

# FAM FUNDS

## ROTH INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

Form 5305-RA under Section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code

FORM (REV. MARCH 2002)

The Depositor named on the Application is establishing a Roth Individual Retirement Account under section 408A 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 408A(e), a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), or an IRA Conversion Contribution, 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

1. The annual contribution limit described in Article I is gradually reduced to \$0 for higher income levels. For a single Depositor, the annual contribution is phased out between adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$95,000 and \$110,000; for a married Depositor filing jointly, between AGI of \$150,000 and \$160,000; and for a married Depositor filing separately, between AGI of \$0 and \$10,000. In the case of a conversion, the Custodian will not accept IRA Conversion Contributions in a tax year if the Depositor's AGI for the tax year the funds were distributed from the other IRA exceeds \$100,000 or if the Depositor is married and files a separate return. Adjusted gross income is defined in section 408A(c)(3) and does not include IRA Conversion Contributions.

2. In the case of a joint return, the AGI limits in the preceding paragraph apply to the combined AGI of the Depositor and his or her spouse.

### ARTICLE III

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

### ARTICLE IV

1. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5)).

2. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of section 408(m)) except as otherwise permitted by section 408(m)(3), which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins, coins issued under the laws of any state, and certain bullion.

### ARTICLE V

1. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the Depositor's surviving spouse is not the designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (b) below:

(a) The remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death, over the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor.

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

2. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under paragraph 1(a) above 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 designated beneficiary using the attained age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the Depositor's death and subtracting 1 from the divisor for each subsequent year.

3. If the Depositor's surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the Depositor.

### ARTICLE VI

1. The Depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by sections 408(i) and 408A(d)(3)(E), Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6, or other guidance published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

2. The Custodian agrees to submit to the IRS and Depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

### ARTICLE VII

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

### ARTICLE VIII

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

### ARTICLE IX

9.01 *Definitions:* In this part of this Agreement (Article IX), the words "you" and "your" mean the Participant, the words "we", "us" and "our" mean the Custodian. The term Custodian shall include any agents of the Custodian, currently Fenimore Shareholder Services, Inc. "FAM Funds" means the FAM Value Fund, the FAM Equity-Income Fund or any other investment company or series of an investment company (mutual fund) for which Fenimore Asset Management Trust acts as transfer agent and "Code" means the Internal Revenue Code.

We may, from time to time, delegate or assign certain of our rights and responsibilities under your IRA. The words "we," "us" and "our" shall include any person or entity who has been delegated and assigned these various rights and responsibilities by us.

9.02 *Notices And Change Of Address:* Any required notice regarding this Roth IRA will be considered effective when we mail it to the last address of the intended recipient which we have in our records. Any notice to be given to us will be considered effective when we actually receive it. You must notify us of any change of address.

9.03 *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. 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 Roth IRA. We have no duty to determine whether your contributions or distributions comply with the Code, regulations, rulings or this Agreement.

You must give us written notice of any exception or objection to any IRA transaction statement or other report within 60 days after we mail such statement or report to you. If you do not do so within 60 days, you will be deemed to have accepted the statement or report and we will have no responsibility to make corrections or adjustments.

9.04 *Service Fees:* We have the right to charge an annual service fee or other designated fees (for example, a transfer, rollover or termination fee) for maintaining your Roth IRA. In addition, we have the right to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses we incur in connection with the administration of your Roth 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 Roth 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.

9.05 *Investment Of Amounts In The Roth IRA:*

(a) *Direction Of Investment* – You have exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of your Roth IRA. You shall direct all investment transactions, including earnings and the proceeds from securities sales. Your selection of investments, however, shall be limited to full and fractional shares of FAM Funds. All dividends and capital gains distributions received on FAM Funds held in your Roth IRA shall, unless received in additional shares, be reinvested in shares of the FAM Fund that pays such dividends and distributions and credited to your Roth IRA.

In the absence of instructions from you or if your instructions are not in a form acceptable to us, we shall hold any uninvested amounts in cash and we shall have no responsibility to invest uninvested cash unless and until directed by you.

