

Peak Advantage Trusted *Traditional Individual Retirement Account Application*

2.7.20



Invest Where You Want.
Distribute When you Want.

I. GRANTOR

Name (first/MI/last) _____

Address line 1 _____

Address line 2 _____

City/state/ZIP _____

Social security number _____

Date of birth _____

Phone: __

Email address _____

Account number _____

II. IRA TRUSTEE

Peak Trust Company: 3000 A Street, Ste 200, Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Office: (907) 278-6775

- This IRA contains managed investments as described in the trustee management of investment section of the agreement.
 This IRA contains only simplified employee pension (SEP) plan assets.

III. STATEMENT INFORMATION

Please choose the frequency you would like to receive your account statements (select one):

___ Annually (no additional charge) ___ Semi-annually

___ Quarterly ___ Monthly

Please choose HOW you would like to receive your account statements (select one):

___ On-Line (no additional charge) ___ Paper* ___ On-Line AND paper*

*If you select to receive paper statements more than once a year, there may be an additional fee of \$5.00 per statement.

IV. CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION

Contribution amount _____

Contribution date _____

Contribution Type (select one):

- Regular** (includes catch-up contributions) Contribution for tax year _____
- Rollover** (distribution from an IRA or eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan that is being deposited into this traditional IRA)
By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably designate this contribution as a rollover.
- Transfer** (direct movement of assets from a traditional IRA into this traditional IRA)
- Recharacterization** (A nontaxable movement of a Roth IRA contribution into this Traditional IRA)
By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably designate this contribution as a recharacterization.
- SEP contribution** (contribution made under an SEP plan; SEP contributions are reported for the year in which the contribution is made)

IF YOU ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE A REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION THIS YEAR, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING, IF APPLICABLE

(Checking any of the following will require adjusting your required minimum distribution.)

- This is a rollover or transfer of assets removed last year. Date of Removal _____
- This is a transfer from my deceased spouse's Traditional IRA and the assets were removed from the IRA in any year after death.

The value of my portion of my deceased spouse's IRA on December 31 of last year _____.

V. INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT INFORMATION

(Complete this section as applicable)

Investment description	Quantity or amount	Investment number	Term or maturity date	Interest rate

Investment Advisor

My Accountant**

Name (first/MI/last)		Name (first/MI/last)	
Company		Company	
Address		Address	
Email	Phone	Email	Phone

**If the person named above as My Accountant is unable, unwilling, or unresponsive, my Investment Advisor shall be deemed to be My Accountant. If my Investment Advisor is unable, unwilling, or unresponsive, Peak Trust Company may hire a certified public accountant.

Deposit Method

Cash or check (if the contribution type is transfer, the check must be from a financial organization made payable to the trustee for this IRA.)

Internal account

Account number _____ Type (e.g., checking, savings, or IRA) _____

External account (e.g., EFT, ACH, or wire. Additional documentation may be required, and fees may apply)

Name of organization sending the assets _____

Routing number (optional) _____

Account number _____

Deposit taken by _____ Type (e.g., checking, savings, or IRA) _____

Name of grantor _____ Account number _____

VI. BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION

I designate that upon my death, the assets in this account be paid to the beneficiaries named in the Peak Advantage IRA Beneficiary Designation form properly and validly executed by me; and should I execute more than one such form, the form properly and validly executed on the date closest to my death shall control.

VII. SPOUSAL CONSENT

Spousal consent should be considered if either the trust or the residence of the grantor is located in a community or marital property state.

Current Marital Status

- I am not married.** I understand that if I become married in the future, I should review the requirements for spousal consent.
- I am married.** I understand that if I choose to designate an initial beneficiary other than or in addition to my spouse, my spouse should sign below.

Consent of Spouse

I am the spouse of the above-named grantor. I acknowledge that I have received a fair and reasonable disclosure of my spouse's property and financial obligations. Because of the important tax consequences of giving up my interest in this Traditional IRA, I have been advised to see a tax professional.

I hereby relinquish any interest that I may have in this Traditional IRA and consent to the beneficiary designation indicated above. I assume full responsibility for any adverse consequences that may result.

Signature of spouse _____ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) _____

Signature of witness _____ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) _____

VIII. SIGNATURES

Important: *please read before signing.*

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. Identity verification also helps to protect you and us from identity fraud. What this means for you: when you open an account, we will ask you—and persons associated with your account—for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you. We will ask to see your driver's license or other identifying documents.

Note: all information on pages 1-3 of this IRA application must be provided to Peak Trust Company within 15 days of completion in order to open an account.

I understand the eligibility requirements for the type of IRA contribution I am making, and I state that I do qualify to make the contribution. I have received a copy of the IRA application, the 5305 trust agreement, the financial disclosure, and the disclosure statement. I understand that the terms and conditions that apply to this IRA are contained in this application and the trust agreement. I agree to be bound by those terms and conditions. Within seven days from the date I open this IRA, I may revoke it without penalty by mailing or delivering a written notice to the trustee.

I assume complete responsibility for

- Determining that I am eligible for an IRA each year I make a contribution,
- Ensuring that all contributions I make are within the limits set forth by the tax laws, and
- The tax consequences of any contributions (including rollover contributions) and distributions.

