribution is made within 180 days of receiving the payment.
- 4.2 *Roth IRA Owner Distributions.* No amount is required to be distributed prior to the death of the Roth IRA Owner for whose benefit the account was originally established. If this is an inherited Roth IRA within the meaning of Code Section 408(d)(3)(C), this Section does not apply.
- 4.3 *Beneficiary Rights.* If the Roth IRA Owner dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the entire remaining interest will be distributed as follows.
- A. Notwithstanding any provision of this Roth IRA to the contrary, the distribution of the Roth IRA Owner's interest in the account shall be made in accordance with the requirements of Code Section 408(a)(6), as modified by Code Section 408A(c)(5), and the Regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference. If distributions are made from an annuity contract purchased from an insurance company, distributions

thereunder must satisfy the requirements of Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-6 (taking into account Code Section 408A(c)(5)), rather than the distribution rules in Section 4.03(B), (C), and (D) of this Agreement.

- B. Upon the death of the Roth IRA Owner, his or her entire interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows.
1. If the Designated Beneficiary is someone other than the Roth IRA Owner's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Roth IRA Owner's death, over the remaining life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the age of the Beneficiary as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Roth IRA Owner's death, or, if elected, in accordance with Section 4.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If this is an inherited Roth IRA within the meaning of Code Section 408(d)(3)(C) established for the benefit of a nonspouse Designated Beneficiary by a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer from a retirement plan of a deceased individual under Code Section 402(c)(11), then, notwithstanding any election made by the deceased individual pursuant to the preceding sentence, the nonspouse Designated Beneficiary may elect to have distributions made under Section 4.03(B)(1) of this Agreement if the transfer is made no later than the end of the year following the year of death.
  2. If the Roth IRA Owner's sole Designated Beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Roth IRA Owner's death (or by the end of the calendar year in which the Roth IRA Owner would have attained age 70½, if later), over such spouse's life expectancy, or, if elected, in accordance with Section 4.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If the surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, the remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the spouse's death, over the spouse's Designated Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy determined using such Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the death of the spouse, or, if elected, will be distributed in accordance with Section 4.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If the surviving spouse dies after distributions are required to begin, any remaining interest will be distributed over the spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death.
  3. If there is no Designated Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of Section 4.03(B)(1) or (B)(2) of this Agreement, the entire interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Roth IRA Owner's death (or of the spouse's death in the case of the surviving spouse's death before distributions are required to begin under Section 4.03(B)(2) of this Agreement).
  4. The amount to be distributed each year under Section 4.03(B)(1) or (2) of this Agreement is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Roth IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in Section 4.03 of this Agreement. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Designated Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's age in the year specified in Section 4.03(B)(1) or (B)(2) of this Agreement and reduced by one for each subsequent year.
- C. The value of the Roth IRA for purposes of this Section is the prior December 31 balance adjusted to include the amount of any outstanding rollovers, transfers and recharacterizations under Q&As-7 and -8 of Regulations Section 1.408-8.
- D. If the Designated Beneficiary is the Roth IRA Owner's surviving spouse, the spouse may elect to treat the IRA as his or her own Roth IRA. This election will be deemed to have been made if such surviving spouse, who is the sole Beneficiary of the Roth IRA, makes a contribution to the Roth IRA or fails to take required distributions as a Beneficiary.
- E. The required minimum distributions payable to a Designated Beneficiary from this Roth IRA may be withdrawn from another IRA the Beneficiary holds from the same decedent in accordance with Q&A-9 of Regulations Section 1.408-8.
- F. If the Beneficiary fails to request a distribution by December 31 of the year following the year the Roth IRA Owner dies, the Custodian reserves the right to elect, in its complete and sole discretion, to do any one of the following:

- make no distribution until the Beneficiary(ies) provides the Custodian a proper withdrawal request;
- distribute the entire Roth IRA to the Beneficiary(ies) in a single sum payment; or

- distribute the entire remaining interest to the Beneficiary(ies) pursuant to the applicable option in Section 4.03(B) of this Agreement.

The Custodian will not be liable for any penalties or taxes related to the Beneficiary's (ies') failure to take a required minimum distribution.

- 4.4 *Transfers and Rollovers.* The Custodian can receive amounts transferred or rolled over to this Roth IRA from the trustee or custodian of another Roth IRA as permitted by Code or applicable Regulations. The Custodian reserves the right not to accept any transfer or rollover.

#### **ARTICLE V – PROVISIONS GOVERNING BOTH TRADITIONAL AND ROTH IRAS**

- 5.1 *Notices and Change of Address.* Any required notice regarding this IRA will be considered effective when sent by the Custodian to the intended recipient at the last address which the Custodian has in its records. Any notice to be given to the Custodian will be considered effective when actually received. The IRA Owner, or the intended recipient, must notify the Custodian of any change of address.

- 5.2 *The Custodian's Powers and Duties.*

- A. **Representations and Responsibilities** – The IRA Owner represents and warrants to the Custodian that any information he or she has given or will give to the Custodian with respect to this Agreement is complete and accurate. Further, the IRA Owner agrees that any directions the IRA Owner gives, or action the IRA Owner takes will be proper under this Agreement, and that the Custodian is entitled to rely upon any such information or directions. If the Custodian fails to receive directions from the IRA Owner regarding any transaction, or if the Custodian receives ambiguous directions regarding any transaction, or the Custodian, in good faith, believes that any transaction requested is in dispute, the Custodian reserves the right to take no action until further clarification acceptable to the Custodian is received from the IRA Owner or the appropriate government or judicial authority. The Custodian shall not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from the IRA Owner's directions to the Custodian, or the IRA Owner's actions or failures to act, and the IRA Owner agrees to reimburse the Custodian for any loss the Custodian may incur as a result of such directions, actions, or failures to act. The Custodian is entitled to act upon any instrument, certificate, or form it believes is genuine and believes is signed or presented by the proper person or persons, and the Custodian need not investigate or inquire as to any statement contained in such document but may accept it as true and accurate. The Custodian shall not be responsible for any penalties, taxes, judgments or expenses the IRA Owner incurs in connection with the IRA. The Custodian shall have no duty to ascertain whether contributions or distributions comply with the IRA or the Code. The Custodian shall not make any investments or dispose of any property held in the IRA except as described in Section 5.11. The Custodian shall not be required to question any such instructions or review any securities or other property held in the IRA. The Custodian shall not be responsible for any penalties, taxes, judgments or expenses the IRA Owner incurs in connection with the IRA. The Custodian has no duty to determine whether the IRA Owner's contributions or distributions comply with the Code, Regulations, rulings, or this Agreement. The Custodian may permit the IRA Owner to appoint, through written notice acceptable to the Custodian, an authorized agent to act on the IRA Owner's behalf with respect to this Agreement (e.g., attorney-in-fact, executor, administrator, investment manager), however, the Custodian has no duty to determine the validity of such appointment or any instrument appointing such authorized agent. The Custodian shall not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from directions, actions or failures to act by the IRA Owner's authorized agent, and the IRA Owner agrees to reimburse the Custodian for any loss the Custodian may incur as a result of such directions, actions or failures to act by the IRA Owner's authorized agent. The IRA Owner will have sixty (60) days after receiving any documents, statements, or other information from the Custodian to notify the Custodian in writing of any errors or inaccuracies reflected in these documents, statements, or other information. If the IRA Owner does not notify the Custodian within 60 days, the documents, statements, or other information shall be deemed correct and accurate, and the Custodian shall have no further liability or obligation for such documents, statements, other information, or the transactions described therein.