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

After your death, your beneficiary(ies) shall have the right to direct the investment of your Roth IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to you during your lifetime under this Agreement (including, without limitation, section 9.03).

(b) *Our Investment Powers And Duties* – We shall have no discretion to direct any investment in your Roth IRA. We assume no responsibility for rendering investment advice with respect to your Roth 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 Roth IRA. We shall forward to you any FAM Funds notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies and proxy soliciting materials relating to the FAM Funds you hold in your Roth IRA. Except as provided below, we will not vote any FAM Funds shares held in your Roth IRA except in accordance with the written instructions you give to us. However, in our sole discretion, we may vote, in any manner we deem appropriate, FAM Funds shares for which we do not receive written instructions from you.

(c) **Delegation Of Investment Responsibility** – We may, but are not required to, permit you to delegate your investment responsibility for your Roth IRA to another party acceptable to us by giving written notice of your delegation in a format we prescribe. We shall follow the direction of any such party who is properly appointed and we shall be under no duty to review or question, nor shall we be responsible for, any of that party's directions, actions or failures to act.

9.06 **Beneficiary(ies)**: If you die before you receive all of the amounts in your Roth IRA, payments from your Roth IRA will be made to your beneficiary(ies).

You may designate one or more persons or entities as beneficiary of your Roth 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. Unless otherwise specified, 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 Roth IRA. If you do not designate a beneficiary, or if all of your primary and contingent beneficiary(ies) predecease you, your estate will be the beneficiary.

If your surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, your spouse may elect to treat your Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA, and would not be subject to the required minimum distribution rules. Your surviving spouse will also be entitled to such additional beneficiary payment options as are granted under the Code or applicable Regulations.

We may allow, if permitted by state law, an original Roth IRA beneficiary(ies) (the beneficiary(ies) who is entitled to receive distribution(s) from an inherited Roth IRA at the time of your death) to name a successor beneficiary(ies) for the inherited Roth 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 Roth IRA beneficiary's(ies') lifetime. Unless otherwise specified, each beneficiary designation form that the original Roth 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 Roth IRA beneficiary(ies) to revoke a successor beneficiary(ies) designation. If the original Roth IRA beneficiary(ies) does not designate a successor beneficiary(ies), his or her estate will be the successor beneficiary. In no event shall the successor beneficiary(ies) be able to extend the distribution period beyond that required for the original Roth IRA beneficiary.

9.07 **Termination**: 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 Roth IRA to another financial organization. If you do not complete a transfer of your Roth IRA within 30 days from the date we mail the notice to you, we have the right to transfer your Roth IRA assets to a successor Roth IRA trustee or custodian that we choose in our sole discretion or we may pay your Roth 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 trustee or custodian nor for any tax consequences you may incur that result from the transfer or distribution of your assets pursuant to this section.

If this Agreement is terminated, we may hold back from your Roth IRA a reasonable amount of money that we believe is necessary to cover any one or more of the following:

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

If our organization is merged 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 Roth IRA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) shall automatically become the trustee or custodian of your Roth IRA, but only if it is the type of organization authorized to serve as a Roth IRA trustee or custodian.

If we are required to comply with section 1.408-2(e) of the Treasury Regulations 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.

9.08 **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.

9.09 **Withdrawals**: All requests for withdrawal 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.

Any withdrawals shall be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations including possible early withdrawal penalties and withholding requirements.

You are not required to take a distribution from your Roth IRA at age 70½. At your death, however, your beneficiaries must begin taking distributions in accordance with Article V and section 9.06 of this Agreement. We will make no payouts to you from your Roth IRA until you provide us with a written request for a distribution on a form provided by or approved by us.

9.10 **Transfers From Other Plans**: We can receive amounts transferred or rolled over to this Roth IRA from the trustee or custodian of another Roth IRA as permitted by statute or applicable regulations.

9.11 **Liquidation Of Assets**: We have the right to liquidate assets in your Roth IRA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses or taxes properly chargeable against your Roth 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.