Signature of grantor _____ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) _____

Signature of witness _____ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) _____

Signature of trustee _____ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) _____

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT TRUST AGREEMENT

Form 5305 under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code

The grantor 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 trustee named on the application has given the grantor the disclosure statement required by regulations section 1.408-6. The grantor has assigned the trust account the sum indicated on the application. The grantor and the trustee 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 trustee 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 grantor's interest in the balance in the trust account is nonforfeitable.

ARTICLE III

1. No part of the trust account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the trust 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 trust 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 grantor's interest in the trust 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 grantor's entire interest in the trust account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the grantor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the grantor reaches age 70½. By that date, the grantor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the trustee, to have the balance in the trust account distributed in: (a) a single sum or (b) payments over a period not longer than the life of the grantor or the joint lives of the grantor and his or her designated beneficiary.
3. If the grantor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:

- (a) If the grantor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
- (i) The designated beneficiary is the grantor'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 grantor'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 grantor 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 grantor as determined in the year of the grantor's death and reduced by one for each subsequent year.
- (b) If the grantor 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 grantor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the grantor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the grantor would have reached age 70½. But, in such case, if the grantor'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 grantor's death.
4. If the grantor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the grantor'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 grantor'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 grantor reaches age 70½, is the grantor'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 grantor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the grantor'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 grantor's (or, if applicable, the grantor 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 grantor's death (or the year the grantor 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 grantor 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 grantor agrees to provide the trustee 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 trustee agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and grantor 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 grantor. The words “we,” “us,” and “our” mean the trustee. The word “code” means the Internal Revenue Code, and “regulations” means the Treasury regulations.
- 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 give us or action you take will be proper under this agreement, and that we are entitled to rely upon any such information or directions. If we fail to receive directions from you regarding any transaction, if we receive ambiguous directions regarding any transaction, or if we, in good faith, believe that any transaction requested is in dispute, we reserve the right to take no action until further clarification acceptable to us is received from you or the appropriate government or judicial authority. We will 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 will not be responsible for any penalties, taxes, judgments, 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.

We may permit you to appoint, through written notice acceptable to us, an authorized agent to act on your behalf with respect to this agreement (e.g., attorney-in-fact, executor, administrator, or investment manager), but we have no duty to determine the validity of such appointment or any instrument appointing such authorized agent. We will not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from directions, actions, or failures to act by your authorized agent, and you agree to reimburse us for any loss we may incur as a result of such directions, actions, or failures to act by your authorized agent.

You will have 60 days after you receive any documents, statements, or other information from us to notify us in writing of any errors or inaccuracies reflected in these documents, statements, or other information. If you do not notify us within 60 days, the documents, statements, or other information will be deemed correct and accurate, and we will have no further liability or obligation for such documents, statements, other information, or the transactions described therein.

By performing services under this agreement, we are acting as your agent. Unless section 8.06(b) of this agreement applies, as to the grantor, you acknowledge and agree that nothing in this agreement will be construed as conferring fiduciary status upon us. We will not be required to perform any additional services unless specifically agreed to under the terms and conditions of this agreement, or as required under the code and the regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to IRAs. You agree to indemnify and hold us harmless for any and all claims, actions, proceedings, damages, judgments, liabilities, costs, and expenses, including attorney's fees arising from or in connection with this agreement.

To the extent written instructions or notices are required under this agreement, we may accept or provide such information in any other form permitted by the code or applicable regulations including, but not limited to, electronic communication.

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) for maintaining your IRA. In addition, we have the right to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses, including 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 after giving you 30 days' notice. Fees such as subtransfer agent fees or commissions may be paid to us by third parties for assistance in performing certain transactions with respect to this IRA.

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

8.06 **Investment of Amounts in the IRA** –

- (a) **Grantor Management of Investment.** Unless the IRA or a portion of the IRA is a managed IRA, you have exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of your IRA. All transactions will be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, that are imposed by our charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws; any and all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; the rules, regulations, customs, and usages of any exchange, market, or clearing house where the transaction is executed; our policies and practices; and this agreement. After your death, your beneficiaries will 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 of this article). We will 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. In the absence of instructions from you, or if your instructions are not in a form acceptable to us, we will have the right to hold any uninvested amounts in cash, and we will have no responsibility to invest uninvested cash unless and until directed by you. We will not exercise the voting rights and other shareholder rights with respect to investments in your IRA unless you provide timely written directions acceptable to us.

Notwithstanding the use of a financial institution to custody investments directed by you and/or an investment advisor, Peak Trust Company will have exclusive authority to file 1099 and 5498 forms and any other relevant tax reporting form for the IRA. You shall be responsible for ensuring that Peak Trust Company receive the information it needs to complete these forms from whatever financial institutions you may choose to use.

If, in the foregoing application, you have selected an investment advisor to assist with your investment decisions, his, her, or its decisions and actions will be deemed as if they were selected by you and, as described in the immediately foregoing paragraph, we will have no discretion to direct any investments in your IRA and assume no responsibility for rendering investment advice to your investment advisor, nor review his, her, or its decisions and actions; except at all times your investment advisor is subject to our authority as to all accounts held for your benefit pursuant to this agreement, must provide our office with duplicate statements on all financial accounts on a monthly basis, and you may not have any power, control, or authority over the account(s) held for your benefit under this agreement by your investment advisor that would disqualify the IRA.

