

TRADITIONAL, ROLLOVER, SEP, OR BENEFICIARY IRA APPLICATION

ASSET CUSTODY SERVICES



SECTION 1: Account Type

A. ACCOUNT TYPE

Please choose one of the following account types to be established:

- TRADITIONAL IRA
- ROLLOVER IRA
- SEP-IRA
- BENEFICIARY IRA

B. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Refer to Section 1B in "General Instructions" for additional documentation requirements.

SECTION 2: Account Owner

A. ACCOUNT OWNER

First Name	MI	Last Name
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Social Security Number	Date of Birth
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Mailing Address		
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City	State	Zip
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Work Phone	Home Phone
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Email Address

B. STREET ADDRESS

My mailing address is my residential street address

Residential Street Address (no P.O. Boxes)
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City	State	Zip
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SECTION 3: Identification

Select one type of identification, and then enter the ID number below:

IMPORTANT: Provide identification information for the custodian or guardian, if a Custodial IRA.

- Driver's license or ID card issued by a state or outlying possession of the United States
- ID card issued by a federal, state, or local government agency or entity
- U.S. Passport
- Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (INS Form N-560 or N-561)

Identification Number

Expiration Date/State

SECTION 4: Employer (For Sep IRAs Only)

Employer Name
Employer Address
City, State, Zip

SECTION 5: Decedent, if applicable

First Name	MI	Last Name
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Social Security Number	Date of Birth
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Date of Death

Trust Company Account Number, if applicable

SECTION 6: Beneficiary (ies)

I hereby designate the following person(s) as my beneficiary(ies). If my account is subject to state community property statutes and I do not designate my spouse as the sole primary beneficiary, I represent and warrant that my spouse has consented to such designation.

Note: The beneficiary(ies) must be named on this form. For example, the terms 'spouse' and 'children' are not acceptable designations for "Beneficiary Name". Refer to Section 6 in "General Instructions" for additional requirements.

1. Select one: Primary Beneficiary Contingent Beneficiary

Beneficiary Name

Social Security Number	Date of Birth
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Relationship	Percent of Account Balance
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2. Select one: Primary Beneficiary Contingent Beneficiary

Beneficiary Name

Social Security Number	Date of Birth
------------------------	---------------

Relationship	Percent of Account Balance
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3. Select one: Primary Beneficiary Contingent Beneficiary

Beneficiary Name

Social Security Number	Date of Birth
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Relationship	Percent of Account Balance
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4. Select one: Primary Beneficiary Contingent Beneficiary

Beneficiary Name

Social Security Number	Date of Birth
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Relationship	Percent of Account Balance
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Additional beneficiary information provided. Separate sheet attached.

SECTION 7: Account Funding

Select all that apply:

By check: Make the check payable to Trust Company of America.

Tax year _____ contribution amount \$ _____

Rollover of a Traditional IRA, Roth IRA or SEP-IRA \$ _____

Transferring from another custodian or other financial institution. Complete, sign, and provide a 'Transfer Authorization' form for each transferring account, including direct rollovers from QP accounts.

SECTION 8: Authorized Trading Party (optional)

I authorize the party designated below **enter and purchase and sale transactions** for my account. I understand that this party will automatically receive a copy of my statement. This party may obtain information regarding my account via telephone, fax, and written correspondence.

Authorized Party	Rep #
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Firm (if applicable)	Phone #
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Mailing Address

City	State	Zip
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Work Phone	Home Phone
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Email Address

SECTION 9: Interested Third Party

I authorize the party designated below the following limited access to my account, but they **may NOT enter purchase and sales orders** to my account.

- Inquiries on my account via telephone, fax, and written correspondence, including email
- Online inquiry access to my account
- Receive a copy of my statement

Name

Mailing Address

City	State	Zip
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Email Address

SECTION 10: Signature

By signing below, I certify that the information provided in this application is correct and can be relied upon to establish my account and that I have read and agree to the Account Terms and Conditions, Policies and Disclosures, Fee Schedule and the IRA documents, all of which are attached and are available at ira.trustamerica.com.

Taxpayer Identification Number Certification:

By signing below, I also certify under penalties of perjury that:

- My taxpayer identification number provided above is correct;
- I am not subject to backup withholding for failure to report interest and dividend income (*please cross out this sentence if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return*);
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person; and
- I am exempt from FATCA reporting.

Please note that the Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than this Identification Number Certification.

Account Owner Signature	Date
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Print Name

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SECTION 11: Account Agreement

Terms and Conditions

I hereby request that Trust Company of America, ("Custodian" or "TCA"), a trust company organized under the laws of the State of Colorado and having its principal place of business in Centennial, Colorado, open a custodial account in the name(s) listed as account owner(s) ("Owner" or "Participant") on the TCA account form ("Application"). The Owner selects the Custodian to furnish system and account services to the Owner on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, Owner and Custodian agree with each other as follows:

1. **A. Account Record Keeping** – Custodian shall maintain the account on its computerized system, which provides within each account cash postings, investment activity, account assets, account contributions and account distribution records.

B. Preparation of Statements and Reports – Custodian shall provide Owner with periodic statements of account activity and fee billings. Custodian provides account statements to assist the Owner in the monitoring of the account but the Custodian has no duty to supervise or monitor the account or the actions of the Owner.

C. Confirmations – Confirmations for securities transactions will be provided upon written request by the Owner. Custodian will provide this information for no additional cost.

D. Safekeeping of Property – Custodian shall be responsible for the safekeeping of the assets in the account. Custodian shall not have any responsibility for assets contributed to the account until such assets are actually received by Custodian. Legal title to assets in Owner's account shall be held on behalf of Owner in the name of Custodian as nominee. Owner shall continue to be the beneficial owner of such assets, and as such may withdraw such assets from the account, vote any such assets constituting securities or delegate the authority to vote such securities to any other person and proceed directly as a security holder against the issuer of any security in Owner's account without being obligated to join Custodian as a condition precedent to initiating such proceeding. Custodian shall provide to Owner periodic reporting of securities transactions.

