



The CGM Funds

**Traditional & Roth IRA
Plan Document and
Disclosure Statement**



INVESTMENT OPTIONS

NO-LOAD MUTUAL FUNDS

The no-load funds eligible for your IRA investments are listed below. You may invest in one or in a combination of the funds best suited to your circumstances. The funds have different investment objectives and offer a range of investment income and appreciation potential. Be sure to read each fund's prospectus before you invest or send money.

STOCKS AND BONDS

CGM Mutual Fund is a flexibly managed balanced fund that seeks reasonable long-term capital appreciation with a prudent approach to protection of capital from undue risks. Consideration is given to the production of current income in the selection of stocks and bonds for the Fund's portfolio, but is not a controlling factor.

STOCKS

CGM Focus Fund is a non-diversified and flexibly managed mutual fund that seeks long-term growth of capital. The Fund intends to pursue its objective by investing in a core position of equity securities. The Fund may engage in a variety of investment techniques designed to capitalize on declines in the price of specific equity securities of one or more companies.

CGM Realty Fund is a fund that seeks to provide a combination of income and long-term growth of capital. The Fund pursues its objective by investing in equity securities of companies in the real estate industry.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT IRAS

ELIGIBILITY

Who can open a Traditional IRA?

Anyone who earns income and is under age 70½ at the end of the calendar year can set up a Traditional IRA.

Who can open a Roth IRA?

Unlike the Traditional IRA, there is no 70½ age limitation on making contributions. You simply need to have earned income that is at least equal to the amount you contribute, up to the maximum allowable contribution limit. However, there are income thresholds which may reduce the amount you can contribute.

Can I simultaneously have two or more IRA accounts?

Yes. However, the aggregate contribution(s) (both Roth and Traditional IRA) cannot exceed the maximum allowable IRA contribution limit in any one tax year.

Can I contribute to my spouse's IRA?

Yes. A separate IRA (a "Spousal IRA") can be set up for the benefit of your spouse if

- you have compensation or earned income,
- your spouse has not attained age 70½ (for a Traditional IRA contribution), and
- you and your spouse file a joint income tax return.

Can my child, who is a minor, establish an IRA account?

Yes, provided he or she has earned income for the year a contribution is made. The application must be signed by the minor's parent or other legal guardian and will be established using the minor's Social Security number.

CONTRIBUTIONS

What is the maximum annual contribution I can make to my Traditional IRA (deductible plus non-deductible)?

You may contribute the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$5,500 for year 2018 and \$6,000 for year 2019, with possible cost-of-living adjustments in years after 2019. If you also maintain a Roth IRA, the maximum contribution to your Traditional IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Roth IRA. Your total annual contribution to all Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your compensation.

In addition, if an individual has reached age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, an additional catch-up contribution may be made. The additional catch-up contribution is \$1,000 for year 2019 and after.

What is the maximum annual contribution I can make to my Roth IRA?

You may contribute the lesser of 100 percent of your compensation or \$5,500 for year 2018 and \$6,000 for year 2019, with possible cost-of-living adjustments in years after 2019. If you also maintain a Traditional IRA, the maximum contribution to your Roth IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Traditional IRA. Your total annual contribution to all Roth IRAs and Traditional IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your compensation.

For year 2019 and after, your Roth IRA contribution is further limited if your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) equals or exceeds \$193,000 if you are a married individual filing a joint income tax return, or equals or exceeds \$122,000 if you are a single individual. Married individuals filing a joint income tax return with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$203,000 may not contribute to a Roth IRA. Single individuals with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$137,000 may not contribute to a Roth IRA. Married individuals filing a separate tax return with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$10,000 may not contribute to a Roth IRA. The MAGI limits described above may be adjusted for cost-of-living increases in years after 2019.

In addition, if an individual has reached age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, an additional catch-up contribution may be made. The additional catch-up contribution is \$1,000 for year 2019 and after.

Can I contribute less than the maximum?

Yes, you can contribute any amount you wish, up to the maximum amount for your IRA for each taxable year. CGM requires an initial minimum investment of \$1,000 per account, and a \$50 minimum for each subsequent investment.

Can a husband and wife who work have IRAs?

Yes. If you both have earned income, you can each have your own IRA.

When do I make my contribution?

You can make a contribution for a particular year any time from the beginning of the tax year until the tax deadline, typically April 15 of the following year.

To whom should I make my check payable?

Make all checks payable to UMB Bank, n.a., or to the specific fund in which you are investing. No third party checks (checks endorsed over to CGM from an individual or institution), money orders, starter or credit card checks will be accepted. Be sure to add \$5 to your investment to establish your IRA.

When will I receive a statement confirming my initial investment?

Upon receipt of your application and check, we will establish your account and send you a confirmation statement.

Do I have to contribute to an IRA each year?

No. You need not contribute to an IRA each year. You can also vary the amount of contributions to your IRA when you do contribute.

What if I contribute more than the maximum amount allowed?

If you withdraw the excess contribution and its earnings before you file your tax return (including extensions) for the year, you won't be subject to the 6% penalty on the excess contribution described below. You will be subject, however, to income taxes (and a 10% penalty tax if you are under age 59½) on the earnings of the excess contribution.

Another method for correcting the excess contribution is to leave the money in your IRA and apply the excess to your next year's contribution. If you do that, however, you would be subject to a 6% penalty tax on the excess contribution in the year in which it was made and each subsequent year it remains an excess contribution.

May I make annual contributions to a Traditional IRA after I reach age 70½?

No. If you reach age 70½ by the end of the year, you will not be able to make a regular contribution to your Traditional IRA. However, you may make a rollover contribution once your required minimum distribution has been satisfied. In addition, no contributions may be made to your spouse's IRA after he or she reaches age 70½.

May I make annual contributions to a Roth IRA after I reach age 70½?

Yes. Unlike Traditional IRAs, there is no age limit to make contributions to a Roth IRA (income eligibility guidelines must still be followed.)

TRANSFERS, ROLLOVERS AND CONVERSIONS**How do I transfer assets or directly rollover assets to CGM?**

Complete the CGM IRA Account Application, Direct Rollover Form or IRA Transfer Form and send them to The CGM Funds at the address indicated on the forms, along with a check for \$5 made payable to UMB Bank, n.a., or to the specific Fund in which you are investing.

If I already have received a check for my rollover, what forms do I submit?

Send the CGM IRA Account Application, your investment check, and a check for \$5 (both checks should be made payable to UMB Bank, n.a., or to the specific fund in which you are investing). No third party checks (checks endorsed over to CGM from an individual or institution), money order, starter or credit card checks will be accepted.

When will I receive a statement confirming my transfer of assets or direct rollover?

Upon receipt of your application and transfer or rollover request we will then establish your IRA Account and send your current trustee and you a Letter of Acceptance. Once we receive the proceeds of the transfer or rollover, we will send you a confirmation statement detailing your new account and information. Asset transfers generally take 2-4 weeks. Direct rollovers can take as long as three months, depending on how frequently the current trustee makes distributions from the plan.

What are the three types of rollovers?

You may make three types of rollovers: Regular rollovers, direct rollovers and indirect rollovers.

A **Regular IRA Rollover** occurs when you withdraw assets from your IRA and, within 60 days, reinvest them into another IRA. Such rollovers may be made only once every 365 days. A SIMPLE IRA may only be rolled over if two years have passed since the SIMPLE IRA holder first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan.

A **Direct Rollover** takes place when you choose to have an eligible rollover distribution from a qualified plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity or 457(b) eligible deferred compensation plan placed directly in an IRA already established at a financial organization. In this case, there is no mandatory tax withholding.

An **Indirect Rollover** occurs when you receive an eligible rollover distribution from a qualified plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity or 457(b) eligible deferred compensation plan then, within 60 days, you roll the distribution into an IRA plan. In this case, the payer is required by law to withhold 20% of the amount of your distribution for taxes. You will receive only 80% of the distribution amount.

Can I move Money From My Traditional IRA to My Roth IRA?

Yes. There are specific rules that govern the process of converting funds from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

Some of these rules include:

- You must pay taxes on all the pre-tax dollars you move.
- For an indirect conversion the conversion must be completed within 60 days.

It is important to seek advice from a competent tax advisor to confirm whether converting your funds is beneficial to you.

PLAN DOCUMENT

ARTICLE I. PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT

- 1.01. *Purpose of the Agreement.* The purpose of this Agreement is to establish a Traditional IRA under Code section 408(a) or a Roth IRA under Code section 408A, as indicated on the IRA Account Application, to provide for the IRA Holder's retirement and for the support of his or her Beneficiary(ies) after death. The account is established for the exclusive benefit of the IRA Holder or his or her Beneficiary(ies). If this is an inherited IRA within the meaning of Code section 408(d)(3)(C) maintained for the benefit of a Designated Beneficiary of a deceased individual, references in this document to the "IRA Holder" are to the deceased individual.
- 1.02. *Intent to Qualify.* It is the intent of the IRA Holder that this Agreement shall qualify for approval under Code section 408(a) if the Traditional IRA is selected on the IRA Account Application or under Code section 408A if the Roth IRA option is selected. In no event will the custodial account established under this Agreement operate as both a Traditional IRA and a Roth IRA.
- 1.03. *For More Information.* To obtain more information concerning the rules governing this Agreement, contact The CGM Funds at 800-345-4048.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITIONS

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

- 2.01. *IRA Account Application or Application:* Means the IRA Account Application executed by the IRA Holder through which the individual adopts this Agreement and thereby agrees to be bound by all terms and conditions of this Agreement.
- 2.02. *Agreement:* Means this IRA prototype plan Agreement, including the IRA Account Application that was completed and signed to establish this agreement.
- 2.03. *Beneficiary:* Means the individual(s) or entity(ies) properly named in a form acceptable to the Custodian to receive any remaining IRA benefits upon the death of the IRA Holder.
- 2.04. *CGM:* Means Capital Growth Management, L.P., or such other entity specified on the IRA Account Application, as the sponsor of this prototype plan.
- 2.05. *Code:* Means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.
- 2.06. *Compensation:* For purposes of Sections 3.01(A) and 4.01(A) of this Agreement, compensation means wages, salaries, professional fees, or other amounts derived from or received for personal services actually rendered (including, but not limited to commissions paid salespersons, compensation for services on the basis of a percentage of profits, commissions on insurance premiums, tips, bonuses) and includes earned income, as defined in Code section 401(c)(2) (reduced by the deduction the self-employed IRA Holder takes for contributions made to a self-employed retirement plan). For purposes of this definition, Code section 401(c)(2) shall be applied as if the term trade or business for purposes of Code section 1402 included service described in Code section 1402(c)(6). Compensation shall include any amount includible in the IRA Holder's gross income under Code section 71 with respect to a divorce or separation instrument. Compensation also includes any differential wage payments as defined in Code section 3401(h)(2).