You may remove and replace your investment advisor or your accountant at any time during your life. After your death, your investment advisor or your accountant may resign at any time, at which point Peak Trust Company will assume investment responsibility. After your death, any previously appointed investment advisor or accountant may be removed by a majority of the then adult beneficiaries only upon showing of cause.

It is specifically contemplated that an account will be opened in the name of your IRA, identifying us, as trustee, as the holder thereof, at a financial institution of your choosing and over which your selected investment advisor has authority to transact.

If you do not select an investment advisor to assist with the exercise of your sole and exclusive investment decisions, you will select the investments for your IRA assets from those investments that we are authorized by our charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws to offer and do in fact offer for IRAs (e.g., term share accounts, passbook accounts, certificates of deposit, and money market accounts). We may, in our sole discretion, make additional investment offerings available to you that will be limited to publicly-traded securities, mutual funds, money market instruments, and other investments that are obtainable by us and that we are capable of holding in the ordinary course of our business.

- (b) **Trustee Management of Investment.** If any portion of this IRA is a managed IRA, as indicated on the application or any other supporting documentation, we will manage the investment of the applicable IRA assets. Accordingly, we can manage, sell, contract to sell, grant, or exercise options to purchase, convey, exchange, transfer, abandon, improve, repair, insure, lease for any term, and otherwise deal with all property, real or personal, in your IRA in such manner, for such prices and on such terms and conditions as we will decide.

We will have the power to do any of the following as we deem necessary or advisable.

1. **To invest your IRA assets in a single trust fund, and to collect the income without distinction between principal and income.**
2. **To invest your IRA assets in a common trust fund or common investment fund within the meaning of code section 408(a)(5).**
3. **To invest your IRA assets into savings instruments that we offer.**
4. **To invest your IRA assets in any other type of investment permitted by law, including, but not limited to, common or preferred stock, open- or closed-end mutual funds, bonds, notes, debentures, options, U.S.**

Treasury bills, commercial paper, or real estate. To hold any securities or other property under this agreement in our own name, in the name of a nominee, or in bearer form.

5. To make, execute, acknowledge, and deliver any and all documents of transfer and conveyance (including documents for the transfer and conveyance of real estate), and any and all instruments that may be necessary or appropriate to carry out our powers.
6. To employ suitable agents, attorneys, or other persons.
7. To enter into lawsuits or settle any claims concerning the assets in your IRA, and to be reimbursed for any expenses or damages from you or your IRA assets.
8. To exercise the voting rights and other shareholder rights with respect to securities in your IRA, provided, however, that we reserve the right to enter into a separate agreement with you governing the exercise of voting and other shareholder rights.
9. To perform any and all acts that we deem necessary or appropriate for the proper administration of your IRA.

All of the foregoing notwithstanding, our powers will be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, that are imposed by our charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws; any and all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; the rules, regulations, customs, and usages of any exchange, market, or clearing house where the transaction is executed; our policies and practices; and this agreement.

8.07 **Beneficiaries** – If you die before you receive all 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 as 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, at any time, a beneficiary is not designated, you will be deemed to have designated as beneficiaries those persons satisfying the last resort clause of the form and each such share shall be held by Peak Trust Company, as trustee, subject to the provisions of this agreement and the form, as if you selected that your beneficiary receive only distributions for the health, education, maintenance and support of 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 grantor take total distribution of all IRA assets by December 31 of the year following the year of death.

8.08 **Required Minimum Distributions** – Your required minimum distribution is calculated each year using the uniform lifetime table in regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary and is more than 10 years younger than you, your required minimum distribution is calculated each year using the joint and last survivor table in regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9.

If you fail to request your required minimum distribution by your required beginning date, we can, at our complete and sole discretion, do any one of the following.

- Make no distribution until you give us a proper withdrawal request
- Distribute your entire IRA to you in a single sum payment
- Determine your required minimum distribution from your IRA each year based on your life expectancy, calculated using the uniform lifetime table in regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9, and pay those distributions to you until you direct otherwise

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

8.09 **Termination of Agreement, Resignation, or Removal of Trustee** – Either party may terminate this agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other. We can resign as trustee at any time effective 30 days after we send written notice of our resignation to you. Upon receipt of that notice, you must arrange 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.

Upon your death, we may not be removed except by the unanimous decision of all the living Initial Beneficiaries or, if none are living, all of the living Successor Beneficiaries. If we are properly removed, we must be replaced by a trustee or bank qualified and capable of performing under the terms of the Peak Advantage IRA without modifying or altering any term of this agreement.

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

If we are a nonbank trustee required to comply with regulations section 1.408-2(e) and we fail to do so or we are not keeping the records, making the returns, or sending the statements as are required by forms or regulations, the IRS may require us to substitute another trustee or custodian. 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 Trustee** – 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. After your death, we have the limited right to amend this agreement for the purpose of complying with or taking advantage of changes in the code, regulations, or any other law affecting retirement arrangements.
- 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. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts received by this IRA are subject to all the terms and provisions so selected by you in the application or as amended during your life.
- 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 **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.

- 8.16 **What Law Applies** – This agreement is subject to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. If it is necessary to apply any state law to interpret and administer this agreement, the law of our domicile, specifically the State of Alaska, will govern.