E. Transactions – Owner authorizes the Custodian to accept all investment instructions from the Owner and acknowledges that Owner may authorize more than one party (Authorized Trading Party) to request purchases, redemptions and exchanges on the account. Owner acknowledges that if instructions to purchase, redeem or transfer shares are submitted by multiple parties authorized to provide such instructions on the same day or for the same shares, the Custodian is authorized to act on the instructions of either Authorized Trading Party without having to call either party to confirm or clarify the instructions. Custodian is authorized, but not obligated, to collect for the account all interest and other payments of income or principal pertaining to assets held in the account, and to hold, invest, disburse, or otherwise dispose of any and all assets of the account upon the direction of the Owner or the Authorized Trading Party. The Custodian shall not be responsible for money or other property paid or delivered to any other person upon direction of the Owner or Authorized Trading Party. All sales and all purchases of securities or other investments made for the account by the Custodian shall be made pursuant to the direction of the Owner or Authorized Trading Party. Custodian shall, unless otherwise instructed in writing by the Owner or Authorized Trading Party, have the power to make all trades through broker/dealers it selects (including affiliates) and shall, in any case, have the power to perform any and all other acts that Custodian may deem necessary or appropriate in connection therewith (including paying commissions). Custodian may aggregate contemporaneous transaction orders, although Custodian's records will be kept on an account by account basis. Custodian shall have no responsibility for investment decisions and Custodian shall not be liable for any losses attributable to investments.

F. Disbursements – Custodian shall make disbursements from the account as and when instructed in writing by the Owner. Owner hereby authorizes Custodian to pay advisory fees from the account as and when billed by the Authorized Trading Partner.

G. Proxies – Custodian will facilitate all proxies and accompanying materials solicited by any entity, and all prospectuses issued by any company whose securities are held in the account. Shareholder communications will be provided to the Owner within a reasonable period of time after the receipt of such shareholder communications by Custodian unless otherwise directed in writing by the Owner. Owner will have the sole responsibility for voting and/or executing all proxies. Custodian shall be under no duty to determine how, or if, proxies are voted or to take any other action in connection with any shareholder communication. The Custodian will be under no obligation to forward or return any other corporate material received on behalf of the account unless required by law except to the extent outlined in this section.

H. Sweep Account – At the end of each business day, un-invested cash balances will be swept into a bank deposit account. The bank deposit account will be a savings account of the Custodian and/or a deposit at an FDIC member institution of the Custodian's choice. Bank deposits are insured by Federal Deposit Insurance up to \$250,000 per client. **Investment Products are not FDIC insured; are not obligations of, or guaranteed by, the Custodian; and will subject the Owner to investment risk, including possible loss of the principal amount invested.** Accounts that are not eligible for bank deposits will have un-invested cash balances swept into a money market mutual fund.

I. Availability of Funds – Deposits made by check may be held until the Custodian receives notification from the issuing financial institution that funds have cleared. Available funds may be withdrawn by requesting a check be mailed to the address of record payable to the account registration. The Owner may also request up to six (6) distributions/withdrawals in a thirty (30) day period in addition to checks mailed to the address of record in the name of the account registration.

J. Federal Deposit Insurance – Federal Deposit Insurance, up to \$250,000 per client. **Investment Products are not FDIC Insured; are not obligations of, or guaranteed by, the Custodian; and will subject the Owner to investment risk, including possible loss of the principal amount invested.**

K. Account Transfers - Account transfers requested, unless otherwise indicated, are to be done in-kind to TCA without penalties. The Owner understands that to the extent any assets in the account are not readily transferable; such assets may not be transferred within the time frames required by rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or other designated examining authority. Owner authorizes a partial transfer of all eligible assets be processed in the event that one or more of the assets requested to be transferred is deemed ineligible for custody at TCA. Unless instructed otherwise, Owner authorizes TCA to liquidate any non-transferable proprietary money market fund assets that are part of the account and transfer the resulting credit balance to TCA. Owner authorizes TCA to deduct any outstanding fees due to TCA from the credit balance in the account. If the account does not contain a credit balance, or if the credit balance in the account is insufficient to satisfy any outstanding fees due you, Owner authorizes TCA to liquidate the assets in the account to the extent necessary to satisfy the obligation. If certificates or other instruments in the account are in physical possession, Owner instructs TCA to transfer them in good deliverable form, including affixing any necessary tax waivers, to enable TCA to transfer them in its name for the purpose of sale, when and as directed by Owner. Owner understands that upon receiving a copy of this transfer instruction, TCA will cancel all open orders for the account on Custodian's books. Owner understands that he/she will be contacted with respect to the disposition of any assets in the account that are non-transferable. Owner understands that cost basis information will be provided by the current custodian. TCA is not able to guarantee the accuracy of such cost basis data. Owner is responsible for notifying the financial advisor or TCA if the information provided is not accurate. Note: Mutual Fund dividend and capital gains will automatically reinvest if eligible.

L. Special Terms and Conditions for Individual Retirement Accounts, Retirement Plans, and Other Tax Qualified Accounts:

Required Minimum Distribution Notice: Owner understands that if a transfer is occurring during or after the calendar year during which the Owner attains the age of 70½, or if the Owner is a beneficiary who is subject to a required minimum distribution ("RMD"), the required minimum amount determined under this retirement account is still required to be distributed. Owner further understands that the current custodian is not responsible for

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making this distribution prior to the transfer. Owner accepts full responsibility for satisfying the RMD applicable to this retirement account by withdrawing sufficient amounts prior to the deadline for receiving minimum distributions for the calendar year of the transfer. If this transfer leaves the transferor account in one year but does not reach the Owner's TCA account until the following year, Owner understands that this will be an "outstanding transfer" as of December 31st. TCA, as Custodian, may "deem" that the transfer was received as of the prior December 31st for determining any RMD from TCA.