Compensation does not include amounts derived from or received as earnings or profits from property (including but not limited to interest and dividends) or amounts not includible in gross income (determined without regard to Code section 112). Compensation also does not include any amount received as a pension or annuity or as deferred compensation. In the case of a married individual filing a joint return, the greater Compensation of his or her spouse is treated as his or her own Compensation, but only to the extent that such spouse's Compensation is not being used for purposes of the spouse making a contribution to an IRA.

- 2.07. *Conversion Contribution:* Means a rollover contribution described in Code section 408A(e) from a Traditional or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA.
- 2.08. *Custodial Account:* Means account(s) established under the Agreement for the benefit of the IRA Holder.
- 2.09. *Custodian:* Means UMB Bank, n.a. of Boston or its successor as specified in the Agreement.
- 2.10. *Designated Beneficiary:* Means an individual Beneficiary named as of the date of the IRA Holder's death who remains Beneficiary as of September 30 of the year following the year of the IRA Holder's death.
- 2.11. *Fund:* Means any corporation, partnership, trust, or other entity registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 for which CGM, or successors or affiliates, serves as the investment advisor or authorizes as a permissible investment, and which CGM designates in writing to the Custodian as an eligible investment under this Agreement.
- 2.12. *Fund Shares or Shares:* Means shares of stock, trust certificates, or other evidences of interest (including fractional shares) in any Fund.

- 2.13. *IRA*: Means both Traditional IRA and Roth IRA unless otherwise indicated.
- 2.14. *IRA Holder*: Means the individual whose name appears on the IRA Account Application as the person that is establishing the IRA.
- 2.15. *Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)*: For purposes of Sections 3.01(A) and 4.01 of this Agreement, MAGI is defined as wages, salaries, professional fees, interest, dividends, IRA distributions, or other amounts derived from or received for personal services actually rendered (including, but not limited to commissions paid salesmen, compensation for services on the basis of a percentage of profits, commissions on insurance premiums, tips, and bonuses) and includes earned income, as defined in Code section 401(c)(2) (reduced by the deduction a self employed IRA Holder takes for contributions made to a self-employed retirement plan). For purposes of this definition, Code section 401(c)(2) shall be applied as if the term trade or business for purposes of Section 1402 of the Code includes service described in Code section 1402(c)(6). Compensation does not include amounts derived from or received as earnings or profits from property (including but not limited to interest and dividends) or amounts not includible in gross income. MAGI also does not include any amount received as a pension or annuity or as deferred compensation. MAGI shall include any amount includible in an IRA Holder's gross income under Code section 71 with respect to a divorce or separation instrument described in subparagraph (A) of Code section 71(b)(2). In the case of a married individual filing a joint return, the greater compensation of his or her spouse is treated as his or her own compensation, but only to the extent that such spouse's compensation is not being used for purposes of the spouse making a contribution to a Roth IRA or a contribution to a Traditional IRA.
- 2.16. *Regulations*: Means the Treasury Regulations.
- 2.17. *Roth IRA*: Means an individual retirement account as defined in Code section 408A.
- 2.18. *SIMPLE IRA*: Means an individual retirement account which satisfies the requirements of Code sections 408(p) and 408(a).
- 2.19. *Traditional IRA*: Means an individual retirement account as defined in Code section 408(a).

ARTICLE III. PROVISIONS GOVERNING ROTH IRAS

This Article III shall only apply if this IRA has been designated by the IRA Holder on the IRA Account Application as a Roth IRA.

3.01. *Contribution Rules*.

- A. Maximum Permissible Amount.** Except in the case of a qualified rollover contribution (as defined in 3.01(G) of this Agreement, or a recharacterization (as defined in 3.01(F) of this Agreement, no contributions will be accepted unless they are in cash, and the total of such contributions shall not exceed the applicable amount (as defined in 3.01(B) of this Agreement), or the Roth IRA Holder's Compensation (as defined in Section 2.06 of this Agreement), if less, for that taxable year. The contribution described in the previous sentence that may not exceed the lesser of the applicable amount of the Roth IRA Holder's Compensation is referred to as a regular contribution. However, notwithstanding the preceding limits on contributions, a Roth IRA Holder may make additional contributions specifically authorized by statute – such as repayments of qualified reservist distributions, repayments of certain plan distributions made on account of a federally declared disaster and certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation. Contributions may be limited under Sections 3.01(C) through (E) of this Agreement.
- B. Applicable Amount.** The applicable amount is determined below:
- (1) If the Roth IRA Holder is under age 50, the applicable amount is \$6,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2019 and years thereafter. After 2019, the applicable contribution limit may be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under Code section 219(b)(5)(D). Such adjustments will be in multiples of \$500.
 - (2) If the Roth IRA Holder is 50 or older, the applicable amount under Section 3.01(B)(1) of this Agreement is increased by \$1,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 and years thereafter.
 - (3) If the Roth IRA Holder was a participant in a Code section 401(k) plan of a certain employer in bankruptcy described in Code section 219(b)(5)(C), then the applicable amount under Section 4.01(B)(1) of this Agreement is increased by \$3,000 for taxable years beginning after 2006 and before 2010 only. A Roth IRA Holder who makes contributions under this Section may not also make contributions under Section 3.01(B)(2) of this Agreement.
- C. Regular Contribution Limit.** The maximum regular contribution that can be made to all the Roth IRA Holder's Roth IRAs for a taxable year is the smaller amount determined under Section 3.01(C)(1) or (2) of this Agreement.

- (1) The maximum regular contribution is phased out ratably between certain levels of modified adjusted gross income in accordance with the following table, for taxable year 2019 and years thereafter.

Filing Status	Full Contribution	Phase-Out Range Modified AGI	No Contribution
Single or Head of Household	\$122,000 or less	More than \$122,000, but less than \$137,000	\$137,000 or more
Joint Return or Qualifying Widow(er)	\$193,000 or less	More than \$193,000, but less than \$203,000	\$203,000 or more
Married – Separate Return	\$0	More than \$0, but less than \$10,000	\$10,000 or more

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

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

D. SIMPLE IRA. No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to Code section 408(p). Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is, an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date the employee first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

E. Inherited IRA. If this is an inherited Roth IRA within the meaning of Code section 408(d)(3)(C), no contributions will be accepted.

F. Recharacterization. A regular contribution to a Traditional IRA may be recharacterized pursuant to the rules in Regulations section 1.408A-5 as a regular contribution to this Roth IRA, subject to the limits in Section 3.01(C) of this Agreement.

G. Qualified Rollover Contribution. A qualified rollover contribution is a rollover contribution of a distribution from an eligible retirement plan described in Code section 402(c)(8)(B). If the distribution is from an IRA, the rollover must meet the requirements of Code section 408(d)(3), except the one-rollover-per-year rule of Code section 408(d)(3)(B) does not apply if the rollover contribution is from an IRA other than a Roth IRA. If the distribution is from an eligible retirement plan other than an IRA, the rollover must meet the requirements of Code section 402(c), 402(e)(6), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 403(b)(10), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), as applicable. A qualified rollover contribution also includes Section 3.01(G)(1) and (2) of this Agreement.

- (1) All of part of a military death gratuity or servicemembers' group life insurance (SGLI) payment may be contributed if the contribution is made within one year of receiving the gratuity or payment. Such contributions are disregarded for purposes of the one-rollover-per-year rule under Code section 408(d)(3)(B).

- (2) All of part of an airline payment (as defined in Section 125 of the Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008 (WRERA), Pub. L. 110-458) received by certain airline employees may be contributed if the contribution is made within 180 days of receiving the payment.

3.02. *Roth IRA Holder Distributions.* No amount is required to be distributed prior to the death of the Roth IRA Holder for whose benefit the account was originally established. The Custodian will make no distributions to the IRA Holder from this Roth IRA until the Custodian receives from the IRA Holder a distribution request in a form acceptable to the Custodian and the relevant Fund. If this is an inherited Roth IRA within the meaning of Code section 408(d)(3)(C), this Section does not apply.

3.03. *Beneficiary Rights.* If the Roth IRA Holder dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the entire remaining interest will be distributed as follows.

A. Notwithstanding any provision of this Roth IRA to the contrary, the distribution of the Roth IRA Holder's interest in the account shall be made in accordance with the requirements of Code section 408(a)(6), as modified by Code section 408A(c)(5), and the Regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.