By performing services under this Agreement the Custodian is acting as the IRA Owner's agent. The IRA Owner acknowledges and agrees that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as conferring fiduciary status upon the Custodian. The Custodian shall not be required to perform any additional services unless specifically agreed to under the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or as required under the Code and the Regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to IRAs. The IRA Owner agrees to indemnify and hold the Custodian harmless for any and all claims, actions, proceedings, damages, judgments, liabilities, costs and expenses, including attorney's fees, arising from, or in connection with this Agreement.



To the extent written instructions or notices are required under this Agreement the Custodian may accept or provide such information in any other form permitted by the Code or applicable regulations.

**B. Administrative Powers** – The Custodian may hold any securities acquired hereunder in the name of the Custodian without the qualification or description or in the name of any nominee. Pursuant to instructions issued on behalf of the IRA Owner, the Custodian shall have the following powers and authority with respect to the administration of the IRA:

- (1) To invest and reinvest the assets of the IRA without any duty to diversify and without regard to whether such investment is authorized by the laws of any jurisdiction for fiduciary investment;
- (2) To exercise or sell options, conversion privileges or rights to subscribe for additional securities and to make payments therefor;
- (3) To consent to or participate in dissolutions, reorganizations, consolidations, mergers, sales leases, mortgages, transfers or other changes affecting securities held by the Custodian;
- (4) To make, execute and deliver as Custodian any and all contracts, waivers, releases or other instruments in writing necessary or proper for the exercise of any of the foregoing powers;
- (5) To grant options to purchase securities held by the Custodian or to repurchase options previously granted with respect to securities held by the Custodian.

**C. Recordkeeping** – The Custodian shall keep accurate records of all contributions, receipts, investments, distributions, disbursements, and all other transactions of the IRA which it deems necessary. Within 120 days after the close of each calendar year (or after a distribution or transfer of an IRA Owner's IRA or upon the Custodian's resignation or removal), the Custodian shall file with the IRA Owner a written report (which may consist of copies of the Custodian's regularly issued account statements) reflecting all transactions affecting the IRA for the period in question and including a statement of the assets in the IRA and their fair market values.

**D. Right To Request Judicial Assistance** – The Custodian shall have the right at any time to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for judicial settlement of its accounts or for determination of any questions or construction which may arise or for instructions. This shall include a specified right on the part of the Custodian to bring an action for interpleader should the Custodian be subject to conflicting claims, demands or instructions. The only necessary party defendant to any such action shall be the IRA Owner, but the Custodian may join any other person or persons as party defendant. The cost, including attorney's fees, of any such proceeding shall be charged to the IRA as an administrative expense.

5.3 **Service Fees.** The Custodian has the right to charge an annual service fee or other designated fees (e.g., a transfer, rollover, or termination fee) for maintaining this IRA. In addition, the Custodian has the right to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses, including legal expenses, incurred in connection with the administration of this IRA, and for special services relating to the processing and holding of assets for which a public market is not readily available. The Custodian may charge the IRA Owner separately for any fees or expenses, or may deduct the amount of the fees or expenses from the assets in the IRA at its discretion. The Custodian reserves the right to charge any additional fee upon 30 days notice to the IRA Owner that the fee will be effective.

Any brokerage commissions attributable to the assets in the IRA will be charged to the IRA. The IRA Owner cannot reimburse the IRA for those commissions.

5.4 **Contributions.** If the IRA Owner dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the Beneficiary is other than the surviving spouse, no additional cash contributions or rollover contributions may be accepted in this custodial account IRA.

5.5 **Investment of Amounts in the IRA.** The IRA Owner has exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of his or her IRA. The IRA Owner shall direct all investment transactions, including transactions involving earnings and the proceeds from securities sales. The IRA Owner's selection of investments, however, shall be limited to publicly traded securities, mutual funds, money market instruments and other investments that are approved by the Custodian and that the Custodian is capable of holding in the ordinary course of its business. All transactions shall be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, which 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. After the IRA Owner's death, his or her Beneficiary(ies) shall have the right to direct the investment of the IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to the IRA Owner during his or her lifetime under this Agreement (including, without limitation, Section 5.02 of this Agreement). The Custodian shall have no discretion to direct any investment in the IRA. The Custodian assumes no

responsibility for rendering investment advice with respect to the IRA, nor will the Custodian offer any opinion or judgment to the IRA Owner on matters concerning the value or suitability of any investment or proposed investment for the IRA. In the absence of instructions from the IRA Owner or if the instructions are not in an acceptable form, the Custodian shall have the right to hold any uninvested amounts in cash, and shall have no responsibility to invest uninvested cash unless and until directed by the IRA Owner. The Custodian will not exercise the voting rights and other shareholder rights with respect to investments in the IRA unless the IRA Owner provides timely written directions acceptable to the Custodian.

Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this IRA (whether stated or implied), an IRA Owner (or any authorized agent) who directs investments or issues instructions for effecting transactions in the IRA through a Correspondent Broker operating under a Correspondent Broker Clearing Agreement with the Custodian shall be deemed to have delegated to such Correspondent Broker full authority and responsibility as an authorized agent for the transmission of investment instructions to the Custodian. The Custodian may rely on this correspondent relationship to accept and act upon investment instructions received from the Correspondent Broker and shall be under no duty or obligation to review or question any investment instructions directed by such Correspondent Broker respecting the IRA, and the Custodian may continue to rely on this correspondent relationship and authority until such is terminated by the IRA Owner and a written notice of such termination is received by the Custodian. The Custodian shall not be liable in any manner for transactions initiated by the Correspondent Broker prior to the receipt of such termination notice.

This plan does not permit the purchase or uncovered sale of option contracts.

5.6 **Beneficiary Designations.** If the IRA Owner dies before he or she receives all of the amounts in the IRA, payments from the IRA will be made to the Beneficiary(ies) of the IRA. The IRA Owner may designate one or more person(s) or entity(ies) as Beneficiary of the IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to the Custodian and it will only be effective when it is filed with the Custodian during the IRA Owner's lifetime. Unless otherwise specified, each Beneficiary designation the IRA Owner files with the Custodian will cancel all previous ones. The consent of a Beneficiary(ies) shall not be required for the IRA Owner to revoke a Beneficiary designation. If the IRA Owner has designated both primary and contingent Beneficiaries and no primary Beneficiary(ies) survives the IRA Owner, the contingent Beneficiary(ies) shall acquire the designated share of the IRA Owner's IRA. If the IRA Owner does not designate a Beneficiary, or if all of the IRA Owner's primary and contingent Beneficiary(ies) predecease the IRA Owner, the IRA Owner's estate will be the Beneficiary.

The Custodian may allow, if permitted by state law, an original IRA Beneficiary(ies) (the Beneficiary(ies) who is entitled to receive distribution(s) from an inherited IRA at the time of the IRA Owner's death) to name a successor Beneficiary(ies) for the inherited IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to the Custodian, and it will only be effective when it is filed with the Custodian during the original IRA Beneficiary's(ies') lifetime. Unless otherwise specified, each Beneficiary designation form the original IRA Beneficiary(ies) files with the Custodian will cancel all previous ones. The consent of a successor Beneficiary(ies) shall not be required for the original IRA Beneficiary(ies) to revoke a successor Beneficiary(ies) designation. If the original IRA Beneficiary(ies) does not designate a successor Beneficiary(ies), his or her estate will be the successor Beneficiary. In no event shall the successor Beneficiary(ies) be able to extend the distribution period beyond that required for the original IRA Beneficiary.

Notwithstanding anything in this Section 5.06, an IRA Owner may elect to have the children of the named Beneficiary(ies) receive the named Beneficiary's(ies') portion of the assets per stirpes if the named Beneficiary(ies) predecease(s) the IRA Owner. For this purpose, "per stirpes" means in equal shares among the children of the named Beneficiary(ies), with the share(s) of any deceased child(ren) passing to the issue of each such deceased child of such named Beneficiary(ies), with such issue taking by right of representation. An IRA Owner's election of such per stirpes distribution shall be made in accordance with procedures established by the Custodian.