9.12 **Restrictions On The Fund**: Neither you nor any beneficiary may sell, transfer or pledge any interest in your Roth IRA in any manner whatsoever, except as provided by law or this Agreement.

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

9.13 **What Law Applies**: This Agreement is subject to all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations. If it is necessary to apply any State law to interpret and administer this Agreement, the law of the State of New York shall govern. Venue of any litigation between you and us with respect to this Roth IRA shall be in the State of New York.

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-RA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408A and has been pre-approved by the IRS. A Roth Individual Retirement Account (Roth IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Depositor) and the Custodian. 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-RA with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

Unlike contributions to Traditional individual retirement arrangements, contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible from the Depositor's gross income; and distributions after 5 years that are made when the Depositor is 59½ years of age or older on account of death, disability, or the purchase of a home by a first-time homebuyer (limited to \$10,000), are not includible in gross income. For more information on Roth IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see **Pub. 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)**.

### Definitions

**IRA Conversion Contributions**. IRA Conversion Contributions are amounts rolled over, transferred, or considered transferred from a nonRoth IRA to a Roth IRA. A nonRoth IRA is an individual retirement account or annuity described in section 408(a) or 408(b), other than a Roth IRA.

**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.

## Specific Instructions

**Article I**. The Depositor may be subject to a 6% tax on excess contributions if (1) contributions to other individual retirement arrangements of the Depositor have been made for the same tax year, (2) the Depositor's adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable limits in Article II for the tax year, or (3) the Depositor's and spouse's compensation is less than the amount contributed by or on behalf of them for the tax year. The Depositor should see the Disclosure Statement or Pub. 590 for more information.

**Article V**. This article describes how distributions will be made from the Roth IRA after the Depositor's death. Elections made pursuant to this article should be reviewed periodically to ensure they correspond to the Depositor's intent. Under paragraph 3 of Article V, the Depositor's spouse is treated as the owner of the Roth IRA upon the death of the Depositor, rather than as the beneficiary. If the spouse is to be treated as the beneficiary, and not the owner, an overriding provision should be added to Article IX.

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

# DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

## RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR ROTH IRA

If you receive this Disclosure Statement at the time you establish your Roth IRA, you have the right to revoke your Roth IRA within seven (7) days of its establishment. If revoked, you are entitled to a full return of the contribution you made to your Roth 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.

FAM Funds  
384 North Grand Street  
P.O. Box 399  
Cobleskill, NY 12043  
Attn: IRA Administrator

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 Roth IRA, please call the Custodian at the telephone number listed on the Application.

## REQUIREMENTS OF A ROTH IRA

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

B. **MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION** – The total amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$3,000 for years 2002-2004, \$4,000 for years 2005-2007, and \$5,000 for 2008, with possible cost-of-living adjustments in years 2009 and thereafter. If you also maintain a Traditional IRA (i.e., an IRA subject to the limits of Internal Revenue Code (Code) sections 408(a) or 408(b)), the maximum contribution to your Roth IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Traditional IRA. Your total annual contribution to all Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your compensation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. **NONFORFEITABILITY** – Your interest in your Roth IRA is nonforfeitable.

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

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

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

J. **COLLECTIBLES** – You may not invest the assets of your Roth 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 Roth IRA investments.

K. **BENEFICIARY PAYOUTS** – Your designated beneficiary is determined based on the beneficiary(ies) designated as of the date of your death who remains your beneficiary(ies) as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death. The entire amount remaining in your account will, at the election of your beneficiary(ies), either

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

If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (1) or (2) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½. Your designated beneficiary(ies), other than a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary, must elect either option (1) or (2) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, distribution will be calculated in accordance with option (2). In the case of distributions under option (2), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. Generally if your spouse is the designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½, if later. If a beneficiary(ies) other than an individual or qualified trust as defined in the Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no designated beneficiary(ies) of your Roth IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no designated beneficiary of your Roth IRA, the entire Roth IRA must be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death.