B. Upon the death of the Roth IRA Holder, his or her entire interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows.

- (1) If the Designated Beneficiary is someone other than the Roth IRA Holder's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar

year of the Roth IRA Holder's death, over the remaining life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the age of the Beneficiary as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Roth IRA Holder's death, or, if elected, in accordance with Section 3.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If this is an inherited Roth IRA within the meaning of Code section 408(d)(3)(C) established for the benefit of a nonspouse Designated Beneficiary by a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer from a retirement plan of a deceased individual under Code section 402(c)(11), then, notwithstanding any election made by the deceased individual pursuant to the preceding sentence, the nonspouse Designated Beneficiary may elect to have distributions made under Section 3.03(B)(1) of this Agreement if the transfer is made no later than the end of the year following the year of death.

- (2) If the Roth IRA Holder's sole Designated Beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Roth IRA Holder's death (or by the end of the calendar year in which the Roth IRA Holder would have attained age 70½ if later), over such spouse's life expectancy, or, if elected, in accordance with Section 3.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If the surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, the remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the spouse's death, over the spouse's Designated Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy determined using such Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the death of the spouse, or, if elected, will be distributed in accordance with Section 3.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If the surviving spouse dies after distributions are required to begin, any remaining interest will be distributed over the spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death.
 - (3) If there is no Designated Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of Section 3.03(B)(1) or (B)(2) of this Agreement, the entire interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Roth IRA Holder's death (or of the spouse's death in the case of the surviving spouse's death before distributions are required to begin under Section 3.03(B)(2) of this Agreement).
 - (4) The amount to be distributed each year under Section 3.03(B)(1) or (2) of this Agreement is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Roth IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in Section 3.03 of this Agreement. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Designated Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's age in the year specified in Section 3.03(B)(1) or (2) of this Agreement and reduced by one for each subsequent year.
- C. The value of the Roth IRA for purposes of this Section is the prior December 31 balance adjusted to include the amount of any outstanding rollovers, transfers and recharacterizations under Q&As-7 and-8 of Regulations section 1.408-8.
- D. If the Designated Beneficiary is the Roth IRA Holder's surviving spouse, the spouse may elect to treat the IRA as his or her own Roth IRA. This election will be deemed to have been made if such surviving spouse, who is the sole Beneficiary of the Roth IRA, makes a contribution to the Roth IRA or fails to take required distributions as a Beneficiary.
- E. The required minimum distributions payable to a Designated Beneficiary from this Roth IRA may be withdrawn from another IRA the Beneficiary holds from the same decedent in accordance with Q&A-9 of Regulations section 1.408-8.
- F. If the Beneficiary payment election described above is not made by December 31 of the year following the year the IRA Holder dies, the Custodian will not make a distribution until the Beneficiary(ies) provides the Custodian a distribution request in a form acceptable to the Custodian and the relevant Fund.

Neither the Custodian nor CGM will be liable for any penalties or taxes related to the Beneficiary's(ies) failure to take a required minimum distribution, to the extent applicable.

ARTICLE IV. PROVISIONS GOVERNING TRADITIONAL IRAS

This Article IV shall only apply if this IRA has been designated by the IRA Holder on the IRA Account Application as a Traditional IRA.

4.01. Contribution Rules.

- A. **Maximum Permissible Amount.** Except in the case of a rollover contribution (as permitted by Code sections 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 403(b)(10), 408(d)(3) and 457(e)(16)) or a contribution made in accordance with the terms of a Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) plan as described in Code section 408(k), no contributions will be accepted unless they are in cash, and the total of such contributions shall not exceed the lesser of 100 percent of the Traditional IRA Holder's Compensation, or \$6,000 for tax year 2019. After 2019, the limit will be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under Code section 219(b)(5)(D). Adjustments will be in multiples of \$500.

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

- B. Catch-up Contributions.** In the case of a Traditional IRA Holder who is age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, the annual cash contribution limit is increased by \$1,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 and years thereafter.
- C. Additional Contributions.** In addition to the amounts described in Sections 4.01(A) and (B), a Traditional IRA Holder may make additional contributions specifically authorized by statute – such as repayments of qualified reservist distributions, repayments of certain plan distributions made on account of a federally declared disaster and certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation.
- D. Employees of Certain Bankrupt Employers.** In addition to the amounts described in Sections 4.01(A) and (B) of this Agreement, a Traditional IRA Holder who was a participant in a qualified cash or deferred arrangement (as defined in Code section 401(k)) of a certain employer in bankruptcy described in Code section 219(b)(5)(C) may make catch-up contributions of up to \$3,000 for taxable years beginning after 2006 and before 2010 only. A Traditional IRA Holder who makes catch-up contributions under this section may not also make catch-up contributions described in Section 4.01(B).
- E. SIMPLE IRA.** No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to Code section 408(p). Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is, an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date the employee first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.
- F. Inherited IRA.** If this is an inherited Traditional IRA within the meaning of Code section 408(d)(3)(C), no contributions will be accepted.

4.02. *Traditional IRA Holder Distributions.*

- A. General Provisions.** Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Traditional IRA Holder's interest in the Custodial Account shall be made in accordance with the requirements of Code section 408(a)(6) and the Regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference. The Traditional IRA Holder is permitted to satisfy the required minimum distribution requirements for this Traditional IRA by withdrawing such required minimum distributions from another Traditional IRA of the Traditional IRA Holder, in accordance with Q&A-9 of Regulations section 1.408-8. If this is an inherited Traditional IRA within the meaning of Code section 408(d)(3)(C), the preceding sentence and Section 4.02(B), (C), and (D) of this Agreement do not apply.
- B.** Distributions from the Custodial Account of the Traditional IRA Holder for whose benefit the account is maintained will begin to be distributed no later than the first day of April following the calendar year in which such Traditional IRA Holder attains age 70½ (the required beginning date) and will be made over the life of such Traditional IRA Holder or the lives of such Traditional IRA Holder and his or her Designated Beneficiary.
- C.** The amount to be distributed each year, beginning with the calendar year in which the Traditional IRA Holder attains age 70½ and continuing through the year of death, shall not be less than the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Traditional IRA (as modified by Section 4.03(C) of this Agreement) as of the end of the preceding year by the distribution period in the Uniform Lifetime Table in Q&A-2 of Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9, using the Traditional IRA Holder's age as of his or her birthday in the year. However, if the Traditional IRA Holder's sole Designated Beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse and such spouse is more than 10 years younger than the Traditional IRA Holder, then the distribution period is determined under the Joint and Last Survivor Table in Q&A-3 of Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9, using the ages as of the Traditional IRA Holder's and spouse's birthdays in the year.
- D.** The required minimum distribution for the year the Traditional IRA Holder attains age 70½ can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.
- E.** Neither the Custodian nor CGM shall incur any liability for errors in such calculations as a result of its reliance on information provided by the Depositor (or the Depositor's Beneficiary, executor, or administrator).

If the IRA Holder fails to make such an election by his or her required beginning date, the Custodian will make no distribution until the IRA Holder provides the Custodian a distribution request in a form acceptable to the Custodian and the relevant Fund.

Neither the Custodian nor CGM will be liable for any penalties or taxes related to the Traditional IRA Holder's failure to take a required minimum distribution, to the extent applicable.

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

A. Death on or After Required Beginning Date. Even if the IRA Holder receives distributions prior to reaching his or her required beginning date and the IRA Holder subsequently dies prior to reaching the actual required beginning date, the IRA Holder will not be considered as having reached his or her required beginning date. If the Traditional IRA Holder dies on or after the required beginning date, the remaining portion of his or her interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows.

- (1) If the Designated Beneficiary is someone other than the Traditional IRA Holder's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Traditional IRA Holder's death, or over the period described in Section 4.03(A)(3) of this Agreement if longer.
- (2) If the Traditional IRA Holder's sole Designated Beneficiary is the Traditional IRA Holder's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over such spouse's life expectancy or over the period described in Section 4.03(A)(3) of this Agreement if longer. Any interest remaining after such spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death, or, if the distributions are being made over the period described in Section 4.03(A)(3) of this Agreement, over such period.
- (3) If there is no Designated Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of Section 4.03(A)(1) or (A)(2) of this Agreement, the remaining interest will be distributed over the Traditional IRA Holder's remaining life expectancy determined in the year of the Traditional IRA Holder's death.
- (4) The amount to be distributed each year under Section 4.03(A)(1), (2) or (3) of this Agreement, beginning with the calendar year following the calendar year of the Traditional IRA Holder's death, is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Traditional IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in Section 4.03 of this Agreement. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Designated Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's or Traditional IRA Holder's age in the year specified in Section 4.03(A)(1), (2) or (3) of this Agreement and reduced by one for each subsequent year.

B. Death Before Required Beginning Date. If the Traditional IRA Holder dies before the required beginning date, his or her entire interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows.

- (1) If the Designated Beneficiary is someone other than the Traditional IRA Holder's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Traditional IRA Holder's death, over the remaining life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the age of the Beneficiary as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Traditional IRA Holder's death, or, if elected, in accordance with Section 4.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If this is an inherited Traditional IRA within the meaning of Code section 408(d)(3)(C) established for the benefit of a nonspouse Designated Beneficiary by a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer from a retirement plan of a deceased individual under Code section 402(c)(11), then, notwithstanding any election made by the deceased individual pursuant to the preceding sentence, the nonspouse Designated Beneficiary may elect to have distributions made under this Section if the transfer is made no later than the end of the year following the year of death.
- (2) If the Traditional IRA Holder's sole Designated Beneficiary is the Traditional IRA Holder's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Traditional IRA Holder's death (or by the end of the calendar year in which the Traditional IRA Holder would have attained age 70½, if later), over such spouse's life expectancy, or, if elected, in accordance with Section 4.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If the surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, the remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the spouse's death, over the spouse's Designated Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy determined using such Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the death of the spouse, or, if elected, will be distributed in accordance with Section 4.03(B)(3) of this Agreement. If the surviving spouse dies after distributions are required to begin, any remaining interest will be distributed over the spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death.
- (3) If there is no Designated Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of Section 4.03(B)(1) or (B)(2) of this Agreement, the entire interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Traditional IRA Holder's death (or of the spouse's death in the case of the surviving spouse's death before distributions are required to begin under Section 4.03(B)(2) of this Agreement).