5.7 **Termination of Agreement, Resignation, or Removal of Custodian.** Either party may terminate this Agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other. The Custodian can resign at any time effective 30 days after mailing written notice of its resignation to the IRA Owner. Upon receipt of that notice, the IRA Owner must make arrangements to transfer the IRA to another financial organization. If the IRA Owner does not complete a transfer of the IRA within 30 days from the date the Custodian mails the notice to the IRA Owner, the Custodian has the right to transfer the assets of this IRA to a successor IRA custodian or trustee that the Custodian chooses in its sole discretion, or the Custodian may pay the assets of this IRA to the IRA Owner in a single sum. The Custodian shall not be liable for any actions or failures to act on the part of any successor custodian or trustee, nor for any tax consequences the IRA Owner may incur that result from the transfer or distribution of IRA assets pursuant to this section.

If this Agreement is terminated, the Custodian may charge this IRA a reasonable amount of money that it believes is necessary to cover any associated costs, including but not limited to, one or more of the following:

- (a) any fees, expenses or taxes chargeable against this IRA;
- (b) any penalties or surrender charges associated with the early withdrawal of any savings instrument or other investment in this IRA.

The non-bank Custodian shall substitute another trustee or custodian if the non- bank Custodian receives notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that

such substitution is required because it has failed to comply with the requirements of Regulations Section 1.408-2(e).

The Custodian may establish a policy requiring distribution of the entire balance of the IRA to the IRA Owner in cash or property if the balance of the IRA drops below the minimum balance required under the applicable investment or policy established.

- 5.8 *Successor Custodian.* If the Custodian changes its name, reorganizes, or merges with another organization (or comes under the control of any federal or state agency), or if its entire organization (or any portion which includes this IRA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) shall automatically become the trustee or custodian of this IRA, but only if it is the type of organization authorized to serve as an IRA trustee or custodian.
- 5.9 *Amendments.* By adopting this Agreement the IRA Owner delegates to the Prototype Sponsor the power to amend or replace this Agreement to conform it to the provisions of the Code, applicable Regulations or administrative rulings pertaining to IRAs, and to make such other changes to this Agreement, which, in the judgment of the Prototype Sponsor, are necessary or appropriate. The IRA Owner shall be deemed to have consented to all such amendments unless, within 30 days from the date the amendment is mailed, the IRA Owner notifies the Custodian in writing that the IRA Owner does not consent.

The Prototype Sponsor shall notify the IRA Owner should it discontinue sponsorship of this Agreement. The Prototype Sponsor's duties are limited to those expressly assigned to it under the terms of this Agreement together with any requirements of prototype IRA plans that may be set forth from time to time by the IRS under its rules and procedures.

- 5.10 *Withdrawals or Transfers.* All requests for withdrawal or transfer shall be in writing on a form provided by or acceptable to the Custodian. The method of distribution must be specified in writing. The tax identification number of the recipient must be provided to the Custodian before it is obligated to make a distribution. Withdrawals shall be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations, including possible early withdrawal penalties or surrender charges and withholding requirements.
- 5.11 *Liquidation of Assets.* The Custodian has the right to liquidate assets in this IRA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses, taxes, penalties, or surrender charges properly chargeable against this IRA. If the IRA Owner fails, after notice, to direct the Custodian as to which assets to liquidate, the Custodian will decide in its complete and sole discretion, and the IRA Owner agrees not to hold the Custodian liable for any adverse consequences that result from its decision.
- 5.12 *Restrictions on the Fund.* The IRA Owner's interest in the balance in this IRA is nonforfeitable at all times. Neither the IRA Owner nor any Beneficiary(ies) may sell, transfer, or pledge any interest in this IRA in any manner whatsoever, except as provided by law or this Agreement.

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

The assets in this IRA shall not be responsible for the debts, contracts, or torts of any person entitled to distributions under this Agreement.

- 5.13 *Reporting Responsibilities.* The IRA Owner agrees to provide the Custodian with information necessary for the Custodian to prepare any reports required under Code Sections 408(i), 408A(d)(3)(D), and Regulations Sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6. The Custodian agrees to submit reports to the IRS and the IRA Owner (or Beneficiary(ies) upon the IRA Owner's death) as prescribed by the IRS and such additional reports as the Custodian may choose to deliver. The Custodian shall furnish annual calendar-year reports concerning the status of the IRA and such information concerning required minimum distributions as is prescribed by the Commissioner of the IRS.
- 5.14 *What Law Applies.* 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.

If any part of this Agreement is held to be illegal or invalid, the remaining parts shall not be affected. Neither the IRA Owner nor the Custodian's failure to enforce at any time or for any period of time any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or either party's right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

5.15 *ARBITRATION:* THE FOLLOWING GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLY TO ALL ARBITRATIONS UNDER THIS PLAN:

- A. ARBITRATION IS FINAL AND BINDING ON THE PARTIES.
- B. THE PARTIES ARE WAIVING THEIR RIGHT TO SEEK REMEDIES IN COURT, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL.
- C. PRE-ARBITRATION DISCOVERY IS GENERALLY MORE LIMITED THAN AND DIFFERENT FROM COURT PROCEEDINGS.
- D. THE ARBITRATORS' AWARD IS NOT REQUIRED TO INCLUDE FACTUAL FINDINGS OR LEGAL REASONING AND ANY PARTY'S RIGHT TO APPEAL OR TO SEEK MODIFICATION OF RULINGS BY THE ARBITRATORS IS STRICTLY LIMITED.
- E. THE PANEL OF ARBITRATORS WILL TYPICALLY INCLUDE A MINORITY OF ARBITRATORS WHO WERE OR ARE AFFILIATED WITH THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY.

THE IRA OWNER AGREES, AND BY CARRYING AN ACCOUNT FOR THE IRA OWNER, THE CORRESPONDENT BROKER AND THE CUSTODIAN AGREE THAT ALL CONTROVERSIES WHICH MAY ARISE BETWEEN THE IRA OWNER, THE CORRESPONDENT BROKER AND/OR THE CUSTODIAN OR ANY OF THE CUSTODIAN'S OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES OR AGENTS CONCERNING ANY TRANSACTION OR THE CONSTRUCTION, PERFORMANCE OR BREACH OF THIS OR ANY OTHER AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE IRA OWNER, THE CORRESPONDENT BROKER AND/OR THE CUSTODIAN, SHALL BE DETERMINED BY ARBITRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES, THEN IN EFFECT, OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS, THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, OR ANY OTHER EXCHANGE OR FORUM OF WHICH THE CUSTODIAN IS A MEMBER, AS THE IRA OWNER MAY ELECT. IF THE IRA OWNER DOES NOT MAKE SUCH ELECTION BY REGISTERED MAIL ADDRESSED TO THE CUSTODIAN'S MAIN OFFICE WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION FROM THE CUSTODIAN REQUESTING SUCH ELECTION, THEN THE IRA OWNER AUTHORIZES THE CUSTODIAN TO MAKE SUCH ELECTION ON BEHALF OF THE IRA OWNER.

FURTHERMORE, THE IRA OWNER, THE CORRESPONDENT BROKER AND THE CUSTODIAN AGREE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THAT CONTROVERSIES WHICH ARE THE SUBJECT OF AN ALLEGED CLASS ACTION OR A CERTIFIED CLASS ACTION SHALL NOT BE BROUGHT TO ARBITRATION UNDER THIS AGREEMENT, UNLESS (I) THE CLASS CERTIFICATION IS DENIED; (II) THE CLASS IS DECERTIFIED; OR (III) THE CLASS PERSON WHO IS A PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT SUBSEQUENTLY IS EXCLUDED FROM THE CLASS BY THE COURT OR HAS VOLUNTARILY WITHDRAWN FROM THE CLASS.