Beneficiary Designation: For an individual or other retirement account, unless a separate beneficiary designation is received by the Custodian, in the event any primary or contingent beneficiary dies before the Owner does, his or her interest and the interest of his or her heirs shall terminate completely, and the percentage share of any remaining beneficiary(ies) shall be increased on a pro rata basis. If no primary beneficiary(ies) survives the Owner, the contingent beneficiary(ies) shall acquire the designated share of this account. If the account is considered community or marital property and the Owner has not designated his/her spouse as the sole primary beneficiary, the Owner represents and warrants that their spouse has consented to such designation.

2. In consideration for the services provided by the Custodian as described in the first paragraph, Owner agrees to pay Custodian fees and reimbursement for expenses for services rendered and any extraordinary expenses of the account, including legal, appraisal and other fees incurred in the administration of the account(s). Owner authorizes Custodian to deduct fees from the account(s) or liquidate assets to pay for such fees. Owner acknowledges and agrees to the fee schedule received. Custodian reserves the right to modify the schedule of fees. Custodian will provide 30 days' written notice regarding fee schedule changes.

3. In addition to the payments under Paragraph 2 of this section, Owner agrees that Custodian and/or its affiliates shall be entitled to receive (i) if applicable, net interest income from the financial institutions into which any "sweep account" deposits are made, (ii) 12b-1 fees, directed commissions, sub accounting fees and/or administrative fees from mutual funds in which assets of the account are invested and/or from other persons associated with such mutual funds, and (iii) securities broker/dealer commissions for executing trades of securities.

4. Owner will provide Custodian with any information Custodian may require in order to properly carry out its duties hereunder. Trade summaries, statements of account activity and fee billings and other reports shall be promptly reviewed by the person to whom sent, and Custodian shall not be responsible for any discrepancies that are disclosed on such summaries, statements or reports unless the Custodian is notified, within 10 days (or such later date agreed to by the Custodian) measured from the date sent by the Custodian, of the discrepancy by the person receiving such summary, statement or report. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, it is understood and agreed that Custodian shall not be liable to Owner for any acts or omissions of Custodian so long as Custodian's conduct did not constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct nor shall Custodian be liable for undertaking any acts or instructions from the Owner, or any authorized third party or for failing to undertake any act due to the absence of such instructions. Owner agrees to indemnify and hold Custodian harmless from and against any liabilities and expenses (including, without limitation, reasonable attorney's fees) arising out of or in connection with this Agreement (so long as Custodian's acts did not constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct).

5. This Agreement may be terminated by either party by giving to the other party written notice of intention to terminate at least 30 days before the termination date specified in such notice or on such earlier date as may be mutually agreed upon. In the event of any such termination, Custodian will deliver to Owner or as directed by Owner, or to any person to whom delivery may be ordered by any court having jurisdiction, a final accounting and any assets that it may hold pursuant to this Agreement, after deducting from the amount of any fees payable to Custodian under the terms of this Agreement. (If no cash is available to pay fees due and Owner does not pay such fees within 20 days after notice from Custodian, Custodian may sell assets for cash in order to pay fees due.) Upon such termination, Custodian and Owner agree to cooperate with each other in the orderly transition of assets and account maintenance responsibilities.

6. Custodian shall not be obligated to commence or defend any legal action of Owner unless Custodian agrees thereto and Custodian is fully indemnified in connection therewith. Any associated legal fees will be the responsibility of the Owner.

7. All notices, instructions and other communications shall be in writing (**or if verbal, followed promptly by written documentation**) and shall be hand delivered or sent by first class mail, postage prepaid, electronic mail or facsimile, to the Custodian's principal place of business. Any party may change its address for notices hereunder by giving notice of such change to the other party.

8. Custodian may conclusively rely on the authenticity of any notice, instructions, or other communication received by it from Owner or the Investment Advisor so long as Custodian, acting in good faith, believes the notice, instruction, or communication to be genuine. This Agreement shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the heirs, executors, administrators, personal representatives, successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

9. It is mutually understood and agreed that this Agreement and all duties, obligations and rights created thereby shall be governed by the laws of the State of Colorado, applicable to contracts made and to be performed in that state.

10. ANY CONTROVERSY, CLAIM OR DISPUTE ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT OR ANY ACTION TAKEN PURSUANT TO THE AGREEMENT OR THE PERFORMANCE, NONPERFORMANCE, ENFORCEMENT, OPERATION OR BREACH THEREOF SHALL BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES THEN PERTAINING OF THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION. SUCH ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS SHALL TAKE PLACE IN DENVER, COLORADO, AND JUDGMENT UPON AWARD RENDERED MAY BE ENTERED IN ANY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION THEREOF.

11. Custodian may modify or amend this Agreement upon 30 days' prior written notice to the Owner, but no such modification or amendment will affect obligations incurred by the Owner prior to the effective date of such modification or amendment.

12. If any provision contained in the Agreement conflicts with any IRS, FDIC, FINRA, or other regulatory agency rules and regulations, the applicable rules and regulations shall prevail.

13. Custodian may execute credit/debit transactions in the account via Automated Clearing House (ACH) credit/debit and origination of ACH transactions by Owner will comply with the operating rules of the National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA). Corporate account owners not subject to the Electronic Fund Transfer Act authorize the Custodian to execute credit/debit transactions in the account per the Uniform Commercial Code Article 4A as well as the operating rules of NACHA.

14. Owner acknowledges that this Agreement and all transactions executed in the account shall be subject to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, and the rules and regulations of the exchange, market or clearinghouse where such transactions are executed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACCOUNT(S) CONSTITUTES ACCEPTANCE BY TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

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12: Truth in Savings Disclosure – Initial Retail Account

A retail account is any account that the agreement is between Trust Company of America and the individual(s).

VARIABLE RATE. At our discretion, interest rates and annual percentage yields may change. Contact TCA's Asset Custody Services department for current interest rates.

COMPOUNDING AND CREDITING. Interest will be compounded daily. Interest will be credited to your account monthly.

EFFECT OF CLOSING AN ACCOUNT. If you close your account before interest is credited, you will not receive the accrued interest.