If any part of this agreement is held to be illegal or invalid, the remaining parts will not be affected. Neither your nor our 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, or your right or our right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

- 8.17 **Peak Advantage Trust Provisions** – In addition to the other provisions of this agreement, the following provisions apply. Insofar as these provisions conflict with any applicable law, the law controls and the provisions of this section shall be interpreted in compliance therewith. If any other provision of this agreement conflicts with the provision of this section, this section controls, and the other provisions shall be interpreted to comply with the provisions of this section.

The Peak Advantage IRA Beneficiary Designation form (hereinafter the “form”) is incorporated herein and made a part of this agreement. Upon your death, the trustee shall administer the IRA in the manner you select in the form. The trustee must create separate accounts, as defined in Treasury regulations section 1.401(a)(9)4 whenever you identified multiple beneficiaries, each separate account receiving only that beneficiary’s portion. Each and every account shall be subject to the provisions of this agreement and administered by the trustee in compliance therewith.

A beneficiary receiving a portion of your IRA outright and free of trust will receive his, her, or its share as an inherited IRA without any restriction except those imposed by federal and state law. A beneficiary receiving a portion of your IRA to be held by Peak Trust Company, as trustee, pursuant to terms and conditions identified by you in the form shall receive his or her portion in a separate trust qualifying as a separate account under Treasury regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-4 such that each beneficiary is the sole beneficiary of his or her trust and only his or her life expectancy is used to calculate the required minimum distribution applicable to his or her portion. Neither the completion of a single form nor the fact that multiple beneficiaries may be subject to the same provisions identified in a single page of the form shall be interpreted to conflict with the immediately preceding paragraph.

8.18 **Spendthrift Provisions** – No beneficiary of this trust or any trust created by this agreement may assign, alienate, accelerate or anticipate any interest under the trust by the voluntary or involuntary act of the beneficiary, or by operation of law or any process or at all. The trust estate, or corpus or capital thereof, shall never be assigned, alienated, diminished, or impaired by any alienation, transfer, or seizure so as to cut off or diminish the payments, or the rents, profits, earnings, or income of the trust estate that would otherwise be currently available for the benefit of the beneficiary. Payments by the trustee to the beneficiary, whether such payments are mandatory or discretionary, must be made only to or for the benefit of the beneficiary and not by way of acceleration or anticipation, nor to any assignee of the beneficiary, nor to or upon any order, written or oral, given by the beneficiary, whether such assignment or order be the voluntary contractual act of the beneficiary or be made pursuant to or by virtue of any legal process in judgment, execution, attachment, garnishment, bankruptcy or otherwise, or whether it be in connection with any contract, tort or duty. Any action to enforce the beneficiary's rights, to determine if the beneficiary's rights are subject to execution, to levy an attachment or for any other remedy must be made only in a proceeding commenced pursuant to the applicable section of Alaska law and such court has exclusive jurisdiction over any proceeding pursuant to this section.

The beneficiary shall have no power or capacity to make any disposition whatever of any of the income by his or her order, voluntary or involuntary, and whether made upon the order or direction of any court or courts, whether of bankruptcy or otherwise; nor shall the interest of the beneficiary be subject to any process of attachment issued against the beneficiary, or to be taken in execution under any form of legal process directed against the beneficiary or against the trustee, or the trust estate, or any part of the income thereof, but the whole of the trust estate and the income of the trust estate shall go to or be applied by the trustee solely for the benefit of the beneficiary, free, clear, and discharged of and from any and all obligations of the beneficiary whatsoever and of all responsibility therefore.

8.19 **Incapacity** – If a beneficiary, whether you or your primary or contingent beneficiary, is incapacitated, the trustee is authorized to administer the trust without first seeking the approval or permission of an applicable guardianship court. The trustee is vested with discretion to make distributions in conformity with this agreement and that are in the best interests of the beneficiary. The trustee is specifically authorized to make distributions. This provision may not be overridden by a conflicting grant of power, such as a power of attorney, unless said written document granting power specifically refers to this provision by name and declares that the trustee shall take direction from said grantee as if he, she, or it were the incapacitate person, to the extent this agreement grants the beneficiary the power to direct the trustee. The written letter of two physicians shall be sufficient to determine incapacity.

8.20 **QDOT** – If any successor beneficiary is a non-US spouse, the trustee shall administer the trust in compliance with 26 CFR 2506A-4(c) or its successor.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

PURPOSE OF FORM

Form 5305 is a model trust 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 (IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (grantor) and the trustee. To make a regular contribution to a traditional IRA for a year, the IRA must be established no later than the due date (excluding extensions) of the individual's income tax return for the tax year. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the grantor and his or her beneficiaries.

Do not file form 5305 with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

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

DEFINITIONS

Trustee - The trustee 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 trustee.

Grantor - The grantor is the person who establishes the trust account.

TRADITIONAL IRA FOR NONWORKING SPOUSE

Form 5305 may be used to establish the IRA trust for a nonworking spouse.