- F. THESE PROVISIONS ARE SUBJECT TO THE INTERPRETATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AND REGULATIONS.

# TRADITIONAL/ROTH IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This Disclosure Statement explains the rules governing the type of IRA you designated on the Adoption Agreement. The term IRA will be used in this Disclosure Statement to refer to a Traditional IRA (under Internal Revenue Code (Code) Section 408(a) or a Roth IRA (under Code Section 408A) unless specified otherwise.

## PREAMBLE

All capitalized terms used and not defined in this Disclosure Statement shall have the respective meanings assigned to them in the custodial account. The Disclosure Statement is intended to provide a general description of the terms and conditions of the IRA. By adopting the IRA, you may establish one or more accounts with the Custodian.

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Disclosure Statement (whether stated or implied), you (or your authorized agent) who directs investments or issues instructions for effecting transactions in the IRA through a Correspondent Broker shall be deemed to have delegated to such Correspondent Broker full authority and responsibility as an authorized agent for the transmission of investment instructions or orders to others including but not limited to Wedbush acting in the capacity of Custodian and/or clearing agent.

## RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR IRA

You have the right to revoke your IRA within seven (7) days of the receipt of the Disclosure Statement. If revoked, you are entitled to a full return of the contribution you made to your IRA. The amount returned to you would not include an adjustment for such items as sales commissions, administrative expenses, or fluctuation in market value.

You may revoke the IRA by giving Correspondent Broker telephonic notice of revocation within seven days after signing the Adoption Agreement or making a funding payment, whichever occurs first. Telephonic notice may be given to your Correspondent Broker on any work day during normal business hours.

If you send your notice by first class mail, your revocation will be deemed mailed as of the postmark date.

If you have any questions about the procedure for revoking your IRA, please call your Custodian.

## REQUIREMENTS OF AN IRA

A. **CASH CONTRIBUTIONS** – Your contribution must be in cash, unless it is a rollover contribution or a conversion contribution to a Roth IRA.

B. **MAXIMUM TRADITIONAL IRA CONTRIBUTION** – The total amount you may contribute to a Traditional IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$3,000 for years 2002-2004, \$4,000 for years 2005-2007, and \$5,000 for 2008, with possible cost-of-living adjustments in years 2009 and beyond. If you also maintain a Roth IRA, the maximum contribution to your Traditional IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Roth IRA. Your total annual contribution to all Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your compensation.

C. **MAXIMUM ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTION** – The total amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$3,000 for years 2002-2004, \$4,000 for years 2005-2007, and \$5,000 for 2008, with possible cost-of-living adjustments in years 2009 and thereafter. If you also maintain a Traditional IRA, the maximum contribution to your Roth IRA is reduced by any contributions you make to your Traditional IRA. Your total annual contribution to all Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your compensation.

Your Roth IRA contribution is further limited if your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) equals or exceeds \$150,000 if you are a married individual filing a joint income tax return, or equals or exceeds \$95,000 if you are a single individual. Married individuals filing a joint income tax return with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$160,000 may not fund a Roth IRA. Single individuals with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$110,000 may not fund a Roth IRA. Married individuals filing a separate tax return with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$10,000 may not fund a Roth IRA. The MAGI limits described above are subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years beginning after 2006.

If you are married filing a joint income tax return and your MAGI is between the applicable MAGI phaseout range for the year, your maximum Roth IRA contribution is determined as follows: (1) Begin with the appropriate MAGI phase-out maximum for the applicable year and subtract your MAGI from it; (2) divide the result by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. For example, if you are age 30 and your MAGI is \$155,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2002 is \$1,500. This amount is determined as follows:  $[(\$160,000 \text{ minus } \$155,000) \text{ divided by } \$10,000] \text{ multiplied by } \$3,000$ .

If you are single and your MAGI is between the applicable MAGI phaseout for the year, your maximum Roth IRA contribution is determined as follows: (1) Begin with the appropriate MAGI phase-out maximum for the applicable year and subtract your MAGI from it; (2) divide the result by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. For example, if you are age 30 and your MAGI is \$98,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2002 is \$2,400. This amount is determined as follows:  $[(\$110,000 \text{ minus } \$98,000) \text{ divided by } \$15,000] \text{ multiplied by } \$3,000$ .

D. **TRADITIONAL IRA CONTRIBUTION ELIGIBILITY** – You are eligible to make a regular contribution to your Traditional IRA if you have compensation and have not attained age 70½ by the end of the taxable year for which the contribution is made.

E. **ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTION ELIGIBILITY** – You are eligible to make a regular contribution to your Roth IRA, regardless of your age, if you have compensation and your MAGI is below the maximum threshold. Your Roth IRA contribution is not limited by your participation in a retirement plan, other than a Traditional IRA.

F. **CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTIONS** – If you are age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$500 for years 2002-2005 and \$1,000 for years 2006 and beyond.

G. **CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTIONS ALLOWED IN CERTAIN EMPLOYER BANKRUPTCIES** – You may be eligible to contribute an additional catch-up contribution of up to \$3,000 each year in 2006 through 2009. To be eligible, the following conditions must be met: 1) you were a participant in a 401(k) plan in which the employer matched at least 50 percent of your contributions to the plan with employer stock, 2) the employer must have been a debtor in a bankruptcy case in an earlier year and must have been indicted or convicted as a result of the events leading up to the bankruptcy, and 3) you must have been a participant in the 401(k) plan at least six months before the bankruptcy case was filed. If you choose to make these special catch-up contributions, you will not be eligible for the normal catch-up contribution for individuals age 50 and older.

H. **NONFORFEITABILITY** – Your interest in your IRA is nonforfeitable.

I. **ELIGIBLE CUSTODIANS** – The Custodian of your IRA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or a person or entity approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. **COMMINGLING ASSETS** – The assets of your IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.

K. **LIFE INSURANCE** – No portion of your IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.

L. **COLLECTIBLES** – You may not invest the assets of your IRA in collectibles (within the meaning of Code Section 408(m)). A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or other tangible personal property specified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). However, specially minted United States gold and silver coins and certain state-issued coins are permissible investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion (as described in Code Section 408(m)(3)) are also permitted as IRA investments.

M. **REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFICIARY OPTIONS FOR TRADITIONAL IRAS** – You are required to take minimum distributions from your Traditional IRA at certain times in accordance with Regulations Section 1.408-8. Below is a summary of the IRA distribution rules.

1. You are required to take a minimum distribution from your Traditional IRA for the year in which you reach age 70½ and for each year thereafter. You must take your first distribution by your required beginning date, which is April 1 of the year following the year you attain age 70½. The minimum distribution for any taxable year is equal to the amount obtained by dividing the account balance at the end of the prior year by the applicable divisor.
2. The applicable divisor is generally determined using the Uniform Lifetime Table provided by the IRS. The table assumes a Designated Beneficiary exactly 10 years younger than you, regardless of who is named as your Beneficiary(ies), if any. If your spouse is your sole Designated Beneficiary, and is more than 10 years younger than you, the required minimum distribution is determined annually using the actual joint life expectancy of you and your spouse obtained from the joint and last survivor table provided by the IRS, rather than the life expectancy divisor from the Uniform Lifetime Table.