(4) The amount to be distributed each year under Section 4.03(B)(1) or (2) of this Agreement is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Traditional IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in Section 4.03 of this Agreement. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Regulation section 1.401(a)(9)-9. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Designated Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's age in the year specified in Section 4.03(B)(1) or (2) of this Agreement and reduced by one for each subsequent year.

- C. The value of the Traditional IRA for purposes of this Section is the prior December 31 balance adjusted to include the amount of any outstanding rollovers, transfers and recharacterizations under Q&As-7 and-8 of Regulations section 1.408-8.
- D. If the Designated Beneficiary is the Traditional IRA Holder's surviving spouse, the spouse may elect to treat the Traditional IRA as his or her own Traditional IRA. This election will be deemed to have been made if such surviving spouse, who is the sole Beneficiary of the Traditional IRA, makes a contribution to the Traditional IRA or fails to take required distributions as a Beneficiary.
- E. The required minimum distributions payable to a Designated Beneficiary from this Traditional IRA may be withdrawn from another IRA the Beneficiary holds from the same decedent in accordance with Q&A-9 of Regulations section 1.408-8.
- F. If the Beneficiary payment election described above is not made by December 31 of the year following the year the IRA Holder dies, the Custodian will make no payment until the Beneficiary(ies) provides the Custodian a distribution request in a form acceptable to the Custodian and the relevant Fund.

The IRA Holder (and not the Custodian and/or CGM) is responsible for assuring that distributions are made as required by law.

Neither the Custodian nor CGM will be liable for any penalties or taxes related to the Beneficiary's failure to take a required minimum distribution.

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

ARTICLE V. PROVISIONS GOVERNING BOTH TRADITIONAL AND ROTH IRAS

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

5.02. *Representations and Responsibilities.* The IRA Holder represents and warrants to the Custodian that any information he or she has given or will give to the Custodian with respect to this Agreement is complete and accurate. Further, the IRA Holder agrees that any directions the IRA Holder gives, or action the IRA Holder takes will be proper under this Agreement, and that the Custodian is entitled to rely upon any such information or directions. If the Custodian fails to receive directions from the IRA Holder regarding any transaction, or if the Custodian receives ambiguous directions regarding any transaction, or the Custodian, in good faith, believes that any transaction requested is in dispute, the Custodian reserves the right to take no action until further clarification acceptable to the Custodian is received from the IRA Holder or the appropriate government or judicial authority. Neither the Custodian nor CGM shall be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from the IRA Holder's directions to the Custodian and/or CGM, or the IRA Holder's actions or failures to act, and the IRA Holder agrees to reimburse the Custodian and/or CGM for any loss the Custodian and/or CGM may incur as a result of such directions, actions or failures to act. Neither the Custodian nor CGM shall be responsible for any penalties, taxes, judgments or expenses the IRA Holder incurs in connection with the IRA. The Custodian and CGM have no duty to determine whether the IRA Holder's contributions or distributions comply with the Code, Regulations, rulings or this Agreement. The Custodian may permit the IRA Holder to appoint, in a form acceptable to the Custodian, an authorized agent to act on the IRA Holder's behalf with respect to this Agreement (e.g., attorney-in-fact, executor, administrator, investment manager), however, the Custodian has no duty to determine the validity of such appointment or any instrument appointing such authorized agent. Neither the Custodian nor CGM shall be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from directions, actions or failures to act by the IRA Holder's authorized agent, and the IRA Holder agrees to reimburse the Custodian and/or CGM for any loss the Custodian and/or CGM may incur as a result of such directions, actions or failures to act by the IRA Holder's authorized agent. The IRA Holder will have sixty (60) days after receiving any documents, statements or other information from the Custodian to notify the Custodian, in a form acceptable to the Custodian, of any errors or inaccuracies reflected in these documents, statements or other information. If the IRA holder does not notify the Custodian within 60 days, the documents, statements or other information shall be deemed correct and accurate, and the Custodian and CGM shall have no further liability or obligation for such documents, statements, other information or the transactions described therein.

By performing services under this Agreement the Custodian is acting as the IRA Holder's agent. The IRA Holder acknowledges and agrees that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as conferring fiduciary status upon the Custodian and CGM. Neither the Custodian nor CGM shall be required to perform any additional services unless specifically agreed to under the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or as required under the Code and the Regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to IRAs. The IRA Holder agrees to indemnify and hold the Custodian and CGM 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.

5.03. *Form of Instructions and Notices.* Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, to the extent instructions or notices are required under this Agreement, whether in writing or otherwise, the Custodian may accept or provide such information or notices in any other form permitted by the Code or applicable regulations, including, but not limited to electronically or telephonically.

5.04. *Account Fees and Expenses.* The Custodian is entitled to receive the fees for establishing, maintaining, and closing the IRA set forth in the Disclosure Statement. The Custodian may change its fee schedule from time to time upon thirty (30) days' notice to the IRA Holder. The Custodian has the right to charge the IRA, including the right to liquidate Fund Shares or to charge the IRA Holder, for the Custodian's fees. Fees may be charged for any income, gift, estate, and inheritance taxes (including any transfer taxes incurred in connection with the IRA assets), and for all other administrative expenses of the Custodian for performing its duties, including any fees for legal services provided to the Custodian. Any brokerage commissions attributable to the assets in the IRA will be charged to the IRA. The IRA Holder cannot reimburse the IRA for those commissions.

5.05. *Investment of Amounts in the IRA.*

A. Contributions. If the IRA Holder dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the Beneficiary is other than the surviving spouse, no additional cash contributions or rollover contributions may be accepted in the Custodial Account.

B. Direction Of Investment. The IRA Holder has exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of the IRA. The IRA Holder shall direct all investment transactions, including transactions involving earnings and the proceeds from securities sales. The IRA Holder's selection of investments, however, shall be limited to those defined in Section 2.11 of this Agreement.

Each Fund may impose a minimum investment limit on initial and subsequent investments. CGM reserves the right to change those investment minimums at any time without prior notice. The Custodian will invest all contributions promptly after their receipt, as set forth in the prospectus of the Fund in which Shares are being purchased. The Custodian will mail a statement confirming each investment to the IRA Holder at the address of record on the IRA.

If the IRA Account Application is not complete (including type of IRA) and the IRA Holder cannot be contacted, the Custodian will return the assets to the IRA Holder or institution from which the assets were sent. If the investment selection on the IRA Account Application is not completed and the IRA Holder cannot be contacted, the assets will be returned to the applicant.

C. Investment Changes and Reinvestment. The IRA Holder may change any portion of his or her investment in a Fund to another Fund by requesting the change in the manner the Custodian requires, and subject to the provisions of the then-current Fund prospectus.

Income, dividends, and capital gains distributions from a Fund shall be reinvested in additional shares of that Fund.

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 the Custodian's policies and practices.

After the IRA Holder's death, the Beneficiary(ies) shall have the right to direct the investment of the IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to the IRA Holder during his or her lifetime under this Agreement (including, without limitation, Article 5.01).

D. The Custodian's Investment Powers And Duties. The IRA Holder has exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of his or her IRA. All transactions shall be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, which are imposed by the Custodian's charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws; any and all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; the rules, regulations, customs and usages of any exchange, market or clearing house where the transaction is executed; the Custodian's policies and practices; and this Agreement. After the IRA Holder's death, his or her Beneficiary(ies) shall have the right to direct the investment of the IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to the IRA Holder during his or her lifetime under this Agreement (including, without limitation, Section 5.02 of this Agreement). The Custodian shall have no discretion to direct any investment in the IRA. The Custodian assumes no responsibility for rendering investment advice with respect to the IRA, nor will it offer any opinion or judgment to the IRA Holder on matters concerning the value or suitability of any investment or proposed investment for the IRA. In the absence of instructions from the IRA Holder or if the instructions are not in an acceptable form, the Custodian shall have the right to hold any uninvested amounts in cash, and shall have no responsibility to invest uninvested cash

unless and until directed by the IRA Holder. The Custodian will not exercise the voting rights and other shareholder rights with respect to investments in the IRA unless the IRA Holder provides timely directions to the Custodian in a form acceptable to the Custodian.

E. Voting with Respect to Securities (Mailing of Prospectuses, Proxies, etc.). The Custodian shall mail to the IRA Holder all prospectuses and proxies that may come into the Custodian's possession by reason of its holding Fund Shares in the IRA. An IRA Holder may direct the Custodian as to the manner in which any Fund Shares held in the IRA shall be voted with respect to any matters as to which the Custodian as holder of record is entitled to vote, coming before any meeting of shareholders of the Fund that issued such Fund Shares. All such directions shall be delivered to the Custodian in a form acceptable to the Custodian within the time prescribed by the Custodian. The Custodian shall vote Fund Shares in accordance with such directions. With respect to Fund Shares for which the Custodian does not receive directions, the Custodian hereby is directed to and shall vote such Shares of the Fund for or against any proposal in the same proportion as all Shares of that Fund for which instructions have been received are voted.