BALANCE COMPUTATION METHOD. We use the daily balance method to calculate interest on your account. This method applies a daily periodic rate to the principal in the account each day.

ACCRUAL OF INTEREST ON NON-CASH DEPOSITS. Interest begins to accrue no later than the business day TCA receives credit for non-cash items¹ (for example, checks.)

TRANSACTION LIMITATIONS. Withdrawals from IRA and qualified retirement plan accounts are subject to IRS and ERISA distribution regulations.

FEES. No fee is imposed to provide the cash deposit feature of your account, but if applicable, custodial fees, etc. may be charged against your account.

¹ Item is defined in the Uniform Commercial Code as "an instrument or a promise or order to pay money handled by a bank for collection or payment."

13: IRA Fee Schedule

Establishment

New account setup	\$30.00 per account
Transfers in	\$50.00 per asset transfer, per institution

Administration

Account administration, cash balance ¹ \$2000 or greater	\$150.00 per year
Account administration, cash balance ¹ less than \$2000	\$250.00 per year

Asset Maintenance

Extraordinary assets ² , cash balance ¹ \$2000 or greater	\$25.00 quarterly per asset
Extraordinary assets ² , cash balance ¹ less than \$2000	\$50.00 quarterly per asset
All other assets	\$6.25 quarterly per asset

Asset Holding

Asset held at depository or in our vault	\$6.25 quarterly per asset
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Transactions

Non-extraordinary asset ³ investments	\$25.00 per transaction
Subsequent investments in the same mutual fund	\$5.00 per transaction
Extraordinary asset ² investments	\$25.00 per transaction
Check fee for purchases, transfers, and distributions	\$15.00 per check
ACH systematic distributions	\$20.00 annually
Check systematic distributions	\$50.00 annually

Terminations

Full or partial transfers and distributions	1% of total asset value, plus \$25/\$50 per asset; \$250 minimum
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Special Services

Wire transfers and express mail	\$25.00 per service minimum
Research fees and filing fees	\$25.00 per service minimum
Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) calculations	\$25.00 per service minimum
Re-registrations of non-extraordinary assets	\$25.00 per registration
Re-registration of extraordinary assets	\$50.00 per registration
Returned check charge (checks received for deposit)	\$50.00 per check
Investment review of extraordinary assets ²	\$250.00 per review
Forceful liquidation (if assets are liquidated by TCA to cover fees)	\$100.00 per liquidation

Important: The administration fee is billed in the first quarter of year and is not prorated or refundable. All fees are deducted from available cash in the account. If the account has insufficient cash, an invoice or fee statement will be included with quarterly account statements. Unpaid fees, outstanding over sixty (60) days after the date of the invoice, will be assessed a \$25.00 late fee. TCA reserves the right to liquidate assets for any past due fees. TCA reserves the right to charge for any services listed which it may be required to perform due to client error, delay, or by action of law and for extraordinary services at \$75.00 per half-hour.

¹ Cash balances are calculated at the account level.

² Extraordinary assets include, but are not limited to, deeds of trust, real property, promissory notes, LLCs, private and preferred stock placements, REITs, annuities and limited partnerships. Transaction fees apply to each purchase, sell, payoff, exchange, or tender offer.

³ Non-extraordinary assets include, but are not limited to, publicly traded stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. Transaction fees apply to each purchase, sell, payoff, exchange, or tender offer.

SECTION 14: Client Privacy Policy

FACTS WHAT DOES TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA (TCA) DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number and income • Assets and transaction history • Account balances and investment experience <p>When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Trust Company of America chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Trust Company of America share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes—such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes—to offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

QUESTIONS Call 303.705.6000 or go to www.trustamerica.com/privacy

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	Trust Company of America
What we do	
How does Trust Company of America protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does Trust Company of America collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open an account or give us your account information • Make deposits or withdrawals from your account • Show your driver's license or government-issued ID
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>

Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust Company of America affiliates include TCAdvisor Network, Inc., TCA Financial, Inc. and Gemisys, Inc. Trust Company of America does not share with affiliates.

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Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Trust Company of America does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Trust Company of America does not jointly market.

Other important information

SECTION 15: Traditional IRA Plan Agreement

Form 5305-A Under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code
(REV. MARCH 2002)

- The Depositor named on the Application is establishing a Traditional individual retirement account under section 408(a) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.
- The Custodian named on the Application has given the Depositor the disclosure statement required by Regulations section 1.408-6.
- The Depositor has assigned the custodial account the sum indicated on the Application.
- The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), an employer contribution to a simplified employee pension plan as described in section 408(k), or a re-characterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), the Custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$3,000 per year for tax years 2002 through 2004. That contribution limit is increased to \$4,000 for tax years 2005 through 2007 and \$5,000 for 2008 and thereafter. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 before the close of the tax year, the contribution limit is increased to \$3,500 per year for tax years 2002 through 2004, \$4,500 for 2005, \$5,000 for 2006 and 2007, and \$6,000 for 2008 and thereafter. For tax years after 2008, the above limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

ARTICLE II

The Depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is non-forfeitable.

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

- Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Depositor's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.
- The Depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the Depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches age 70½. By that date, the Depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in: (a) A single sum or (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the Depositor or the joint lives of the Depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.
- If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
 - If the Depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by one for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period.
 - the designated beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor and reduced by one for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer.
 - there is no designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Depositor as determined in the year of the Depositor's death and reduced by one for each subsequent year.
 - If the Depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (ii) below:
 - the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Depositor would have reached age 70½. But, in such case, if the Depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.
 - the remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.
- If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.
- The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the Depositor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:
 - the required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the Depositor reaches age 70½, is the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the Depositor's (or, if applicable, the Depositor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.
 - the required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Depositor's death (or the year the Depositor would have reached age 70½, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).
 - the required minimum distribution for the year the Depositor reaches age 70½ can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.