We reserve the right to do any one of the following by April 1 of the year following the year in which you turn age 70½:

- (a) make no distribution until you give us a proper withdrawal request,

- (b) distribute your entire IRA to you in a single sum payment, or
  - (c) determine your required minimum distribution each year based on your life expectancy calculated using the Uniform Lifetime Table, and pay those distributions to you until you direct otherwise.
3. Your Designated Beneficiary is determined based on the Beneficiary(ies) designated as of the date of your death, who remains your Beneficiary(ies) as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death. If you die,
- (a) on or after your required beginning date, distributions must be made to your Beneficiary(ies) over the longer of the single life expectancy of your Designated Beneficiary(ies), or your remaining life expectancy. If a Beneficiary other than an individual or qualified trust as defined in the Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no Designated Beneficiary of your IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no Designated Beneficiary of your IRA, distributions will commence using your single life expectancy, reduced by one in each subsequent year.
  - (b) before your required beginning date, the entire amount remaining in your account will, at the election of your Designated Beneficiary(ies), either
    - (i) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or
    - (ii) be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of your Designated Beneficiary(ies).

If your spouse is your sole Designated Beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (i) or (ii) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½. Your Designated Beneficiary(ies), other than a spouse who is the sole Designated Beneficiary, must elect either option (i) or (ii) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, distributions will be calculated in accordance with option (ii). In the case of distributions under option (ii), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. Generally if your spouse is the Designated Beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½, if later. If a Beneficiary(ies) other than an individual or qualified trust as defined in the Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no Designated Beneficiary(ies) of your IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no Designated Beneficiary of your IRA, the entire IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death.

A spouse who is the sole Designated Beneficiary of your entire IRA will be deemed to elect to redesignate your IRA as his or her own. Alternatively, the sole spouse Beneficiary will be deemed to elect to treat your IRA as his or her own by either (1) making contributions to your IRA or (2) failing to timely remove a required minimum distribution from your IRA. Regardless of whether or not the spouse is the sole Designated Beneficiary of your IRA, a spouse Beneficiary may roll over his or her share of the assets to his or her own IRA.

- N. **WAIVER OF 2009 RMD** – If you are a Traditional IRA owner age 70½ or older, you are not required to remove an RMD for calendar year 2009. In addition, no beneficiary life expectancy payments are required for calendar year 2009. If the five year rule applies to a Traditional IRA with respect to any decedent, the five year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2009. For example, if a Traditional IRA owner died in 2007, the beneficiary’s five year period ends in 2012 instead of 2012.
- O. **REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS FOR ROTH IRAS** – You are not required to take distributions from your Roth IRA at age 70½ (as required for Traditional IRAs). However, your Beneficiary(ies) is generally required to take distributions from your Roth IRA after your death. See the section titled *Beneficiary Options for Roth IRAs* in this Disclosure Statement regarding Beneficiary’s(ies’) required minimum distributions.
- P. **BENEFICIARY OPTIONS FOR ROTH IRAS** – Your Designated Beneficiary is determined based on the Beneficiary(ies) designated as of the date of your death who remains your Beneficiary(ies) as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death. The entire amount remaining in your account will, at the election of your Beneficiary(ies), either

- (1) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or
- (2) be distributed over the life expectancy of your Designated Beneficiary(ies).

If your spouse is your sole Designated Beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (1) or (2) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½. Your Designated Beneficiary(ies), other than a spouse who is the sole Designated Beneficiary, must elect either option (1) or (2) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, distribution will be calculated in accordance with option (2). In the case of distribution under option (2), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If your spouse is the Designated Beneficiary, distributions need

not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½, if later. If a Beneficiary(ies) other than an individual or qualified trust as defined in the Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no Designated Beneficiary(ies) of your Roth IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no Designated Beneficiary of your Roth IRA, the entire Roth IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death.

A spouse who is the sole Designated Beneficiary of your entire Roth IRA may elect to redesignate your Roth IRA as his or her own. Alternatively, the sole spouse Beneficiary will be deemed to elect to treat your Roth IRA as his or her own by either (1) making contributions to your Roth IRA or (2) failing to timely remove a required minimum distribution from your Roth IRA. Regardless of whether or not the spouse is the sole Designated Beneficiary of your Roth IRA, a spouse Beneficiary may roll over his or her share of the assets to his or her own Roth IRA.

- Q. **WAIVER OF 2009 ROTH IRA BENEFICIARY PAYMENT** – No beneficiary life expectancy payments are required from an inherited Roth IRA for calendar year 2009. If the five year rule applies to a Roth IRA with respect to any decedent, the five year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2009. For example, if a Roth IRA owner died in 2007, the beneficiary’s five year period ends in 2013 instead of 2012.

**INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING AN IRA**

- A. **CONTRIBUTION DEDUCTIBILITY FOR TRADITIONAL IRAs** – If you are eligible to contribute to your Traditional IRA, the amount of the contribution for which you may take a tax deduction will depend upon whether you (or, in some cases, your spouse) are an active participant in an employer-maintained retirement plan. If you (and your spouse if married) are not an active participant, your entire Traditional IRA contribution will be deductible. If you are an active participant (or are married to an active participant), the deductibility of your contribution will depend on your MAGI and your tax filing status for the tax year for which the contribution was made. MAGI is determined on your income tax return using your adjusted gross income but disregarding any deductible Traditional IRA contribution.

**Definition of Active Participant** – Generally, you will be an active participant if you are covered by one or more of the following employer-maintained retirement plans:

1. a qualified pension, profit sharing, 401(k), or stock bonus plan;
2. a qualified annuity plan of an employer;
3. a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan;
4. a retirement plan established by the federal government, a state, or a political subdivision (except certain unfunded deferred compensation plans under Code Section 457);
5. a tax-sheltered annuity for employees of certain tax-exempt organizations or public schools;
6. a plan meeting the requirements of Code Section 501(c)(18);
7. a qualified plan for self-employed individuals (H.R. 10 or Keogh Plan); and
8. a savings incentive match plan for employees of small employers (SIMPLE) IRA plan or a SIMPLE 401(k) plan.

If you do not know whether your employer maintains one of these plans, or whether you are an active participant in it, check with your employer or your tax advisor. Also, the IRS Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement* that you receive at the end of the year from your employer will indicate whether you are an active participant.

If you are an active participant, are single, and have MAGI within the applicable phaseout range listed below, the deductible amount of your Traditional IRA contribution is determined as follows: (1) begin with the appropriate phase-out range maximum for the applicable year (specified below), and subtract your MAGI; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum Traditional IRA deduction you may take. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$36,000 in 2002, your maximum deductible contribution is \$2,400 (the 2002 phase-out range maximum of \$44,000 minus your MAGI of \$36,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out range limits of \$10,000 and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$3,000.)

If you are an active participant, are married and you file a joint income tax return, and have MAGI within the applicable phaseout range listed below, the deductible amount of your Traditional IRA contribution is determined as follows: (1) begin with the appropriate phase-out maximum for the applicable year (specified below), and subtract your MAGI; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum Traditional IRA deduction you may take. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$56,000 in 2002, your maximum Traditional IRA deductible contribution is \$2,400 (the 2002 phase-out maximum of \$64,000 minus your MAGI of \$56,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out limits of \$10,000 and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$3,000.)

If you are an active participant, are married and you file a separate income tax return, your MAGI phase-out range is generally \$0–\$10,000. However, if you lived apart for the entire tax year, you are treated as a single filer.

Tax Year	Joint Filers	Single Taxpayers
	Phase-out Range*	Phase-out Range*
	(minimum)(maximum)	(minimum)(maximum)
2002	\$54,000 – \$64,000	\$34,000 – \$44,000
2003	\$60,000 – \$70,000	\$40,000 – \$50,000
2004	\$65,000 – \$75,000	\$45,000 – \$55,000
2005	\$70,000 – \$80,000	\$50,000 – \$60,000
2006	\$75,000 – \$85,000	\$50,000 – \$60,000
2007**	\$80,000 – \$100,000	\$50,000 – \$60,000

\*MAGI limits are subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years beginning after 2006.

\*\*The MAGI limits for 2007 listed above may be subject to additional increases.