F. Prohibited Investments. No part of the IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the IRA be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of Section 408(a)(5)). Nor may any part of the IRA 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.

5.06. *Procedures for Distributions, Withdrawals or Transfers.* All requests for distribution, withdrawal or transfer shall be in a form acceptable to the Custodian and the relevant Fund and shall specify the method of distribution. The tax identification number of the recipient must be provided to the Custodian before it is obligated to make a distribution. Any distribution shall be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations including possible early withdrawal penalties, surrender penalties and withholding requirements. The Custodian may reduce the amount of any distribution by the amount of any required tax withholding.

The Custodian will fully administer distributions from the IRA when individuals are named as Beneficiaries and the Custodian is provided with appropriate documentation. However, in situations where trusts and estates are named as Beneficiaries, the fiduciary acting on behalf of the trust or estate of the deceased IRA Holder must monitor and request distributions. The Custodian shall accept no responsibility or liability for the accuracy or suitability of instructions received or its attempt to comply with said instruction.

5.07. *Beneficiary Designations.* If the IRA Holder dies before he or she receives all of the amounts in the IRA, payments from the IRA will be made to the Beneficiary(ies) of the IRA. The IRA Holder may designate one or more person(s) or entity(ies) as Beneficiary of the IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to the Custodian and it will only be effective when it is filed with the Custodian during the IRA Holder's lifetime. If a trust is named as Beneficiary, only a certified summary of the trust provisions will be accepted. The trustees of a qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) trust are responsible for providing the Custodian with the exact dollar amount of distribution income requested. The consent of a Beneficiary(ies) shall not be required for the IRA Holder to revoke a Beneficiary designation. Unless specifically designated otherwise in a manner acceptable to the Custodian and in accordance with Section 5.04, the IRA assets will be distributed equally to all primary Beneficiaries who survive the IRA Holder and in equal shares to all secondary Beneficiaries if all primary Beneficiaries die before the IRA Holder. If a Beneficiary disclaims the assets of the IRA Holder, the notification must be in a form acceptable to the Custodian. There may be more than one account number relating to a single IRA; for example, a separate account number will be established for each Fund in which the assets of an IRA are invested. Each Beneficiary designation applies only to the account(s) specified on that Beneficiary designation, even if account(s) not specified are part of the same IRA. Each properly completed Beneficiary designation received by the Custodian in a form acceptable to the Custodian will cancel and supersede all prior Beneficiary designations with respect to the account(s) listed on that designation, but will not cancel or supersede any prior Beneficiary designation to the extent that prior designation relates to account(s) not specified on the subsequent Beneficiary designation. If the IRA Holder has designated both primary and contingent Beneficiaries and no primary Beneficiary(ies) survives the IRA Holder, the contingent Beneficiary(ies) shall acquire the designated share of the IRA Holder's IRA. If the IRA Holder does not designate a Beneficiary, or if all of the IRA Holder's primary and contingent Beneficiary(ies) predecease the IRA Holder, the IRA Holder's estate will be the Beneficiary.

If a distribution upon death is payable to a person known by the Custodian to be a minor or otherwise under a legal disability, the Custodian may, at its absolute discretion, make all or part of the distribution to (i) a parent of such person; (ii) the guardian, conservator, or other legal representative, wherever appointed, of such person; (iii) an Account established under a Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, or similar act; (iv) any person having control or custody of such person; or (v) to such person directly. Anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding, in the event of reasonable doubt respecting the proper course of action to be taken, the Custodian may at its sole and absolute discretion resolve such doubt by judicial determination, which shall be binding on all parties claiming any interest in the Account. In such event all court costs, legal expenses, reasonable compensation of time expended by the

Custodian in the performance of its duties, and other appropriate and pertinent expenses and costs shall be collected by the Custodian from the Account. Further, the Custodian shall have the right to request any and all documentation or other evidence it reasonably believes to be necessary or advisable to verify the identity of any person who purports to be Beneficiary entitled to benefits hereunder, and to withhold distribution until such verification is complete.

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

- 5.08. *Notice of Death.* The Custodian shall not be deemed to have been advised of the IRA Holder's death until the Custodian receives instructions on a form provided by or acceptable to the Custodian and the relevant Fund.
- 5.09. *Instructions from Certain Third Parties.* The Custodian will accept instructions from an Attorney-In-Fact provided that a currently certified copy of the Power of Attorney Agreement or CGM Durable Power of Attorney specifically authorizes the Attorney-In-Fact to provide such instructions.
- 5.10. *Termination of Agreement, Resignation, or Removal of Custodian.* The Custodian may resign at any time upon at least 30 days' advance notice to CGM, and may be removed at any time by CGM upon at least 30 days' advance written notice to the Custodian, except to the extent that the notice is waived by the party entitled to the notice. Upon resignation or removal of the Custodian, CGM shall have the right to appoint a successor custodian that qualifies to serve as such under the Code and other applicable law. In the event that CGM exercises this power, the IRA Holder shall be deemed to have consented to such change of Custodian if no objection is received by CGM within 30 days after the IRA Holder receives notice of the change. If, within 30 days after the Custodian's resignation or removal, CGM has not appointed a successor custodian that has accepted the appointment, the Custodian may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for appointment of a successor custodian.

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

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

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

If CGM ceases to sponsor the Plan it may give at least 30 days' notice to the IRA Holder. Upon receipt of that notice, the IRA Holder must make arrangements to transfer the IRA to another financial organization. If the IRA Holder does not complete a transfer of the IRA within 30 days from the date CGM mails the notice to the IRA Holder, CGM has the right to transfer the assets of this IRA to a successor IRA custodian or trustee that CGM chooses in its sole discretion, or CGM may pay the assets of this IRA to the IRA Holder in a single sum. CGM shall not be liable for any actions or failures to act on the part of any successor custodian or trustee, nor for any tax consequences the IRA Holder may incur that result from the transfer or distribution of IRA assets pursuant to this section.

- 5.11. *Successor Custodians.* If the Custodian is merged with another organization (or comes under the control of any Federal or State agency) or if its entire organization (or any portion that includes the IRA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) shall automatically become the trustee or custodian of the IRA, but only if it is the type of organization authorized to serve as an IRA trustee or custodian.

Any non-bank Custodian shall substitute another trustee or custodian if the non-bank Custodian receives notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that such substitution is required because it has failed to comply with the requirements of Regulations section 1.408-2(e).

- 5.12. *Amendments.* By adopting this Agreement, the IRA Holder delegates to CGM the power to amend or replace the IRA Account Application or this Agreement to conform them to the provisions of the Code, applicable Regulations or administrative rulings pertaining to IRAs, and to make such other changes to this Agreement, which, in the judgment of CGM, are necessary or appropriate. The IRA Holder shall be deemed to have consented to all such amendments. CGM shall notify the IRA Holder should it discontinue sponsorship of this Agreement. CGM's duties are limited to those expressly assigned to it under the terms of this Agreement together with any requirements of prototype IRA plans that may be set forth from time to time by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) under its rules and procedures.

- 5.13. *Liquidation of Assets.* The Custodian has the right to liquidate assets in this IRA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses, taxes, penalties or surrender charges properly chargeable against this IRA. If the IRA Holder fails, after notice, to direct the Custodian as to which assets to liquidate, the Custodian will decide in its complete and sole discretion, and the IRA Holder agrees not to hold the Custodian liable for any adverse consequences that result from its decision.
- 5.14. *Restrictions on the Fund.* The IRA Holder's interest in the balance in the Custodial Account is nonforfeitable at all times. Neither the IRA Holder nor any Beneficiary may sell, transfer or pledge any interest in the IRA in any manner whatsoever, except as provided by law or this Agreement. The assets in the IRA shall not be responsible for the debts, contracts or torts of any person entitled to distributions under this Agreement.
- 5.15. *Reporting Responsibilities.* The IRA Holder agrees to provide the Custodian with information necessary for the Custodian to prepare any reports required under Code sections 408(i), 408A(d)(3)(D), and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6. The Custodian agrees to submit reports to the IRS and the IRA Holder (or Beneficiary(ies) upon the IRA Holder's death) as prescribed by the IRS and such additional reports as the Custodian may choose to deliver. The Custodian shall furnish annual calendar-year reports concerning the status of the IRA and such information concerning required minimum distributions as is prescribed by the Commissioner of the IRS.

If the IRA Holder does not notify the Custodian of any errors or omissions in the reports or statements within sixty (60) days following the mailing of such reports to the last known address of the IRA Holder (or Beneficiary(ies) upon the death of the IRA Holder) which the Custodian has in its files, such reports will be considered accurate and accepted by the IRA Holder (or Beneficiary(ies) if applicable) and the Custodian shall be discharged from all liability to anyone with respect to matters covered in such reports or statements.

- 5.16. *Applicable Law.* 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 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except as superseded by federal law, shall govern.

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

ARTICLE VI. MISCELLANEOUS

- 6.01. *When Effective.* This agreement shall not become effective until the acceptance of the IRA Account Application by or on behalf of the Custodian at its principle office, as evidenced by a notice to the IRA Holder.

IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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

How to Participate

You may establish your own account simply by completing the IRA Account Application and mailing it to The CGM Funds with your first contribution. If you need any assistance in completing the IRA Account Application, please call CGM at 800-345-4048.

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR IRA

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

Notice of revocation may be mailed to the Custodian:

UMB Bank, n.a.
P.O. Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252

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 CGM at 800-345-4048.

