

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

Form 5305-A under section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

FORM (Rev. April 2017)

The depositor named on the application is establishing a Traditional individual retirement account under section 408(a) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.

The custodian named on the application has given the depositor the disclosure statement required by Regulations section 1.408-6.

The depositor has assigned the custodial account the sum indicated on the application.

The depositor and the custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

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

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the depositor's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.
2. The depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the depositor reaches age 70½. By that date, the depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in: (a) A single sum or (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the depositor or the joint lives of the depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.
3. If the depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
 - (a) If the depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - (i) the designated beneficiary is the depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as

determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by one for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b) (i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the depositor's death (or the year the depositor would have reached age 70½, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).
 - (c) The required minimum distribution for the year the depositor reaches age 70½ can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.
6. The owner of two or more Traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one Traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under section 408(a)(6).

ARTICLE V

- 1. The depositor agrees to provide the custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by section 408(i) and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.
- 2. The custodian agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

- 8.01 **Definitions** – In this part of this agreement (Article VIII), the words “you” and “your” mean the depositor, the words “we,” “us,” and “our” mean the custodian, the word “Code” or “IRC” means the Internal Revenue Code, “regulations” means the Treasury regulations and the word “Account Representative” or “Representative” means any individual you have delegated his or her investment responsibilities to under Section 8.06.
- 8.02 **Notices and Change of Address** – Any required notice regarding this IRA will be considered effective when we send it to the intended recipient at the last address that we have in our records. Any notice to be given to us will be considered effective when we actually receive it. You, or the intended recipient, must notify us of any change of address.
- 8.03 **Representations and Responsibilities** – You represent and warrant to us that any information you have given or will give us with respect to this Agreement is complete and accurate. Further, you agree that any directions you or your Account Representative give us, or action you or your Account Representative take will be proper under this Agreement and that we are entitled to rely upon any such information or directions. You acknowledge that we are under no obligation to determine what actions or documentation may be necessary or appropriate with respect to any transaction requested by you or your Account Representative, and that we need only obtain those documents specified by you or your Account Representative in any authorization (i.e. purchase or sale

authorization). We will have no duty to confirm or ascertain that any such document or instrument obtained in connection with any transaction is genuine or authentic, or that it has been properly or correctly executed or entered into by any purported party thereto.

Upon receipt of any report or statement, you must inform us in writing if you believe any information on the report/statement is incorrect within 30 days after the report/statement is sent. If you do not so inform us, then we shall be relieved from all liability regarding the status of your account as stated in the report/statement.

We shall not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from your directions to us or your actions or failures to act and you agree to reimburse us for any loss we may incur as a result of such directions, actions or failures to act. We shall not be responsible for any penalties, taxes, judgments, damages or expenses you incur in connection with your IRA. We have no duty to determine whether your contributions or distributions comply with the Code, Regulations, rulings or this Agreement. The Custodian agrees to submit reports to the Internal Revenue Service and the Depositor prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service. You agree to prepare and provide to us Form 990-T, if required. We are responsible for filing Form 990-T with the IRS once you have provided it to us.

- 8.04 **Disclosure of Account Information** – We may use agents and/or subcontractors to assist in administering your IRA. We may release nonpublic personal information regarding your IRA to such providers as necessary to provide the products and services made available under this agreement, and to evaluate our business operations and analyze potential product, service, or process improvements.
- 8.05 **Service Fees** – We have the right to charge an annual service fee or other designated fees (e.g. a transfer, rollover or termination fee, etc.) for maintaining your IRA. We may also charge additional fees for complex transactions requiring extraordinary time and attention from our staff. In addition, we have the right to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses, including various transaction and legal expenses, we incur in connection with the administration of your IRA. We may charge you separately for any fees or expenses, or we may deduct the amount of the fees or expenses from the assets in your IRA at our discretion. We reserve the right to charge any additional fee upon 30 days notice to you that the fee will be effective. Any brokerage commissions attributable to the assets in your IRA will be charged to your IRA. You cannot reimburse your IRA for these commissions or any Service Fees paid from your IRA.

Fees are billed quarterly and will be automatically deducted from available cash or Custodian may charge to your credit card (Visa or MasterCard), if authorized. Rejected credit card charges are subject to a \$25 reprocessing fee. If payment is not received within thirty (30) days from the due date reflected on your invoice, a \$15 Late Fee will be assessed to your account and a Past Due Notice will be mailed. Should fees not be collected we have the option to cease performing any functions, including, but not limited to, processing investment transactions until such time as all fees charged against the account are fully paid. Additionally we may liquidate assets from the account, without notice, for any outstanding fee which has not been paid. We may, at our discretion, liquidate sufficient assets to cover outstanding fees plus one year's estimated fees, including termination fees. Due to the nature of certain investments a partial liquidation may not be possible. In such cases we may liquidate your entire holdings in the investment. Upon receipt, proceeds will be first applied to outstanding fees. Remaining balances, if any, will be placed into your account and deposited in an account as described in paragraph 5 of 8.06 (a).

In the event that fees are not paid within thirty (30) days after mailing the Past Due Notice we will begin the process of closing your account. Any asset distributed directly to you as a part of closing your account will be reported to the IRS on Form 1099-R and may subject you to possible taxes and penalties. Accounts with past due fees, unfunded accounts and accounts with zero value will continue to incur administration and maintenance fees until such time as you notify us in writing (on a form prescribed by us) of your intent to close the account or we resign as custodian. You will be liable for all past due fees, re-registration fees, late fees and account termination fees. In the event of nonpayment we may employ a collection agency to recover any unpaid fees or expenses.