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

ARTICLE V

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

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

- 8.01 *Definitions:* In this part of this Agreement (Article VIII), the words “you” and “your” mean the Depositor, the words “we,” “us” and “our” mean the Custodian, “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 which 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, or if we receive ambiguous directions regarding any transaction, or 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 shall not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from your directions to us or your actions or failures to act, and you agree to reimburse us for any loss we may incur as a result of such directions, actions or failures to act. We shall not be responsible for any penalties, taxes, judgments 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, investment manager), however, we have no duty to determine the validity of such appointment or any instrument appointing such authorized agent. We shall 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 sixty (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 shall be deemed correct and accurate, and we shall 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. You acknowledge and agree that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as conferring fiduciary status upon us. We shall not be required to perform any additional services unless specifically agreed to under the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or as required under the Code and the Regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to IRAs. 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 communications.

- 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 upon 30 days’ notice to you that the fee will be effective. Fees such as sub-transfer 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:* You have exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of your IRA. All transactions shall be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, which 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 beneficiary(ies) shall have the right to direct the investment of your IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to you during your lifetime under this Agreement (including, without limitation, Section 8.03 of this article). We shall have no discretion to direct any investment in your IRA. We assume no responsibility for rendering investment advice with respect to your IRA, nor will we offer any opinion or judgment to you on matters concerning the value or suitability of any investment or proposed investment for your IRA. In the absence of instructions from you, or if your instructions are not in a form acceptable to us, we shall have the right to hold any un-invested amounts in cash, and we shall 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.

You will select investments for your IRA assets, provided, however, that your selection of investments shall be limited to those types of investments that we are authorized by our charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws to offer and do in fact offer for investment in IRAs. We may, in our sole discretion, make available to you, additional investment offerings, which shall 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.

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

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

If you do not designate a beneficiary, or if all of your primary and contingent beneficiary(ies) predecease you, your account will be paid in the following order of priority to:

1. Your surviving spouse;
2. Your surviving children, including adopted children, in equal shares;
3. Your estate.

A spouse beneficiary shall 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(ies) (the beneficiary(ies) who is entitled to receive distribution(s) from an inherited IRA at the time of your death) to name a successor beneficiary(ies) for the inherited IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to us, and it will only be effective when it is filed with us during the original IRA beneficiary’s(ies’) lifetime. Each beneficiary designation form that the original IRA beneficiary(ies) files with us will cancel all previous ones. The consent of a successor beneficiary(ies) shall not be required for the original IRA beneficiary(ies) to revoke a successor beneficiary(ies) designation. If the original IRA beneficiary(ies) does not

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designate a successor beneficiary(ies), his or her estate will be the successor beneficiary. In no event shall the successor beneficiary(ies) be able to extend the distribution period beyond that required for the original IRA beneficiary.

- 8.08 **Required Minimum Distributions:** Your required minimum distribution is calculated 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; or
- 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 Custodian:** Either party may terminate this Agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other. We can resign as Custodian at any time effective 30 days after we mail written notice of our resignation to you. Upon receipt of that notice, you must make arrangements to transfer your IRA to another financial organization. If you do not complete a transfer of your IRA within 30 days from the date we mail the notice to you, we have the right to transfer your IRA assets to a successor IRA custodian or trustee that we choose in our sole discretion, or we may pay your IRA to you in a single sum. We shall not be liable for any actions or failures to act on the part of any successor custodian or trustee, nor for any tax consequences you may incur that result from the transfer or distribution of your assets pursuant to this section.

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

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

If we are 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, after notifying you, require you 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 Custodian:** If our organization changes its name, reorganizes, merges with another organization (or comes under the control of any federal or state agency), or if our entire organization (or any portion which includes your IRA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) shall 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 mail the amendment, you notify us in writing that you do not consent.

- 8.12 **Withdrawals or Transfers:** All requests for withdrawal or transfer shall be in writing on a form provided by or acceptable to us. The method of distribution must be specified in writing. The tax identification number of the recipient must be provided to us before we are obligated to make a distribution. Withdrawals shall be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations, including possible early withdrawal penalties or surrender charges and withholding requirements.

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

- 8.14 **Liquidation of Assets:** We have the right to liquidate assets in your IRA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses, taxes, penalties or surrender charges properly chargeable against your IRA. If you fail to direct us as to which assets to liquidate, we will decide, in our complete and sole discretion, and you agree not to 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 shall 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 shall govern. If any part of this Agreement is held to be illegal or invalid, the remaining parts shall 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 shall be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or your right or our right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

Purpose of Form

Form 5305-A is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a) and has been pre-approved by the IRS. A traditional individual retirement account (Traditional IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by the individual (Depositor) and accepted by the Custodian and must be completed 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 Depositor and his or her beneficiaries.

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

For more information on IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see **Pub. 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)**.

Definitions:

- **Custodian.** The custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in section 408(n), or any person who has the approval of the IRS to act as custodian.
- **Depositor.** The depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.
- **Identifying Number.** The Depositor's social security number will serve as the identification number of his or her IRA. An employer identification number (EIN) is required only for an IRA for which a return is filed to report unrelated business taxable income. An EIN is required for a common fund created for IRAs.
- **Traditional IRA for Nonworking Spouse.** Form 5305-A may be used to establish the IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse. Contributions to an IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse must be made to a separate IRA custodial account established by the nonworking spouse.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

SECTION 16: Traditional IRA Disclosure Statement

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR IRA

You have the right to revoke your IRA within seven (7) days of the receipt of the Disclosure Statement. If revoked, you are entitled to a full return of the contribution you made to your IRA. The amount returned to you would not include an adjustment for such items as sales commissions, administrative expenses, or fluctuation in market value. You may make this revocation only by mailing or delivering a written notice to the Custodian at the address listed on the Application.

- If you send your notice by first class mail, your revocation will be deemed mailed as of the postmark date.
- If you have any questions about the procedure for revoking your IRA, please call the Custodian at the telephone number listed on the Application.