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

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR ROTH 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 trustee 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 trustee 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 \$6,000 for 2019 and 2020, 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** – For tax years beginning before 2020, 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. For 2020 and later tax years, you may make a regular contribution to your IRA at any age if you have compensation.
- 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. **Nonforfeitable** – Your interest in your IRA is nonforfeitable.
- F. **Eligible Trustees** – The trustee 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 section 408(m)). A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or other tangible personal property specified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). However, specially minted United States gold and silver coins, and certain state-issued coins are permissible investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion (as described in IRC section 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. If you were born before July 1, 1949, 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. If you were born on or after July 1, 1949, you are required to take a minimum distribution from your IRA for the year in which you reach age 72 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 72. 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 your required beginning date.

- (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.

K. Beneficiary Distributions – Upon your death, your beneficiaries are required to take distributions according to IRC Sec. 401(a)(9) and Treasury Regulation 1.408-8. These requirements are described below.

1. Death of IRA Owner Before January 1, 2020 – 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 72 (age 70½ if you would have attained age 70½ before 2020), 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.

2. Death of IRA Owner On or After January 1, 2020 – The entire amount remaining in your account will generally be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the tenth anniversary of your death unless you have an eligible designated beneficiary or you have no designated beneficiary for purposes of determining a distribution period. This requirement applies to beneficiaries regardless of whether you die before, on, or after your required beginning date.

If your beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary, the entire amount remaining in your account may be distributed (in accordance with the Treasury Regulations) over the remaining life expectancy of your eligible designated beneficiary (or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of such beneficiary).

An eligible designated beneficiary is any designated beneficiary who is

- your surviving spouse,
- your child who has not reached the age of majority,
- disabled (A physician must determine that your impairment can be expected to result in death or to be of long, continued, and indefinite duration.),
- an individual who is not more than 10 years younger than you, or
- chronically ill (A chronically ill individual is someone who (1) is unable to perform (without substantial assistance from another individual) at least two activities of daily living for an indefinite period due to a loss of functional capacity, (2) has a level of disability similar to the level of disability described above requiring assistance with daily living based on loss of functional capacity, or (3) requires substantial supervision to protect the individual from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.)

Note that certain trust beneficiaries (e.g., certain trusts for disabled and chronically ill individuals) may take distribution of the entire amount remaining in your account over the remaining life expectancy of the trust beneficiary.

Generally, life expectancy distributions to an eligible designated beneficiary must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. However, if your spouse is the eligible designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 72, if later. If your eligible designated beneficiary is your minor child, life expectancy payments must begin by December 31 of the year following the year of your death and continue until the child reaches the age of majority. Once the age of majority is reached, the beneficiary will have 10 years to deplete the account.

If a beneficiary other than a person (e.g., your estate, a charity, or a certain type of trust) is named, you will be treated as having no designated beneficiary of your IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If you die before your required beginning date and 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. If you die on or after your required beginning date and there is no designated beneficiary of your IRA, distributions will commence using your single life expectancy, reduced by one in each subsequent year.

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 grantor 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.

- L. **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.

- M. **Waiver of 2020 RMD** – In spite of the general rules described above, if you are an IRA owner age 70½ or older, you are not required to remove an RMD for calendar year 2020. This RMD waiver also applies to IRA owners who attained age 70½ in 2019 but did not take their first RMD before January 1, 2020. In addition, no beneficiary life expectancy payments are required for calendar year 2020. If the five-year rule applies to an IRA with respect to any decedent, the five-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020. For example, if an IRA owner died in 2017, the beneficiary's five-year period ends in 2023 instead of 2022.

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 section 457)
5. Tax sheltered annuity for employees of certain tax-exempt organizations or public schools
6. Plan meeting the requirements of IRC section 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 \$66,000 in 2020, your maximum deductible contribution is \$5,400 (the 2020 phase-out range maximum of \$75,000 minus your MAGI of \$66,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out range limits of \$10,000, and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$6,000).

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 \$107,000 in 2020, your maximum deductible contribution is \$5,100 (the 2020 phase-out maximum of \$124,000 minus your MAGI of \$107,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out limits of \$20,000, and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$6,000).

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

Tax Year	Joint Filers Phase-Out Range*	Single Taxpayers Phase-Out Range*
	<i>(minimum)(maximum)</i>	<i>(minimum)(maximum)</i>
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
2019	\$103,000–123,000	\$64,000–74,000
2020	\$104,000–124,000	\$65,000–75,000

*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 \$193,000–\$203,000 (for 2019) and \$196,000–\$206,000 (for 2020). This limit is also subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years after 2020. 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 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.

2019 Adjusted Gross Income*			Applicable Percentage
Joint Return	Head of a Household	All Other Cases	
\$1–38,500	\$1–28,875	\$1–19,250	50
\$38,501–41,500	\$28,876–31,125	\$19,251–20,750	20
\$41,501–64,000	\$31,126–48,000	\$20,751–32,000	10
Over \$64,000	Over \$48,000	Over \$32,000	0

2020 Adjusted Gross Income*			Applicable Percentage
Joint Return	Head of a Household	All Other Cases	
\$1–39,000	\$1–29,250	\$1–19,500	50
\$39,001–42,500	\$29,251–31,875	\$19,501–21,250	20
\$42,501–65,000	\$31,876–48,750	\$21,251–32,500	10
Over \$65,000	Over \$48,750	Over \$32,500	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 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.
 - 10) **Qualified birth or adoption.** Payments from your IRA for the birth of your child or the adoption of an eligible adoptee will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax if the distribution is taken during the one-year period beginning on the date of birth of your child or the date on which your legal adoption of an eligible adoptee is finalized. An eligible adoptee means any individual (other than your spouse's child) who has not attained age 18 or is physically or mentally incapable of self-support. The aggregate amount you may take for this reason may not exceed \$5,000 for each birth or adoption.