The Custodian is entitled to receive, from the assets held in your Account, a fee equal in amount to all the income that is generated from any Undirected Cash (defined as any cash in your Account not invested pursuant to a specific investment direction by you, the Accountholder) which is held by Custodian in an account or product of an FDIC or other United States government insured financial institution, United States government security, or security that is insured or guaranteed by the United States government (Custodial Fee). You agree that the Custodial Fee may be retained by Custodian as compensation for the services provided by Custodian. The Custodial Fee is associated with cash management activities, including, but not limited to, account maintenance, depository bank selection, transaction processing, sub-accounting, recordkeeping, and other services performed under the terms of this Agreement and your Account Application.

We may also receive compensation in the form of shareholder servicing fees, sub-transfer agency fees, and other types of fees paid by certain mutual funds or their affiliates in consideration of services we provide to them, e.g., purchase and redemption of shares and participant-level recordkeeping. This compensation is paid to us pursuant to service agreements between the funds and us. Under no circumstances will you be responsible for the payment of this compensation to us, nor will you be entitled to any offsets or credits to the service fees and expenses you owe to us by reason of our having received this compensation. The compensation paid to us is based either on a set fee per investor or on a percentage of the average daily net asset value of shares invested in the fund.

8.06 Investment of Amounts in the IRA –

a. **Direction of Investment.** You acknowledge that it is your sole responsibility to direct the investment of your IRA assets and that we, acting as custodian of your account, will have no responsibility or involvement in evaluating or selecting any assets for acquisition or disposition, and shall have no liability for any loss or damage that may result from or be associated with any requested investment transaction. You shall direct all investment transactions, including earnings and the proceeds from securities sales. Your investment choices are limited to investments that the Custodian is capable of holding in the ordinary course of its business and in accordance with its policies and practices.

At our sole discretion, we reserve the right to not accept any investment into your custodial account. Certain types of investments may pose unacceptable administrative burdens to us, and therefore, we reserve the right to not accept such investments into your custodial account. Administrative burdens include, but are not limited to, the inability of our computer, accounting, or other systems to service the asset or excessive manual labor to service the asset. In addition, all assets must comply with Trust Company policies. We reserve the right to review any or all investments to determine if the asset is administratively feasible to us. Our review will be solely administrative in nature. Our decision to not accept an asset

should in no way be construed as a determination concerning the prudence or suitability of the investment for your IRA. Likewise, acceptance of the asset by us should not be construed as a favorable opinion as to the prudence or suitability of the investment for your IRA. Our review of any asset you desire to purchase and hold in your custodial account should in no way be construed as a “due diligence” review. We do not perform any type of feasibility study, nor do we research or confirm any financial information regarding any investment.

You and upon your death, your Beneficiary agree to indemnify and hold harmless the Custodian from and against all losses, expenses, settlement payments, or judgements incurred by, or entered against the Custodian as the result of any threatened or asserted claim against the Custodian that pertains in any way to: the Custodian’s activities with you; your investments; and/or any situation or matter associated with this account. Your indemnification obligations also include the responsibility to reimburse the Custodian for all attorneys’ fees and costs incurred by the Custodian in: responding to threatened claims by any party; defending (including an appeal) against asserted claims by any party; and/or prosecuting (including an appeal) a claim or counterclaim against you requesting payment of the indemnification obligation set forth herein. Your indemnification obligation applies to any threatened or asserted claim against us including specifically, a claim that is threatened or asserted by you against us. Your indemnification obligation hereunder also applies to any threatened or asserted claims brought by you against us resulting from wrongful conduct by any representative appointed by you including, but not limited to, fraud, forgery or any other illegal act engaged in by your representative or other agent retained by you.

You agree to indemnify and hold us harmless from and against any and all claims, liabilities, causes of action, losses and expenses (including, without limitation, any court costs, attorney’s fees and other expenses) asserted against or incurred by us as a result of, or in any way relating to, any action requested or directed by you or your Account Representative.

In the absence of instructions from you or if your instructions are not in a form acceptable to us, the Custodian shall hold your Undirected Cash in an account or product of an FDIC or other United States government insured financial institution, United States government security, or security that is insured or guaranteed by the United States government, unless or otherwise directed by you. The account is insured for up to the amount available under the FDIC insurance; amounts in the account in excess of FDIC insurance limits are not insured.

Directions regarding your account must be in writing from either you or your designated representative. In the event that we receive written investment directions from either you or your designated representative, we may rely on the genuineness of all signatures and shall be under no duty to investigate any directions or investment decisions. You authorize us to honor original and fax copies of requests from you or the representative you have appointed. We shall be under no duty to investigate the genuineness of the signatures, but may employ any means of verification we wish if we elect to pursue verification.

Custodian shall be under no obligation or duty to secure, verify title to or otherwise evaluate the assets underlying any investment contemplated herein, or to obtain or maintain insurance coverage (whether liability, property or otherwise) with respect to any such assets or investments or the collateral for such investment. The Custodian shall be fully protected in acting upon any instrument, certificate or paper believed to be

genuine and to be signed or presented by the proper person or persons, and the Custodian shall be under no duty to make any investigation or inquiry as to any statement contained in any such writing but may accept the same as conclusive evidence of the truth and accuracy of the statements therein contained. Further, Custodian is not providing legal or tax services or advice with respect to the investment and the undersigned absolves and indemnifies Custodian in the event that the investment or sale of assets pursuant to any investment directions violates any federal or state law or regulation or otherwise results in a disqualification, penalty or tax imposed upon the IRA, Custodian or the undersigned. Furthermore, the undersigned authorizes and directs Custodian to execute and deliver, on behalf of his or her IRA, any and all documents delivered to Custodian in connection with such investment; and Custodian shall have no responsibility to verify or determine that any such documents are complete, accurate or constitute the documents necessary to comply with the above investment direction.

All transactions shall be subject to any and all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations and the rules, regulations, customs and usages of any exchange, market or clearing house where the transaction is executed and to our policies and practices.

After your death, your beneficiary(ies) shall have the right to direct the investment of your IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to you during your lifetime under this Agreement (including, without limitation, Section 8.03).