The MAGI phaseout range for an individual that is not an active participant, but is married to an active participant, is \$150,000-\$160,000. This limit is also subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years beginning after 2006. If you are not an active participant in an employer-maintained retirement plan, are married to someone who is an active participant, and you file a joint income tax return with MAGI between the applicable phaseout range for the year, your maximum deductible contribution is determined as follows: (1) begin with the appropriate MAGI phase-out maximum for the year and subtract your MAGI from it; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum Traditional IRA deduction you may take.

You must round the resulting deduction to the next highest \$10 if the number is not a multiple of 10. If your resulting deduction is between \$0 and \$200 you may round up to \$200.

- B. **CONTRIBUTION DEDUCTIBILITY FOR ROTH IRAS** – No deduction is allowed for Roth IRA contributions, including transfers, rollovers, and conversion contributions.
- C. **CONTRIBUTION DEADLINE** – The deadline for making an IRA contribution is your tax return due date (not including extensions). You may designate a contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year in a manner acceptable to us. For example, if you are a calendar year taxpayer, and you make your IRA contribution on or before April 15, your contribution is considered to have been made for the previous tax year if you designate it as such.
- D. **TAX CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS** – You may be eligible to receive a tax credit for your IRA contributions. This credit will be allowed in addition to any tax deduction that may apply, and may not exceed \$1,000 in a given year. You may be eligible for this tax credit if you are
  - age 18 or older as of the close of the taxable year,
  - not a dependent of another taxpayer, and
  - not a full-time student.

The credit is based upon your income (see chart below), and will range from 0 to 50 percent of eligible contributions. In order to determine the amount of your contributions, add all of the contributions made to your IRA and reduce these contributions by any distributions that you have taken during the testing period. The testing period begins two years prior to the year for which the credit is sought and ends on the tax return due date (including extensions) for the year for which the credit is sought. In order to determine your tax credit, multiply the applicable percentage from the chart below by the amount of your contributions that do not exceed \$2,000.

Adjusted Gross Income*			Applicable Percentage
Joint Return	Head of a Household	All Other Cases	
\$1 – 30,000	\$1 – 22,500	\$1 – 15,000	50
30,001 – 32,500	22,501 – 24,375	15,001 – 16,250	20
32,501 – 50,000	24,376 – 37,500	16,251 – 25,000	10
Over 50,000	Over 37,500	Over 25,000	0

\*Adjusted gross income includes foreign earned income and income from Guam, America Samoa, North Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico. AGI limits are subject to cost-of-living adjustments for tax years beginning after 2006.

- E. **TAX-DEFERRED EARNINGS** – The investment earnings of your IRA are not subject to federal income tax as they accumulate in your IRA. Investment earnings distributed from your Traditional IRA will be taxed when the distribution is made. Distributions of your Roth IRA investment earnings will be free from federal income tax if you take a qualified distribution, as defined in the *Taxation of Roth IRA Distributions* section of this Disclosure Statement.

- F. **NONDEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS** – You may make nondeductible contributions to your Traditional IRA to the extent that deductible contributions are not allowed. The sum of your deductible and nondeductible IRA contributions cannot exceed your contribution limit (the lesser of the allowable contribution limit described previously, or 100 percent of compensation). You may elect to treat deductible Traditional IRA contributions as nondeductible contributions.

If you make nondeductible contributions for a particular tax year, you must report the amount of the nondeductible contribution along with your income tax return using IRS Form 8606. Failure to file IRS Form 8606 will result in a \$50 per failure penalty.

If you overstate the amount of designated nondeductible contributions for any taxable year, you are subject to a \$100 penalty unless reasonable cause for the overstatement can be shown.

- G. **TAXATION OF TRADITIONAL IRA DISTRIBUTIONS** – The taxation of Traditional IRA distributions depends on whether or not you have ever made nondeductible Traditional IRA contributions. If you have only made deductible contributions, any Traditional IRA distribution will be fully included in income.

If you have ever made nondeductible contributions to any Traditional IRA, the following formula must be used to determine the amount of any IRA distribution excluded from income:

$$\frac{\text{(Aggregate Nondeductible Contributions)}}{\text{Aggregate IRA Balance}} \times \text{(Amount Withdrawn)} = \text{Amount Excluded from Income}$$

**NOTE:** Aggregate nondeductible contributions include all nondeductible contributions made by you through the end of the year of the distribution (which have not previously been withdrawn and excluded from income). Also note that aggregate IRA balance includes the total balance of all of your IRAs as of the end of the year of distribution and any distributions occurring during the year.

- H. **TAXATION OF ROTH IRA DISTRIBUTIONS** – The taxation of Roth IRA distributions depends on whether the distribution is a qualified distribution or a nonqualified distribution.

1. **Qualified Distributions** – Qualified distributions from your Roth IRA (both the contributions and earnings) are not included in your income. A qualified distribution is a distribution which is made after the expiration of the five-year period beginning January 1 of the first year for which you made a contribution to any Roth IRA (including a conversion from a Traditional IRA), and is made on account of one of the following events:
  - attainment of age 59½,
  - disability,
  - the purchase of a first home, or
  - death.

For example, if you made a contribution to your Roth IRA for 1998, the five-year period for determining whether a distribution is a qualified distribution is satisfied as of January 1, 2003.

2. **Nonqualified Distributions** – If you do not meet the requirements for a qualified distribution, any earnings you withdraw from your Roth IRA will be included in your gross income and, if you are under age 59½, may be subject to an early distribution penalty. However, when you take a distribution, the amounts you contributed annually to any Roth IRA account and any military death gratuity or Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) payments that you rolled over to a Roth IRA, will be deemed to be removed first, followed by conversion contributions made to any Roth IRA on a first-in, first-out basis. Therefore, your nonqualified distributions will not be taxable to you until your withdrawals exceed the amount of your annual contributions, military death gratuity or SGLI payments and your conversions.

- I. **ROLLOVERS AND CONVERSIONS** – Your IRA may be rolled over to an IRA of yours, or may receive rollover contributions. Your Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA may be converted to a Roth IRA, provided that all of the applicable rollover and conversion rules are followed. Rollover is a term used to describe a tax-free movement of cash or other property to your IRA from any of your IRAs of the same type, or from your employer's qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity plan, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan to your Traditional IRA. Conversion is a term used to describe the movement of Traditional or SIMPLE IRA assets to a Roth IRA. A conversion is generally a taxable event. The rollover and conversion rules are generally summarized below. These transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover or conversion, please see a competent tax advisor.

1. **Traditional IRA to Traditional IRA Rollovers** – Funds distributed from your Traditional IRA may be rolled over to a Traditional IRA of yours if the requirements of Code Section 408(d)(3) are met. A proper Traditional IRA to Traditional IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. You may not have completed another Traditional IRA to Traditional IRA rollover from the distributing IRA during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. Further, you may roll over the same dollars or assets only once every 12 months.

2. **SIMPLE IRA to Traditional IRA Rollovers** – Funds may be distributed from your SIMPLE IRA and rolled over to your Traditional IRA without IRS penalty, provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. As with Traditional IRA to Traditional IRA rollovers, the requirements of Code Section 408(d)(3) must be met. A proper SIMPLE IRA to Traditional IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. You may not have completed another SIMPLE IRA to Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA to SIMPLE IRA rollover from the distributing SIMPLE IRA during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. Further, you may roll over the same dollars or assets only once every 12 months.
3. **Roth IRA to Roth IRA Rollovers** – Funds distributed from your Roth IRA may be rolled over to a Roth IRA of yours if the requirements of Code Section 408(d)(3) are met. A proper Roth IRA to Roth IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. You may not have completed another Roth IRA to Roth IRA rollover from the distributing Roth IRA during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. Further, you may roll over the same dollars or assets only once every 12 months. Roth IRA assets may not be rolled over to other types of IRAs (e.g., Traditional IRA, SIMPLE IRA).
4. **Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan to Traditional IRA Rollovers** – You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan. An eligible rollover distribution is defined generally as any distribution from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan (other than distributions to nonspouse beneficiaries), unless it is part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, a required minimum distribution, a hardship distribution, or a distribution of Roth 401(k) or Roth 403(b) elective deferrals.
 