Please be aware that each CGM Fund has the right to reject any purchase order for any reason, as disclosed in each Fund's prospectus, and that this right may be exercised at any time, whether or not the prospective purchaser has previously purchased shares of that Fund.

Designating a Beneficiary

You may designate a Beneficiary and change Beneficiaries from time to time in accordance with procedures established by CGM. If you do not designate a Beneficiary, your Beneficiary will be your estate. Your Beneficiary(ies) will receive the balance in your account upon your death. Designating a Beneficiary and changing Beneficiaries is not considered the making of a taxable gift.

Fees

The following fees are charged for IRA Accounts:

- A \$5.00 establishment fee is charged per Application (regardless of the number of individual Accounts that you have under the same IRA Plan).
- A \$15.00 annual maintenance fee is charged per Account, typically in December or when the Account is closed.
- A \$5.00 closeout fee is charged per Account (including exchanges and transfers of assets).

CGM may receive a portion of the annual maintenance fee and the annual closeout fee as reimbursement for its maintenance of the IRA Plan.

Please Note

The following is not a complete or definitive explanation of the Plan or of the provisions of applicable law. Please do not complete the IRA Account Application without reading the Plan Agreement and Disclosure and the Fund prospectus, which must always accompany the IRA Account Application. Consult your financial or tax advisor if you are uncertain whether a CGM Funds IRA is an appropriate program for your investment needs.

REQUIREMENTS OF AN IRA

- A. **Cash Contributions** – Your contribution must be in cash, unless it is a rollover contribution or a conversion contribution to a Roth IRA.
- B. **Maximum Traditional IRA Contribution** – The total amount you may contribute to a Traditional IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your Compensation or \$5,500 for 2018 and \$6,000 for 2019, 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 IRC Sec. 408A), the maximum contribution to your Traditional IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Roth IRAs. Your total annual contribution to all Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the dollar amounts described above or 100 percent of your Compensation.
- C. **Maximum Roth IRA Contribution** – The total amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA for any taxable year cannot exceed the lesser of 100 percent of your Compensation or \$5,500 for 2018 and \$6,000 for 2019, with possible cost-of-living adjustments each year thereafter. If you also maintain a Traditional IRA (i.e., an IRA subject to the limits of IRC Secs. 408(a) or 408(b)), the maximum contribution to your Roth IRAs is reduced by any contributions you make to your Traditional IRAs. Your total annual contribution to all Roth IRAs and Traditional 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 \$189,000 (for 2018) or \$193,000 (for 2019) if you are a married individual filing a joint income tax return, or equals or exceeds \$120,000 (for 2018) or \$122,000 (for 2019) if you are a single individual. Married individuals filing a joint income tax return with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$199,000 (for 2018) or \$203,000 (for 2019) may not fund a Roth IRA. Single individuals with MAGI equaling or exceeding \$135,000 (for 2018) or \$137,000 (for 2019) 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 2019.

If you are married filing a joint income tax return and your MAGI is between the applicable MAGI phase-out 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; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$194,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2018 is \$2,750 ($[\$199,000 \text{ minus } \$194,000]$ divided by \$10,000 and multiplied by \$5,500).

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; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$123,000, your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2018 is \$4,400 ($[\$135,000 \text{ minus } \$123,000]$ divided by \$15,000 and multiplied by \$5,500).

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

- E. **Roth IRA Contribution Eligibility** – You are eligible to make a regular contribution to your Roth IRA, regardless of your age, if you have Compensation and your MAGI is below the maximum threshold. Your Roth IRA contribution is not limited by your participation in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, other than a Traditional IRA.
- F. **Catch-Up Contributions** – If you are age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$1,000 per year.
- G. **Nonforfeitable** – Your interest in your IRA is nonforfeitable.
- H. **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.
- I. **Commingling Assets** – The assets of your IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
- J. **Life Insurance** – No portion of your IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.
- K. **Collectibles** – You may not invest the assets of your IRA in collectibles (within the meaning of IRC Sec. 408(m)). A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or other tangible personal property specified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). However, specially minted United States gold and silver coins and certain state-issued coins are permissible investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion (as described in IRC Sec. 408(m)(3)) are also permitted as IRA investments.
- L. **Investments and Earnings** – Your contributions will be used to purchase Shares of Funds selected on your IRA Account Application. Any dividend or capital gains distributions of Fund Shares will be invested in additional Fund Shares automatically. The assets available for distribution will be the market value of the Shares your contributions and earnings have purchased over the years. Due to the fluctuating value of the Fund investments, it is not possible to make a projection of expected growth, and growth cannot be guaranteed. Investment information can be found in each Fund's prospectus.
- M. **Required Minimum Distributions and Beneficiary Options For Traditional IRAs** – You are required to take minimum distributions from your Traditional IRA at certain times in accordance with Treasury Regulation 1.408-8. Below is a summary of the IRA distribution rules.

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

You must make your payment election no later than April 1 following your 70½ year. If you do not make an election by that date, the Custodian will make no payment until you provide the Custodian with a distribution request in a form acceptable to the Custodian and the relevant Fund.

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

3. Your Designated Beneficiary is determined based on the Beneficiaries designated as of the date of your death, who remains your Beneficiaries as of September 30 of the year following the year of your death.

If you die on or after your required beginning date, distributions must be made to your Beneficiaries over the longer of the single life expectancy of your Designated Beneficiaries, or your remaining life expectancy. If a Beneficiary other than a person or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no Designated Beneficiary of your Traditional IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no Designated Beneficiary of your Traditional IRA, distributions will commence using your single life expectancy, reduced by one in each subsequent year.

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

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

If your spouse is your sole Designated Beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (a) or (b) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year life expectancy payments would be required to begin. Your Designated Beneficiaries, other than a spouse who is the sole Designated Beneficiary, must elect either option (a) or (b) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, distribution will be calculated in accordance

with option (b). In the case of distributions under option (b), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. Generally, if your spouse is the Designated Beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½, if later. If a Beneficiary other than a person or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no Designated Beneficiary of your Traditional IRA for purposes of determining the distribution period. If there is no Designated Beneficiary of your Traditional IRA, the entire Traditional 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 Traditional IRA will be deemed to elect to treat your Traditional IRA as his or her own by either (1) making contributions to your Traditional IRA or (2) failing to timely remove a required minimum distribution from your Traditional IRA. Regardless of whether or not the spouse is the sole Designated Beneficiary of your Traditional IRA, a spouse Beneficiary may roll over his or her share of the assets to his or her own Traditional IRA.

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

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

The rules governing Traditional IRA distributions and beneficiary options are very complex. Please consult a competent tax advisor with any questions.

N. Required Minimum Distributions for Roth IRAs – You are not required to take distributions from your Roth IRA at age 70½ (as required for Traditional IRAs). However, your Beneficiaries are generally required to take distributions from your Roth IRA after your death. See the section titled *Beneficiary Options for Roth IRAs* in this Disclosure Statement regarding Beneficiaries' required minimum distributions.

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

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

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

P. Beneficiary Options for Roth IRAs – Your Designated Beneficiary is determined based on the Beneficiaries designated as of the date of your death who remains your Beneficiaries 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 Designated Beneficiaries, either

(1) be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or

(2) be distributed over the life expectancy of your Designated Beneficiary(ies).

If your spouse is your sole Designated Beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (1) or (2) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year life expectancy payments would be required to begin. Your Designated Beneficiaries, other than a spouse who is the sole Designated Beneficiary, must elect either option (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 other than a person or qualified trust as defined in the Treasury Regulations is named, you will be treated as having no Designated Beneficiary of your 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.

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

If your Beneficiary fails to remove a required minimum distribution after your death, an additional penalty tax of 50 percent is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution that should have been taken but

was not. Your Beneficiary must file IRS Form 5329 along with his or her income tax return to report and remit any additional taxes to the IRS.

The rules governing Roth IRA distributions and beneficiary options are very complex. Please consult a competent tax advisor with any questions.

INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING AN IRA

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

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

1. Qualified pension, profit sharing, 401(k), or stock bonus plan
2. Qualified annuity plan of an employer
3. Simplified employee pension (SEP) plan
4. Retirement plan established by the federal government, a state, or a political subdivision (except certain unfunded deferred compensation plans under IRC Sec. 457)
5. Tax-sheltered annuity for employees of certain tax-exempt organizations or public schools
6. Plan meeting the requirements of IRC Sec. 501(c)(18), and
7. Savings incentive match plan for employees of small employers (SIMPLE) IRA plan or a SIMPLE 401(k) plan

If you do not know whether your employer maintains one of these plans, or whether you are an active participant in 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; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum IRA deduction you may take. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$63,000 in 2017, your maximum deductible contribution is \$4,950 (the 2017 phase-out range maximum of \$72,000 minus your MAGI of \$63,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out range limits of \$10,000, and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$5,500).

If you are an active participant, are married to an active participant and you file a joint income tax return, and have MAGI within the applicable phase-out range listed below, the deductible amount of your contribution is determined as follows. (1) Begin with the appropriate phase-out maximum for the applicable year (specified below) and subtract your MAGI range; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum IRA deduction you may take. For example, if you are age 30 with MAGI of \$103,000 in 2017, your maximum deductible contribution is \$4,400 (the 2017 phase-out maximum of \$119,000 minus your MAGI of \$103,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out limits of \$20,000, and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$5,500).