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 section 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 section 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, non-spouse, 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 plans 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 section 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 if 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 can 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. **Repayment of Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution.** If you have taken a qualified birth or adoption distribution, you may generally repay all or a portion of the aggregate amount of such distribution to an IRA, as permitted by the IRS. For further information, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), by visiting www.irs.gov on the Internet.
 13. **Written Election.** At the time you make a rollover to an IRA, you must designate in writing to the trustee 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. The deadline for completing a recharacterization is your tax filing deadline (including any extensions) for the year for which the original contribution was made. 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 section 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** – For contributions made for tax years beginning before 2020, 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. For contributions made for 2020 and later tax years, you may contribute to an IRA established for the benefit of your spouse regardless of your spouse’s age, if you are married and have 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 \$12,000 for 2019 and 2020. 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 section 2501.
- E. **Special Tax Treatment** – Capital gains treatment and 10-year income averaging authorized by IRC section 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 section 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, roll-overs, 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.

- G. Coronavirus-Related Distributions (CRDs) – If you qualify, you may withdraw up to \$100,000 in aggregate from your IRAs and eligible retirement plans as a CRD, without paying the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. You are a qualified individual if you (or your spouse or dependent) is diagnosed with the COVID-19 disease or the SARS-CoV-2 virus in an approved test; or if you have experienced adverse financial consequences as a result of being quarantined, being furloughed or laid off or having work hours reduced due to such virus or disease, being unable to work due to lack of child care due to such virus or disease, closing or reduced hours of a business owned or operated by you due to such virus or disease, or other factors as determined by the IRS. A CRD must be made on or after January 1, 2020, and before December 31, 2020.

CRDs will be taxed ratably over a three-year period, unless you elect otherwise, and may be repaid over three years beginning with the day following the day a CRD is made. Repayments may be made to an eligible retirement plan or IRA.

An eligible retirement plan is defined as a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or an IRA.

IRA FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

The term IRA will be used below to mean traditional IRA, Roth IRA, and SIMPLE IRA, unless otherwise specified.

The financial organization should complete the financial disclosure using method I, method II, or method III. If the growth of the IRA can reasonably be projected, use either method I or method II. The account values projected using method I or method II must be reduced by all applicable fees and penalties. If annual fees are assessed, such as an annual service fee, use method II. If no projection of growth of the IRA can reasonably be shown, use method III.

METHOD 1

Growth can be projected (Do not use method I if an annual fee is charged. Instead, use method II for financial projections.)

Your age on your birth date this year _____

Length of time deposit (if applicable) _____

The charts below give projections of the value of your IRA by showing the amount available at the end of each year. These projections assume an interest rate of .25%, compounded annually. If you have invested your IRA in a time deposit, a loss-of-earnings penalty may be charged against a withdrawal before maturity. A transaction fee may also apply to your IRA.

The regular contribution chart assumes that an annual contribution of \$1,000 is made on the first day of each year. The rollover, transfer, or conversion* chart assumes that a one-time deposit of \$1,000 is made on the first day of the first year.

Indicate the projected account value for each of the years, taking into consideration any applicable loss of earnings penalty or other fees assessed if the IRA owner received a distribution at the end of the year for which the projection is being made. First, circle the year-end projected IRA value that is applicable for each of the first five years. Next, circle the applicable IRA value for the years in which the IRA owner will attain ages 60, 65, and 70.

**ADDITIONAL
FINANCIAL
DISCLOSURE
INFORMATION**

The account values shown are projections based on many assumptions. They are not guaranteed, but depend upon many factors, including the interest rates and terms of future funding instruments.

We may charge you fees in connection with your IRA. If we do not charge these fees now, we may do so in the future after giving you notice. If you do not pay these fees separately, they may be paid from the assets of your IRA.