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

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

## INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING A ROTH IRA

A. **CONTRIBUTIONS NOT DEDUCTED** – No deduction is allowed for Roth IRA contributions, including transfers, rollovers and conversion contributions.

B. **CONTRIBUTION DEADLINE** – The deadline for making a Roth 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 Roth 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.

C. **TAX CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS** – You may be eligible to receive a tax credit for your Roth IRA contributions. This credit 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 Roth IRA and reduce these contributions by any distributions that you have taken during the testing period. The testing period begins two years prior to the year for which the credit is sought and ends on the tax return due date (including extensions) for the year for which

the credit is sought. In order to determine your tax credit, multiply the applicable percentage from the chart below by the amount of your contributions that do not exceed \$2,000.

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

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

D. **TAX-DEFERRED EARNINGS** – The investment earnings of your Roth IRA are not subject to federal income tax as they accumulate in your Roth IRA. In addition, distributions of your Roth IRA earnings will be free from federal income tax if you take a qualified distribution, as described below.

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

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

- attainment of age 59½,
- disability,
- the purchase of a first home, or
- death.

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

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

F. **REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS** – You are not required to take distributions from your Roth IRA at age 70½ (as required for Traditional and SIMPLE IRAs). However, your beneficiary(ies) is generally required to take distributions from your Roth IRA after your death. See the section titled *Beneficiary Payouts* in this Disclosure Statement regarding beneficiary's(ies)' required minimum distributions.

G. **ROLLOVERS AND CONVERSIONS** – Your Roth IRA may be rolled over to another Roth IRA of yours, may receive rollover contributions, or may receive conversion contributions provided that all of the applicable rollover or conversion rules are followed. Rollover is a term used to describe a tax-free movement of cash or other property to your Roth IRA from another Roth IRA. Conversion is a term used to describe the movement of Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA assets to a Roth IRA. A conversion is generally a taxable event. The rollover and conversion rules are generally summarized below. These transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover or conversion, please see a competent tax advisor.

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

2. **Traditional IRA to Roth IRA Conversions** – If your MAGI is not more than \$100,000 and you are not married filing a separate income tax return, you are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing Traditional IRA(s) into your Roth IRA(s). Beginning in 2010, the \$100,000 MAGI limit and the married filing separate tax filing restriction will be eliminated for conversion eligibility. If you are age 70½ or older you must remove your required minimum distribution prior to converting your Traditional IRA. The amount of the conversion from your Traditional IRA to your Roth IRA shall be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes, and is includible in your gross income (except for any nondeductible

contributions). Although the conversion amount is generally included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty shall not apply to conversions from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent penalty.

3. **SIMPLE IRA to Roth IRA Conversions** – If your MAGI is not more than \$100,000 and you are not married filing a separate income tax return, you are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing savings incentive match plan for employees of small employers (SIMPLE) IRA(s) into your Roth IRA(s), provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. Beginning in 2010, the \$100,000 MAGI limit and the married filing separate tax filing restriction will be eliminated for conversion eligibility. If you are age 70½ or older you must remove your required minimum distribution prior to converting your SIMPLE IRA. The amount of the conversion from your SIMPLE IRA to your Roth IRA shall be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes and is includible in your gross income. Although the conversion amount is generally included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty shall not apply to conversions from a SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent penalty.

4. **Rollovers of Roth Elective Deferrals** – Roth elective deferrals distributed from a 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement or 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity may be rolled into your Roth IRA.

5. **Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans** – Distributions taken from your qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plan after December 31, 2007 may be rolled over to your Roth IRA. If you are a spouse, nonspouse, or qualified trust beneficiary who has inherited a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plan, you may be eligible to directly roll over the assets to an inherited Roth IRA. The inherited Roth IRA is subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements. Roth IRA conversion rules, as described above, will apply to rollovers by beneficiaries or plan participants, including the requirement to include the taxable portion in income in the year distributed.