REQUIREMENTS OF AN IRA

A. CASH CONTRIBUTIONS – Your contribution must be in cash, unless it is a rollover contribution.

B. MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION – The total amount you may contribute to an IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$5,000 for 2011 and for 2012, 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 408A), the maximum contribution to your Traditional IRAs (i.e., IRAs subject to Internal Revenue Code (Code) sections 408(a) or 408(b)) is reduced by any contributions you make to your Roth IRA. Your total annual contribution to all Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your compensation.

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

D. CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTIONS – If you are age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$1,000 per year.

E. NONFORFEITABILITY – Your interest in your IRA is non-forfeitable.

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

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

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

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

J. REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS – You are required to take minimum distributions from your IRA at certain times in accordance with Treasury Regulations section 1.408-8. Below is a summary of the IRA distribution rules.

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

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

- (a) make no distribution until you give us a proper withdrawal request,
- (b) distribute your entire IRA to you in a single sum payment, or
- (c) determine your required minimum distribution each year based on your life expectancy calculated using the uniform lifetime table, and pay those distributions to you until you direct otherwise.

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

3. Your designated beneficiary is determined based on the beneficiary(ies) designated as of the date of your death, who remains your beneficiary(ies) as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death.

If you die on or after your required beginning date, distributions must be made to your beneficiary(ies) over the longer of the single life expectancy of your designated beneficiary(ies), or your remaining life expectancy. If a beneficiary other than an individual or qualified trust as defined in the 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 beneficiary(ies), either (i) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or (ii) be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of your designated beneficiary(ies).

If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (i) or (ii) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year life expectancy payments would be required to begin. Your designated beneficiary(ies), other than a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary, must elect either option (i) or (ii) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, distribution will be calculated in accordance with option (ii). In the case of distributions under option (ii), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death.

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

A spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary of your entire IRA will be deemed to elect to 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 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.

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.

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

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

If you are an active participant, are single, and have MAGI within the applicable 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; (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 \$60,000 in 2012, your maximum deductible contribution is \$4,000 (the 2012 phase-out range maximum of \$68,000 minus your MAGI of \$60,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out range limits of \$10,000 and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$5,000.)

If you are an active participant, are married 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 range; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; (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 \$97,000 in 2012, your maximum deductible contribution is \$3,750 (the 2012 phase-out maximum of \$112,000 minus your MAGI of \$97,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out limits of \$10,000 and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$5,000.)

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

Tax Year	Joint Filers		Single Taxpayers	
	Phase-out Range (minimum)	Phase-out Range (maximum)	Phase-out Range* (minimum)	Phase-out Range* (maximum)
2010	\$89,000	\$109,000	\$56,000	\$66,000
2011	\$90,000	\$110,000	\$56,000	\$66,000
2012	\$92,000	\$112,000	\$58,000	\$68,000

*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 \$173,000-\$183,000 for 2012. This limit is also subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years beginning after 2012. 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 from it; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; (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 April 15, your contribution is considered to have been made for the previous tax year if you designate it as such. If you are a member of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone, hazardous duty area, or contingency operation, you may have an extended contribution deadline of 180 days after the last day served in the area. In addition, your contribution deadline for a particular tax year is also extended by the number of days that remained to file that year's tax return as of the date you entered the combat zone. This additional extension to make your IRA contribution cannot exceed the number of days between January 1 and your tax filing deadline, not including extensions.

C. TAX CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS – You may be eligible to receive a tax credit for your Traditional IRA contributions. This credit will be allowed in addition to any tax deduction that may apply, and may not exceed \$1,000 in a given year. You may be eligible for this tax credit if you are

- age 18 or older as of the close of the taxable year,
- not a dependent of another taxpayer, and
- not a full-time student.

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

2012 Adjusted Gross Income*			Applicable Percentage
Joint Return	Head of a Household	All Other Cases	
\$1 - 34,000	\$1 – 25,875	\$1 – 17,250	50
34,001 – 37,500	25,876 – 28,125	17,251 – 18,750	20
37,501 – 57,500	28,126 – 43,125	18,751 – 28,750	10
Over 57,500	Over 43,125	Over 28,750	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 any 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 the 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

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- 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 distributions will be fully 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 (which have not previously been withdrawn and excluded from income). Also note that the aggregate IRA balance includes the total balance of all of your IRAs as of the end of the year of distribution and any distributions occurring during the year.
- H. 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 59-1/2, 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 59-1/2. **4) Unreimbursed medical expenses.** If you take payments to pay for unreimbursed medical expenses exceeding 7.5 percent of your adjusted gross incomes (increasing to 10 percent of adjusted gross income beginning in 2013), you will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. The medical expenses may be for you, your spouse or any dependent listed on your tax return. **5) Health insurance premiums.** If you are unemployed and have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks under a federal or state program, you may take payments from your IRA to pay for health insurance premiums without incurring the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **6) Higher education expenses.** Payments taken for certain qualified higher education expenses for you, your spouse, or the children or grandchildren of you or your spouse, will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **7) First-time homebuyer.** You may take payments from your IRA to use toward qualified acquisition costs of buying or building a principal residence. The amount you may take for this reason may not exceed a lifetime maximum of \$10,000. The payment must be used for qualified acquisition costs within 120 days of receiving the distribution. **8) IRS levy.** Payments from your IRA made to the U.S. government in response to a federal tax levy are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **9) Qualified reservist distributions.** If you are a qualified reservist member called to active duty for more than 179 days or an indefinite period, the payments you take from your IRA during the active duty period are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to the IRS to report and remit any additional taxes or to claim a penalty tax exception.