- b. **Our Investment Powers and Duties** – We shall have no discretion to direct any investment in your IRA. We assume no responsibility for rendering investment advice with respect to your IRA, nor will we offer any opinion or judgment to you on matters concerning the value or suitability of any investment or proposed investment for your IRA. We shall exercise the voting rights and other shareholder rights with respect to securities in your IRA but only in accordance with the instructions you give to us.

We, in no way, guarantee the account from loss or depreciation. Our liability to make any payment from the account is at all times limited to the then available assets of the account.

Except to the extent, if any, that may be required by applicable law, we shall have no duty or obligation to monitor or make you or your Account Representative aware of the receipt or non-receipt of any funds payable to your account with respect to any assets in such account (e.g., dividends, interest or other distributions) or to provide you with any other information or documentation (other than pleadings, orders or official notices arising from any judicial proceeding) that we may receive or become aware of with respect to such assets. (For example, and not by way of limitation, we shall have no obligation or duty to provide you with any information or documentation with respect to tender offers from 3rd parties, or that have not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.) We shall have no duty to undertake any action with respect to the collection or enforcement of any payments or rights relating to such assets (including, without limitation, any participation in any bankruptcy proceedings, receivership proceedings, foreclosures or other litigation, or the perfection or enforcement of any lien or other rights with respect to such assets) without receiving prior instruction from you, accompanied by such undertaking of indemnification as we may request to assure us that we will be fully reimbursed and protected with respect thereto. Without limitation on the foregoing, we may however, if we so elect, advised by counsel if deemed appropriate, respond and participate in any such bankruptcy proceeding,

receivership proceedings, or other litigation to which we or your account may have been made a party, and in such case we shall be fully indemnified and protected by you for any action taken by us in good faith. We shall be entitled to seek the advice of legal counsel in connection with any matter relating to your account or any assets, and may in good faith rely and act upon such advice.

- c. **Delegation of Investment Responsibility** – We may, but are not required to, permit you to delegate your investment responsibility for your IRA to another party acceptable to us by giving written notice of your delegation in a format we prescribe. We shall follow the direction of any such party who is properly appointed and we shall be under no duty to review or question, nor shall we be responsible for, any of that party's directions, actions or failures to act. We have the right to rely on any representations and/or warranties made by your Account Representative in connection with any sale or purchase on behalf of your account, including but not limited to representations with regard to prohibited transactions and suitability requirements.

Said Representative may be a registered representative of a broker/dealer organization, a financial advisor or any other person as may be acceptable to you. The Representative shall be your authorized agent and is not the agent of the Custodian. We shall construe all investment directions given by your representative, whether written or oral, as having been authorized by you. You may appoint and/or remove your representative by written notice to the Custodian provided that the removal of Representative shall not have the effect of canceling any notice, instruction, direction or approval received by the Custodian from the removed Representative before the Custodian received said notice of removal from you.

- 8.07 **Beneficiaries** – If you die before you receive all of the amounts in your IRA, payments from your IRA will be made to your beneficiaries. We have no obligation to pay to your beneficiaries until such time we are notified of your death by receiving a valid death certificate.

You may designate one or more persons or entities as beneficiary of your IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to us, and it will only be effective when it is filed with us during your lifetime. Each beneficiary designation you file with us will cancel all previous designations. The consent of your beneficiaries will not be required for you to revoke a beneficiary designation. If you have designated both primary and contingent beneficiaries and no primary beneficiary survives you, the contingent beneficiaries will acquire the designated share of your IRA. If you do not designate a beneficiary or if all of your primary and contingent beneficiaries predecease you, your estate will be the beneficiary.

A spouse beneficiary will have all rights as granted under the Code or applicable regulations to treat your IRA as his or her own.

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

If we so choose, for any reason (e.g., due to limitations of our charter or bylaws), we may require that a beneficiary of a deceased IRA owner take total distribution of all IRA assets by December 31 of the year following the year of death.

8.08 Required Minimum Distributions – As described in Article IV, Section 3, of this Agreement, you may make an election to begin receiving payments from your IRA in a manner that satisfies the required minimum distribution rules no later than April 1st of the year following the year you reach age 70½. (This is called the “required beginning date.”) If you fail to make such an election by your required beginning date, we can, at our complete and sole discretion, do any one of the following:

- make no payment until you give us a proper payment request; or
- pay your entire IRA to you in a single sum payment.

We will not be liable for any penalties or taxes related to your failure to take a distribution.

8.09 Termination of Agreement, Resignation, or Removal of Custodian – Either party may terminate this agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other. We can resign as custodian at any time effective 30 days after we send written notice of our resignation to you. Upon receipt of that notice, you must make arrangements to transfer your IRA to another financial organization. If you do not complete a transfer of your IRA within 30 days from the date we send the notice to you, we have the right to transfer your IRA assets to a successor IRA trustee or custodian that we choose in our sole discretion, or we may pay your IRA to you in a single sum. We will not be liable for any actions or failures to act on the part of any successor trustee or custodian, nor for any tax consequences you may incur that result from the transfer or distribution of your assets pursuant to this section.

If this agreement is terminated, we may charge to your IRA a reasonable amount of money that we believe is necessary to cover any associated costs, including but not limited to one or more of the following.

- Any fees, expenses, or taxes chargeable against your IRA
- Any penalties or surrender charges associated with the early withdrawal of any savings instrument or other investment in your IRA

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

8.10 Successor Custodian – If our organization changes its name, reorganizes, merges with another organization (or comes under the control of any federal or state agency), or if our entire organization (or any portion that includes your IRA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) will automatically become the trustee or custodian of your IRA, but only if it is the type of organization authorized to serve as an IRA trustee or custodian.

8.11 Amendments – We have the right to amend this agreement at any time. Any amendment we make to comply with the Code and related regulations does not require your consent. You will be deemed to have consented to any other amendment unless, within 30 days from the date we send the amendment, you notify us in writing that you do not consent.