If you elect to receive your rollover distribution prior to placing it in a Traditional IRA, thereby conducting an indirect rollover, your plan administrator will generally be required to withhold 20 percent of your distribution as a payment of income taxes. When completing the rollover, you may make up the amount withheld, out of pocket, and roll over the full amount distributed from your employer-sponsored retirement plan. To qualify as a rollover, your eligible rollover distribution must be rolled over to your Traditional IRA not later than 60 days after you receive it. Alternatively, you may claim the withheld amount as income and pay the applicable income tax and, if you are under age 59½, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax (unless an exception to the penalty applies).

As an alternative to the indirect rollover, your employer generally must give you the option to directly roll your employer-sponsored retirement plan balance to a Traditional IRA. If you elect the direct rollover option, your eligible rollover distribution will be paid directly to the Traditional IRA (or other employer-sponsored retirement plan) that you designate. The 20 percent withholding requirements do not apply to direct rollovers.
5. **Traditional IRA to Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans** – You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from a Traditional IRA to an employer's qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan so long as the employer-sponsored retirement plan accepts such rollover contributions. An eligible rollover distribution is defined as any taxable distribution from a Traditional IRA that is not a part of a required minimum distribution.
6. **Rollovers of Roth Elective Deferrals** – Roth elective deferrals distributed from a 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity may be rolled into your Roth IRA.
7. **Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA to Roth IRA Conversions** – If your MAGI is not more than \$100,000 and you are not married filing a separate income tax return, you are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing Traditional IRA(s) into your Roth IRA(s). You may also convert your SIMPLE IRA to your Roth IRA provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. Beginning in 2010, the \$100,000 MAGI limit and the married filing separate tax filing restriction will be eliminated for conversion eligibility. If you are age 70½ or older you must remove your required minimum distribution prior to converting your Traditional or SIMPLE IRA. The amount of the conversion from your Traditional or SIMPLE IRA to your Roth IRA shall be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes, and is includible in your gross income (except for any nondeductible contributions). Although the conversion amount is generally included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax shall not apply to conversions from a Traditional or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent penalty.
8. **Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans to Roth IRA** – Distributions taken from your qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plan after December 31, 2007 may be rolled over to your Roth IRA. If you are a spouse, nonspouse, or qualified trust beneficiary who has inherited a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plan, you may be eligible to directly roll over the assets to an inherited Roth IRA. The inherited Roth IRA is subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements. Roth IRA conversion rules, as described above, will apply to rollovers by beneficiaries or plan participants, including the requirement to include the taxable portion in income in the year distributed.
9. **Beneficiary Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans** – If you are a spouse, nonspouse, or qualified trust beneficiary of a deceased employer plan participant, you may directly roll over inherited assets from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plan to an inherited IRA. The IRA must be maintained as an inherited IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements.
10. **Rollover of Military Death Benefits** – If you receive or have received a military death gratuity or a payment from the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program, you may be able to roll over the proceeds to your Roth IRA. The rollover contribution amount is limited to the sum of the death benefits or SGLI payment received, less any such amount that was rolled over to a Coverdell education savings account. Proceeds must be rolled over within one year of receipt of the gratuity or SGLI payment for deaths occurring on or after June 17, 2008. For deaths occurring between October 7, 2001 and June 17, 2008, proceeds may be rolled over no later than one year from June 17, 2008. Any amount that is rolled over under this provision is considered nontaxable basis in your Roth IRA.
11. **Qualified HSA Funding Distribution** – If you are eligible to contribute to a health savings account (HSA), you may be eligible to take a one-time tax-free HSA funding distribution from your IRA and directly deposit it to your HSA. The amount of the qualified HSA funding distribution may not exceed the maximum HSA contribution limit in effect for the type of high deductible health plan coverage (i.e., single or family coverage) that you have at the time of the deposit, and counts toward your HSA contribution limit for that year. For further detailed information, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 969, *Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans*.
12. **Rollovers of Settlement Payments From Bankrupt Airlines** – If you are a qualified airline employee who has received an airline settlement payment from a commercial airline carrier under the approval of an order of a Federal bankruptcy court in a case filed after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2007, you are allowed to roll over any portion of the proceeds into your Roth IRA by the later of 180 days after receipt of such amount, or June 21, 2009. To obtain more information on this type of rollover, you may wish to visit the IRS website at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).
13. **Rollover of Exxon Valdez Settlement Payments** – If you receive a qualified settlement payment from Exxon Valdez litigation, you may roll over the amount of the settlement, up to \$100,000, reduced by the amount of any qualified Exxon Valdez settlement income previously contributed to an IRA or eligible retirement plan in prior taxable years. You will have until your tax return due date (not including tax extensions) for the year in which the qualified settlement income is received to make the rollover contribution. To obtain more information on this type of rollover, you may wish to visit the IRS website at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).
14. **Written Election** – At the time you make a proper rollover to an IRA, or conversion to a Roth IRA, you must designate to the Custodian, in writing, your election to treat that contribution as a rollover or conversion. Once made, the election is irrevocable.
- J. **TRANSFER DUE TO DIVORCE** – If all or any part of your IRA is awarded to your spouse or former spouse in a divorce or legal separation proceeding, the amount so awarded will be treated as the spouse's IRA (and may be transferred pursuant to a court-approved divorce decree or written legal separation agreement to another IRA of your spouse), and will not be considered a taxable distribution to you. A transfer is a tax-free direct movement of cash and/or property from one Traditional IRA to another or from one Roth IRA to another.
- K. **RECHARACTERIZATIONS** – If you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA and later recharacterize either all or a portion of the original contribution to a Roth IRA along with net income attributable, you may elect to treat the original contribution as having been made to the Roth IRA. The same methodology applies when recharacterizing a contribution from a Roth IRA to a Traditional IRA. If you have converted from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA you may recharacterize the conversion along with net income attributable back to the Traditional IRA. The deadline for completing a recharacterization is your tax filing deadline (including any extensions), for the year for which the original contribution was made or conversion completed.

## LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- A. **SEP PLANS** – Under a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan that meets the requirements of Code Section 408(k), your employer may make contributions to your Traditional IRA. Your employer is required to provide you with information which describes the terms of your employer's SEP Plan. No SEP plan contributions may be made to a Roth IRA.
- B. **SPOUSAL IRA** – If you are married and have compensation, you may contribute to a Traditional IRA established for the benefit of your spouse for any year prior to the year your spouse turns age 70½, regardless of whether or not your spouse has compensation. You may make these spousal contributions even if you are age 70½ or older. You must file a joint income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made.

You may contribute to a Roth IRA established for the benefit of your spouse, regardless of whether or not your spouse has compensation, and regardless of your spouse's age. The Roth IRA contribution may be further limited if your MAGI falls within the minimum and maximum thresholds for contribution eligibility. You must file a joint income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made.

The amount you may contribute to your IRA and your spouse's IRA is the lesser of 100 percent of your combined compensation or \$6,000 for 2002-2004, \$8,000 for 2005-2007, and \$10,000 for 2008. This amount may be increased with cost-of-living adjustments in 2009 and beyond. However, you may not contribute more than the individual contribution limit to each IRA.

If your spouse is age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, and is otherwise eligible, you may make an additional contribution to your spouse's IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$500 for years 2002-2005, and \$1,000 for years 2006 and beyond.