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

Tax Year	Joint Filers Phase-out Range*		Single Taxpayers Phase-out Range*	
	(minimum)	(maximum)	(minimum)	(maximum)
2011	\$90,000	\$110,000	\$56,000	\$66,000
2012	\$92,000	\$112,000	\$58,000	\$68,000
2013	\$95,000	\$115,000	\$59,000	\$69,000
2014	\$96,000	\$116,000	\$60,000	\$70,000
2015	\$98,000	\$118,000	\$61,000	\$71,000
2016	\$98,000	\$118,000	\$61,000	\$71,000
2017	\$99,000	\$119,000	\$62,000	\$72,000
2018	\$101,000	\$121,000	\$63,000	\$73,000
2019	\$103,000	\$123,000	\$64,000	\$74,000

*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 \$189,000 – \$199,000 (for 2018) and \$193,000 – \$203,000 (for 2019). This limit is also subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years after 2019. If you are not an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, are married to someone who is an active participant, and you file a joint income tax return with MAGI between the applicable phase-out range for the year, your maximum deductible contribution is determined as follows. (1) Begin with the appropriate MAGI phase-out maximum for the year and subtract your MAGI; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; and (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum Traditional IRA deduction you may take.

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

- B. **Contributions Not Deducted for Roth IRAs** – No deduction is allowed for Roth IRA contributions, including transfers, rollovers, and conversion contributions.
- C. **Contribution Deadline** – The deadline for making an IRA contribution is your tax return due date (not including extensions). You may designate a contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year in a manner acceptable to us. For example, if you are a calendar year taxpayer, and you make your IRA contribution on or before April 15, your contribution is considered to have been made for the previous tax year if you designate it as such.

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.

- D. **Tax Credit for Contributions** – You may be eligible to receive a tax credit for your IRA contributions. This credit will be allowed in addition to any tax deduction that may apply, and may not exceed \$1,000 in a given year. You may be eligible for this tax credit if you are
 - age 18 or older as of the close of the taxable year,
 - not a dependent of another taxpayer, and
 - not a full-time student.

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

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

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

*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.

- E. **Excess Contributions** – An excess contribution is any amount that is contributed to your IRA that exceeds the amount that you are eligible to contribute. If the excess is not corrected timely, an additional penalty tax of six percent will be imposed upon the excess amount. The procedure for correcting an excess is determined by the timeliness of the correction as identified below.
 1. **Removal Before Your Tax Filing Deadline.** An excess contribution may be corrected by withdrawing the excess amount, along with the earnings attributable to the excess, before your tax filing deadline, including extensions, for the year for which the excess contribution was made. An excess withdrawn

under this method is not taxable to you, but you must include the earnings attributable to the excess in your taxable income in the year in which the contribution was made. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be avoided.

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

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

The options for correcting an excess contribution can be very complex and may result in additional reporting and penalties that have to be paid to the IRS. Please consult a competent tax advisor to discuss the options that will best fit your situation.

- F. **Tax-Deferred Earnings** – The investment earnings of your IRA are not subject to federal income tax as they accumulate in your IRA. Investment earnings distributed from your Traditional IRA will be taxed when the distribution is made. Distributions of your Roth IRA investment earnings will be free from federal income tax if you take a qualified distribution, as defined in the *Taxation of Roth IRA Distributions* section of this Disclosure Statement.
- G. **Nondeductible Contributions** – You may make nondeductible contributions to your Traditional IRA to the extent that deductible contributions are not allowed. The sum of your deductible and nondeductible IRA contributions cannot exceed your contribution limit (the lesser of the allowable contribution limit described previously, or 100 percent of Compensation). You may elect to treat deductible Traditional IRA contributions as nondeductible contributions.

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

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

- H. **Taxation of Traditional IRA Distributions** – The taxation of Traditional IRA distributions depends on whether or not you have ever made nondeductible Traditional IRA contributions. If you have only made deductible contributions, all Traditional IRA distribution amounts will be included in income.

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

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

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

- I. **Taxation of Roth IRA Distributions** – The taxation of Roth IRA distributions depends on whether the distribution is a qualified distribution or a nonqualified distribution.
 1. **Qualified Distributions.** Qualified distributions from your Roth IRA (both the contributions and earnings) are not included in your income. A qualified distribution is a distribution which is made after the expiration of the five-year period beginning January 1 of the first year for which you made a contribution to any Roth IRA (including a conversion from a Traditional IRA), and is made on account of one of the following events.
 - Attainment of age 59½
 - Disability
 - First-time homebuyer purchase
 - Death

For example, if you made a contribution to your Roth IRA for 2014, the five-year period for determining whether a distribution is a qualified distribution is satisfied as of January 1, 2019.

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 tax. However, when you take a distribution, the

amounts you contributed annually to any Roth IRA 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 and employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover 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 and employer-sponsored retirement plan rollovers.

The rules governing Roth IRA distributions are complex. If you have any questions regarding the taxation of distributions from your Roth IRA, please see a competent tax advisor.

- J. **Income Tax Withholding** – Any withdrawal from your Traditional IRA is subject to federal income tax withholding. Any nonqualified withdrawal of earnings from your Roth IRA may be subject to federal income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your IRA withdrawal. If withholding is applied to your withdrawal, not less than 10 percent of the amount withdrawn must be withheld.
- K. **Early Distribution Penalty Tax** – If you receive a Traditional IRA distribution or a nonqualified Roth IRA distribution before you attain age 59½, an additional early distribution penalty tax of 10 percent generally will apply to the taxable amount of the distribution unless one of the following exceptions apply. **1) Death.** After your death, payments made to your beneficiary are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **2) Disability.** If you are disabled at the time of distribution, you are not subject to the additional 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. In order to be disabled, a physician must determine that your impairment can be expected to result in death or to be of long, continued, and indefinite duration. **3) Substantially equal periodic payments.** You are not subject to the additional 10 percent early distribution penalty tax if you are taking a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary. You must continue these payments for the longer of five years or until you reach age 59½. **4) Unreimbursed medical expenses.** If you take payments to pay for unreimbursed medical expenses that exceed a specified percentage of your adjusted gross income, you will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. For further detailed information and effective dates you may obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS. The medical expenses may be for you, your spouse, or any dependent listed on your tax return. **5) Health insurance premiums.** If you are unemployed and have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks under a federal or state program, you may take payments from your IRA to pay for health insurance premiums without incurring the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **6) Higher education expenses.** Payments taken for certain qualified higher education expenses for you, your spouse, or the children or grandchildren of you or your spouse, will not be subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **7) First-time homebuyer.** You may take payments from your IRA to use toward qualified acquisition costs of buying or building a principal residence. The amount you may take for this reason may not exceed a lifetime maximum of \$10,000. The payment must be used for qualified acquisition costs within 120 days of receiving the distribution. **8) IRS levy.** Payments from your IRA made to the U.S. government in response to a federal tax levy are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. **9) Qualified reservist distributions.** If you are a qualified reservist member called to active duty for more than 179 days or an indefinite period, the payments you take from your IRA during the active duty period are not subject to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. You must file IRS Form 5329 along with your income tax return to the IRS to report and remit any additional taxes or to claim a penalty tax exception.
- L. **Rollovers and Conversions** – Your IRA may be rolled over to another IRA of yours, or may receive rollover contributions. Your Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA may be converted to a Roth IRA, provided that all of the applicable rollover and conversion rules are followed. Rollover is a term used to describe a 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, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan to your IRA. Conversion is a term used to describe the movement of Traditional or SIMPLE IRA assets to a Roth IRA. A conversion and employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover to a Roth IRA is generally a taxable event. The general rollover and conversion rules are summarized below. These transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover or conversion, please see a competent tax advisor.
1. **Traditional IRA-to-Traditional IRA Rollovers.** Assets distributed from your Traditional IRA may be rolled over to the same Traditional IRA or another Traditional IRA of yours if the requirements of IRC Sec. 408(d)(3) are met. A proper Traditional IRA-to-Traditional IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. In the case of a distribution for a first-time homebuyer where there was a delay or cancellation of the purchase, the 60-day rollover period may be extended to 120 days.
- You are permitted to roll over only one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. A distribution may be rolled over to the same IRA or to another IRA that is eligible to receive the rollover. For more information on rollover limitations, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
2. **SIMPLE IRA-to-Traditional IRA Rollovers.** Assets distributed from your SIMPLE IRA may be rolled over to your Traditional IRA without IRS penalty tax provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. As with Traditional IRA to Traditional IRA rollovers, the requirements of IRC Sec. 408(d)(3) must be met. A proper SIMPLE IRA to Traditional IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received.

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

- 3. Roth IRA-to-Roth IRA Rollovers.** Assets distributed from your Roth IRA may be rolled over to the same Roth IRA or another Roth IRA of yours if the requirements of IRC Sec. 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. 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. Roth IRA assets may not be rolled over to other types of IRAs (e.g., Traditional IRA, SIMPLE IRA), or employer-sponsored retirement plans.

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

- 4. Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan to Traditional IRA Rollovers.** You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan. An eligible rollover distribution is defined generally as any distribution from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan unless it is a required minimum distribution, hardship distribution, part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, corrective distributions of excess contributions, excess deferrals, excess annual additions and any income allocable to the excess, deemed loan distribution, dividends on employer securities, the cost of life insurance coverage, or a distribution of Roth elective deferrals from a 401(k), 403(b), governmental 457(b), or federal Thrift Savings Plan.

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

As an alternative to the indirect rollover, your employer generally must give you the option to directly roll over your employer-sponsored retirement plan balance to a Traditional IRA. If you elect the direct rollover option, your eligible rollover distribution will be paid directly to the Traditional IRA (or other employer-sponsored retirement plan) that you designate. The 20 percent withholding requirements do not apply to direct rollovers.