8.12 Withdrawals or Transfers – All requests for withdrawal or transfer will be in writing on a form provided by or acceptable to us. The method of distribution must be specified in writing or in any other method acceptable to us. The tax identification number of the recipient must be provided to us before we are obligated to make

a distribution. Withdrawals will be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations, including but not limited to possible early distribution penalty taxes, surrender charges, and withholding requirements.

8.13 Transfers From Other Plans – We can receive amounts transferred to this IRA from the trustee or custodian of another IRA. In addition, we can accept rollovers of eligible rollover distributions from employer-sponsored retirement plans as permitted by the Code. We reserve the right not to accept any transfer or direct rollover.

8.14 Liquidation of Assets – We have the right to liquidate assets in your IRA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses, taxes, penalties, or surrender charges properly chargeable against your IRA. If you fail to direct us as to which assets to liquidate, we will decide, in our complete and sole discretion, and you agree to not hold us liable for any adverse consequences that result from our decision.

8.15 Valuation – The assets in your account shall be valued annually at the end of each calendar year, but we retain the right to value the assets in your account more frequently. We will value the investments of the account utilizing various third-party pricing sources and designated valuation agents. However, we do not guarantee the accuracy of prices obtained from these sources. The year end value of illiquid and/or non-publicly traded investments, which may include without limitation limited partnerships, limited liability companies, privately held stock, real estate investment trusts, hedge funds, and such other investments as we may designate, must be provided to us no later than the following January 10th by the asset’s designated valuation agent or third party pricing source. If we do not receive a current market value by the following January 10th for such investment, we shall be entitled to use as that year end’s fair market value the last fair market value provided to us, or if none, the original purchase price of the investment for all applicable tax reporting and year-end statement valuations. At any point after there has been a failure to provide us with a fair market value for a period exceeding 9 months after requested, we may distribute the investment at its last reported value to you, or after your death your beneficiary and shall have no responsibility or liability for any tax, financial, or other consequences relating to or arising from such distribution. Unless we have received written information to the contrary, promissory notes and privately offered corporate debt will have valuations reflected at the face value shown on the original note or debt instrument or if the note is such that it is subject to an amortization schedule, valuation may be shown at amortized value. We are not responsible for the timeliness or the accuracy of the fair market value for any investment, and shall have no responsibility or liability for acting on a fair market value so provided, or the last fair market value utilized if none is provided, or for the accuracy of a Required Minimum Distribution (“RMD”) calculated upon either such value. If we are required to obtain a fair market value for an investment due to a court order or similar circumstance, we may obtain an appraisal from an independent third party, paying the cost for said appraisal from the liquid investments held in the account, or in the alternative after having first received the cost of the appraisal from you or your beneficiary if liquid investments in the account are otherwise insufficient. You, and upon your death, your beneficiary agree to indemnify us and hold us harmless from and against all losses, expenses, settlements or claims with regard to investment decisions, distribution values, tax reporting or any other financial impact or consequence relating to or arising from the valuation of assets in the account.

8.16 **Restrictions on the Fund** – Neither you nor any beneficiary may sell, transfer, or pledge any interest in your IRA in any manner whatsoever, except as provided by law or this agreement.

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

8.17 **What Law Applies** – This Agreement is subject to all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations. You agree that where state law applies, Kansas law will govern this instrument, any other instrument executed in connection with your account, and you, your agent and our respective rights and obligations hereunder or otherwise with respect to the account and assets. This document and any other document executed in connection with your account does not become effective until a signed copy has been received and accepted by us in the State of Kansas (the taking of action by us of any authorization will constitute our acceptance). We will have the right to refuse to accept and to not act upon, any instruction or direction given by you or your agent, provided that we promptly notify you or your agent of such election and refusal. You acknowledge and understand that all of our duties and undertakings will be carried out in the State of Kansas, and agree that any claims or disputes that arise in connection with your account or any assets or any transaction requested by you or your agent must be brought in arbitration as described in Section 8.20 below. If it is necessary to apply any State law to interpret and administer this Agreement, the law of Kansas will govern. If any part of this Agreement is held to be illegal or invalid, the remaining parts will not be affected. Neither party's failure to enforce at any time or for any period of time any of the provisions of this Agreement will be construed as a waiver of such provisions, nor a waiver of either party's right thereafter to enforce each and every provision.

8.18 **Indemnity of Custodian** – To the extent not prohibited by Federal or State law, you agree to indemnify, defend and hold us, our subsidiaries and affiliates (including officers, agents and employees) harmless against and from any and all claims, demands, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses), arising in connection with this agreement, with respect to: any negligence or alleged negligence, whether passive or active, by us, our subsidiaries or affiliates (including officers, agents and employees); any breach or alleged breach, whether passive or active, by us, our subsidiaries or affiliates (including officers, agents and employees) of any responsibilities under this Agreement; any breach or alleged breach, whether passive or active, by a third party of responsibilities under this Agreement; or any claim arising out of the purchase, holding or sale of any investments in the IRA, whether directed by you or any agent appointed by you. You further agree to pay for our defense and the defense of our subsidiaries and affiliates (including officers, agents and employees) by independent counsel of our choice against any such claims, demands, liabilities or costs referred to above.

You agree to indemnify, defend and hold us, our subsidiaries and affiliates (including officers, agents and employees) harmless against and from any and all payments or assessments which may result from holding any publicly-traded security or any nonstandard, non-publicly traded or illiquid investment within the IRA account, and further agree that we and our subsidiaries and affiliates (including officers, agents and employees) shall be under no obligation whatsoever to extend credit or otherwise disburse payment beyond the cash balance of your account for any payment or assessment related to such investment(s).

8.19 **Adverse Claims** – If we receive any claim to the assets held in the IRA which is adverse to your interest or the interest of your beneficiary, and we in our absolute discretion decide that the claim is, or may be meritorious, we may withhold distribution until the claim is resolved or until instructed by a court of competent jurisdiction. As an alternative, we may deposit all or any portion of the assets in the IRA into the court through a motion of interpleader. Deposit with the court shall relieve us of any further obligation with respect to the assets deposited. We have the right to be reimbursed from the funds deposited for our legal fees and costs incurred.