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

- 1. Traditional IRA to Traditional IRA Rollovers** – Amounts distributed from your IRA may be rolled over to an IRA of yours if the requirements of Code 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. You may not have completed another IRA to IRA rollover from the distributing IRA during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. Further, you may roll over the same dollars or assets only once every 12 months. 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.
- 2. SIMPLE IRA to Traditional IRA Rollovers** – Amounts 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 Code 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 may not have completed another SIMPLE IRA to IRA or SIMPLE IRA to SIMPLE IRA rollover from the distributing SIMPLE IRA during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. Further, you may roll over the same dollars or assets only once every 12 months.
- 3. 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 (other than distributions to non-spouse beneficiaries) or federal Thrift Savings Plan, unless it is part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, a required minimum distribution, a hardship distribution, or a distribution of elective deferrals from a 401(k), 403(b), government 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 will generally be required to withhold 20 percent of your distribution as a payment of income taxes. When completing the rollover, you may make up the amount withheld, out of pocket, and roll over the full amount distributed from your employer-sponsored retirement plan. To qualify as a rollover, your eligible rollover distribution must be rolled over to your IRA not later than 60 days after you receive it. Alternatively, you may claim the withheld amount as income, and pay the applicable income tax and, if you are under age 59½, the 10 percent early distribution penalty (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 plan to an inherited IRA. The IRA must be maintained as an inherited IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements.
- 5. Traditional IRA to Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan Rollovers** – You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any 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 so long as the employer-sponsored retirement plan accepts such rollover contributions.

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6. **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 qualified for any exceptions to the 10 percent penalty tax. If you are age 70½ or older you must remove your required minimum distribution prior to converting your Traditional IRA.
 7. **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*.
 8. **Rollovers of Settlement Payments From Bankrupt Airlines**. If you are a qualified airline employee who has received an airline settlement payment from a commercial airline carrier under the approval of an order of a federal bankruptcy court in a case filed after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2007, you are allowed to rollover any portion of the proceeds into your IRA by the later of 180 days after receipt of such amount, or 180 days after February 14, 2012. If you make such a rollover contribution, you may exclude the amount rolled over, 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. If you previously rolled over such a contribution to a Roth IRA, you may move all or a portion of it to a Traditional IRA as a qualified rollover contribution by directly moving the assets, plus the earnings attributable to them, to a Traditional IRA within 180 days after February 14, 2012. To obtain more information on this type or rollover, you may wish to visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
 9. **Rollover of Exxon Valdez Settlement Payments** – If you receive a qualified settlement payment from Exxon Valdez litigation, you may roll over the amount of the settlement, up to \$100,000, reduced by the amount of any qualified Exxon Valdez settlement income previously contributed to a Traditional or Roth IRA or eligible retirement plan in prior taxable years. You will have until your tax return due date (not including tax extensions) for the year in which the qualified settlement income is received to make the rollover contribution. To obtain more information on this type of rollover, you may wish to visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
 10. **Written Election** – At the time you make a proper rollover to an IRA, you must designate in writing to us, 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 re-characterize 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 re-characterizing a contribution from a Roth IRA to a Traditional IRA. If you have converted from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA you may re-characterize the conversion along with net income attributable back to the Traditional IRA. The deadline for completing a re-characterization is your tax filing deadline (including any extensions), for the year for which the original contribution was made or conversion completed.

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- A. **SEP PLANS** – Under a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan that meets the requirements of Code section 408(k), your employer may make contributions to your IRA. Your employer is required to provide you with information which describes the terms of your employer's SEP plan.
- B. **SPOUSAL IRA** – If you are married and have compensation, you may contribute to an IRA established for the benefit of your spouse for any year prior to the year your spouse turns age 70½, regardless of whether or not your spouse has compensation. You may make these spousal contributions even if you are age 70½ or older. You must file a joint income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made. The amount you may contribute to your IRA and your spouse's IRA is the lesser of 100 percent of your combined compensation or \$10,000 for 2012. 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 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 Code section 2501.
- E. **SPECIAL TAX TREATMENT** – Capital gains treatment and 10-year forward income averaging authorized by Code section 402 do not apply to IRA distributions.
- F. **PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS** – If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your IRA, as described in Code section 4975, your IRA will lose its tax-deferred status, 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 funds; or (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 the taxable year in which you pledge the assets.

OTHER

- A. **IRS PLAN APPROVAL** – The Agreement used to establish this IRA has 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** – You may obtain further information on IRAs from your District Office of the IRS. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, by calling 1-800-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. What this means for you: When you open an account, you are required to provide your name, residential address, date of birth, and identification number. We may require other information that will allow us to identify you.
- D. **QUALIFIED RESERVIST DISTRIBUTIONS** – If you are a qualified reservist who has taken penalty-free qualified reservist distributions from your IRA or retirement plan, you may re-contribute those amounts to an IRA generally within a two-year period from your date of return.
- E. **QUALIFIED CHARITABLE DISTRIBUTIONS** – If you are age 70-1/2 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. This provision applies to distributions during tax years 2012 and 2013 and may apply to subsequent years if extended by Congress. For further detailed information and effective dates you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
- F. **DISASTER RELATED RELIEF** – If you qualify (for example, you sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, certain IRS designated disasters), you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions, rollovers, and other transactions involving your IRA. Qualified disaster relief may include penalty-tax free early distribution 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 any eligible retirement plan without regard to the 60-day rollover rules, and more. For additional information on specific disasters, including a complete listing of disaster areas, qualified requirement for relief, and allowable disaster-related transactions, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

TRADITIONAL, ROLLOVER, SEP, OR BENEFICIARY IRA APPLICATION

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General Instructions

Use these instructions to complete the Self-Directed IRA Application.

Purpose of this form. This form is required to open a Traditional, Rollover, SEP or Beneficiary IRA with Trust Company of America.

Where to get additional forms. If additional TCA forms are needed, you may either contact Asset Custody Services or download the form online at ira.trustamerica.com.

All fields are required unless noted. The only exceptions are if a section or entry is listed as 'optional' or 'if applicable'.

Optional indicates the section or entry is an elective and non-obligatory service or feature. By entering information in an optional section or entry, you are choosing to participate in the service or feature.

If applicable indicates the section or entry is required if certain conditions apply. These conditions are outlined in detail in these instructions.

You must **complete all required fields and provide all required additional forms and documentation** to expedite processing and to avoid requests for additional information.