6. **Beneficiary Rollovers from 401(k) or 403(b) Plans Containing Roth Elective Deferrals** – If you are a spouse, nonspouse, or qualified trust beneficiary of a deceased 401(k) or 403(b) plan participant who had made Roth elective deferrals to the plan, you may directly roll over the Roth elective deferrals, and their earnings, to an inherited Roth IRA. The Roth IRA must be maintained as an inherited Roth IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements.

7. **Rollover of Military Death Benefits** – If you receive or have received a military death gratuity or a payment from the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program, you may be able to roll over the proceeds to your Roth IRA. The rollover contribution amount is limited to the sum of the death benefits or SGLI payment received, less any such amount that was rolled over to a Coverdell education savings account. Proceeds must be rolled over within one year of receipt of the gratuity or SGLI payment for deaths occurring on or after June 17, 2008. For deaths occurring between October 7, 2001 and June 17, 2008, proceeds may be rolled over no later than one year from June 17, 2008. Any amount that is rolled over under this provision is considered nontaxable basis in your Roth IRA.

8. **Qualified HSA Funding Distribution** – If you are eligible to contribute to a health savings account (HSA), you may be eligible to take a one-time tax-free HSA funding distribution from your Roth IRA and directly deposit it to your HSA. The amount of the qualified HSA funding distribution may not exceed the maximum HSA contribution limit in effect for the type of high deductible health plan coverage (i.e., single or family coverage) that you have at the time of the deposit, and counts toward your HSA contribution limit for that year. For further detailed information, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 969, *Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans*.

9. **Rollovers of Settlement Payments from Bankrupt Airlines** – If you are a qualified airline employee who has received an airline settlement payment from a commercial airline carrier under the approval of an order of a Federal bankruptcy court in a case filed after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2007, you are allowed to roll over any portion of the proceeds into your Roth IRA by the later of 180 days after receipt of such amount, or June 21, 2009. To obtain more information on this type of rollover, you may wish to visit the IRS website at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

10. **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](http://www.irs.gov).

11. **Written Election** – At the time you make a proper rollover or conversion to a Roth IRA, you must designate in writing to us, your election to treat that contribution as a rollover or conversion. Once made, the election is irrevocable.

H. **TRANSFER DUE TO DIVORCE** – If all or any part of your Roth 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 Roth IRA (and may be transferred pursuant to a court-approved divorce decree or written legal separation agreement to another Roth 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 Roth IRA to another.

I. **RECHARACTERIZATIONS** – If you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA and later recharacterize either all or a portion of the original contribution to a Roth IRA along with net income attributable, you may elect to treat the original contribution as having been made to the Roth IRA. The same methodology applies when recharacterizing a contribution from a Roth IRA to a Traditional IRA. If you have converted from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA you may recharacterize the conversion along with net income attributable back to the Traditional IRA. The deadline for completing a recharacterization is your tax filing deadline (including any extensions), for the year for which the original contribution was made or conversion completed.

#### LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

A. **SPOUSAL ROTH IRA** – If you are married and have compensation, you may contribute to a Roth IRA established for the benefit of your spouse, regardless of whether or not your spouse has compensation. You must file a joint income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made. Your contribution may be further limited if your MAGI falls within the minimum and maximum thresholds.

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

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

B. **GIFT TAX** – Transfers of your Roth IRA assets to a beneficiary made during your life and at your request may be subject to federal gift tax under Code section 2501.

C. **SPECIAL TAX TREATMENT** – Capital gains treatment and 10-year forward income averaging authorized by Code section 402 do not apply to Roth IRA distributions.

D. **INCOME TAX TREATMENT** – Any nonqualified withdrawal of earnings from your Roth IRA may be subject to federal income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your Roth IRA withdrawal. If withholding is applied to your withdrawal, not less than 10 percent of the amount withdrawn must be withheld.