8.20 **IRA Not Guaranteed** – We do not guarantee the IRA from loss or depreciation. Our liability to make payment to you at any time and all times is limited to the available assets of the IRA.

8.21 **Arbitration of Claims** – *ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES*. PLEASE READ THIS ARBITRATION PROVISION CAREFULLY. IT PROVIDES THAT ANY CONTROVERSY OR DISPUTE BE RESOLVED BY BINDING ARBITRATION. ARBITRATION REPLACES THE RIGHT TO GO TO COURT, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO A JURY AND THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN A CLASS ACTION OR SIMILAR PROCEEDING.

Agreement to arbitrate. You and we agree that either you or we may, without the other's consent, require that any Claims between you and us be submitted to mandatory, binding arbitration except for certain matters excluded below. This arbitration provision is made pursuant to a transaction involving interstate commerce, and will be governed by, and enforceable under, the Federal Arbitration Act (the "FAA"), 9 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., and (to the extent State law is applicable), the State law governing this transaction.

Claims subject to Arbitration include, but are not limited to: Any controversy arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach thereof, or to the IRA or any transactions authorized by you and/or your agent.

Arbitration location, finality, procedures, waiver of jury trial, class action or any representative action. Arbitration will occur in Johnson County, Kansas according to the rules of The American Arbitration Association. Arbitration is final and binding on the parties. The Parties are waiving their right to seek remedies in court, including the right to jury trial. Claims made as part of a class action or other representative action, and the arbitration of such Claims must proceed on an individual (non-class, non-representative) basis. If you or we require arbitration of a particular Claim, neither you, we, nor any other person may pursue the Claim in any litigation, whether as a class action, private attorney general action, other representative action or otherwise. Pre-arbitration discovery is generally more limited than and different from court proceedings. If any portion of this arbitration provision is deemed invalid or unenforceable, the remaining portions will nevertheless remain in force.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

PURPOSE OF FORM

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

Depositor – The depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

TRADITIONAL IRA FOR NONWORKING SPOUSE

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

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

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR IRA

You have the right to revoke your IRA within seven 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 make this revocation only by mailing or delivering a written notice to the custodian at the address listed on the application.

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 the custodian at the telephone number listed on the application.

REQUIREMENTS OF AN IRA

A. **Cash Contributions** – Your contribution must be in cash, unless it is a rollover contribution.

B. **Maximum Contribution** – The total amount you may contribute to an IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$5,500 for 2017 and 2018, with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter. If you also maintain a Roth IRA (i.e., an IRA subject to the limits of Internal Revenue Code Section (IRC Sec.) 408A), the maximum contribution to your Traditional IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Roth IRAs. 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. **Contribution Eligibility** – You are eligible to make a regular contribution to your IRA if you have compensation and have not attained age 70½ by the end of the taxable year for which the contribution is made.

D. **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 \$1,000 per year.

E. **Nonforfeiture** – Your interest in your IRA is nonforfeitable.

F. **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.

G. **Commingling Assets** – The assets of your IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.

H. **Life Insurance** – No portion of your IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.

I. **Collectibles** – You may not invest the assets of your IRA in collectibles (within the meaning of IRC Sec. 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 IRC Sec. 408(m)(3)) are also permitted as IRA investments.

J. **Required Minimum Distributions** – You are required to take minimum distributions from your IRA at certain times in accordance with Treasury Regulation 1.408-8. Below is a summary of the IRA distribution rules.

1. You are required to take a minimum distribution from your 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 generally is determined using the Uniform Lifetime Table provided by the IRS. If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary for the entire calendar year, and is more than 10 years younger than you, the required minimum distribution is determined each year using the actual joint life expectancy of you and your spouse obtained from the Joint Life Expectancy 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
- (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

If you fail to remove a required minimum distribution, an additional penalty tax of 50 percent is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution that should have been taken but was not. You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to report and remit any additional taxes to the IRS.

3. Your designated beneficiary is determined based on the beneficiaries designated as of the date of your death, who remain your beneficiaries as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death.

If you die on or after your required beginning date, distributions must be made to your beneficiaries over the longer of the single life expectancy of your designated beneficiaries, or your remaining life expectancy. If a beneficiary other than a person or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury 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.

If you die before your required beginning date, the entire amount remaining in your account will, at the election of your designated beneficiaries, either

- (a) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or
- (b) be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of your designated beneficiaries.

If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (a) or (b) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year life expectancy payments would be required to begin. Your designated beneficiaries, other than a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary, must elect either option (a) or (b) 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 (b). In the case of distributions under option (b), 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 other than a person or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury 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, 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 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.

If we so choose, for any reason (e.g., due to limitations of our charter or bylaws), we may require that a beneficiary of a deceased IRA owner take total distribution of all IRA assets by December 31 of the year following the year of death.

If your beneficiary fails to remove a required minimum distribution after your death, an additional penalty tax of 50 percent is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution that should have been taken but was not. Your beneficiary must file IRS Form 5329 along with his or her income tax return to report and remit any additional taxes to the IRS.

K. Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contracts and RMDs – A qualifying longevity annuity contract (QLAC) is a deferred annuity contract that, among other requirements, must guarantee lifetime income starting no later than age 85. The total premiums paid to QLACs in your IRAs must not exceed 25 percent (up to \$125,000) of the combined value of your IRAs (excluding Roth IRAs). The \$125,000 limit is subject to cost-of-living adjustments each year.

When calculating your RMD, you may reduce the prior year end account value by the value of QLACs that your IRA holds as investments.

For more information on QLACs, you may wish to refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING AN IRA

A. IRA Deductibility – If you are eligible to contribute to your 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-sponsored retirement plan. If you (and your spouse, if married) are not an active participant, your entire IRA contribution will be deductible. If you are an active participant (or are married to an active participant), the deductibility of your IRA contribution will depend on your modified adjusted gross income (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 IRA contribution and certain other deductions and exclusions.