Print or type all entries. Print clearly in all CAPITAL LETTERS to complete this application.

Important New Account Information

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money-laundering activities, federal law requires TCA to verify your identity by obtaining your name, date of birth, address, and a government-issued identification number before opening your account. In certain circumstances, TCA requires this information for any person(s) authorized to effect transactions in an account. For certain entities, such as trusts, estates, corporations, partnerships, or other organizations, identification documentation is not required. However, TCA reserves the right to request identifying documentation in certain circumstances. Your account may be restricted and/or closed if TCA cannot verify this information. TCA will not be responsible for any losses or damages (including but not limited to lost opportunities) resulting from any failure to provide this information or from any restriction placed upon, or close of, your account.

Section 1: Account Type

A. Account Type

Check the appropriate box to indicate the type of account you want to create with this application.

Definitions:

Traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) is an individual retirement plan that may accept both deductible (before tax) and non-deductible (after tax) contributions and is not a Roth or SIMPLE IRA.

Beneficiary Individual Retirement Account (IRA) is a traditional IRA established by a non-spouse beneficiary for the assets from a deceased account owner's IRA. A spouse beneficiary may also establish a Beneficiary IRA if they choose not to treat the deceased account owner's IRA as their own.

Rollover Individual Retirement Account (IRA) currently an optional designation, is commonly used as a holding account to segregate assets eligible for other retirement plans.

SEP Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) IRA, is an employer-sponsored retirement account that allows your employer to make deductible contributions to your IRA, set up for you to receive such contributions.

B. Additional Requirements

This section outlines specific additional information requirements to complete an account application for each account type listed above. Note: Additional information for beneficiaries and account funding may also be required to complete the application.

SEP IRA. Provide employer information in Section 4. No additional information is required. Note: You should verify your employer has a

valid, signed SEP IRA Plan document. Your employer is required to provide you with the Plan document. You do NOT need to provide a copy of the Plan document with this application.

Beneficiary IRA: Provide decedent's information in Section 5. Note: You do NOT need to send a copy of the death certificate to Trust Company.

- **Trust as beneficial owner.** Complete a 'Trust Certification for Beneficiary IRA' form
- **Estate as beneficial owner.** Provide a copy of certified letters of testamentary with visible court seal for the estate.
- **Legal entity as beneficial owner.** Provide copy of corporate resolution for the legal entity.

Note: TCA reserves the right to request additional information as required to carry out any instructions including but not limited to transfer or liquidation of securities owned by the account.

Section 2: Account Owner

A. Account Owner

Enter the account owner information for this account.

Name. Enter the legal name of the individual applying for the account.

Mailing address. Enter the mailing address for account statements and account-related correspondence.

B. Street Address

Check the 'My Mailing Address Is My Residential Street Address' box, if the two addresses are the same. If the mailing address above is a P.O. Box or is not your residential street address, your residential street address must be provided.

Section 3: Identification

Check the box of the type of identification you are providing. Enter the identification number in the space provided. Enter the state designation if applicable.

Section 4: Employer (For SEP IRA only)

For SEP IRA's only, enter your employer's name and address.

Section 5: Decedent, if applicable

For Beneficiary IRA's only, enter the deceased account owner's information.

Section 6: Beneficiary(ies)

Enter the primary beneficiary(ies) and any contingent beneficiary(ies) information for this account. For each entry, check the appropriate box to indicate if the designated beneficiary is a primary or contingent beneficiary.

Note:

- *The beneficiary must be an individual, trust, or entity. The beneficiary must be named on this form; 'spouse' or 'children' is not an acceptable designation.*
- *Please provide the social security number of each beneficiary. Beneficiary names provided without the social security number will be maintained on file; however, these names will not be displayed in your online account inquiry application.*
- *If more than one beneficiary is designated, each asset in the account will be divided based on the percent of account balance designation upon the account owner's death.*

Percent of account balance. The percent of account balances must add up to 100% for the designated primary beneficiaries and 100% for the designated contingent beneficiaries. If the percentages do not add up to 100%, TCA will assume the beneficiaries own equal shares.

Note: If any primary or contingent beneficiary dies before the account owner does, their interest and the interest of their heirs will terminate

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completely. The percentage of account balance of any remaining primary beneficiaries will be increased proportionately. If no primary beneficiaries survive the account owner, the contingent beneficiaries will acquire the IRA at their designated percentages.

More than four beneficiaries. If you would like to designate additional beneficiaries, attached a signed list to this form providing the information requested for each beneficiary.

No beneficiaries. If no valid beneficiary information is designated for your account, your beneficiary will be determined under the IRA document.

Section 7: Account Funding

Check the appropriate box(es) to indicate the methods by which this account will be funded. Select all that apply.

Section 8: Authorized Trading Party (Optional)

Enter the information for the individual authorized to enter purchase and sale transactions for this account.

Section 9: Interested Third Party (Optional)

If you would like other individuals to receive copies of your statements, enter their information.

Section 10: Signature

It is important for you to read and understand the terms and conditions covering this application before you sign.

Terms and conditions:

- Account Agreement (Section 11)
- Truth in Savings Disclosure (Section 12)
- IRA Fee Schedule (Section 13)
- Client Privacy Policy (Section 14)
- Traditional IRA Plan Agreement (Section 15)
- Traditional IRA Disclosure Statement (Section 16)

Sign and date. Read over the signature section carefully, then sign and date the application.

Final Checklist

You must complete all required fields and provide all required forms and documentation to expedite processing and to avoid unnecessary requests for additional information.

We recommend you use the following checklist to make sure you have completed the application.

For all applications:

- Specify account type you are applying for with this application
- Enter all required account owner information
- Enter your identification information
- Enter beneficiary information
- Provide all account funding details
- Read terms and conditions
- Sign and date

If transferring assets:

- Complete, sign and provide an Account Transfer Form for each transferring account

If electing optional services or features:

- Enter interested third party information

Return your completed application to TCA, attention: Asset Custody Services, at the address listed below (in the footer).

- End of Form-