CURRENT FEES

_____ \$ _____
 _____ \$ _____
 _____ \$ _____
 _____ \$ _____
 _____ \$ _____

REGULAR CONTRIBUTION					ROLLOVER, TRANSFER, OR CONVERSION*						
FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS WITH .25% RATE OF INTEREST					FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS WITH .25% RATE OF INTEREST						
NO. W	ACCOUNT VALUE	1 MO. PENALTY	3 MO. PENALTY	6 MO. PENALTY	AMT. AFTER FEES AND PENALTIES	NO. YRS	ACCOUNT VALUE	1 MO. PENALTY	3 MO. PENALTY	6 MO. PENALTY	AMT. AFTER FEES AND PENALTIES
1	\$1,002.50	\$1,002.29	\$1,001.87	\$1,001.25		1	\$1,002.50	\$1,002.29	\$1,001.87	\$1,001.25	
2	2,007.51	2,007.09	2,006.25	2,005.00		2	1,005.01	1,004.80	1,004.38	1,003.75	
3	3,015.03	3,014.40	3,013.14	3,011.26		3	1,007.52	1,007.31	1,006.89	1,006.26	
4	4,025.06	4,024.22	4,022.55	4,020.03		4	1,010.04	1,009.83	1,009.41	1,008.78	
5	5,037.63	5,036.58	5,034.48	5,031.33		5	1,012.56	1,012.35	1,011.93	1,011.30	
6	6,052.72	6,051.46	6,048.94	6,045.15		6	1,015.09	1,014.88	1,014.46	1,013.83	
7	7,070.35	7,068.88	7,065.93	7,061.51		7	1,017.63	1,017.42	1,017.00	1,016.36	
8	8,090.53	8,088.84	8,085.47	8,080.41		8	1,020.18	1,019.96	1,019.54	1,018.90	
9	9,113.25	9,111.35	9,107.56	9,101.86		9	1,022.73	1,022.51	1,022.09	1,021.45	
10	10,138.54	10,136.42	10,132.20	10,125.86		10	1,025.28	1,025.07	1,024.64	1,024.00	
11	11,166.38	11,164.06	11,159.40	11,152.42		11	1,027.85	1,027.63	1,027.20	1,026.56	
12	12,196.80	12,194.26	12,189.18	12,181.55		12	1,030.42	1,030.20	1,029.77	1,029.13	
13	13,229.79	13,227.03	13,221.52	13,213.25		13	1,032.99	1,032.78	1,032.35	1,031.70	
14	14,265.37	14,262.39	14,256.45	14,247.53		14	1,035.57	1,035.36	1,034.93	1,034.28	
15	15,303.53	15,300.34	15,293.96	15,284.40		15	1,038.16	1,037.95	1,037.51	1,036.87	
16	16,344.29	16,340.88	16,334.07	16,323.86		16	1,040.76	1,040.54	1,040.11	1,039.46	
17	17,387.65	17,384.03	17,376.78	17,365.91		17	1,043.36	1,043.14	1,042.71	1,042.06	
18	18,433.62	18,429.78	18,422.10	18,410.58		18	1,045.97	1,045.75	1,045.32	1,044.66	
19	19,482.20	19,478.14	19,470.02	19,457.85		19	1,048.58	1,048.37	1,047.93	1,047.27	
20	20,533.41	20,529.13	20,520.57	20,507.74		20	1,051.21	1,050.99	1,050.55	1,049.89	
21	21,587.24	21,582.74	21,573.75	21,560.26		21	1,053.83	1,053.61	1,053.17	1,052.52	
22	22,643.71	22,638.99	22,629.56	22,615.40		22	1,056.47	1,056.25	1,055.81	1,055.15	
23	23,702.82	23,697.88	23,688.00	23,673.19		23	1,059.11	1,058.89	1,058.45	1,057.79	
24	24,764.57	24,759.42	24,749.10	24,733.62		24	1,061.76	1,061.54	1,061.09	1,060.43	
25	25,828.99	25,823.61	25,812.84	25,796.70		25	1,064.41	1,064.19	1,063.75	1,063.08	
26	26,896.06	26,890.46	26,879.25	26,862.44		26	1,067.07	1,066.85	1,066.41	1,065.74	
27	27,965.80	27,959.97	27,948.32	27,930.84		27	1,069.74	1,069.52	1,069.07	1,068.40	
28	29,038.21	29,032.16	29,020.06	29,001.92		28	1,072.41	1,072.19	1,071.74	1,071.07	
29	30,113.31	30,107.04	30,094.49	30,075.67		29	1,075.10	1,074.87	1,074.42	1,073.75	
30	31,191.09	31,184.59	31,171.60	31,152.10		30	1,077.78	1,077.56	1,077.11	1,076.44	
31	32,271.57	32,264.85	32,251.40	32,231.23		31	1,080.48	1,080.25	1,079.80	1,079.13	
32	33,354.75	33,347.80	33,333.90	33,313.06		32	1,083.18	1,082.95	1,082.50	1,081.82	
33	34,440.64	34,433.46	34,419.11	34,397.58		33	1,085.89	1,085.66	1,085.21	1,084.53	
34	35,529.24	35,521.84	35,507.03	35,484.83		34	1,088.60	1,088.37	1,087.92	1,087.24	
35	36,620.56	36,612.93	36,597.67	36,574.78		35	1,091.32	1,091.10	1,090.64	1,089.96	
36	37,714.61	37,706.75	37,691.04	37,667.47		36	1,094.05	1,093.82	1,093.37	1,092.68	
37	38,811.40	38,803.31	38,787.14	38,762.88		37	1,096.79	1,096.56	1,096.10	1,095.42	
38	39,910.93	39,902.61	39,885.98	39,861.04		38	1,099.53	1,099.30	1,098.84	1,098.15	
39	41,013.20	41,004.66	40,987.57	40,961.94		39	1,102.28	1,102.05	1,101.59	1,100.90	
40	42,118.24	42,109.46	42,091.91	42,065.59		40	1,105.03	1,104.80	1,104.34	1,103.65	
41	43,226.03	43,217.03	43,199.02	43,172.00		41	1,107.80	1,107.56	1,107.10	1,106.41	
42	44,336.60	44,327.36	44,308.89	44,281.18		42	1,110.57	1,110.33	1,109.87	1,109.18	
43	45,449.94	45,440.47	45,421.53	45,393.13		43	1,113.34	1,113.11	1,112.65	1,111.95	
44	46,566.06	46,556.36	46,536.96	46,507.86		44	1,116.12	1,115.89	1,115.43	1,114.73	
45	47,684.98	47,675.04	47,655.18	47,625.37		45	1,118.92	1,118.68	1,118.22	1,117.52	
46	48,806.69	48,796.52	48,776.19	48,745.68		46	1,121.71	1,121.48	1,121.01	1,120.31	
47	49,931.21	49,920.81	49,900.00	49,868.79		47	1,124.52	1,124.28	1,123.81	1,123.11	
48	51,058.54	51,047.90	51,026.62	50,994.71		48	1,127.33	1,127.09	1,126.62	1,125.92	
49	52,188.68	52,177.81	52,156.06	52,123.45		49	1,130.15	1,129.91	1,129.44	1,128.73	
50	53,321.65	53,310.55	53,288.33	53,255.00		50	1,132.97	1,132.74	1,132.26	1,131.56	
51	54,457.46	54,446.11	54,423.42	54,389.39		51	1,135.80	1,135.57	1,135.09	1,134.38	
52	55,596.10	55,584.52	55,561.35	55,526.61		52	1,138.64	1,138.41	1,137.93	1,137.22	
53	56,737.59	56,725.77	56,702.13	56,666.67		53	1,141.49	1,141.25	1,140.78	1,140.06	
54	57,881.94	57,869.88	57,845.76	57,809.58		54	1,144.34	1,144.11	1,143.63	1,142.91	
55	59,029.14	59,016.84	58,992.25	58,955.35		55	1,147.20	1,146.97	1,146.49	1,145.77	
56	60,179.21	60,166.68	60,141.60	60,103.99		56	1,150.07	1,149.83	1,149.35	1,148.64	
57	61,332.16	61,319.38	61,293.83	61,255.50		57	1,152.95	1,152.71	1,152.23	1,151.51	
58	62,487.99	62,474.97	62,448.94	62,409.88		58	1,155.83	1,155.59	1,155.11	1,154.39	
59	63,646.71	63,633.45	63,606.93	63,567.15		59	1,158.72	1,158.48	1,158.00	1,157.27	
60	64,808.33	64,794.83	64,767.82	64,727.32		60	1,161.62	1,161.37	1,160.89	1,160.16	
61	65,972.85	65,959.11	65,931.62	65,890.38		61	1,164.52	1,164.28	1,163.79	1,163.07	
62	67,140.28	67,126.29	67,098.32	67,056.36		62	1,167.43	1,167.19	1,166.70	1,165.97	