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

1. Qualified pension, profit sharing, 401(k), or stock bonus plan
2. Qualified annuity plan of an employer
3. Simplified employee pension (SEP) plan
4. Retirement plan established by the federal government, a state, or a political subdivision (except certain unfunded deferred compensation plans under IRC Sec. 457)
5. Tax-sheltered annuity for employees of certain tax-exempt organizations or public schools
6. Plan meeting the requirements of IRC Sec. 501(c)(18)
7. 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 a plan, 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 phase-out range listed below, the deductible amount of your 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 IRA deduction you may take. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$63,000 in 2017, your maximum deductible contribution is \$4,950 (the 2017 phase-out range maximum of \$72,000 minus your MAGI of \$63,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out range limits of \$10,000, and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$5,500).

If you are an active participant, are married to an active participant and you file a joint income tax return, and have MAGI within the applicable phase-out range listed below, the deductible amount of your 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 IRA deduction you may take. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$103,000 in 2017, your maximum deductible contribution is \$4,400 (the 2017 phase-out maximum of \$119,000 minus your MAGI of \$103,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out limits of \$20,000, and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$5,500).

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)
2011	\$90,000–110,000	\$56,000–66,000
2012	\$92,000–112,000	\$58,000–68,000
2013	\$95,000–115,000	\$59,000–69,000
2014	\$96,000–116,000	\$60,000–70,000
2015	\$98,000–118,000	\$61,000–71,000
2016	\$98,000–118,000	\$61,000–71,000
2017	\$99,000–119,000	\$62,000–72,000
2018	\$101,000–121,000	\$63,000–73,000

*MAGI limits are subject to cost-of-living adjustments each year.

The MAGI phase-out range for an individual that is not an active participant, but is married to an active participant, is \$186,000–\$196,000 (for 2017) and \$189,000–\$199,000 (for 2018). This limit is also subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years after 2018. If you are not an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, are married to someone who is an active participant, and you file a joint income tax return with MAGI between the applicable phase-out 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; (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 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 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 your tax filing deadline, your contribution is considered to have been made for the previous tax year if you designate it as such.

If you are a member of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone, hazardous duty area, or contingency operation, you may have an extended contribution deadline of 180 days after the last day served in the area. In addition, your contribution deadline for a particular tax year is also extended by the number of days that remained to file that year’s tax return as of the date you entered the combat zone. This additional extension to make your IRA contribution cannot exceed the number of days between January 1 and your tax filing deadline, not including extensions.

- C. Tax Credit for Contributions** – You may be eligible to receive a tax credit for your Traditional 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 Traditional 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.

2017 Adjusted Gross Income*			Applicable Percentage
Joint Return	Head of a Household	All Other Cases	
\$1–37,000	\$1–27,750	\$1–18,500	50
\$37,001–40,000	\$27,751–30,000	\$18,501–20,000	20
\$40,001–62,000	\$30,001–46,500	\$20,001–31,000	10
Over \$62,000	Over \$46,500	Over \$31,000	0

2018 Adjusted Gross Income*			Applicable Percentage
Joint Return	Head of a Household	All Other Cases	
\$1–38,000	\$1–28,500	\$1–19,000	50
\$38,001–41,000	\$28,501–30,750	\$19,001–20,500	20
\$41,001–63,000	\$30,751–47,250	\$20,501–31,500	10
Over \$63,000	Over \$47,250	Over \$31,500	0

*Adjusted gross income (AGI) 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 each year.

- D. Excess Contributions** – An excess contribution is any amount that is contributed to your IRA that exceeds the amount that you are eligible to contribute. If the excess is not corrected timely, an additional penalty tax of six percent will be imposed upon the excess amount. The procedure for correcting an excess is determined by the timeliness of the correction as identified below.

1. **Removal Before Your Tax Filing Deadline.** An excess contribution may be corrected by withdrawing the excess amount, along with the earnings attributable to the excess, before your tax filing deadline, including extensions, for the year for which the excess contribution was made. An excess withdrawn under this method is not taxable to you, but you must include the earnings attributable to the excess in your taxable income in the year in which the contribution was made. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be avoided.
2. **Removal After Your Tax Filing Deadline.** If you are correcting an excess contribution after your tax filing deadline, including extensions, remove only the amount of the excess contribution. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be imposed on the excess contribution for each year it remains in the IRA. An excess withdrawal under this method will only be taxable to you if the total contributions made in the year of the excess exceed the annual applicable contribution limit.
3. **Carry Forward to a Subsequent Year.** If you do not withdraw the excess contribution, you may carry forward the contribution for a subsequent tax year. To do so, you under-contribute for that tax year and carry the excess contribution amount forward to that year on your tax return. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be imposed on the excess amount for each year that it remains as an excess contribution at the end of the year.

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

- E. Tax-Deferred Earnings** – The investment earnings of your IRA are not subject to federal income tax until distributions are made (or, in certain instances, when distributions are deemed to be made).
- F. Nondeductible Contributions** – You may make nondeductible contributions to your 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 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 Distributions** – The taxation of IRA distributions depends on whether or not you have ever made nondeductible IRA contributions. If you have only made deductible contributions, all IRA distribution amounts will be included in income.