- C. **DEDUCTION OF ROLLOVERS, TRANSFERS, AND CONVERSIONS** – A deduction is not allowed for rollover, transfer, or conversion contributions.
- D. **GIFT TAX** – Transfers of your IRA assets to a named Beneficiary made during your life and at your request, may be subject to federal gift tax under Code Section 2501.
- E. **SPECIAL TAX TREATMENT** – Capital gains treatment and 10-year forward income averaging authorized by Code Section 402 do not apply to IRA distributions.
- F. **INCOME TAX TREATMENT** – Any withdrawal from your Traditional IRA is subject to federal income tax withholding. Any nonqualified withdrawal of earnings from your Roth IRA may be subject to federal income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your IRA withdrawal. If withholding is applied to your withdrawal, not less than 10 percent of the amount withdrawn must be withheld.
- G. **PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS** – If you or your Beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your IRA, as described in Code Section 4975, your IRA will lose its tax-deferred status. For Traditional IRAs, you must include the value of your account in your gross income for the taxable year you engage in the prohibited transaction. For Roth IRAs, you must generally include the value of the earnings in your account in your gross income for that taxable year. The following transactions are examples of prohibited transactions with your IRA: (1) taking a loan from your IRA; (2) buying property for personal use (present or future) with IRA funds; or (3) receiving certain bonuses or premiums because of your IRA.
- H. **PLEDGING** – If you pledge any portion of your IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and will be included in your gross income for the taxable year in which you pledge the assets. If you designated your IRA as a Roth IRA, the amount pledged will be included in income if it represents a taxable portion of the account (i.e., earnings).

## FEDERAL TAX PENALTIES

- A. **EARLY DISTRIBUTION PENALTY TAX** – If you are under age 59½ and receive a nonqualified Roth IRA distribution or Traditional IRA distribution, an additional tax of 10 percent will generally apply to the amount includable in income in the year of the distribution. If you are under age 59½ and receive a distribution of conversion amounts from your Roth IRA within the five-year period beginning with the year in which the conversion occurred, an additional tax of 10 percent will generally apply to the amount of the distribution. The additional tax of 10 percent will generally not apply if a distribution is made on account of 1) death, 2) disability, 3) a qualifying rollover, 4) the timely withdrawal of an excess contribution, 5) a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) made over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your Beneficiary, 6) medical expenses which exceed 7.5 percent of your adjusted gross income, 7) health insurance payments if you are separated from employment and have received unemployment compensation under a federal or state program for at least 12 weeks, 8) certain qualified education expenses, 9) first-home purchases (up to a life-time maximum of \$10,000), 10) a levy issued by the IRS, or 11) active military duty (see *Qualified Reservist Distributions*, below). This additional tax will apply only to the portion of a distribution which is includable in your taxable income.

- B. **EXCESS CONTRIBUTION PENALTY TAX** – An additional tax of six percent is imposed upon any excess contribution you make to your IRA. This additional tax will apply each year in which an excess remains in your IRA. An excess contribution is any amount that is contributed to your IRA that exceeds the amount you are eligible to contribute.
- C. **EXCESS ACCUMULATION PENALTY TAX** – As previously described, you must take a required minimum distribution from your Traditional IRA by your required beginning date for the year you attain age 70½ and by the end of each year thereafter. Your Beneficiary(ies) is required to take certain minimum distributions from your IRA after your death. An additional tax of 50 percent is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution which should have been taken but was not.
- D. **PENALTY REPORTING** – You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to the IRS to report and remit any additional taxes.

## OTHER

- A. **IRS PLAN APPROVAL** – The prototype plan agreement used to establish this IRA has been approved by the IRS and has been issued a favorable opinion letter. The IRS approval is a determination only as to form. It is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.

Webbush has been approved as a nonbank custodian for maintaining IRAs by the Internal Revenue Service under a letter of authorization dated December 24, 1984.

## B. FEES AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. **Custodial Fees:** Fees will be payable directly to us, or otherwise charged against your account.
  2. **Brokerage Expenses:** Brokerage expenses in connection with the purchase and sale of assets in the IRA can be obtained from your Investment Executive upon request.
  3. **Other Expenses:** Any taxes of any kind which may be imposed with respect to the IRA and any reasonable expenses incurred by us acting as Custodian of an IRA, together with any fees referred to above are to be paid by you or, if not timely paid, will be charged against your IRA.
  4. **Earnings:** The earnings of each separate IRA shall be allocated only to that IRA.
  5. **Growth in Value:** Growth in value of an IRA will depend entirely on the investment decisions made by you and is neither guaranteed nor protected. At least once a year we will send you a written report specifying the current value of his or her IRA assets.
- C. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** – You may obtain further information on IRAs from your District Office of the IRS. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*, by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM, or by visiting [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov) on the Internet.
- D. **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES FOR OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT** – To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial organizations to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. What this means for you: When you open an account, you are required to provide your name, residential address, date of birth, and identification number. We may require other information that will allow us to identify you.
- E. **HURRICANE-RELATED RELIEF** – If you are an individual who sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, hurricane Katrina, Rita, or Wilma, you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions and rollovers from your IRA. Qualified distributions include IRA distributions made on or after specified dates for each hurricane and before January 1, 2007 to a qualified individual. For a complete definition of what constitutes a qualified individual and a qualified hurricane distribution for purposes of hurricane relief, refer to IRS Publication 4492, *Information for Taxpayers Affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma*.

1. **10 Percent Penalty Tax Exception on Qualified Distributions** – Qualified hurricane distributions are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. This penalty exception applies only to the first \$100,000 of qualified distributions to each individual.
2. **Taxation May be Spread Over Three Years** – If you receive qualified hurricane distributions, you may elect to include the distribution in your gross income ratably over three years, beginning with the year of the distribution.
3. **Repayment of Qualified Hurricane Distributions** – You may roll over qualified hurricane distributions to an eligible retirement plan, and avoid federal income taxation, within three years of the date of receipt of the distribution. The 60-day rollover rule does not apply to these distributions.

For further detailed information on tax relief granted for hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma, and other exceptions which may be granted in the future by the IRS, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*, by calling 1-800-TAXFORM, or by visiting [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov) on the Internet.



- F. **QUALIFIED RESERVIST DISTRIBUTIONS** – If you are a qualified reservist called to active duty, you may be eligible to take penalty-free distributions from your IRA and recontribute those amounts to an IRA generally within a two-year period from your date of return. For further detailed information you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements* from the IRS.
- G. **CHARITABLE DISTRIBUTIONS** – If you are age 70½ or older, you may make tax-free distributions of up to \$100,000 per year directly from your IRA to certain charitable organizations. Special tax rules may apply. This provision applies to distributions during tax years 2008 and 2009, or until such later time as extended by Congress. For further detailed information you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements* from the IRS.
- H. **HEARTLAND DISASTER RELATED TAX RELIEF** – If you are an individual who has sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, the severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding that occurred in the Midwestern disaster area, you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions and rollovers from your IRA. Qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions include IRA distributions made on or after specified dates for each disaster, and before January 1, 2010 to a qualified individual. For more information on this tax relief, refer to IRS Publication 4492-B, *Information for Affected Taxpayers in the Midwestern Disaster Area*.
1. **10 Percent Penalty Tax Exception on Qualified Distributions** – Qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. This penalty exception applies only to the first \$100,000 of qualified distributions to each individual.
  2. **Taxation May be Spread Over Three Years** – If you received qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions, you may elect to include the distribution in your gross income ratably over three years, beginning with the year of the distribution.
  3. **Repayment of Qualified Disaster Recovery Assistance Distributions** – You may roll over qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions to an eligible retirement plan, and avoid federal income taxation, within three years of the date of receipt of the distribution. The 60-day rollover rule does not apply to these distributions.