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

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

- 6. Traditional IRA-to-Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans.** You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any taxable eligible rollover distribution from a Traditional 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. An eligible rollover distribution is defined as any taxable distribution from a Traditional IRA that is not a part of a required minimum distribution.
- 7. Rollovers of Roth Elective Deferrals.** Roth elective deferrals distributed from a 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan, may only be rolled into your Roth IRA.

- 8. Traditional IRA-to-Roth IRA Conversions.** If you convert to a Roth IRA, the amount of the conversion from your Traditional IRA to your Roth IRA will be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes, and is includible in your gross income (except for any nondeductible contributions). Although the conversion amount generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will not apply to

conversions from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent penalty tax. If you are age 70½ or older you must remove your required minimum distribution before converting your Traditional IRA.

9. **SIMPLE IRA-to-Roth IRA Conversions.** You are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing SIMPLE IRA into your Roth IRA, provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. The amount of the conversion from your SIMPLE IRA to your Roth IRA will be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes and is includable in your gross income. Although the conversion amount generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will not apply to conversions from a SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax. If you are age 70½ or older you must remove your required minimum distribution before converting your SIMPLE IRA.
10. **Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan-to-Roth IRA Rollovers.** You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan to your Roth IRA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined generally as any distribution from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation plan, or federal Thrift Savings Plan unless it is a required minimum distribution, hardship distribution, part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, corrective distributions of excess contributions, excess deferrals, excess annual additions and any income allocable to the excess, deemed loan distribution, dividends on employer securities, or the cost of life insurance coverage. 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) eligible 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. If you are conducting an indirect rollover, your eligible rollover distribution generally must be rolled over to your Roth IRA not later than 60 days after you receive the distribution. In the case of a plan loan offset due to plan termination or severance from employment, the deadline for completing the rollover is your tax return due date (including extensions) for the year in which the offset occurs.

Although the rollover amount generally is included in income, the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax will not apply to rollovers from eligible employer-sponsored retirement plans to a Roth IRA or inherited Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10 percent early distribution penalty tax.
11. **Beneficiary Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans.** If you are a spouse, nonspouse, or qualified trust beneficiary of a deceased employer plan participant, you may directly roll over inherited assets from a qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental deferred compensation plan to an inherited IRA. The IRA must be maintained as an inherited IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements.
12. **Beneficiary Rollovers From 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) Eligible Governmental Plans Containing Roth Elective Deferrals.** If you are a spouse, nonspouse, or qualified trust beneficiary of a deceased 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) eligible governmental deferred compensation 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.
13. **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. Any amount that is rolled over under this provision is considered nontaxable basis in your Roth IRA.
14. **Qualified HSA Funding Distribution.** If you are eligible to contribute to a health savings account (HSA), you may be eligible to take a one-time tax-free HSA funding distribution from your IRA and directly deposit it to your HSA. The amount of the qualified HSA funding distribution may not exceed the maximum HSA contribution limit in effect for the type of high deductible health plan coverage (i.e., single or family coverage) that you have at the time of the deposit, and counts toward your HSA contribution limit for that year. For further detailed information, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 969, *Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans*.
15. **Rollovers of Settlement Payments From Bankrupt Airlines.** If you are a qualified airline employee who has received a qualified airline settlement payment from a commercial airline carrier under the approval of an order of a federal bankruptcy court, you are allowed to roll over up to 90 percent of the proceeds to your Traditional IRA, within 180 days after receipt of such amount, or by a later date if extended by federal law. If you make such a rollover contribution, you may exclude the amount rolled over from your gross income in the taxable year in which the airline settlement payment was paid to you.

If you are a qualified airline employee who has received a qualified airline settlement payment from a commercial airline carrier under the approval of an order of a federal bankruptcy court 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 within 180 days after receipt of such amount, or by a later date if extended by federal law.

For further detailed information and effective dates you may obtain IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

16. **Rollover of Exxon Valdez Settlement Payments.** If you receive a qualified settlement payment from Exxon Valdez litigation, you may roll over the amount of the settlement, up to \$100,000, reduced by the amount of any qualified Exxon Valdez settlement income previously contributed to an IRA or eligible retirement plan in prior taxable years. You will have until your tax return due date (not including tax extensions) for the year in which the qualified settlement income is received to make the rollover contribution. To obtain more information on this type of rollover, you may wish to visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
 17. **Rollover of IRS Levy.** If you receive a refund of eligible retirement plan assets that had been wrongfully levied, you may roll over the amount returned up until your tax return due date (not including extensions) for the year in which the money was returned.
 18. **Written Election.** At the time you make a rollover to an IRA, or conversion to a Roth IRA, you must designate to the Custodian, in a form acceptable to the Custodian, your election to treat that contribution as a rollover or conversion. Once made, the election is irrevocable.
- M. **Transfer Due to Divorce** – If all or any part of your IRA is awarded to your spouse or former spouse in a divorce or legal separation proceeding, the amount so awarded will be treated as the spouse's IRA (and may be transferred pursuant to a court-approved divorce decree or written legal separation agreement to another IRA of your spouse), and will not be considered a taxable distribution to you. A transfer is a tax-free direct movement of cash and/or property from one Traditional IRA to another or from one Roth IRA to another.
- N. **Recharacterizations** – If you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA and later recharacterize either all or a portion of the original contribution to a Roth IRA along with net income attributable, you may elect to treat the original contribution as having been made to the Roth IRA. The same methodology applies when recharacterizing a contribution from a Roth IRA to a Traditional IRA. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2018, if you have converted from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA or rolled over an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan to a Roth IRA, you may recharacterize the conversion or rollover 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. However, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, you may not recharacterize a Roth IRA conversion or an employer-sponsored retirement plan rollover.
- O. **Transfer of Assets** – You can transfer all or any portion of your IRA to or from any other IRA (of the same type, i.e. Roth IRA to Roth IRA) at any time provided the proceeds are made payable and sent directly to the Successor Trustee or Successor Custodian. Trustee to trustee transfers, unlike rollover (see section L above), are not limited to once every 12 months.

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- A. **SEP Plans** – Under a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan that meets the requirements of IRC Sec. 408(k), your employer may make contributions to your Traditional IRA. Your employer is required to provide you with information which describes the terms of your employer's SEP Plan. No SEP plan contributions may be made to a Roth IRA.
- B. **Spousal IRA** – If you are married and have Compensation, you may contribute to a Traditional IRA established for the benefit of your spouse for any year prior to the year your spouse turns age 70½, regardless of whether or not your spouse has Compensation. You may make these spousal contributions even if you are age 70½ or older. You must file a joint income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made.
- You may contribute to a Roth IRA established for the benefit of your spouse, regardless of whether or not your spouse has Compensation, and regardless of your spouse's age. The Roth IRA contribution may be further limited if your MAGI falls within the minimum and maximum thresholds for contribution eligibility. You must file a joint income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made.
- The amount you may contribute to your IRA and your spouse's IRA is the lesser of 100 percent of your combined Compensation or \$11,000 for 2017 and 2018. This amount may be increased with cost-of-living adjustments each year. However, you may not contribute more than the individual contribution limit to each IRA.
- If your spouse is age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, and is otherwise eligible, you may make an additional contribution to your spouse's IRA. The maximum additional contribution is \$1,000 per year.
- C. **Deduction of Rollovers, Transfers, and Conversions** – A deduction is not allowed for rollover, transfer, or conversion Premiums to your IRA.
- D. **Gift Tax** – Transfers of your IRA assets to a named Beneficiary made during your life and at your request, may be subject to federal gift tax under IRC Sec. 2501.
- E. **Special Tax Treatment** – Capital gains treatment and 10-year forward income averaging authorized by IRC Sec. 402 do not apply to IRA distributions.

- F. **Prohibited Transactions** – If you or your Beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction with your IRA, as described in IRC Sec. 4975, your IRA will lose its tax-deferred or tax-exempt status. For Traditional IRAs, you must include the value of your account in your gross income for the taxable year. For Roth IRAs, you must generally include the value of the earnings in your account in your gross income for that taxable year. The following transactions are examples of prohibited transactions with your IRA: (1) Taking a loan from your IRA (2) Buying property for personal use (present or future) with IRA assets (3) Receiving certain bonuses or premiums because of your IRA.
- G. **Pledging** – If you pledge any portion of your IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and will be included in your gross income for the taxable year in which you pledge the assets. If you designated your IRA as a Roth IRA, the amount pledged may be included in income if it represents a taxable portion of the account (i.e., earnings).

OTHER

- A. **IRS Plan Approval** – The prototype plan agreement used to establish this IRA has been approved by the IRS and has been issued a favorable opinion letter. The IRS approval is a determination only as to form. It is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.
- B. **Additional Information** – For further information on IRAs, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, or Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, by calling 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 called to active duty, you may be eligible to take penalty-free distributions from your IRA and recontribute those amounts to an IRA generally within a two-year period from your date of return. For further detailed information you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, and Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS.
- E. **Qualified Charitable Distributions** – If you are age 70½ or older, you may take tax-free IRA distributions of up to \$100,000 per year and have these distributions paid directly to certain charitable organizations. Special tax rules may apply. For further detailed information and effective dates you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.
- F. **Disaster Related Relief** – If you qualify (for example, you sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, certain IRS designated disasters), you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions, rollovers, and other transactions involving your IRA. Qualified disaster relief may include penalty-tax free early distributions made during specified timeframes for each disaster, the ability to include distributions in your gross income ratably over multiple years, the ability to roll over distributions to an eligible retirement plan without regard to the 60-day rollover rule, and more. For additional information on specific disasters, including a complete listing of disaster areas, qualification requirements for relief, and allowable disaster-related IRA transactions, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