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

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

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

- H. **Income Tax Withholding** – Any withdrawal from your IRA is 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.
- I. **Early Distribution Penalty Tax** – If you receive an IRA distribution before you attain age 59½, an additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent will apply to the taxable amount of the distribution unless one of the following exceptions apply. **1) Death.** After your death, payments made to your beneficiary are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **2) Disability.** If you are disabled at the time of distribution, you are not subject to the additional 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. In order to be disabled, a physician must determine that your impairment can be expected to result in death or to be of long, continued, and indefinite duration. **3) Substantially equal periodic payments.** You are not subject to the additional 10 percent early distribution penalty tax if you are taking a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary. You must continue these payments for the longer of five years or until you reach age 59½. **4) Unreimbursed medical expenses.** If you take payments to pay for unreimbursed medical expenses that exceed a specified percentage of your adjusted gross income, you will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. For further detailed information and effective dates you may obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS. The medical expenses may be for you, your spouse, or any dependent listed on your tax return. **5) Health insurance premiums.** If you are unemployed and have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks under a federal or state program, you may take payments from your IRA to pay for health insurance premiums without incurring the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **6) Higher education expenses.** Payments taken for certain qualified higher education expenses for you, your spouse, or the children or grandchildren of you or your spouse, will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **7) First-time homebuyer.** You may take payments from your IRA to use toward qualified acquisition costs of buying or building a principal residence. The amount you may take for this reason may not exceed a lifetime maximum of \$10,000. The payment must be used for qualified acquisition costs within 120 days of receiving the distribution. **8) IRS levy.** Payments from your IRA made to the U.S. government in response to a federal tax levy are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **9) Qualified reservist distributions.** If you are a qualified reservist member called to active duty for more than 179 days or an indefinite period, the payments you take from your IRA during the active duty period are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax.

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

- J. **Rollovers and Conversions** – Your IRA may be rolled over to another IRA, SIMPLE IRA, or an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan of yours, may receive rollover contributions, or 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 movement of cash or other property to your IRA from another IRA, or from your employer's qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-

sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan. The amount rolled over is not subject to taxation or the additional 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. Conversion is a term used to describe the movement of Traditional IRA assets to a Roth IRA. A conversion generally is a taxable event. The general rollover and conversion rules are 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.** Assets distributed from your Traditional IRA may be rolled over to the same Traditional IRA or another Traditional IRA of yours if the requirements of IRC Sec. 408(d)(3) are met. A proper IRA-to-IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. In the case of a distribution for a first-time homebuyer where there was a delay or cancellation of the purchase, the 60-day rollover period may be extended to 120 days.

You are permitted to roll over only one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. A distribution may be rolled over to the same IRA or to another IRA that is eligible to receive the rollover. For more information on rollover limitations, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

2. **SIMPLE IRA-to-Traditional IRA Rollovers.** Assets distributed from your SIMPLE IRA may be rolled over to your Traditional IRA without IRS penalty tax 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 IRC Sec. 408(d)(3) must be met. A proper SIMPLE IRA-to-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 are permitted to roll over only one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. A distribution may be rolled over to the same IRA or to another IRA that is eligible to receive the rollover. For more information on rollover limitations, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

3. **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, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan unless it is a required minimum distribution, hardship distribution, part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, corrective distributions of excess contributions, excess deferrals, excess annual additions and any income allocable to the excess, deemed loan distribution, dividends on employer securities, the cost of life insurance coverage, or a distribution of Roth elective deferrals from a 401(k), 403(b), governmental 457(b), or federal Thrift Savings Plan.

If you elect to receive your rollover distribution prior to placing it in an IRA, thereby conducting an indirect rollover, your plan administrator generally will be required to withhold 20 percent of your distribution as a payment of income taxes. When completing the rollover, you may make up out of pocket the amount withheld, and roll over the full amount distributed from your employer-sponsored retirement plan. To qualify as a rollover, your eligible rollover distribution generally must be rolled over to your IRA not later than 60 days after you receive the distribution. In the case of

a plan loan offset due to plan termination or severance from employment, the deadline for completing the rollover is your tax return due date (including extensions) for the year in which the offset occurs. 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 over your employer-sponsored retirement plan balance to an IRA. If you elect the direct rollover option, your eligible rollover distribution will be paid directly to the IRA (or other eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan) that you designate. The 20 percent withholding requirements do not apply to direct rollovers.

4. Beneficiary Rollovers From Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans.

If you are a spouse, nonspouse, or qualified trust beneficiary of a deceased employer-sponsored retirement 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) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan to an inherited IRA. The IRA must be maintained as an inherited IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements.

5. Traditional IRA-to-SIMPLE IRA Rollovers. Assets distributed from your Traditional IRA may be rolled over to a SIMPLE IRA if the requirements of IRC Sec. 408(d)(3) are met and two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. A proper Traditional IRA-to-SIMPLE IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. In the case of a distribution for a first-time homebuyer where there was a delay or cancellation of the purchase, the 60-day rollover period may be extended to 120 days.

You are permitted to roll over only one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. A distribution may be rolled over to the same IRA or to another IRA that is eligible to receive the rollover. For more information on rollover limitations, you may obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

6. Traditional IRA-to-Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan Rollovers.

You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any taxable eligible rollover distribution from an IRA to your qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan as long as the employer-sponsored retirement plan accepts such rollover contributions.

7. Traditional IRA-to-Roth IRA Conversions. If you convert to a Roth IRA, the amount of the conversion from your Traditional IRA to your Roth IRA will 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 generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will not apply to conversions from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent penalty tax. If you are age 70½ or older you must remove your required minimum distribution before converting your Traditional IRA.

8. 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 qualified 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*.

9. Rollovers of Settlement Payments From Bankrupt Airlines. If you are a qualified airline employee who has received a qualified airline settlement payment from a commercial airline carrier under the approval of an order of a federal bankruptcy court, you are allowed to roll over up to 90 percent of the proceeds into your Traditional IRA within 180 days after receipt of such amount, or by a later date if extended by federal law. If you make such a rollover contribution, you may exclude the amount rolled over from your gross income in the taxable year in which the airline settlement payment was paid to you. For further detailed information and effective dates you may obtain IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

10. Rollovers 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 a Traditional or Roth IRA or eligible retirement plan in prior taxable years. You will have until your tax return due date (not including 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.

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

12. Written Election. At the time you make a rollover to an IRA, you must designate in writing to the custodian your election to treat that contribution as a rollover. Once made, the rollover election is irrevocable.

K. 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.

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

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

A. SEP Plans – Under a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan that meets the requirements of IRC Sec. 408(k), your employer may make contributions to your IRA. Your employer is required to provide you with information that describes the terms of your employer's SEP plan.

- B. **Spousal IRA** – If you are married and have compensation, you may contribute to an 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.
- The amount you may contribute to your IRA and your spouse’s IRA is the lesser of 100 percent of your combined eligible compensation or \$11,000 for 2017 and 2018. This amount may be increased with cost-of-living adjustments each year. 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 \$1,000 per year.
- C. **Deduction of Rollovers and Transfers** – A deduction is not allowed for rollover or transfer contributions.
- D. **Gift Tax** – Transfers of your IRA assets to a beneficiary made during your life and at your request may be subject to federal gift tax under IRC Sec. 2501.
- E. **Special Tax Treatment** – Capital gains treatment and 10-year income averaging authorized by IRC Sec. 402 do not apply to IRA distributions.
- F. **Prohibited Transactions** – If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your IRA, as described in IRC Sec. 4975, your IRA will lose its tax-deferred status, and you must include the value of 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 assets (3) Receiving certain bonuses or premiums because of your IRA.
- G. **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 that year.

OTHER

- A. **IRS Plan Approval** – Articles I through VII of the agreement used to establish this IRA have been approved by the IRS. 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.
- B. **Additional Information** – For further information on IRAs, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, or Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, by calling 800-TAX-FORM, or by visiting www.irs.gov on the Internet.
- C. **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. Therefore, when you open an IRA, 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.
- D. **Qualified Reservist Distributions** – If you are an eligible qualified reservist who has taken penalty-free qualified reservist distributions from your IRA or retirement plan, you may recontribute those amounts to an IRA generally within a two-year period from your date of return.
- E. **Qualified Charitable Distributions** – If you are age 70½ or older, you may take tax-free IRA distributions of up to \$100,000 per year and have these distributions paid directly to certain charitable organizations. Special tax rules may apply. For further detailed information you may obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

- F. **Disaster Related Relief** – If you qualify (for example, you sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, certain IRS designated disasters), you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions, rollovers, and other transactions involving your IRA. Qualified disaster relief may include penalty-tax free early distributions made during specified timeframes for each disaster, the ability to include distributions in your gross income ratably over multiple years, the ability to roll over distributions to an eligible retirement plan without regard to the 60-day rollover rule, and more. For additional information on specific disasters, including a complete listing of disaster areas, qualification requirements for relief, and allowable disaster-related IRA transactions, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

GROWTH IN THE VALUE OF YOUR IRA

The assets in your IRA account will be invested only in accordance with your (or your duly authorized agent's) direction. Mainstar Trust does not offer investment advice or recommend or evaluate the merits or suitability of any investment. The assets in the IRA account at any given time may contain one or more assets depending upon which investments you have selected. It is therefore impossible to estimate the value of the IRA assets in the account at any given future point in time. Growth in the value of the IRA account is neither guaranteed nor projected. The value will be computed by totaling the reported fair market value of the assets in your account.

CUSTODIAN FEES

Mainstar Trust, as Custodian, may charge reasonable fees or compensation for its services and may deduct all reasonable expenses incurred by it in the administration of your IRA account, including any legal, accounting, distribution, transfer, termination or other designated fees. Such charges are detailed in the separate Fee Disclosure.

FINANCIAL PRIVACY

NOTICE OF FINANCIAL PRIVACY

You have chosen to do business with Mainstar Trust and we are obligated to honor that relationship with great care, beginning with the information you have chosen to share with us. We believe that your privacy should not be compromised. At the same time, we want to offer you the services you need to accomplish your financial goals. We believe we can do both through the privacy policy outlined below. Mainstar Trust believes that the confidentiality and protection of customer information is one of our fundamental responsibilities. And while information is critical to providing quality service, we recognize that one of our most important assets is our customers' trust. Thus, the safekeeping of customer information is a priority for us.

INFORMATION THAT WE COLLECT

Information about consumers is accumulated from a variety of sources. Some information is provided to us directly by customers themselves. We develop other data as a function of providing a product or service to a customer. Still other information is obtained from outside sources. We will limit the use and collection of information about our customers to that which is necessary to administer our business and provide superior service. This means that we will use information to help us identify and mitigate potential risks or loss to Mainstar Trust only in accordance with the principles set out in this policy.

HOW WE PROTECT YOUR INFORMATION

Mainstar Trust has established procedures to ensure that your financial information is accurate, current, and complete, in keeping with reasonable commercial standards. We also pledge to respond to requests to correct inaccurate information in a timely manner. Each Mainstar Trust employee is required to follow our "Code of Conduct," which states that all customer information is considered private and privileged and is to be used solely for the purpose of providing the finest service available. We restrict access to customer information to our employees who need access to provide services to our customers. Mainstar Trust is committed to the security of your financial and personal information. All of our operational and data processing systems are in a secure environment thereby protecting your account information from being accessed by third parties. We maintain and grant access to customer information only in accordance with our internal security standards.

WHAT INFORMATION WE DISCLOSE

We may disclose certain customer information to third parties that work for us or assist us in providing services to our customers (for example: Proxy Mailing Service). We do not reveal specific information about your accounts or other personally identifiable data to parties outside our affiliated companies for their independent use unless: 1) you request or authorize it; 2) the information is provided to help complete a transaction initiated by you; 3) the information is provided to a reputable credit bureau or similar information reporting agency; or 4) the disclosure otherwise is lawfully permitted or required. We do not provide account or personal information to non-affiliated companies for the purpose of independent telemarketing or direct mail marketing of any products or services.

HOW TO CONTACT US

At Mainstar Trust, we value our customer relationships. We want you to understand how we use the information you provide and our commitment to ensuring your personal privacy. If you have any questions about how Mainstar Trust protects your confidential information, please call us at 1-800-521-9897.