E. **PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS** – If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your Roth IRA, as described in Code section 4975, your Roth IRA will lose its tax-deferred or tax-exempt status, and you must generally include the value of the earnings in your account in your gross income for the taxable year you engage in the prohibited transaction. The following transactions are examples of prohibited transactions with your Roth IRA: (1) taking a loan from your Roth IRA; (2) buying property for personal use (present or future) with Roth IRA funds; or (3) receiving certain bonuses or premiums because of your Roth IRA.

F. **PLEDGING** – If you pledge any portion of your Roth IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution, and may be included in your gross income for the taxable year in which you pledge the assets to the extent it represents earnings.

#### FEDERAL TAX PENALTIES

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

B. **EXCESS CONTRIBUTION PENALTY** – An additional tax of six percent is imposed upon any excess contribution you make to your Roth IRA. This additional tax will apply each year in which an excess remains in your Roth IRA. An excess contribution is any amount that is contributed to your Roth IRA that exceeds the amount that you are eligible to contribute.

C. **EXCESS ACCUMULATION PENALTY** – As previously described, your beneficiary(ies) is generally required to take certain required minimum distributions after your death. An additional tax of 50 percent is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution which should have been taken but was not.

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

#### OTHER

A. **IRS PLAN APPROVAL** – The Agreement used to establish this Roth 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 Roth IRAs from your District Office of the IRS. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*, by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM, or by visiting [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov) on the Internet.

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. **HURRICANE-RELATED RELIEF** – If you are an individual who sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, hurricane Katrina, Rita or Wilma, you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions and rollovers from your Roth IRA. Qualified distributions include Roth IRA distributions made on or after specified dates for each hurricane and before January 1, 2007 to a qualified individual. For a complete definition of what constitutes a qualified individual and a qualified hurricane distribution for purposes of hurricane relief, refer to IRS Publication 4492, *Information for Taxpayers Affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma*.

1. **10 Percent Penalty Exception on Qualified Distributions** – Qualified hurricane distributions are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. This penalty exception applies only to the first \$100,000 of qualified distributions to each individual.

2. **Taxation May be Spread Over Three Years** – If you receive qualified hurricane distributions, you may elect to include the distribution in your gross income ratably over three years, beginning with the year of the distribution.

3. **Repayment of Qualified Hurricane Distributions** – You may roll over qualified hurricane distributions to an eligible retirement plan, and avoid federal income taxation, within three years of the date of receipt of the distribution. The 60-day rollover rule does not apply to these distributions.

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

E. **QUALIFIED RESERVIST DISTRIBUTIONS** – If you are a qualified reservist called to active duty, you may be eligible to take penalty-free distributions from your Roth IRA and recontribute those amounts to an IRA generally within a two-year period from your date of return. For further detailed information you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements* from the IRS.

F. **CHARITABLE DISTRIBUTIONS** – If you are age 70½ or older, you may make tax-free distributions of up to \$100,000 per year directly from your Roth IRA to certain charitable organizations. Special tax rules may apply. This provision applies to distributions during tax years 2008 and 2009, or until such later time as extended by Congress. For further detailed information you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements* from the IRS.

G. **HEARTLAND DISASTER RELATED TAX RELIEF** – If you are an individual who has sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, the severe storms, tornadoes and flooding that occurred in the Midwestern disaster area, you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions and rollovers from your Roth IRA. Qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions include Roth IRA distributions made on or after specified dates for each disaster, and before January 1, 2010 to a qualified individual. For more information on this tax relief, refer to IRS Publication 4492-B, *Information for Affected Taxpayers in the Midwestern Disaster Area*.

1. **10 Percent Penalty Exception on Qualified Distributions** – Qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. This penalty exception applies only to the first \$100,000 of qualified distributions to each individual.

2. **Taxation May be Spread Over Three Years** – If you received qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions, you may elect to include the distribution in your gross income ratably over three years, beginning with the year of the distribution.

3. **Repayment of Qualified Disaster Recovery Assistance Distributions** – You may roll over qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions to an eligible retirement plan, and avoid federal income taxation, within three years of the date of receipt of the distribution. The 60-day rollover rule does not apply to these distributions.