*Conversion applies to Roth IRAs only



METHOD 2

Growth can be projected

The financial projections below show the amount that would be available if you were to withdraw your IRA assets at the indicated times. These projections are based on the following assumptions.

Contribution (Select one)

- Regular.** An annual \$1,000 deposit is made on the first day of each year.
- Rollover, transfer, or conversion.** * A one-time \$1,000 deposit is made on the first day of the first year.

Your age on your birth date in contribution year _____

Investment instrument _____

Length of time deposit _____

Rate of interest _____%

Compounding method _____

FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

Number of Years in IRA Program	Total Accumulation of IRA Dollars	Amount After Fees and Penalties
1 Year	\$ _____	\$ _____
2 Years	\$ _____	\$ _____
3 Years	\$ _____	\$ _____
4 Years	\$ _____	\$ _____
5 Years	\$ _____	\$ _____

End of the Year You Reach Age	Total Accumulation of IRA Dollars	Amount After Fees and Penalties
60	\$ _____	\$ _____
65	\$ _____	\$ _____
70	\$ _____	\$ _____

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

The account values shown are projections based on many assumptions. They are not guaranteed, but depend upon many factors, including the interest rates and terms of future funding instruments.

We may charge you an annual service fee or other fees in connection with your IRA. If we do not charge these fees now, we may do so in the future after giving you notice. If you do not pay these fees separately, they may be paid from the assets of your IRA.

CURRENT FEES

_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____

METHOD 3

Growth cannot be projected

The value of your IRA will be dependent solely upon the performance of any investment instrument used to fund your IRA. Therefore, no projection of the growth of your IRA can reasonably be shown or guaranteed. Terms and conditions of the IRA that affect your investment are listed below.

Investment Options

Your IRA will be invested in products that we offer directly or those we offer through a relationship with a registered securities broker-dealer.

Fees

There are certain fees connected with your IRA investments. These fees may include the following:

- Sales Commissions
- Investment Management Fees
- Distribution Fees
- Set Up Fees
- Annual Maintenance Fees
- Surrender or Termination Fees

To find out what fees apply, refer to the investment prospectus or contract.

There may be certain fees and charges connected with the IRA itself. *(Select and complete as applicable.)*

<input type="checkbox"/> Annual Service Fee	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer Fee	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Rollover Fee	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Termination Fee	\$ _____

Other (*Explain*) _____

We reserve the right to change any of the above fees after notice to you, as provided in your IRA agreement.

EARNINGS

The method for computing and allocating annual earnings (e.g., interest and dividends) on your IRA will differ based on the nature and issuer of the investments chosen. Refer to the investment prospectus or contract for the methods used for computing and allocating annual earnings.

OTHER

Other terms or conditions that apply to your IRA include the following:

