

UNDERSTANDING YOUR INHERITED TRADITIONAL IRA OR ROTH IRA

All of life's most important decisions require careful consideration—especially when a loved one provides for you through the inheritance of an Individual Retirement Account (IRA). As the beneficiary, you must make crucial decisions, within nine months of your loved one's passing, which can have significant tax consequences at a time when decision making is often difficult.

Fortunately, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has made it easier to maximize the beneficiary benefits of inheriting IRA assets. In the past, the IRS rule for required minimum distributions (RMDs) dictated that you would need to withdraw at least a minimum amount from your inherited IRA based upon the age of the original owner. Now, the rule is generally based upon the age of the beneficiary.

We have developed this inherited IRA brochure to make it easier for you to understand the options available for Traditional IRA and Roth IRA beneficiaries under RMD regulations. Please remember: You should consult your tax and/or legal advisor to fully understand the tax implications that inheritance will have on your individual situation for all of the options listed below.

TRADITIONAL IRA BENEFICIARIES

Spouse Beneficiary

As the beneficiary of a spouse's IRA, two factors can affect your choices: first, whether or not you are the sole beneficiary; and second, if your spouse died before April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which he or she turned 70 ½ (Required Beginning Date). Please see the Quick Reference Chart for more information.

Non-Spouse Beneficiary

Non-spouse beneficiaries include children, grandchildren, nieces, nephews or any other person who the account owner chooses. As such a beneficiary, you will have different choices, depending upon when the original account owner passed (before or after the Required Beginning Date) and whether or not you are the sole beneficiary.

Trust Named as Beneficiary

If certain requirements are met, the account owner may name a trust as beneficiary, with the underlying beneficiary of the trust considered to be the designated beneficiary for the purpose of calculating RMDs. Should a trust be named as a beneficiary, along with different options and factors, it must:

- Be valid under state law
- Be irrevocable or, if revocable while the account owner is alive, must become irrevocable upon the account owner's death
- Have identifiable beneficiaries listed

Additionally, the options available depend on whether or not the original account owner reached his or her Required Beginning Date. The inherited IRA account must be opened in the name of the trust.

Please note: Under IRS regulations, the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a trust cannot rollover assets from an inherited trust IRA into their own inherited IRA or personal IRA account. This also includes spouse beneficiaries. However, it may be possible to do this if given permission from the IRS by applying for a Private Letter Ruling (PLR). Please consult your tax advisor prior to doing this, as there are high costs involved.

Estate Named as Beneficiary

An estate can be named as the beneficiary of an IRA account; but, as with other beneficiaries, the distribution options available depend on whether or not the original account owner died before the Required Beginning Date. If an account owner's estate is named as the beneficiary, the inherited IRA must be opened in the name of the estate. In these cases, the life expectancy of an estate's beneficiary or beneficiaries cannot be used for calculating RMDs.

ROTH IRA BENEFICIARIES

As with the Traditional IRA, Roth IRA beneficiaries have multiple options based on their status. The income tax treatment of a Roth IRA following an account owner's passing is generally the same as while the account owner is alive (e.g., the Roth IRA must exist for at least five years before earnings can be withdrawn tax-free). However, there are a few exceptions:

- In most cases, the 10% early distribution penalty does not apply to distributions to beneficiary(ies) after the account owner's death
- Beneficiaries can withdraw earnings tax-free, even if they are under 59½ and the account owner died before reaching age 59½, assuming they satisfy the five-year rule
- Beneficiaries may be required to take distributions in certain circumstances described below

If the account owner dies after the Roth IRA is established, and you, as the beneficiary, withdraw the funds, you may be required to pay tax on earnings withdrawals. You can avoid this tax by leaving the earnings in the Roth IRA for the five year requirement—even if you withdraw everything except the earnings.

For most beneficiaries, the best option is to keep the assets in the Roth IRA as long as possible so that the assets continue to benefit from tax-free earnings.

Spouse Beneficiary

If you inherit a Roth IRA from your spouse, you can elect to treat it as your own Roth IRA—this means that you can make regular or conversion contributions to the Roth IRA, assuming you are eligible to contribute.¹ Furthermore, if you elect to treat a Roth IRA as your own, the RMDs described above do not apply, and you can leave the money in the Roth IRA for as long as you wish. However, if you elect to treat the Roth IRA you inherit from your spouse as your own, you may not be able to withdraw earnings tax or penalty free until you reach age 59½.

¹MAGI of \$105,000 or less for single; \$166,000 married filing jointly.

Non-Spouse Beneficiary

If you inherit a Roth IRA from someone other than your spouse, you are not permitted to make contributions to the inherited Roth IRA or combine it with any Roth IRA you established for yourself, and must also follow the RMD rules for inherited IRAs.

Unlike a Traditional IRA, there is no Required Beginning Date for distributions from a Roth IRA. Thus, they are always subject to the rules for an account owner's passing before that date.

Should you be a non-spouse beneficiary, distributions must satisfy one of the following rules: either you receive the entire distribution by December 31 of the fifth year following the year of the account owner's death; or you receive the entire distribution over, or over a period not extending beyond, your lifetime. If you elect to receive the entire distribution over your lifetime, you may be required to take some distributions before the Roth IRA has existed for five years.

Trust Beneficiary

If certain requirements are met (see Traditional IRA Trust Beneficiary), a Roth IRA account owner may name a trust as the beneficiary. If the trust is qualified, then the Trust may either take a lump sum distribution, spread the payments out over the life expectancy of the beneficiary, or deplete the accounts by December 31 of the year fifth year following the Roth IRA account owner's death.

If the trust is not qualified then the Trust will be required to take a lump sum distribution or use the five- year rule.

Estate Beneficiary

If an estate becomes the IRA beneficiary of the assets, it must be completely withdrawn from the IRA within five years of the date of the account owner's death.

Please consult with your tax advisor when determining the tax implications of your distribution.

GETTING STARTED

Please complete the Inherited IRA Adoption Agreement that is included with this kit and return it to your investment professional to open an inherited IRA.

QUICK REFERENCE CHART

BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS—DEATH BEFORE THE REQUIRED BEGINNING DATE¹

Spouse Is the Sole Designated Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum distribution • Five-year rule² • Life expectancy distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distributions must begin by the latter of 12/31 of the year following the year of the account owner's death, or 12/31 of the year the IRA account owner would have attained age 70 1/2 – The life expectancy for the first distribution year and for subsequent years' payment is determined by using the beneficiary's single life expectancy, recalculated • A spouse beneficiary can transfer or roll over the decedent's IRA to his or her own IRA • A spouse beneficiary can roll over decedent's qualified retirement plan to his or her own IRA or inherited IRA
Spouse Is Not the Sole Designated Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum distribution • Five-year rule² • Life expectancy distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distributions must begin by the latter of 12/31 of the year following the year of the account owner's death – The life expectancy used in the first distribution year is the single life expectancy of the oldest designated beneficiary (unless separate accounting applies) in the year following the year of the account owner's death – Future years' payments are determined using the "nonrecalculation" method (the life expectancy factor gets reduced by one each year) • A spouse not designated as the sole beneficiary can transfer or roll over the decedent's IRA to his or her own IRA • A spouse not designated as the sole beneficiary can roll over the decedent's qualified retirement plan to his or her own IRA or inherited IRA
Non-Spouse Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum distribution • Five-year rule² • Life expectancy distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distributions must begin by the latter of 12/31 of the year following the year of the account owner's death – The life expectancy used in the first distribution year is the single life expectancy of the oldest designated beneficiary (unless separate accounting applies) in the year following the year of the account owner's death – Future years' payments are determined using the "nonrecalculation" method (the life expectancy factor gets reduced by one each year) • A non-spouse beneficiary may directly roll over the decedent's qualified retirement plan to an inherited IRA. Please note that non-spouse beneficiaries cannot roll over the inherited IRA to their own IRA
Non-Individual (estates, entities and certain trusts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum distribution • Five-year rule²

¹The Required Beginning Date is April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which the owner attains the age of 70 ½

²Under the five-year rule, you can take distributions in any amount at any time, as long as your account is depleted by December 31st of the fifth year following the IRA account owner's death.

BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS—DEATH ON OR AFTER THE REQUIRED BEGINNING DATE³

Spouse Is the Sole Designated Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum distribution • Life expectancy distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distributions must begin by the latter of 12/31 of the year following the year of the account owner's death – The life expectancy used in the first distribution year is the longer of the single-life expectancy of the spouse beneficiary in the year following the account owner's death, or the single life expectancy of the decedent's reduced by one year – Future years' payments are determined by using the spouse beneficiary's life expectancy and non-recalculation (if using the decedent's life expectancy) • A spouse beneficiary can transfer or roll over the decedent's IRA to his or her own IRA • A spouse beneficiary can roll over decedent's qualified retirement plan to his or her own IRA or inherited IRA
Spouse Is Not the Sole Designated Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum distribution • Life expectancy distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distributions must begin by the latter of 12/31 of the year following the year of the account owner's death – The life expectancy used in the first distribution year is the longer of the single life expectancy of the oldest designated beneficiary (unless separate accounting applies) in the year following the account owner's death or the single-life expectancy of the decedent reduced by one year – Future years' payments are determined using the "nonrecalculation" method (the life expectancy factor gets reduced by one each year) • A spouse not designated as the sole beneficiary can transfer or roll over the decedent's IRA to his or her own IRA • A spouse not designated as the sole beneficiary can roll over the decedent's qualified retirement plan to his or her own IRA or inherited IRA
Non-Spouse Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum distribution • Life expectancy distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distributions must begin by the latter of 12/31 of the year following the year of the account owner's death – The life expectancy used in the first distribution year is the longer of the single life expectancy of the oldest designated beneficiary (unless separate accounting applies) in the year following the account owner's death, or the single life expectancy of the decedent reduced by one year – Future years' payments are determined using the "nonrecalculation" method (the life expectancy factor gets reduced by one each year) • A non-spouse beneficiary may directly roll over the decedent's qualified retirement plan to an inherited IRA. Please note that non-spouse beneficiaries cannot roll over the inherited IRA to their own IRA
Non-Individual (estates, entities and certain trusts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum distribution • Life expectancy distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distributions must begin by the latter of 12/31 of the year following the year of the account owner's death – The life expectancy used in the first distribution year is the single life expectancy of the account owner in the year of the account owner's death, reduced by one year – Future years' payments are determined using the "nonrecalculation" method (the life expectancy factor gets reduced by one each year)

³The Required Beginning Date is April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which the owner attains the age of 70½. These options do not apply for Roth IRAs since there is no Required Beginning Date. Roth IRAs are always subject to the rules for death occurring before that date.

Tax laws are complex and subject to change. The information contained herein is based on current federal tax laws in effect at the time it was written. Pershing LLC and its affiliates do not provide tax or legal advice. The information herein is not intended nor written to be used for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer. Individuals are urged to consult their tax or legal advisors to understand the tax and related consequences of any actions or investments described herein.

**TRADITIONAL INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT (IRA)
ADOPTION AGREEMENT AND PLAN DOCUMENT
TRADITIONAL INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT**

Form 5305-A (Revised March 2002) under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code")

The Depositor whose name appears on the Adoption Agreement is establishing a Traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) under Section 408(a) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her Beneficiaries after death.

Pershing LLC (the "Custodian") has given the Depositor the Disclosure Statement required under Regulations Section 1.408-6.

The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement (the "Agreement"):

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

The Depositor's interest in the balance in the Custodial Account is nonforfeitable.

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Depositor's interest in the Custodial Account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with Section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.
2. The Depositor's entire interest in the Custodial Account must be, or begin to be, distributed no later than the Depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches age 70½. By that date, the Depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the Custodial Account distributed in:
 - (a) A single sum, or
 - (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the Depositor or the joint lives of the Depositor and his or her designated Beneficiary.
3. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
 - (a) If the Depositor dies on or after the required beginning date, and:
 - (i) The designated Beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by one for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period.
 - (ii) The designated Beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor and reduced by one for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer.
 - (iii) There is no designated Beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Depositor as determined in the year of the Depositor's death and reduced by one for each subsequent year.
 - (b) If the Depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated Beneficiary, in accordance with (ii) below:

- (i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above [but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer], starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death. If, however, the designated Beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Depositor would have reached age 70%. But, in such case, if the Depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a)(ii) above [but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer], over such spouse's designated Beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated Beneficiary.
 - (ii) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.
4. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed, and if the designated Beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the Account.
 5. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the Depositor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:
 - (a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the Depositor reaches age 70%, is the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the Uniform Lifetime Table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Depositor's designated Beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the Joint and Last Survivor Table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph is determined using the Depositor's (or, if applicable, the Depositor's and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.
 - (b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Depositor's death [or the year the Depositor would have reached age 70%, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)] is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy [in the Single Life Expectancy Table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i)].
 - (c) The required minimum distribution for the year the Depositor reaches age 70% can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.
 6. The owner of two or more Traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one Traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under Section 408(a)(6).

ARTICLE V

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

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

1. Definitions

 - (a) "Account," "Custodial Account," or "IRA" shall mean the Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account established hereunder for the benefit of the Depositor and/or his or her Beneficiary or Beneficiaries.
 - (b) "Account Application," "Application," or "Adoption Agreement" shall mean the Application by which this Account is established by the Agreement between the Depositor and the Custodian. The statements contained therein shall be incorporated into this Agreement.
 - (c) "Agreement" shall mean the Pershing LLC Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement, including the information and provisions set forth in any Application that goes with this Agreement, as may be amended from time to time. This Agreement, including the Account Application and the Designation of Beneficiary filed with the Custodian, may be proved either by an original copy or a reproduced copy thereof, including, without limitation, a copy reproduced by photocopying, facsimile transmission, electronic imaging, or other means of electronic transmission.

- (d) "Beneficiary" shall mean the person, persons, entity, or entities (for instance, a trust), designated from time to time by a Participant or Participant's surviving spouse to receive benefits by reason of the death of the Participant or of such spouse, or the person or persons described in Article VIII, Section 5(b), of the Plan who would otherwise be entitled to receive such benefits.
- (e) "Code" shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.
- (f) "Custodian" shall mean Pershing LLC.
- (g) "Depositor" shall mean Participant as defined herein below.
- (h) "Mutual Fund Only IRA" shall mean an IRA Account, established hereunder for the benefit of the Depositor and/or his or her Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, in which the Participant shall limit all direction of the investments in his or her Account to shares issued by a domestic Regulated Investment Company. Unless otherwise indicated or distinguished within this Agreement, the terms "Account," "Custodial Account," or "IRA," when used in this Agreement shall include Mutual Fund Only IRAs.
- (i) "Participant" shall mean the Depositor and an individual who adopts the Plan and who makes contributions or on whose behalf contributions are made to his or her Account pursuant to the Plan. If a Spousal Account is established, "Participant" shall also mean the spouse on whose behalf such Account is established, where the context so requires, and the Beneficiary of a Participant or Beneficiary following the death of the Participant.
- (j) "Plan" shall mean the Pershing LLC Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan, as it may be amended from time to time, in accordance with Article VII of the Plan.
- (k) "Rollover Account" shall mean an Account established by a Participant in which amounts are deposited in accordance with Article VIII, Section 3(c), of the Plan.
- (l) "Simplified Employee Pension Account" shall mean an Account established by a Participant whose employer has adopted a simplified employee pension plan pursuant to Section 408(k) of the Code.
- (m) "Spousal Account" shall mean an Account established by a Participant on behalf of the Participant's nonemployed spouse or by an eligible divorced or legally separated spouse.

2. Notices and Change of Address

- (a) Any required notice regarding this Account will be considered effective when mailed by the Custodian to the last address of the intended recipient that is on the records of the Custodian. Any notice to be given to the Custodian will be effective when actually received by the Custodian. The last address of the Participant on the records of the Custodian will be the address used for any tax withholding, disbursement, and reporting required by taxing authorities. The Participant will notify the Custodian of any change of address.
- (b) Representations and Responsibilities. The Participant represents and warrants to the Custodian that any information the Participant has given or will give to the Custodian with respect to this Agreement is complete and accurate. Further, the Participant promises that any direction given by the Participant to the Custodian, or any action taken by the Participant will be proper under this Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible for the Participant's actions or failures to act. Likewise, the Participant shall not be responsible for the Custodian's actions or failures to act; provided, however, that the Custodian's duties and responsibilities under this Agreement are limited to those specifically stated in the Agreement, and no other or further duties or responsibilities shall be implied.

3. Contributions

- (a) Maximum Age for Contributions. No contributions to an Account shall be made for the taxable year in which the Participant attains age 70½ or any later year.
- (b) Excess Contributions. The Depositor is responsible for the determination of any excess contributions and the timely withdrawal thereof. If the IRS or the Depositor notifies the Custodian in writing that the contributions to the Account have exceeded the contribution limitations described in Article I of the Plan, the Custodian shall distribute from the Account to the Depositor the amount of such excess contribution and, as determined by the Depositor, any income attributable thereto. The Depositor may revoke such notice in writing if the IRS has not notified the Custodian of the IRS' determination that the excess contribution was willfully made by the Depositor. The Custodian, at the request of the Depositor, may credit as a contribution for the current taxable year, the amount shown in the notice of the Depositor revoking his or her prior notification.
- (c) Rollover Contributions.
 - (i) If directed by the Depositor, the Custodian shall open and maintain a separate Account for each rollover contribution described in Section 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16) of the Code, or any other applicable section of the Code.
 - (ii) If a Depositor desires to roll over or transfer assets other than cash to his or her IRA, the Custodian shall accept such assets only if they are compatible with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices. Unless otherwise directed by the Participant, any rollover contribution made by a Participant may be combined with any other of the Participant's Accounts and further contributions may be made to that Account.

- (d) Regular IRA Contributions Deadlines. The last day to make annual IRA contributions for a particular tax year is the deadline for filing the Participant's federal income tax return, not including extensions, or such later date as may be determined by the Department of Treasury or the IRS for the taxable year for which the contribution relates. The Participant shall designate, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, the taxable year for which such contribution is made.

4. Investment of Contributions

- (a) Direction by Participant. All investment instructions of the Participant shall be accepted by the Custodian in accordance with the Custodian's established customs and procedures. Each Participant shall direct the Custodian with respect to the investment of all contributions to his or her Account and the earnings thereon. Such direction shall be limited to publicly traded securities, covered call options, covered put options, debit spreads, long put and long call options, mutual funds, money market instruments, and other investments, to the extent that they are obtainable through and subject to the custody of the Custodian in the Custodian's regular course of business, and subject to such other limitations as may be agreed to by the Participant and Introducing Broker-Dealer. If a Participant selects a Mutual Fund Only IRA, the Participant shall limit all direction of investments in the Custodial Account to shares issued by a domestic Regulated Investment Company. However, funds in a Mutual Fund Only IRA can be held temporarily in a cash or money market account while awaiting investment. In the event the Participant elects a Mutual Fund Only IRA Custodial Account and does not limit all direction of investments to mutual funds only, the Custodian in the Custodian's sole discretion and without prior consent of the Participant may convert the Custodial Account from a Mutual Fund Only IRA to the appropriate Custodial Account type. In the absence of such directions, the Custodian shall have no investment responsibility. All transactions directed by the Participant shall be subject to the rules, regulations, customs, and usages of the exchange, market, or clearing house where executed, and to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, and to internal policies of the Custodian. The Custodian reserves the right not to accept assets intended for deposit to the Account and may at any time require liquidation or transfer of any asset held in the Custodial Account if the Custodian determines that maintaining custody of any such asset is not in accordance with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices. The Participant understands that the Custodian shall attribute earnings only to assets held in the Account while in the custody of the Custodian. The Participant understands that the income from, and gain or loss on, each investment the Participant selects for the Account will affect the value of the Account, and that the growth in value of an Account cannot be guaranteed or projected.
- (b) Direction by Beneficiary. In the event that the Participant dies before part or all of his or her interest in this Account is distributed to him or her, the remaining assets in the Account shall be invested as directed by the Participant's Beneficiary or Beneficiaries; provided, however, that (1) if the Beneficiary is a trust, such investment directions shall be given by the trustee of such trust, and (2) if the Beneficiary is the Participant's estate, such investment directions shall be given by the personal representative of such estate. In such event, the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall be treated as the Participant for all purposes as though he or she were the signatory to the Agreement.
- (c) No Duty to Review. The Custodian shall not be under any duty to review or question any direction of the Participant with respect to investments, to review any securities or other property held in trust, or to make suggestions to the Participant with respect to investments. The Custodian will not be liable for any loss that may result by reason of investments made by the Custodian in accordance with the directions of the Participant. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Custodian may review the investments in a Mutual Fund Only IRA Custodial Account in order to confirm the Participant's compliance with subsection (a) above.
- (d) Delegation of Investment Responsibility. Regardless of any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the Participant may also appoint an investment professional or other person to act as the Participant's representative with authority to direct the Custodian with respect to the investment of assets in the Custodial Account. The appointment, however, will be effective only if (1) the Custodian has received an executed copy of an agreement between the Participant and the representative in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian that specifies the authority of the representative to act on behalf of the Participant, and (2) the Custodian does not object to acting on the direction of that person, which objection the Custodian may assert for any reason at any time. If the Participant appoints a representative, as provided for above, references to the Participant in this section ("Investment of Contributions") of this Agreement and in the "Powers, Duties, and Obligations of Custodian" section (Article VIII, Section 7) of this Agreement (insofar as pertinent to securities with respect to which the representative has investment authority) are also to that representative. However, all references in this Agreement to the individual whose Custodial Account is involved and to the making of contributions and the receipt of distributions are only to the Participant. The Participant may revoke the authority of any representative at any time by notifying the Custodian in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian and the Custodian shall not be liable in any way for the transactions initiated prior to its receipt of such notice.
- (e) Uninvested Cash. The Participant shall direct the Custodian as to the investment of all cash that is not currently invested in assets described in Article VIII, Section 4(a), of the Plan. The Participant or his or her legal representative shall direct the Custodian with respect to the investment of the cash pending distribution. In the absence of such direction, the Custodian shall have no investment responsibility for such cash and the Custodian shall not be liable for holding such cash uninvested.

5. Withdrawals

The Depositor may withdraw all or part of his or her Custodial Account balance at any time. All requests for withdrawal shall be in a form and manner provided by or acceptable to the Custodian. Any withdrawals shall be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations including possible early withdrawal penalties and withholding requirements. If payment is made outside of the United States, special federal income tax withholding rules may apply. Distributions under the IRA may be made in a single sum, periodic payment, or a combination of both.

- (a) Required Distributions. Beginning in 2003, the Custodian shall, if requested by the Participant, be responsible for computing the required minimum distribution amount in accordance with Article IV of the Plan, and for notifying the Participant accordingly. The Participant shall be responsible for causing the required minimum distribution amount to be withdrawn from his or her Account each year. Notwithstanding anything in Article IV to the contrary, the Custodian shall not, without the consent of the Participant, distribute the value of the IRA where the Participant fails to choose any method of distribution by April 1st of the year following the year the Participant reaches age 70½.
- (b) Beneficiaries. Following the death of the Participant, the balance of the Participant's Custodial Account shall be distributed to the Participant's designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, if any, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Plan and in accordance with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices. A Participant may designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries of the Custodial Account at any time, and any such designation may be changed or revoked at any time, by written designation executed by the Participant in a form and manner prescribed by or acceptable to, and filed with, the Custodian. Such designation, change, or revocation shall be effective only upon receipt by the Custodian and only if such receipt shall be during the Participant's lifetime. The latest such designation, change, or revocation shall control. If there is no Beneficiary designation on file with the Custodian, or if the designated Beneficiary has not survived the Participant, the Custodian shall distribute the Custodial Account to the survivors of the Participant in the following order of preference:
 - (i) The Participant's surviving spouse, if any
 - (ii) The Participant's children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes
 - (iii) The Participant's estate

If the Participant designates more than one primary or contingent Beneficiary but does not specify the percentages to which such Beneficiary or Beneficiaries are entitled, payment will be made to the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries in equal shares. Unless otherwise designated by the Participant in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if a primary or contingent Beneficiary designated by the Participant predeceases the Participant, the Account will be divided equally among the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. Unless otherwise designated by the Participant in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if there is no primary Beneficiary or Beneficiaries living at the time of the Participant's death, payment of the Participant's Account upon his or her death will be made to the surviving contingent Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by the Participant. Unless otherwise specified in the Participant's Designation of Beneficiary, if a Beneficiary does not predecease the Participant but dies before receiving his or her entire interest in the Custodial Account, his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account shall be paid to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by the deceased Beneficiary. If there is no Beneficiary designation of the deceased Beneficiary on file with the Custodian, the Custodian shall distribute the Custodial Account to the survivors of the deceased Beneficiary in the following order of preference:

- (i) The deceased Beneficiary's surviving spouse, if any
- (ii) The deceased Beneficiary's children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes
- (iii) The deceased Beneficiary's estate

If the Custodian is unable to make a distribution to a Participant, a Beneficiary, or other distributee because the Custodian cannot ascertain such distributee's whereabouts by writing to the last known mailing address shown on the Custodian's records, if any, the Custodian may hold the proceeds in a noninterest-bearing account until such funds escheat by operation of law. The Beneficiary or Beneficiaries are responsible to ensure that distributions are made in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Plan.

- (c) Account Only Source of Benefits. The only source of benefit for the Participant, Spouse, or Beneficiary of the Account under this Plan shall be the Custodial Account.
- (d) Qualifying Terminable Interest Property (QTIP) and Qualified Domestic Trust (QDOT). The provisions of this Section 5(d) of Article VIII of the Plan shall apply if the Participant has designated a QTIP or a QDOT for the benefit of his or her spouse [which trust is intended to satisfy the conditions of Section 2056(b)(7) or 2056A of the Code] as Beneficiary of this IRA (hereafter referred to as the "Spousal Trust"), but only if the Participant, the trustee of the Spousal Trust, or the executor of the estate of the deceased Participant notifies the Custodian in a written document acceptable to the Custodian of such individual's intention to have this Section apply. After the death of the Participant, and upon written direction of the trustee of the Spousal Trust, the Custodian shall distribute to the trustee of the Spousal Trust an amount equal to the greater of (1) all of the income of the Account for the year or (2) the amount required to be distributed under Section 401(a)(9) of the Code and the regulations thereunder annually or at more frequent intervals. No person shall have the power to appoint any part of the Account to any person other than the Spousal Trust. If the Participant dies on or after his or her required beginning date, the Section 401(a)(9) amount shall be the amount required to be distributed under the distribution method that applied to the Participant at his or her death. If the Participant dies before the required beginning date, the Section 401(a)(9) amount shall be the amount required under the payment method described in Article IV, Section 3(a)(i), (that is, the life expectancy of the spouse option), with payments commencing no later than the end of the year following the year of the Participant's death. If requested by the trustee of the Spousal Trust, the Custodian shall pay additional amounts from the Account's principal to the Spousal Trust. The trustee of the Spousal Trust or the Participant's surviving spouse has the right to direct the Custodian to convert nonproductive property into productive property. After the death of the Participant's surviving spouse, the Custodian shall pay any amounts remaining in the Account in accordance with written instructions given to the Custodian by the trustee of the Spousal Trust. To the extent permitted by Section 401(a)(9) of the Code, as determined by the trustee of the Spousal Trust, the surviving spouse of the Participant who has designated a Spousal Trust as his or her Beneficiary may be treated as the Participant's Beneficiary for purposes of the distribution requirement of Section 401(a)(9) of the Code. The Custodian shall have no responsibility to determine whether such treatment is appropriate.

- (e) The Custodian shall not be responsible for the purpose, sufficiency, or propriety of any distribution. The Custodian is only authorized to make distributions in accordance with instructions of the Participant, or after the Participant's death, of his or her Beneficiary, or as otherwise provided for in this Agreement. Such instructions must be given in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian.

6. Transfer

- (a) Transfer. In the event that the Participant terminates his or her Custodial Account, the Custodian shall distribute or transfer the Account balance in accordance with the Participant's written instructions and in accordance with this Agreement. The Participant authorizes the Custodian to retain such sums as the Custodian may deem necessary for payment of all the Custodian's fees, compensation, costs, and any expenses, including, but not limited to, annual maintenance fees and account termination fees, or for payment of any other liabilities which might constitute a charge to either the Account or the Custodian. The balance of any such reserve remaining after the payment of the above items shall be paid, distributed, or transferred upon satisfaction of any such charge. The Custodian shall have no duty to ascertain whether any payment, distribution, or transfer as directed by the Participant is proper under the provisions of the Code, this Agreement, or otherwise.
- (b) Transfer on Divorce. A Participant may transfer any portion or all of his or her interest in an Account to a former spouse under a written instrument incident to divorce or under a divorce decree containing transfer instructions acceptable to the Custodian and compliant with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices, whereupon such Account, or the transferred portion of such Account, shall be held for the benefit of such former spouse subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

7. Powers, Duties, and Obligations of Custodian

- (a) No Investment Discretion. The Custodian shall have no discretion to direct any investments of an Account and is merely authorized to acquire and hold the particular investments specified by the Participant. The Custodian will not act as investment advisor or counselor to a Participant and will not advise a Participant or offer any opinion or judgment on any matter pertaining to the nature, value, potential value, or suitability of any investment or potential investment by a Participant.
- (b) Administrative Powers. The Custodian may hold any securities acquired hereunder in the name of the Custodian without qualification or description or in the name of any nominee. Pursuant to the Participant's direction, the Custodian shall have the following powers and authority with respect to the administration of each Account:
 - (i) To invest and reinvest the assets of the Account without any duty to diversify and without regard to whether such investment is authorized by the laws of any jurisdiction for fiduciary investments
 - (ii) To exercise or sell options, conversion privileges, or rights to subscribe for additional securities and to make payments therefore
 - (iii) To consent to or participate in dissolutions, reorganizations, consolidations, mergers, sales, leases, mortgages, transfers, re-registrations of securities, or other changes affecting securities held by the Custodian
 - (iv) To make, execute, and deliver as Custodian any and all contracts, waivers, releases, or other instruments in writing necessary or proper for the exercise of any of the foregoing powers
 - (v) To grant options to purchase securities held by the Custodian or to repurchase options previously granted with respect to securities held by the Custodian.
- (c) Proxies. All proxy and solicitation materials, notices of shareholders' meetings, current prospectuses, and other annual or regular shareholder reports shall, to the extent furnished to the Custodian by the issuers of the securities in the Account, be sent by the Custodian or the Custodian's delegee to the Participant.
- (d) Records and Reports. The Custodian shall keep accurate records of all contributions, receipts, investments, distributions, disbursements, and all other transactions of the Account. Within 120 days (or such other deadline imposed by applicable law) after the close of each calendar year (or after a distribution or transfer of a Participant's Account or upon the Custodian's resignation or removal), the Custodian shall file with the Participant a written report (which may consist of copies of the Custodian's regularly issued Account statements) reflecting all transactions affecting the Account for the period in question and including a statement of the assets in the Account and their fair market values. Unless the Participant files a written statement of exceptions or objections to the report with the Custodian within 60 days after mailing of the report, the Participant shall be deemed to have approved such report and the Custodian shall be released from all liability to anyone (including any Participant's spouse or Beneficiary) with respect to all matters set forth in the report. No person other than a Participant, the spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary may require an accounting.
- (e) Right to Request Judicial Assistance. The Custodian shall have the right at any time to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for judicial settlement of the Custodian's accounts or for determination of any questions of construction, which may arise, or for instructions. The only necessary party defendant to any such action shall be the Participant, but the Custodian may join any other person or persons as a party defendant. The cost, including attorney's fees, of any such proceeding shall be charged as an administrative expense under Article VIII, Section 10, of this Agreement.

- (f) Scope of Custodian's Duties. The Custodian shall only have the duties, which are specifically set forth in this Plan. The Custodian shall have no duty to ascertain whether contributions or distributions comply with the Plan or the Code. The Custodian shall not make any investments or dispose of any investments held in an Account, except upon the direction of the Participant or in accordance with Article VIII, Section 11(d), of the Plan. The Custodian shall not question any such directions of the Participant, review any securities or other property held in an Account, or make suggestions to the Participant with respect to the investment, retention, or disposition of any assets held in an Account. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Custodian may review the investments in a Mutual Fund Only IRA Custodial Account in order to confirm the Participant's compliance with Article VIII, Section 4(a), of this Agreement, which limits all direction of investments in the Mutual Fund Only IRA to shares issued by a domestic Regulated Investment Company.
- (g) Scope of Custodian's Liability. The Custodian shall not be liable for any loss of any kind that may result from any action taken by the Custodian in accordance with the directions of the Participant or his or her designated agent or attorney in fact or from any failure to act because of the absence of any such directions. The Custodian shall not be responsible for determining whether any contribution or rollover contribution satisfies the requirements of the Code. The Custodian shall not be liable for any taxes (or interest thereon) or penalties incurred by the Participant in connection with any Account or in connection with any contribution to or distribution from the Account. The Custodian is entitled to act upon any instrument, certificate, or form the Custodian believes is genuine and believes is executed or presented by the proper person or persons, and the Custodian need not investigate or inquire as to any statement contained in such document but may accept it as true and accurate. The Custodian is not liable for any losses directly or indirectly caused by acts of war, acts of terrorism, labor disputes, exchange, or market decisions, including the suspension of trading, market volatility, trade volume, or by government restriction. The Participant shall duly indemnify and hold harmless the Custodian from any liability, which may arise hereunder, except liability arising from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Custodian.

8. Resignation or Removal of Custodian

- (a) Resignation. The Custodian may resign as Custodian hereunder as to any Account by mailing or actually delivering notice to the Participant 30 days prior to the resignation. Upon the Custodian's resignation, the Custodian may, but shall not be required to, appoint a corporation or other organization as the successor custodian under this Agreement. Each Participant, after the receipt of the resignation, shall have 30 days to appoint an alternate successor custodian. If no alternate is chosen, the Participant will be deemed to have accepted the Custodian's appointed successor custodian. Upon acceptance of appointment by the successor, the Custodian shall assign, transfer, and deliver to the successor all assets held in the Account to which such resignation or removal relates. The Custodian is authorized, however, to reserve such amounts the Custodian deems advisable to provide for the payment of expenses and fees then due or to be incurred in connection with the settlement of the Custodian's account, and any balance remaining after the settlement of the Custodian's account shall be paid to the successor custodian or trustee. At the sole discretion of the Custodian, any successor custodian appointed by the Custodian may, with the approval of the Custodian, amend the Agreement by giving notice to the Participant.

If the Custodian does not choose to appoint a successor, the Participant has 30 days after receiving notification of the Custodian's resignation to appoint a qualifying successor custodian. If the Participant does not appoint a successor custodian within this time period, the Custodian shall have the right to terminate the Custodial Account and distribute the assets directly to the Participant.
- (b) Removal. The Participant shall substitute another custodian in place of the Custodian upon notification by the IRS that such substitution is required because the Custodian has failed to comply with the requirement of Treasury Regulation Section 1.408-2(e), or is not keeping such records, or making such returns, or rendering such statements as are required by that regulation.
- (c) The Custodian shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of the Custodian's successor.

9. Amendment and Termination of the Plan

- (a) Amendment or Termination. The Custodian may amend or terminate this Plan or this Account at any time consistent with the provisions of applicable law without obtaining the consent of the Participant, the spouse of the Participant, or Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. No amendment of the Plan, however, shall deprive any Participant, spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary or Beneficiaries of any benefit to which he or she was entitled under the Plan from contributions made prior to the amendment unless the amendment is necessary to conform the Plan to the current or future requirements of Section 408 of the Code, or other applicable law, regulation, or ruling, in which case the Custodian is expressly authorized to make amendments that are necessary for such purposes retroactively to the later of the effective date of the Plan or the effective date of any future legal requirements. A Participant may change an election or designation made with respect to the Adoption Agreement, provided such change is made in a form and manner prescribed by and acceptable to the Custodian.
- (b) Distribution on Termination. If the Account is terminated for any reason by the Custodian, the balance held in each Account for the benefit of a Participant, spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall be distributed by the Custodian to a successor custodian or trustee, in accordance with Article VIII, Section 8, of the Plan.

10. Fees, Expenses, and Indebtedness

- (a) **Payment of Fees and Expenses.** The annual maintenance, termination, and other administration fees shall be charged by the Custodian in accordance with the fee schedule that is then in effect. The fee schedule may be amended by the Custodian from time to time. A portion of the fees collected by the Custodian may be shared with the financial institution that introduced your account. Any administrative expenses, including fees for legal and/or accounting services incurred by the Custodian at the request of or necessitated by the actions of the Participant or designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, including, but not by way of limitation, the direction of investment of Custodial Account assets in an investment that causes the Custodial Account to realize unrelated business taxable income within the meaning of Section 512 of the Code, which are over and above the services set forth in the fee schedule shall be paid by the Participant and the Participant hereby covenants and agrees to pay the same. The Custodian's fees and expenses shall be automatically charged to the Custodial Account unless the Participant chooses to pay the fee in a timely manner before the Custodial Account has been so charged and fees or other administrative expenses that are not paid by the Participant when due may be charged to the Custodial Account. The Custodian reserves the right to liquidate any assets of the Custodial Account to collect any charge for which payment may at any time be past due. In the event of account termination by the Participant or the Custodian for any reason, the Custodian shall be entitled to receive the full termination fee, along with the full, nonprorated current year maintenance fees, regardless of the date during the year that the Account is terminated. Such amounts will be automatically charged against the IRA at the time the Participant terminates the IRA. Any reimbursement of fees charged against an Account will be recorded as a contribution to the Account and reported to taxing authorities accordingly. Specific fee details are provided in the current fee schedule available from the Custodian or from the financial organization that has introduced your Account to the Custodian.
- (b) **Taxes.** Any taxes of any kind whatsoever that may be levied or assessed upon any Custodial Account or that the Custodian may otherwise be charged with the responsibility of collecting shall be paid from the assets of the Custodial Account involved.
- (c) **Brokerage Commissions.** The Account will be charged brokerage commissions and other securities transaction-related charges for the transactions in the Custodial Account in accordance with the Custodian's usual practice.
- (d) **Indebtedness.** The Participant shall pay any debit balance or other obligation owing to the Custodian on demand.

11. Miscellaneous

- (a) **Prohibited Transactions.** No Participant, spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary shall be entitled to use a Participant's Account, or any portion thereof, as security for a loan or borrow from the Account. Neither the Custodian, the Participant, nor any other person or organization shall engage in any prohibited transaction, within the meaning of Section 4975 of the Code, with respect to any Participant's Account.
- (b) **Prohibition Against Assignment of Benefits.** Except to the extent otherwise required by law, none of the benefits, payments, or proceeds held in an Account on behalf of any Participant, spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary shall be subject to the claims of any creditor of such Participant, spouse of a participant, or Beneficiary, nor shall any Participant, spouse of a participant, or Beneficiary have any right to anticipate, sell, pledge, option, encumber, or assign any of the benefits, payments, or proceeds to which he or she is or may be entitled under the Plan.
- (c) **Applicable Law.** The Plan shall be construed, administered, and enforced according to the laws of the State of New York, except to the extent preempted by federal law. All contributions to the Custodial Account shall be deemed to take place in the State of New York. The terms and conditions of the Plan shall be applicable without regard to the community property laws of any state.
- (d) **Liquidation of Assets.** If the Custodian must liquidate assets in order to make distributions, transfer assets, or pay fees, expenses, or taxes assessed against a Participant's Account, and the Participant fails to instruct the Custodian as to the liquidation of such assets, assets will be liquidated in the following order to the extent held in the Account: (1) any shares of a money market fund or money market-type fund, (2) securities, (3) other assets. The Custodian shall not be liable for any losses arising out of or as a result of assets liquidated in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.
- (e) **Purpose of Form.** Form 5305-A is a model Custodial Account Agreement that meets the requirements of Section 408(a) of the Code and has been automatically approved by the IRS. An Individual Retirement Account is established after the Adoption Agreement is fully executed by the Participant and entered in the records of the Custodian and must be completed no later than the due date of the individual's income tax return for the tax year (without regard to extensions). This Account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Participant or his or her Beneficiary or Beneficiaries.
- (f) **Identifying Number.** The Participant's Social Security number will serve as the identification number of his or her Custodial Account. An employer identification number is required only for a Custodial Account for which a return is filed to report unrelated business taxable income. An employer identification number is required for a common fund created for IRAs.
- (g) **Contributions to a Custodial Account for a nonworking spouse** must be made to a separate Custodial Account established by the nonworking spouse.

ARTICLE IX

ARBITRATION DISCLOSURES:

THIS AGREEMENT CONTAINS A PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION CLAUSE. BY SIGNING AN ARBITRATION AGREEMENT THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

- > ALL PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT ARE GIVING UP THE RIGHT TO SUE EACH OTHER IN COURT, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY THE RULES OF THE ARBITRATION FORUM IN WHICH A CLAIM IS FILED.
- > ARBITRATION AWARDS ARE GENERALLY FINAL AND BINDING; A PARTY'S ABILITY TO HAVE A COURT REVERSE OR MODIFY AN ARBITRATION AWARD IS VERY LIMITED.
- > THE ABILITY OF THE PARTIES TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS, WITNESS STATEMENTS, AND OTHER DISCOVERIES ARE GENERALLY MORE LIMITED IN ARBITRATION THAN IN COURT PROCEEDINGS.
- > THE ARBITRATORS DO NOT HAVE TO EXPLAIN THE REASON(S) FOR THEIR AWARD, UNLESS, IN AN ELIGIBLE CASE, A JOINT REQUEST FOR AN EXPLAINED DECISION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY ALL PARTIES TO THE PANEL AT LEAST 20 DAYS PRIOR TO THE FIRST SCHEDULED HEARING DATE.
- > THE PANEL OF ARBITRATORS WILL TYPICALLY INCLUDE A MINORITY OF ARBITRATORS WHO WERE OR ARE AFFILIATED WITH THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY.
- > THE RULES OF SOME ARBITRATION FORUMS MAY IMPOSE TIME LIMITS FOR BRINGING A CLAIM IN ARBITRATION. IN SOME CASES, A CLAIM THAT IS INELIGIBLE FOR ARBITRATION MAY BE BROUGHT IN COURT.
- > THE RULES OF THE ARBITRATION FORUM IN WHICH THE CLAIM IS FILED, AND ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO, SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO THIS AGREEMENT.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

ANY CONTROVERSY BETWEEN YOU AND US SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION BEFORE THE FINANCIAL INDUSTRY REGULATORY AUTHORITY (FINRA).

NO PERSON SHALL BRING A PUTATIVE OR CERTIFIED CLASS ACTION TO ARBITRATION, NOR SEEK TO ENFORCE ANY PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT AGAINST ANY PERSON WHO HAS INITIATED IN COURT A PUTATIVE CLASS ACTION; OR WHO IS A MEMBER OF A PUTATIVE CLASS WHO HAS NOT OPTED OUT OF THE CLASS WITH RESPECT TO ANY CLAIMS ENCOMPASSED BY THE PUTATIVE CLASS ACTION UNTIL; (I) THE CLASS CERTIFICATION IS DENIED; (II) THE CLASS IS DECERTIFIED; OR (III) THE CUSTOMER IS EXCLUDED FROM THE CLASS BY THE COURT. SUCH FORBEARANCE TO ENFORCE AN AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A WAIVER OF ANY RIGHTS UNDER THIS AGREEMENT EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT STATED HEREIN.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK GOVERN.

TRADITIONAL IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The Disclosure Statement provides a general description of the features of a Traditional IRA (the "Account," the "Custodial Account," or the "IRA") for which Pershing LLC acts as Custodian.

1. Right of Revocation By Participant

- (a) Once you execute the Adoption Agreement, you become the Participant and you have the right to revoke the Agreement for a period of seven days from the date it is executed by mailing or personally delivering a written notice of revocation to Pershing LLC, Retirement Products Department, One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, New Jersey 07399. The notice of revocation shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark (or if sent by certified or registered mail, the date of certification or registration) if it is deposited in the United States mail in an envelope, or other appropriate wrapper, first-class postage prepaid, properly addressed. If such notice is not received within seven days after the deemed date of mailing, the notice of revocation shall not be valid.
- (b) If the Adoption Agreement is revoked, the Custodian will return your entire contribution to the IRA without penalty, service charge, administrative expenses, or any other reduction. The contribution to an IRA that is revoked, and the distribution from an IRA that is revoked must be reported to the IRS.

2. Special Requirements of the Pershing LLC Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan

In addition to the statutory requirements described in the Plan, Pershing LLC, as Custodian, has the following requirements:

- (a) Pershing LLC (the "Custodian") will not make any investment decisions with respect to the Account. You shall direct the Custodian with respect to the investment of all contributions and earnings therefrom. Investments may be made in publicly traded securities, covered call options, covered put options, debit spreads, long put and long call options, mutual funds, money market instruments, and other investments that are obtainable through and subject to the custody of the Custodian and compatible with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and usual business practices. The Custodian may systematically sweep uninvested cash (subject to certain required minimums) in an Account to a money market fund or other investment offered by the Custodian.
- (b) You must notify the Custodian in writing as to when you wish to receive your benefits and the manner of payout pursuant to Article IV of the Pershing LLC Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan.
- (c) Pershing LLC, as Custodian, will have no responsibility to ascertain whether rollover contributions comply with the Plan or the Code.
- (d) You shall be entitled to designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries to receive benefits that are payable under the IRA upon your death. If you do not designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, or, if the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries die before you, or cannot be located when you die, the benefits will be paid in the following order of priority: (i) to your surviving spouse, if any; (ii) to your surviving children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes; and (iii) to your estate.

3. Requirements of an IRA

- (a) Your contribution to your IRA must be in cash, unless it is a rollover contribution.
- (b) Unless you are the age of 50 by the end of the year, contributions made on your behalf may not exceed \$3,000 for years 2002 through 2004, \$4,000 for years 2005 through 2007, and \$5,000 for 2008 (adjusted annually thereafter), unless the contribution is designated as a rollover or is pursuant to the terms of a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan (see paragraph 5 below). Your IRA contribution for any year must be made by the due date, excluding extensions, for filing your tax return for that year (generally, April 15 of the following year). However, the earlier you set up and contribute to your IRA, the sooner you can take advantage of tax-deferred earnings on your investments. If you also maintain a Roth IRA, the maximum contribution to your Traditional IRA 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 contribution limit or 100% of your compensation. If you are age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your Traditional IRA of \$500 for years 2002 through 2005 and \$1,000 for year 2006 and beyond.
- (c) A contribution is deemed to have been made on the last day of the preceding taxable year if you make a contribution by the deadline for filing your income tax return (not including extensions), and you designate that contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year. For instance, if you are a calendar year taxpayer and you make your annual Traditional 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.
- (d) Your interest in your IRA is nonforfeitable.
- (e) The assets of your IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
- (f) No portion of your IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.
- (g) You may not invest the assets of your IRA in collectibles [as described in Section 408(m) of the Code]. A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or any other tangible personal property specified by the IRS. Specially minted United States gold and silver bullion coins and certain state-issued coins are permissible IRA investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion [as described in Section 408(m)(3) of the Code] are also permitted as IRA investments.
- (h) You are required to take minimum distributions from your IRA at certain times in accordance with the Code and Treasury Regulations. The Custodian reserves the right to calculate your required minimum distribution based upon the Uniform Lifetime Table found in Treasury Regulation Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, the Custodian will make distributions to you or your Beneficiary or Beneficiaries only upon specific instructions to do so.
 - (i) You are required to take a minimum distribution from your IRA by April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which you attain age 70½ and by the end of each year thereafter. 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 (less any required distribution taken between January 1 and April 1 of the year following the year you attain age 70½) by the applicable divisor.
 - (ii) The applicable divisor is generally determined using whichever is applicable of the Single Life Table, the Uniform Lifetime Table, or the Joint and Last Survivor Table, all as set forth in Treasury Regulation Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 or other applicable IRS publications. The Uniform Lifetime Table assumes that your beneficiary is exactly ten years younger than you, regardless of who is the named beneficiary. If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary and is more than ten years younger than you, the required minimum distribution must be calculated using the actual joint life expectancy of you and your spouse rather than the life expectancy divisor from the Uniform Lifetime Table.
 - (iii) Distributions to your Beneficiary or Beneficiaries:

1. If you die on or after your required beginning date, distributions will be made to your Beneficiary or Beneficiaries over the single life expectancy of such designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries or over your remaining life expectancy, whichever is longer.
2. If you die before your required beginning date, the entire amount remaining in your account must, at the election of your Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, either:
 - (a) Be distributed by December 31 of the fifth year following your death.
 - (b) Be distributed in equal or substantially equal payments over a period not to exceed the life or life expectancy of your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. If your spouse is your sole designated Beneficiary, he or she must elect either option 2(a) or 2(b) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½. Your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, other than a spouse who is the sole designated Beneficiary, must elect either option (i) or (ii) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, distributions must be made in accordance with option 2(b). In the case of distributions under option 2(b), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If the Beneficiary is your surviving spouse, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½, if later.

4. Income Tax Consequences of Establishing an IRA

- (a) **IRA Deductibility.** If you have not yet reached the year in which you attain age 70½, and have earned income from services rendered, you may make an IRA contribution of the lesser of 100% of compensation or \$3,000 for years 2002 to 2004, \$4,000 for years 2005 to 2007, and \$5,000 for 2008 (adjusted annually thereafter). However, 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-maintained retirement plan. If you are not an active participant in a retirement plan maintained by your employer, your IRA contribution will be totally deductible. If you are an active participant, the deductibility of your contribution will depend on your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) for the tax year for which the contribution was made. MAGI is determined using your adjusted gross income but disregarding any deductible IRA contributions.

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:

- (i) A qualified pension, profit-sharing, 401(k), or stock bonus plan
- (ii) A qualified annuity plan of an employer
- (iii) An SEP plan
- (iv) A retirement plan established by the federal government, a state, or a political subdivision (except certain unfunded deferred compensation plans under IRC, Section 457 of the Code)
- (v) A tax-sheltered annuity for employees of certain tax-exempt organizations or public schools
- (vi) A plan meeting the requirements of Section 501(c)(18) of the Code
- (vii) A qualified plan for self-employed individuals (H.R. 10 or Keogh Plan)
- (viii) A (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 and your tax professional. Also, the 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) take the phase-out 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, (2) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are the age of 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum IRA deduction you may take. For instance, if you are the age of 40 with a MAGI of \$36,000 in 2002, your maximum deductible contribution is \$2,400 (the 2002 phase-out maximum of \$44,000 minus your MAGI of \$36,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out limits of \$10,000, and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$3,000). You must round the resulting number to the next highest \$10 if the number is not a multiple of \$10.

If you are an active participant, are married, and you file a joint tax return and have MAGI within the applicable phase-out range below, the deductible amount of your contributions is determined as follows: (1) take the phase-out maximum for the applicable year (specified below) and subtract your MAGI, (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out maximum and minimum, (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are the age of 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum IRA deduction you may take. For instance, if you are the age of 40 with a MAGI of \$56,000 in 2002, your maximum deductible contribution is \$2,400 (the 2002 phase-out maximum of \$64,000 minus your MAGI of \$56,000, divided by the difference between the maximum and minimum phase-out limits of \$10,000, and multiplied by the contribution limit of \$3,000). You must round the resulting number to the next highest \$10 if the number is not a multiple of \$10.

Tax Year	Joint Filers Phase-Out Maximum*	Single Taxpayers Phase-Out Maximum*
2002	\$64,000	\$44,000
2003	\$70,000	\$50,000
2004	\$75,000	\$55,000
2005	\$80,000	\$60,000
2006	\$85,000	\$60,000
2007**	\$100,000	\$60,000

*MAGI limits are subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years beginning after 2006.

**The MAGI limits for 2007 listed above may be subject to additional increases.

The MAGI phase-out range for an individual who is not an active participant, but is married to an active participant, is \$150,000 to \$160,000. This limit is also subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years beginning after 2006. If you are not an active participant in an employer-maintained retirement plan, are married to someone who is an active participant, and you file a joint income tax return with MAGI between the applicable phase-out range for the year, your maximum deductible contribution is determined as follows: (1) begin with the appropriate MAGI phase-out maximum for the year and subtract your MAGI from it; (2) divide this total by the difference between the phase-out range maximum and minimum; (3) multiply this number by the maximum allowable contribution for the applicable year, including catch-up contributions if you are age 50 or older. The resulting figure will be the maximum IRA deduction you may take. You must round the resulting deduction to the next highest \$10 if the number is not a multiple of \$10. If your resulting deduction is between \$0 and \$200 you may round up to \$200.

- (b) Tax Credit for Contributions. You may be eligible to receive a tax credit on your Traditional IRA contributions equaling a percentage of your qualified retirement savings contributions not exceeding \$2,000. 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
 - > Not a full-time student

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

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME*						
Joint Return		Head of a Household		All Other Cases		Applicable Percentage
Over	Not Over	Over	Not Over	Over	Not Over	
	\$30,000		\$22,500		\$15,000	50
\$30,000	\$32,500	\$22,500	\$24,375	\$15,000	\$16,250	20
\$32,500	\$50,000	\$24,375	\$37,500	\$16,250	\$25,000	10
\$50,000		\$37,500		\$25,000		0

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

- (c) Definition of Compensation. Compensation includes wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, and tips, but does not include income from interest, dividends, or other earnings or profits from property, or amounts not included in your taxable income. It also includes your earned income if you are self-employed (reduced by deductible Keogh plan contributions and one-half of your self-employment taxes) and taxable alimony. The IRS treats as compensation any amount properly shown on your Form W-2 as “wages, tips, and other compensation” reduced by the amount shown on that form as distributions from nonqualified plans.
- (d) Tax-Deferred Earnings. The investment earnings of your IRA are generally not subject to federal income tax until distributions are made (or in certain instances when distributions are deemed to be made).

- (e) Nondeductible Contributions. You may make nondeductible contributions to your IRA to the extent that deductible contributions are not allowed. The total of your deductible and nondeductible IRA contributions cannot exceed your contribution limit (the lesser of the allowable contribution limit described previously, or 100% of compensation). You may elect to treat deductible IRA contributions as nondeductible contributions. If you make a nondeductible contribution to an IRA, you must report the amount of the nondeductible contribution to the IRS as a part of your tax return for the year using IRS Form 8606.

You may withdraw an IRA contribution made for a calendar year any time before the due date (including extensions) for filing your federal income tax return for that year. If you do so, you must also withdraw the earnings attributable to that portion of the IRA and report the earnings as income for the year for which the contribution was made. Further, you must not take a deduction for the contributions you withdrew.

- (f) Spousal IRA. If you and your spouse file a joint federal income tax return and your spouse has no compensation (or elects to be treated as having no compensation) for the year, you may establish an IRA for your spouse (a "Spousal IRA"). If you maintain IRAs for yourself and your spouse who has no compensation, you may make combined contributions each year in an amount up to the lesser of 100% of your gross annual compensation or twice the annual contribution limit (\$6,000 for 2002, \$6,500 for 2002 if only one of you is the age of 50 or older, or \$7,000 if both you and your spouse are the age of 50 or older). You may determine how to divide your contributions between the two IRAs, but you cannot contribute more than the annual contribution limit to either IRA. As long as you have compensation, you may continue to make contributions to your spouse's IRA until the year in which your spouse attains the age of 70½ or older.
- (g) Excess Contributions. Any contributions to your IRA over and above the permissible limits set forth above are considered "excess contributions" subject to an annual excise tax of 6% of the amount of the excess contributions for each year in which the excess contribution remains in your IRA. Such excess contributions may be corrected (so that the 6% excise tax will not apply) by withdrawing the excess contributions and related earnings, as determined by you, from the IRA on or before the due date (including extensions) for filing your federal income tax return for the year for which the contribution relates. The amount of the excess contribution will not be considered a premature distribution nor be taxed as ordinary income. However, any earnings withdrawn will be taxed as ordinary income. In addition, the 10% penalty tax generally imposed on premature distributions will apply to the withdrawal of the earnings unless you have attained the age of 59½.

Alternatively, you may carry forward any excess contributions for one year and report it in a subsequent year as an annual contribution to the extent that the excess, when aggregated with your IRA contribution (if any) for the subsequent year, does not exceed the maximum permitted contribution for that year. The 6% excise tax will be imposed on excess contributions for each year they remain in the IRA.

- (h) Designation of Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. The assets remaining in your IRA will be distributed upon your death to the designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries named by you on record with the Custodian. Your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries may be confirmed to you periodically by the Custodian and upon your request, and may be changed by you in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. If there is no designated Beneficiary for your IRA in the Custodian's records, your IRA will be paid in the following order of preference: (a) your surviving spouse, if any, (b) your surviving children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes, and if none, (c) your estate. Unless you designate otherwise, if a primary Beneficiary you designated predeceases you, the shares for that deceased Beneficiary will be divided equally among the surviving primary Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. If there is no primary Beneficiary living at the time of your death, payment of your IRA will be made to the surviving contingent Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by you. Unless otherwise specified in your designation, if a Beneficiary does not predecease you but dies before receiving his or her entire interest in the IRA, the remaining assets will be distributed to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by the deceased Beneficiary. If there is no Beneficiary designation of the deceased Beneficiary on file with the Custodian, his or her remaining interest in the IRA will be paid to the survivors of the deceased Beneficiary in the following order of preference: (a) the deceased Beneficiary's surviving spouse, if any, (b) the deceased Beneficiary's children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes, and (c) the deceased Beneficiary's estate. For the rules governing mandatory distributions, see Section 3(h) of this Disclosure Statement.
- (i) Taxation of Distributions. Except to the extent attributable to nondeductible IRA contributions, distributions from your IRA (that are not rolled over) are taxed as ordinary income and are not eligible for capital gains treatment.

If you make nondeductible IRA contributions, a portion of your distributions from the IRA will be nontaxable (as return of your nondeductible contributions) and a portion will be taxable (as a return of deductible contributions, if any, and account earnings). The following formula is used to determine the nontaxable portion of your distribution for a taxable year.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Aggregate nondeductible contributions} \\
 \div \text{Year-end account balance} \\
 \times \text{Distribution amount} \\
 \hline
 = \text{Nontaxable portion of the distribution}
 \end{array}$$

To figure the year-end total IRA balance, you treat all of your IRAs as a single IRA. This includes all Traditional IRAs, as well as SEP and Rollover IRAs. You must also add back the distributions taken during the year in calculating your year-end total IRA balance.

(j) Rollovers and Conversions. The balance in your IRA may be rolled over to another IRA, or your IRA may receive rollover contributions from any of your other IRAs or from your employer's qualified retirement plan, tax-sheltered annuity, or Section 457(b) deferred compensation plan (beginning January 1, 2002), provided that all of the applicable rollover rules are followed. "Rollover" is a term used to describe a tax-free movement of cash or other property to your IRA from any of your IRAs or eligible retirement plans. Funds in a SIMPLE IRA may not be rolled to your IRA during the first two years you participate in your employer's SIMPLE IRA plan. Your IRA may also be converted to a Roth IRA if certain eligibility requirements are met. The rollover and conversion rules are generally summarized below. These transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover or conversion, please see a tax professional.

- (i) IRA to IRA Rollovers. Funds distributed from your IRA may be rolled over to another IRA if the requirements of Section 408(d)(3) of the Code are met. A proper IRA to IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over no later than 60 days after the distribution is received. You may not have completed another IRA to IRA rollover from the distributing IRA during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. Further, you may roll the same dollars or assets only once every 12 months.
- (ii) SIMPLE IRA to Traditional IRA Rollovers. Funds may be distributed from your SIMPLE IRA and rolled over to your IRA without IRS penalty, provided that 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 Section 408(d)(3) of the Code must be met. A proper SIMPLE IRA to IRA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received. You may not have completed another SIMPLE IRA to IRA or SIMPLE IRA to SIMPLE IRA rollover from the distributing SIMPLE IRA during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. Further, you may roll over the same dollars or assets only once every 12 months.
- (iii) 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 (other than distributions to nonspouse beneficiaries), unless it is part of a certain series of substantially equal periodic payments, a required minimum distribution, a hardship distribution, or a distribution of Roth 401(k) or Roth 403(b) elective deferrals. If you elect to receive your rollover distribution prior to placing it in an IRA, thereby conducting an indirect rollover, your plan administrator will generally be required to withhold 20% of your distribution as a payment of income taxes. When completing the rollover, you may make up the amount withheld, out of pocket, and roll over the full amount distributed from your employer-sponsored retirement plan. To qualify as a rollover, your eligible rollover distribution must be rolled over to your IRA not later than 60 days after you receive it. Alternatively, you may claim the withheld amount as income, and pay the applicable income tax and, if you are under age 59½, the 10% early distribution penalty (unless an exception to the penalty applies).

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

- (iv) Nonspouse Beneficiary Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans. If you are a nonspouse 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, so you may not roll these assets to your own IRA.
- (v) Traditional IRA to Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans. You may roll over, directly or indirectly, any eligible rollover distribution from an IRA to an employer's 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 an IRA that is not a part of a required minimum distribution.
- (vi) Traditional IRA to Roth IRA Conversions. If your modified adjusted gross income is not more than \$100,000 and you are not married, and are filing a separate income tax return, you are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing Traditional IRA(s) into your Roth IRA(s). Beginning in 2010, the \$100,000 MAGI limit and the married filing separate tax filing restriction will be eliminated for conversion eligibility. If you are age 70½ or older you must remove your required minimum distribution prior to converting your Traditional IRA. The amount of the conversion from your Traditional IRA to your Roth IRA shall be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes, and is includible in your gross income (except for any nondeductible contributions). Although the conversion amount is generally included in income, the 10% early distribution penalty shall not apply to conversions from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10% penalty.

- (vii) **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 (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*.
- (k) **Carry-Back Contributions.** A contribution is deemed to have been made on the last day of the preceding taxable year if you make a contribution by the deadline for filing your income tax return (not including extensions), and you designate that contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year. For instance, if you are a calendar year taxpayer and you make your Traditional 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.

5. Limitations and Restrictions

- (a) Under an SEP Plan that meets the requirements of Section 408(k) of the Code, your employer may make contributions to your IRA. Your employer is required to provide you with information that describes the terms of your employer's SEP Plan.
- (b) Transfer of your IRA assets to a named Beneficiary or Beneficiaries made during your life and at your request or because of your failure to instruct otherwise, may be subject to federal gift tax under Section 2501 of the Code. However, the naming of a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries generally will not subject you to gift tax liability.
- (c) Any withdrawal from your IRA, except a direct transfer to another IRA or qualified plan, is subject to federal income tax withholding and, perhaps, state 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% (or other amount as prescribed by applicable law) of the amount withdrawn must be withheld for federal income tax. Special federal income tax withholding rules may apply if the distribution is sent outside of the United States.
- (d) If you or your Beneficiary or Beneficiaries engage in a prohibited transaction with your IRA, as described in IRC Section 4975 of the Code, the IRA will lose its tax exemption and you must include the value of your account in your gross income for that taxable year. In addition, if you are under the age of 59½, the "distribution" also will be subject to both ordinary income tax and the 10% penalty tax for premature distributions.
- (e) If you pledge any portion of your IRA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and will be included in your gross income for that year.
- (f) If you are age 70½ or older, you may make tax-free distributions of up to \$100,000 per year directly from your IRA to certain charitable organizations. Special tax rules may apply. For further detailed information you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*, from the IRS. This provision applies to distributions during tax years 2006 and 2007.

6. Federal Tax Penalties

- (a) If you are under the age of 59½ and receive an IRA distribution, an additional tax of 10% will apply, unless the distribution is made on account of death, disability, a qualifying rollover, a direct transfer, the timely withdrawal of an excess contribution, or if the distribution is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) made over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your Beneficiary. Payments made to pay medical expenses that exceed 7.5% of your adjusted gross income and distributions to pay for health insurance by an individual who has separated from employment and who has received unemployment compensation under a federal or state program for at least 12 weeks are also exempt from the 10% tax. In addition, payments to cover certain qualified education expenses and distributions to buy, build, or rebuild a first home (up to lifetime maximum of \$10,000), distributions due to a levy issued by the IRS, or distributions while in active military duty [see "Qualified Reservists Distribution" in Section 7(g) below] are exempt from the 10% tax. This additional tax will apply only to the portion of a distribution that is includible in your income.
- (b) If you or your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries fail to take a minimum distribution as described in Section 3(h) of this Disclosure Statement, an additional tax of 50% is imposed upon any excess of the minimum required to be distributed over the amount actually distributed. This tax is referred to as an excess accumulation penalty tax.
- (c) You must file Form 5329 with the IRS when any additional or excise taxes are due.

7. Other

- (a) The form of Agreement used to establish this IRA is the model government form provided by the IRS and is known as Form 5305-A. The IRS approval is a determination only as to the form. It is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.
- (b) You may obtain further information on IRAs from your District Office of the Internal Revenue Service or search the IRS web site at www.irs.gov. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*.
- (c) If you designate a trust for the benefit of your spouse as Beneficiary of your IRA and that trust is designed to meet certain federal estate tax rules, special provisions of your IRA plan may apply. Those provisions relate to payments from your IRA to the trust after your death. Be sure to consult with your tax professional about this issue.

- (d) Upon your death, your IRA will be divided into separate shares and each beneficiary's share will be transferred into a separate account. This permits each beneficiary to provide investment and distribution directions as to his or her share of your IRA. The transfer to a separate account does not create a taxable event for your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries.
- (e) 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. 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.
- (f) If you are an individual who sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, or Wilma, you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions and rollovers from your IRA. Qualified distributions include IRA distributions made on or after specified dates for each hurricane and before January 1, 2007, to a qualified individual. For a complete definition of what constitutes a qualified individual and a qualified hurricane distribution for purposes of hurricane relief, refer to IRS Publication 4492, *Information for Taxpayers Affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma*.
 - (i) 10% Penalty Exception on Qualified Distributions. Qualified hurricane distributions are not subject to the 10% early distribution penalty tax. This penalty exception applies only to the first \$100,000 of qualified distributions to each individual.
 - (ii) Taxation May Be Spread Over Three Years. If you receive qualified hurricane distributions, you may elect to include the distribution in your gross income ratably over three years, beginning with the year of the distribution.
 - (iii) Repayment of Qualified Hurricane Distributions. You may roll over qualified hurricane distributions to an eligible retirement plan and avoid federal income taxation, within three years of the date of receipt of the distribution. The 60-day rollover rule does not apply to these distributions.

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

8. Additional Financial Information

- (a) Account Fees. If not accompanied by this Disclosure Statement and Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan Document, a schedule of fees is available from the Custodian or from the financial organization that has introduced your account to the Custodian. The annual maintenance, termination, and other administration fees shall be charged by the Custodian for services hereunder in accordance with the current fee schedule that is in effect. At the discretion of the Custodian or the financial institution that introduced your account, you may receive an invoice for the account maintenance and other related fees that are due and payable upon receipt. Unless paid by you in a timely manner, fees will be automatically charged against the Account, or as you direct in writing, charged against another account held by the Custodian over which you have investment authority. You may not reimburse your IRA for account fees once they have been charged to your IRA. Any such reimbursement of annual maintenance or other administrative fees charged to your account will be deemed a contribution to your IRA and reported to the IRS accordingly. The Custodian will notify you prior to changing the fee schedule. In the event of account termination either by you or by the Custodian for any reason, the Custodian shall be entitled to receive the full termination fee, along with the full, nonprorated current year maintenance fee, regardless of the date during the year of the termination of the Custodial Account.
- (b) Brokerage Commissions. Commissions and other securities transaction-related charges shall be charged by the financial organization that has introduced your account to the Custodian. Such commissions must be paid from assets held within your IRA and may not be reimbursed.
- (c) Other Expenses. Taxes of any kind, which may be imposed with respect to your IRA and any expenses incurred by the Custodian in the management of your IRA, together with any fees referred to above, shall be paid by you, or if not paid in a timely manner, will be charged against your account, or as directed in writing by you, charged against another account over which you have investment authority.
- (d) Earnings. The earnings of each separate account shall be allocated only to that account. The Custodian will attribute earnings only to the assets held in the account in the custody of the Custodian according to the Custodian's ordinary business practices and in accordance with the Custodian's established customs and procedures.
- (e) Growth in Value. Growth in value of your account will depend entirely on the investment decisions made by you and is neither guaranteed nor projected.



TAX EXEMPT AND
GOVERNMENT ENTITIES
DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20224

DEC 06 2011

Pershing LLC
One Pershing Plaza
Jersey City, NJ 07399

EIN: 13-2741729

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On May 31, 1984, the Internal Revenue Service issued to Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation a letter approving it to act as an active trustee or custodian for individual retirement arrangements (IRAs). The Service issued another letter, dated July 31, 1990, allowing Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation to act as a nonbank custodian of plans qualified under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. In a third letter dated April 20, 1995, the Service approved Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation to act as a nonbank custodian of accounts described in section 403(b)(7).

Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation converted, on January 17, 2003, into a Delaware limited liability company named Pershing LLC. Upon the conversion of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation into Pershing LLC, the officers and directors of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation became Pershing LLC's Board of Managers and the employees and assets of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation became the employees and assets of Pershing LLC.

Section 401(f)(1) of the Code provides that a custodial account shall be treated as a qualified trust under this section if such custodial account would, except for the fact it is not a trust, constitute a qualified trust under this section. Section 401(f)(2) provides that the custodian must be a bank (as defined in section 408(n)) or another person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the manner in which such other person will hold the assets will be consistent with the requirements of section 401. Section 401(f) also provides that in the case of a custodial account treated as a qualified trust, the person holding the assets of such account shall be treated as the trustee thereof.

Section 403(b)(7)(A) of the Code requires, in part, that for amounts paid by an employer to a custodial account to be treated as amounts contributed to an annuity contract for his employee, the custodial account must satisfy the requirements of section 401(f)(2). That section also requires, in order for the amounts paid by an employer to be treated as amounts contributed to an annuity contract for his employee, that the amounts are to be invested in regulated investment company stock to be held in the custodial account, and under the custodial account no such amounts may be paid or made available to any distributee before the employee dies, attains age 59 1/2, has a severance from employment, becomes disabled (within the meaning of section 72(m)(7)), or in the case

Pershing LLC

of contributions made pursuant to a salary reduction agreement (within the meaning of section 3121(a)(1)(D)), encounters financial hardship.

Section 408(a)(2) of the Code requires that the trustee of an IRA be a bank (as defined in section 408(n)) or such other person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the manner in which such other person will administer the IRA will be consistent with the requirements of section 408.

Section 408(h) of the Code provides that a custodial account shall be treated as a trust under this section if the assets of such account are held by a bank (as defined in subsection (n)) or another person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the manner in which such other person will administer the account will be consistent with the requirements of this section, and if the custodial account would, except for the fact that it is not a trust, constitute an IRA described in subsection (a). Section 408(h) also provides that, in the case of a custodial account treated as a trust by reason of the preceding sentence, the custodian of such account shall be treated as the trustee thereof.

Section 408A of the Code provides, in general, that a Roth IRA shall be treated in the same manner as an individual retirement plan. Section 7701(a)(37)(A) defines an individual retirement plan as an IRA described in section 408.

The Income Tax Regulations at section 1.408-2(e) contain the requirements that such other person must comply with in order to act as trustee or custodian, for purposes of sections 401(f), 403(b)(7), 408, and 408A of the Code. One of the requirements of section 1.408-2(e) of the regulations states that such person must file a written application with the Commissioner demonstrating, as set forth in that section, its ability to act as a trustee or custodian.

Based on all the information and representations Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation submitted to this office in its written application and the nonbank trustee/custodian investigation on Pershing LLC for continued compliance with the nonbank trustee regulations at section 1.408-2(e), we have concluded that Pershing LLC meets the requirements of section 1.408-2(e) of the regulations and, therefore, is approved to act as a passive or non-passive nonbank custodian of plans qualified under section 401(f) or accounts described in section 403(b)(7), passive or non-passive nonbank trustee or custodian for IRAs established under sections 408, and 408A (dealing with Roth IRAs).

This Notice of Approval authorizes Pershing LLC to act as a passive or non-passive nonbank trustee or custodian. When Pershing LLC acts as a passive nonbank trustee or custodian (within the meaning of section 1.408-2(e)(6)(i)(A) of the regulations), it is authorized only to acquire and hold particular investments specified by the trust instrument or custodial agreement. It may not act as a passive trustee or custodian if

Pershing LLC

under the written trust instrument or custodial agreement it has discretion to direct investments of the trust (or custodial) funds.

Pershing LLC may not act as a trustee or custodian unless it undertakes to act only under trust instruments or custodial agreements that contain a provision to the effect that the grantor is to substitute another trustee or custodian upon notification by the Commissioner that such substitution is required because Pershing LLC has failed to comply with the requirements of section 1.408-2(e) or is not keeping such records, or making such returns or rendering such statements as are required by forms or regulations. For example, one such form is Form 990-T for IRAs that have \$1000 or more of unrelated business taxable income that is subject to tax by section 511(b)(1) of the Code.

Pershing LLC is required to notify the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Attn: SE:T:EP:RA, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20224, in writing, of any change that affects the continuing accuracy of any representations made in its application. Further, the continued approval of Pershing LLC to act as a passive or non-passive nonbank custodian of plans qualified under section 401(f) or accounts described in section 403(b)(7), passive or non-passive nonbank trustee or custodian for IRAs established under sections 408, and 408A (dealing with Roth IRAs) is contingent upon the continued satisfaction of the criteria set forth in section 1.408-2(e) of the regulations.

This Notice of Approval is not transferable to any other entity. An entity that is a member of a controlled group of corporations, within the meaning of section 1563(a) of the Code, may not rely on a Notice of Approval issued to another member of the same controlled group. Furthermore, any entity that goes through an acquisition, merger, consolidation, or other type of reorganization may not necessarily be able to rely on the Notice of Approval issued to such entity prior to the acquisition, merger, consolidation, or other type of reorganization. Such entity may have to apply for a new Notice of Approval in accordance with section 1.408-2(e) of the regulations.

This Notice of Approval constitutes a notice that Pershing LLC may act as a passive or non-passive nonbank custodian of plans qualified under section 401(f) or accounts described in section 403(b)(7), passive or non-passive nonbank trustee or custodian for IRAs established under sections 408, and 408A (dealing with Roth IRAs) and does not bear upon its capacity to act as a trustee or custodian under any other applicable law. This is not an endorsement of any investment. The Internal Revenue Service (Service) does not review or approve investments.

In order to protect the accounts Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation handled as nonbank trustee or custodian from May 31, 1984, through its conversion to Pershing LLC, this Notice of Approval is retroactively effective to May 31, 1984. This

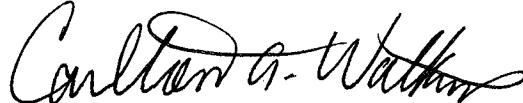
Pershing LLC

Notice of Approval will remain in effect until withdrawn by Pershing LLC or revoked by the Service.

In accordance with the power of attorney on file in this office, a copy of this notice is being sent to your authorized representative.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Calvin Thompson (Badge No. 1000221590) at (202) 283-9596.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carlton A. Watkins". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'C' and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Carlton A. Watkins, Manager
Employee Plans Technical Group 1

**ROTH INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT (IRA)
ADOPTION AGREEMENT AND PLAN DOCUMENT
ROTH INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT**

Form 5305-RA (Revised March 2002) under Section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code")

The Depositor whose name appears on the Adoption Agreement is establishing a Roth Individual Retirement Account (IRA) under Section 408A to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her Beneficiaries after death.

Pershing LLC (the "Custodian"), has given the Depositor the Disclosure Statement required under Regulations Section 1.408-6.

The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement (the "Agreement"):

ARTICLE I

Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in Section 408A(e), a recharacterized contribution described in Section 408A(d)(6), or an IRA Conversion Contribution, the Custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$3,000 per year for tax years 2002 through 2004. That contribution limit is increased to \$4,000 for tax years 2005 through 2007 and \$5,000 for 2008 and thereafter. For individuals who have reached age 50 before the close of the tax year, the contribution limit is increased to \$3,500 per year for tax years 2002 through 2004, \$4,500 for 2005, \$5,000 for 2006 and 2007, and \$6,000 for 2008 and thereafter. For tax years after 2008, the above limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

ARTICLE II

1. The annual contribution limit described in Article I is gradually reduced to \$0 for higher income levels. For a single Depositor, the annual contribution is phased out between adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$101,000 and \$116,000; for a married Depositor filing jointly, between AGI of \$159,000 and \$169,000; and for a married Depositor filing separately, between AGI of \$0 and \$10,000. In the case of a conversion, the Custodian will not accept IRA Conversion Contributions in a tax year if the Depositor's AGI for the tax year the funds were distributed from the other IRA exceeds \$100,000 or if the Depositor is married and files a separate return. Adjusted gross income is defined in Section 408A(c)(3) and does not include IRA Conversion Contributions.
2. In the case of a joint return, the AGI limits in the preceding paragraph apply to the combined AGI of the Depositor and his or her spouse.

ARTICLE III

The Depositor's interest in the balance in the Custodial Account is nonforfeitable.

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

1. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the Depositor's surviving spouse is not the designated Beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated Beneficiary, in accordance with (b) below:
 - (a) The remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death, over the designated Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor.
 - (b) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.
2. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under paragraph 1(a) above is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy [in the Single Life Expectancy Table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9] of the designated Beneficiary using the attained age of the Beneficiary in the year following the year of the Depositor's death and subtracting one from the divisor for each subsequent year.
3. If the Depositor's surviving spouse is the designated Beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the Depositor.

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

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

ARTICLE IX

1. Definitions

- (a) "Account," "Custodial Account," or "Roth IRA" shall mean the Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account established hereunder for the benefit of the Depositor and his or her Beneficiary or Beneficiaries.
- (b) "Agreement" shall mean the Pershing LLC Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement, including the information and provisions set forth in any Application that goes with this Agreement, as may be amended from time to time. This Agreement, including the Account Application and the Designation of Beneficiary filed with the Custodian, may be proved either by an original copy or a reproduced copy thereof, including, without limitation, a copy reproduced by photocopying, facsimile transmission, electronic imaging, or other means of electronic transmission.
- (c) "Application," "Account Application," or "Adoption Agreement" shall mean the Application by which this Account is established by the Agreement between the Depositor and the Custodian. The statements contained therein shall be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (d) "Beneficiary" shall mean the person, persons, entity, or entities (for instance, a trust), designated from time to time by a Participant or Participant's surviving spouse to receive benefits by reason of the death of the Participant or of such spouse, or the person or persons described in Article IX, Section 6(c), of the Plan who would otherwise be entitled to receive such benefits.
- (e) "Code" shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.
- (f) "Custodian" shall mean Pershing LLC.
- (g) "Depositor" or "Participant" shall mean an individual who adopts the Plan and who makes contributions or on whose behalf contributions are made to his or her Account pursuant to the Plan. If a Spousal Account is established, "Depositor" or "Participant" shall also mean the spouse on whose behalf such Account is established, where the context so requires, and the Beneficiary of the Depositor following the death of the Depositor.
- (h) "IRA Conversion Contributions" shall mean amounts rolled over, transferred, or considered transferred from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.
- (i) "Traditional IRA" shall mean an individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a), 408(b), 408(k), or 408(p) of the Code.
- (j) "Plan" shall mean this Pershing LLC Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan, as it may be amended from time to time, in accordance with Article VIII of the Plan.
- (k) "Roth Conversion IRA" shall mean a Roth IRA that accepts IRA Conversion Contributions made during the same tax year.
- (l) "Spousal Account" shall mean an Account established by a Participant on behalf of the Participant's nonemployed spouse or by an eligible divorced or legally separated spouse.
- (m) "Mutual Fund Only IRA" shall mean a Roth IRA Account established hereunder for the benefit of the Depositor or his or her Beneficiary or Beneficiaries in which the Participant shall limit all direction of the investments in his or her Account to contributions including IRA Conversion Contributions to shares issued by a domestic Regulated Investment Company. Unless otherwise indicated or distinguished within this Agreement the terms "Account," "Custodial Account," or "Roth IRA" when used in this Agreement shall include Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA.

2. Notices and Change of Address

- (a) Any required notice regarding this Roth IRA will be considered effective when mailed by the Custodian to the last address of the intended recipient that is on the records of the Custodian. Any notice to be given to the Custodian will be effective when actually received by the Custodian. The last address of the Participant on the records of the Custodian will be the address used for any tax withholding, disbursement, and reporting required by taxing authorities. The Participant will notify the Custodian of any change of address.
- (b) Representations and Responsibilities. The Participant represents and warrants to the Custodian that any information the Participant has given or will give to the Custodian with respect to this Agreement is complete and accurate. Further, the Participant promises that any direction given by the Participant to the Custodian, or any action taken by the Participant will be proper under this Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible for the Participant's actions or failures to act. Likewise, the Participant shall not be responsible for the Custodian's actions or failures to act; provided however, that the Custodian's duties and responsibilities under this Agreement are limited to those specifically stated in the Agreement and no other or further duties or responsibilities shall be implied.

3. Contributions

- (a) No Maximum Age for Contributions. A Participant may continue to contribute to a Roth IRA so long as the Participant has earned income and his or her adjusted gross income is within the range set forth in Article II, regardless of the Participant's age.
- (b) Roth IRA Rollover Contributions
 - (i) If directed by the Depositor, the Custodian shall open and maintain a separate Account for each Roth IRA rollover contribution described in Section 408A(c)(3)(b), 408A(c)(6), or 408A(e) of the Code.
 - (ii) If the Depositor desires to roll over or transfer assets other than cash to his or her Roth IRA, the Custodian shall accept such assets only if they are compatible with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices.
 - (iii) Unless otherwise directed by the Depositor, any Roth IRA rollover contribution made by a Participant may be combined with any other of the Depositor's Accounts and further contributions may be made to that Account.
- (c) IRA Conversion Contributions
 - (i) If directed by the Depositor, the Custodian shall open and maintain a separate account for each IRA Conversion Contribution described in Section 408A(c)(3), 408A(d)(3), or 408A(e) of the Code.
 - (ii) If the Depositor's IRA Conversion Contribution includes assets other than cash, the Custodian shall accept such assets only if they are compatible with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices.
- (d) Commingling Regular Roth IRA and IRA Conversion Contributions. The Depositor may, if permitted by the Custodian, combine annual Roth IRA contributions and IRA Conversion Contributions in the same Account. The Depositor or his or her agent shall designate to the Custodian each contribution as an annual Roth IRA contribution or an IRA Conversion Contribution in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. Notwithstanding the designation of any particular contribution made to the Account, the Account shall be established and treated as a Roth IRA.
- (e) Excess Contributions. The Depositor is responsible for the determination of any excess contributions and the timely withdrawal thereof. If the IRS or the Depositor notifies the Custodian in writing that the contributions to the Account have exceeded the contribution limitations described in Article I of the Plan, the Custodian shall distribute from the Account to the Depositor the amount of such excess contribution and, as determined by the Depositor, any income attributable thereto. The Depositor may revoke such notice in writing if the IRS has not notified the Custodian of the IRS' determination that the excess contribution was willfully made by the Depositor. The Custodian, at the request of the Depositor, may credit as a contribution for the current taxable year, the amount shown in the notice of the Depositor revoking his or her prior notification.
- (f) Contribution Deadlines
 - (i) Regular Roth IRA Contributions. The last day to make annual Roth IRA contributions for a particular tax year is the deadline for filing the Depositor's federal income tax return (not including extensions), or such later date as may be determined by the Department of Treasury or the IRS for the taxable year for which the contribution relates. The Depositor shall designate, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, the taxable year for which such contribution is made.
 - (ii) IRA Conversion Contributions. IRA Conversion Contributions must generally be made by December 31 of the year to which the conversion contribution relates. In addition, IRA Conversion Contributions made as a rollover from a Traditional IRA must be deposited in a Roth IRA within 60 days of the distribution from the Traditional IRA.
 - (iii) Recharacterizations. A contribution that constitutes a recharacterization of a prior Traditional IRA or Roth IRA contribution for a particular tax year must be made by the deadline for filing the Depositor's income tax return (including extensions) for such tax year. For these purposes, IRA Conversion Contributions that cross the Depositor's tax years are treated as having been made in the earlier tax year.

4. Recharacterization of Roth IRA Contributions

If the Depositor so directs, the Custodian will accept recharacterized contributions made by the Depositor to another IRA, and the earnings thereon, via a trustee-to-trustee transfer to the Custodian to be held in the Custodial Account for the Depositor under this Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible for any penalties or losses the Depositor may incur as a result of the timing of any such recharacterization from another trustee or custodian. The Custodian shall accept assets other than cash deposited to the Account only if they are compatible with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices. If the Depositor so directs, contributions and the earnings thereon made by the Depositor to the Custodial Account may be transferred ("recharacterized") via a trustee-to-trustee transfer to a trustee or custodian of another IRA established by the Depositor. Such recharacterization shall be processed in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. It shall be the Depositor's responsibility in all cases to ensure that the recharacterization is permissible and satisfies the requirements of Section 408A of the Code and any related regulations and any other applicable guidance issued by the IRS.

5. Investment of Contributions

- (a) **Direction by Participant.** All investment instructions of the Participant shall be accepted by the Custodian in accordance with the Custodian's established customs and procedures. Each Participant shall direct the Custodian with respect to the investment of all contributions to his or her Account and the earnings thereon. Such direction shall be limited to publicly traded securities, covered call options, covered put options, debit spreads, long put and long call options, mutual funds, money market instruments, and other investments, to the extent that they are obtainable through and subject to the custody of the Custodian in the Custodian's regular course of business, and subject to such other limitations as may be agreed to by the Participant and Introducing Broker-Dealer. If a Participant selects a Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA, the Participant shall limit all direction of investments in the Custodial Account to shares issued by a domestic Regulated Investment Company. However, funds in a Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA can be held temporarily in a cash or money market account while awaiting investment. In the event the Participant elects a Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA Custodial Account and does not limit all direction of investments to mutual funds only, the Custodian in the Custodian's sole discretion and without prior consent of the Participant may convert the Custodial Account from Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA to the appropriate Custodial Account type. In the absence of such directions, the Custodian shall have no investment responsibility. All transactions directed by the Participant shall be subject to the rules, regulations, customs, and usages of the exchange, market, or clearing house where executed, and to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, and to internal policies of the Custodian. The Custodian reserves the right not to accept assets intended for deposit to the Account and may at any time require liquidation of any asset held in the Custodial Account if the Custodian determines that maintaining custody of any such asset is not in accordance with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices. The Participant understands that the Custodian shall attribute earnings only to assets held in the Account while in the custody of the Custodian. The Participant understands that the income from, and gain, or loss on, each investment the Participant selects for the Account will affect the value of the Account, and that the growth in value of an Account cannot be guaranteed or projected.
- (b) **Direction by Beneficiary.** In the event that the Participant dies before part or all of his or her interest in this Account is distributed to him or her, the remaining assets in the Account shall be invested as directed by the Participant's Beneficiary or Beneficiaries; provided, however, that (1) if the Beneficiary is a trust, such investment directions shall be given by the trustee of such trust, and (2) if the Beneficiary is the Participant's estate, such investment directions shall be given by the personal representative of such estate. In such event, the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall be treated as the Participant for all purposes as though he or she were the signatory to the Agreement.
- (c) **No Duty to Review.** The Custodian shall not be under any duty to review or question any direction of the Participant with respect to investments, to review any securities or other property held in trust, or to make suggestions to the Participant with respect to investments. The Custodian will not be liable for any loss that may result by reason of investments made by the Custodian in accordance with the directions of the Participant. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Custodian may review the investments in a Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA Custodial Account in order to confirm the Participant's compliance with subsection (a) above.
- (d) **Delegation of Investment Responsibility.** Regardless of any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the Participant may also appoint an investment professional or other person to act as the Participant's representative with authority to direct the Custodian with respect to the investment of assets in the Custodial Account. The appointment, however, will be effective only if (1) the Custodian has received an executed copy of an agreement between the Participant and the representative in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian that specifies the authority of the representative to act on behalf of the Participant, and (2) the Custodian does not object to acting on the direction of that person, which objection the Custodian may assert for any reason at any time. If the Participant appoints a representative, as provided for above, references to the Participant in this section ("Investment of Contributions") of this Agreement and in the "Powers, Duties, and Obligations of Custodian" section (Article IX, Section 8) of this Agreement (insofar as pertinent to securities with respect to which the representative has investment authority) are also to that representative. However, all references in this Agreement to the individual whose Custodial Account is involved and to the making of contributions and the receipt of distributions are only to the Participant. The Participant may revoke the authority of any representative at any time by notifying the Custodian in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian and the Custodian shall not be liable in any way for the transactions initiated prior to its receipt of such notice.
- (e) **Uninvested Cash.** The Participant shall direct the Custodian as to the investment of all cash which is not currently invested in assets described in Article IX, Section 5(a) of the Plan, and the Participant or his or her legal representative shall direct the Custodian with respect to the investment of cash pending distribution. In the absence of such direction, the Custodian shall have no investment responsibility for such cash and the Custodian shall not be liable for holding such cash uninvested.

6. Withdrawals

- (a) The Depositor may withdraw all or part of his or her Custodial Account balance at any time. All requests for withdrawal shall be in a form and manner provided by or acceptable to the Custodian. Any withdrawals shall be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations including possible early withdrawal penalties and withholding requirements. If payment is made outside the United States, special federal income tax withholding rules may apply. Distributions made under the Roth IRA may be made in a single sum, periodic payment, or a combination of both.
- (b) Required Distributions. The Participant is not required to take a distribution from his or her Roth IRA prior to his or her death. However, at the death of the Participant, his or her Beneficiary or Beneficiaries must begin taking distributions unless the sole Beneficiary of the Account is the Participant's spouse and he or she elects to delay distributions until the Participant would have attained age 70½ or the spouse elects to treat the Account as his or her own Roth IRA.
- (c) Distributions to Beneficiaries. Following the death of the Participant, the balance of the Participant's Custodial Account shall be distributed to the Participant's designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, if any, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Plan and in accordance with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices. A Participant may designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries of the Custodial Account at any time, and any such designation may be changed or revoked at any time, by written designation signed by the Participant in a form and manner prescribed by or acceptable to, and filed with, the Custodian. Such designation, change, or revocation shall be effective only upon receipt by the Custodian and only if such receipt shall be during the Participant's lifetime. The latest such designation, change, or revocation shall control. If there is no Beneficiary designation on file with the Custodian, or if the designated Beneficiary has not survived the Participant, the Custodian shall distribute the Custodial Account to the survivors of the Participant in the following order of preference:
 - (i) The Participant's surviving spouse, if any.
 - (ii) The Participant's children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes.
 - (iii) The Participant's estate.

If the Participant designates more than one primary or contingent Beneficiary but does not specify the percentages to which such Beneficiary or Beneficiaries are entitled, payment will be made to the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries in equal shares. Unless otherwise designated by the Participant in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if a primary or contingent Beneficiary designated by the Participant predeceases the Participant, the Account will be divided equally among the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. Unless otherwise designated by the Participant in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if there is no primary Beneficiary or Beneficiaries living at the time of the Participant's death, payment of the Participant's Account upon his or her death will be made to the surviving contingent Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by the Participant. Unless otherwise specified in the Participant's Designation of Beneficiary, if a Beneficiary does not predecease the Participant but dies before receiving his or her entire interest in the Custodial Account, his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account shall be paid to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by the deceased Beneficiary. If there is no Beneficiary designation of the deceased Beneficiary on file with the Custodian, the Custodian shall distribute the Custodial Account to the survivors of the deceased Beneficiary in the following order of preference:

- (i) The deceased Beneficiary's surviving spouse, if any.
- (ii) The deceased Beneficiary's children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes.
- (iii) The deceased Beneficiary's estate.

If the Custodian is unable to make a distribution to a Participant, a Beneficiary, or other distributee because the Custodian cannot ascertain such distributee's whereabouts by writing to the last known mailing address shown on the Custodian's records, if any, the Custodian may hold the proceeds in a noninterest-bearing account until such funds escheat by operation of law. The Beneficiary or Beneficiaries are responsible to ensure that distributions are made in accordance with Article V of the Plan.

- (d) Account Only Source of Benefits. The only source of benefit for the Participant, Spouse, or Beneficiary of the Account under this Roth IRA Plan shall be the Custodial Account.
- (e) Qualifying Terminable Interest Property (QTIP) and Qualified Domestic Trust (QDOT). The provisions of this Section 6(e) of Article IX of the Plan shall apply if the Depositor has designated a trust for the benefit of his or her spouse [which trust is intended to satisfy the conditions of Section 2056(b)(7) or 2056A of the Code] as Beneficiary of this Roth IRA (hereafter referred to as the "Spousal Trust"), but only if the Depositor, the trustee of the Spousal Trust, or the executor of the estate of the Depositor notifies the Custodian in a written document acceptable to the Custodian of such individual's intention to have this Section apply. After the death of the Depositor, and upon written direction of the trustee of the Spousal Trust, the Custodian shall distribute to the trustee of the Spousal Trust all of the income of the Account for the year annually or at more frequent intervals as directed by the trustee of the Spousal Trust. No person shall have the power to appoint any part of the Account to any person other than the Spousal Trust. If requested by the trustee of the Spousal Trust, the Custodian shall pay additional amounts from the Account's principal to the Spousal Trust. The trustee of the Spousal Trust or the Depositor's surviving spouse has the right to direct the Custodian to convert nonproductive property into productive property. After the death of the Depositor's surviving spouse, the Custodian shall pay any amounts remaining in the Account in accordance with written instructions given to the Custodian by the trustee of the Spousal Trust. To the extent permitted by Sections 408A(C)(5) and 401(a)(9) of the Code, as determined by the trustee of the Spousal Trust, the surviving spouse of the Depositor who has designated a Spousal Trust as his or her Beneficiary may be treated as the Depositor's Beneficiary for purposes of the distribution requirement of those Code sections. The Custodian shall have no responsibility to determine whether such treatment is appropriate.

- (f) The Custodian shall not be responsible for the purpose, sufficiency, or propriety of any distribution. The Custodian is only authorized to make distributions in accordance with instructions of the Participant, or after the Participant's death, his or her Beneficiary, or as otherwise provided for in this Agreement. Such instructions must be given in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian.

7. Transfer

- (a) Transfer. In the event that the Participant terminates his or her Custodial Account, the Custodian shall distribute or transfer the Account balance in accordance with the Participant's written instructions and in accordance with this Agreement. The Participant authorizes the Custodian to retain such sums as the Custodian may deem necessary for payment of all the Custodian's fees, compensation, costs, and any expenses, including, but not limited to, annual maintenance fees and account termination fees, or for payment of any other liabilities which might constitute a charge to either the Account or the Custodian. The balance of any such reserve remaining after the payment of the above items shall be paid, distributed, or transferred upon satisfaction of any such charge. The Custodian shall have no duty to ascertain whether any payment, distribution, or transfer as directed by the Participant is proper under the provisions of the Code, this Agreement, or otherwise.
- (b) Transfer on Divorce. A Participant may transfer any portion or all of his or her interest in an Account to a former spouse under a written instrument incident to divorce or under a divorce decree containing transfer instructions acceptable to the Custodian and compliant with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices, whereupon such Account, or the transferred portion of such Account, shall be held for the benefit of such former spouse subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

8. Powers, Duties, and Obligations of Custodian

- (a) No Investment Discretion. The Custodian shall have no discretion to direct any investments of an Account and is merely authorized to acquire and hold the particular investments specified by the Participant. The Custodian will not act as investment advisor or counselor to a Participant and will not advise a Participant or offer any opinion or judgement on any matter pertaining to the nature, value, potential value, or suitability of any investment or potential investment by a Participant.
- (b) Administrative Powers. The Custodian may hold any securities acquired hereunder in the name of the Custodian without qualification or description or in the name of any nominee. Pursuant to the Participant's direction, the Custodian shall have the following powers and authority with respect to the administration of each Account:
 - (i) To invest and reinvest the assets of the Account without any duty to diversify and without regard to whether such investment is authorized by the laws of any jurisdiction for fiduciary investments.
 - (ii) To exercise or sell options, conversion privileges, or rights to subscribe for additional securities and to make payments therefor.
 - (iii) To consent to or participate in dissolutions, reorganizations, consolidations, mergers, sales, leases, mortgages, transfers, or other changes affecting securities held by the Custodian.
 - (iv) To make, execute, and deliver as Custodian any and all contracts, waivers, releases, or other instruments in writing necessary or proper for the exercise of any of the foregoing powers.
 - (v) To grant options to purchase securities held by the Custodian or to repurchase options previously granted with respect to securities held by the Custodian.
- (c) Proxies. All proxy and solicitation materials, notices of shareholders' meetings, current prospectuses, and other annual or regular shareholder reports shall, to the extent furnished to the Custodian by the issuers of the securities in the Account, be sent by the Custodian or the Custodian's delegee to the Participant.
- (d) Records and Reports. The Custodian shall keep accurate records of all contributions, receipts, investments, distributions, disbursements, and all other transactions of the Account. Within 120 days (or such other deadline imposed by applicable law) after the close of each calendar year (or after a distribution or transfer of a Participant's Account or upon the Custodian's resignation or removal), the Custodian shall file with the Participant a written report (which may consist of copies of the Custodian's regularly issued account statements) reflecting all transactions affecting the Account for the period in question and including a statement of the assets in the Account and their fair market values. Unless the Participant files a written statement of exceptions or objections to the report with the Custodian within 60 days after mailing of the report, the Participant shall be deemed to have approved such report and the Custodian shall be released from all liability to anyone (including any Participant's spouse or Beneficiary) with respect to all matters set forth in the report. No person other than a Participant, the spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary may require an accounting.
- (e) Right to Request Judicial Assistance. The Custodian shall have the right at any time to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for judicial settlement of the Custodian's accounts or for determination of any questions of construction that may arise or for instructions. The only necessary party defendant to any such action shall be the Participant, but the Custodian may join any other person or persons as a party defendant. The cost, including attorney's fees, of any such proceeding shall be charged as an administrative expense under Article IX, Section 11, of this Agreement.

- (f) Scope of Custodian's Duties. The Custodian shall only have the duties that are specifically set forth in this Plan. The Custodian shall have no duty to ascertain whether contributions or distributions comply with the Plan or the Code. The Custodian shall not make any investments or dispose of any investments held in an Account, except upon the direction of the Participant or in accordance with Article IX, Section 12(d), of the Plan. The Custodian shall not question any such directions of the Participant, review any securities or other property held in an Account, or make suggestions to the Participants with respect to the investment, retention, or disposition of any assets held in an Account. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Custodian may review the investments in a Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA Custodial Account in order to confirm the Participant's compliance with Article VIII, Section 5(a), of this Agreement, which limits all direction of investments in the Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA to shares issued by a domestic Regulated Investment Company.
- (g) Scope of Custodian's Liability. The Custodian shall not be liable for any loss of any kind that may result from any action taken by the Custodian in accordance with the directions of the Participant or his or her designated agent or attorney in fact or from any failure to act because of the absence of any such directions. The Custodian shall not be responsible for determining whether any contribution or rollover contribution satisfies the requirements of the Code. The Custodian shall not be liable for any taxes (or interest thereon) or penalties incurred by the Participant in connection with any Account or in connection with any contribution to or distribution from the Account. The Custodian is entitled to act upon any instrument, certificate, or form it believes is genuine and believes is executed or presented by the proper person or persons, and the Custodian need not investigate or inquire as to any statement contained in such document but may accept it as true and accurate. The Custodian is not liable for any losses directly or indirectly caused by acts of war, acts of terrorism, labor disputes, exchange, or market decisions, including the suspension of trading, market volatility, trade volume, or by government restriction. The Participant shall duly indemnify and hold harmless the Custodian from any liability that may arise hereunder except liability arising from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Custodian.

9. Resignation or Removal of Custodian

- (a) Resignation. The Custodian may resign as Custodian hereunder as to any Account by mailing or actually delivering notice to the Participant 30 days prior to the resignation. Upon its resignation the Custodian may, but shall not be required to, appoint a corporation or other organization as the successor custodian under this Agreement. Each Participant, after the receipt of the resignation, shall have 30 days to appoint an alternative successor custodian. If no alternate is chosen, the Participant will be deemed to have accepted the Custodian's appointed successor custodian. Upon acceptance of appointment by the successor, the Custodian shall assign, transfer, and deliver to the successor all assets held in the Account to which such resignation or removal relates. The Custodian is authorized, however, to reserve such amounts as the Custodian deems advisable to provide for the payment of expenses and fees then due or to be incurred in connection with the settlement of the Custodian's account, and any balance remaining after the settlement of the Custodian's account shall be paid to the successor custodian or trustee. At the sole discretion of the Custodian, any successor custodian appointed by the Custodian may, with the approval of the Custodian, amend the Agreement by giving notice to the Participant. If the Custodian does not choose to appoint a successor, the Participant has 30 days after receiving notification of the Custodian's resignation to appoint a qualifying successor custodian. If the Participant does not appoint a successor custodian within this time period, the Custodian shall have the right to terminate the Custodial Account and distribute the assets directly to the Participant.
- (b) Removal. The Participant shall substitute another custodian in place of the Custodian upon notification by the IRS that such substitution is required because the Custodian has failed to comply with the requirement of Treasury Regulation Section 1.408-2(e), or is not keeping such records, or making such returns, or rendering such statements as are required by that regulation.
- (c) The Custodian shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of the Custodian's successor.

10. Amendment and Termination of the Plan

- (a) Amendment or Termination. The Custodian may amend or terminate this Plan or this Account at any time consistent with the provisions of applicable law without obtaining the consent of the Participant, the spouse of the Participant, or Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. No amendment of the Plan, however, shall deprive any Participant, spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary of any benefit to which he or she was entitled under the Plan from contributions made prior to the amendment unless the amendment is necessary to conform the Plan to the current or future requirements of Section 408A of the Code, or other applicable law, regulation, or ruling, in which case the Custodian is expressly authorized to make amendments that are necessary for such purposes retroactively to the later of the effective date of the Plan or the effective date of any future legal requirements. A Participant may change an election or designation made with respect to the Adoption Agreement, provided such change is made in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian.
- (b) Distribution on Termination. If the Account is terminated for any reason by the Custodian, the balance held in each Account for the benefit of a Participant, spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall be distributed by the Custodian to a successor custodian or trustee, in accordance with Article IX, Section 9, of the Plan.

11. Fees, Expenses, and Indebtedness

- (a) **Payment of Fees and Expenses.** The annual maintenance, termination, and other administration fees shall be charged by the Custodian in accordance with the fee schedule that is then in effect. The fee schedule may be amended by the Custodian from time to time. A portion of the fees collected by the Custodian may be shared with the financial institution that introduced your account. Any administrative expenses, including fees for legal and/or accounting services incurred by the Custodian at the request of or necessitated by the actions of the Participant or designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, including, but not by way of limitation, the direction of investment of Custodial Account assets in an investment that causes the Custodial Account to realize unrelated business taxable income within the meaning of Section 512 of the Code, which are over and above the services set forth in the fee schedule shall be paid by the Participant and the Participant hereby covenants and agrees to pay the same. The Custodian's fees and expenses shall be automatically charged to the Custodial Account unless the Participant chooses to pay the fee in a timely manner before the Custodial Account has been so charged and fees or other administrative expenses that are not paid by the Participant when due may be charged to the Custodial Account. The Custodian reserves the right to liquidate any assets of the Custodial Account to collect any charge for which payment may at any time be past due. In the event of account termination by the Participant or the Custodian for any reason, the Custodian shall be entitled to receive the full termination fee, along with the full, nonprorated current year maintenance fees, regardless of the date during the year that the Account is terminated. Such amounts will be automatically charged against the IRA at the time the Participant terminates the IRA. Any reimbursement of fees charged against an Account will be recorded as a contribution to the Account and reported to taxing authorities accordingly. Specific fee details are provided in the current fee schedule available from the Custodian or from the financial organization that has introduced your Account to the Custodian.
- (b) **Taxes.** Any taxes of any kind whatsoever that may be levied or assessed upon any Custodial Account or that the Custodian may otherwise be charged with the responsibility of collecting shall be paid from the Custodial Account.
- (c) **Brokerage Commissions.** The Account will be charged brokerage commissions and other securities transaction-related charges for the transactions in the Custodial Account in accordance with the Custodian's usual practice.
- (d) **Indebtedness.** The Participant shall pay any debit balance or other obligation owing to the Custodian on demand.

12. Miscellaneous

- (a) **Prohibited Transactions.** No Participant or Beneficiary shall be entitled to use a Participant's Account, or any portion thereof, as security for a loan or borrow from the Account. Neither the Custodian, the Participant, nor any other person or organization shall engage in any prohibited transaction, within the meaning of Section 4975 of the Code, with respect to any Participant's Account.
- (b) **Prohibition Against Assignment of Benefits.** Except to the extent otherwise required by law, none of the benefits, payments, or proceeds held in an Account on behalf of any Participant, spouse of a Participant, or Beneficiary shall be subject to the claims of any creditor of such Participant, spouse of a participant, or Beneficiary, nor shall any Participant, spouse of a participant, or Beneficiary have any right to anticipate, sell, pledge, option, encumber, or assign any of the benefits, payments, or proceeds to which he or she is or may be entitled under the Plan.
- (c) **Applicable Law.** The Plan shall be construed, administered, and enforced according to the laws of the State of New York except to the extent preempted by federal law. All contributions to the Roth IRA shall be deemed to take place in the State of New York. The terms and conditions of this Roth IRA shall be applicable without regard to the community property laws of any state.
- (d) **Liquidation of Assets.** If the Custodian must liquidate assets in order to make distributions, transfer assets, or pay fees, expenses, or taxes assessed against a Participant's Account, and the Participant fails to instruct the Custodian as to the liquidation of such assets, assets will be liquidated in the following order to the extent held in the Account: (a) any shares of a money market fund or money market-type fund, (b) securities, (c) other assets. The Custodian shall not be liable for any losses arising out of or as a result of assets liquidated in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.
- (e) **Purpose of Form.** Form 5305-RA is a model Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement that meets the requirements of Section 408A of the Code and has been automatically approved by the IRS. A Roth IRA is established after the Adoption Agreement is fully executed by the Participant and entered in the records of the Custodian. This Account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Participant or his or her Beneficiary or Beneficiaries.
- (f) **Identifying Number.** The Participant's Social Security number will serve as the identification number of his or her Custodial Account. An employer identification number is required only for a Custodial Account for which a return is filed to report unrelated business taxable income. An employer identification number is required for a common fund created for IRAs.
- (g) **Contributions to a Custodial Account for a nonworking spouse** must be made to a separate Custodial Account established by the nonworking spouse.
- (h) **Distributions made under Article V of the Plan** may be made in a single sum, periodic payment, or a combination of both, subject to the internal policies of the Custodian.

ARTICLE X

ARBITRATION DISCLOSURES:

THIS AGREEMENT CONTAINS A PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION CLAUSE. BY SIGNING AN ARBITRATION AGREEMENT THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

- > ALL PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT ARE GIVING UP THE RIGHT TO SUE EACH OTHER IN COURT, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY THE RULES OF THE ARBITRATION FORUM IN WHICH A CLAIM IS FILED.
- > ARBITRATION AWARDS ARE GENERALLY FINAL AND BINDING; A PARTY'S ABILITY TO HAVE A COURT REVERSE OR MODIFY AN ARBITRATION AWARD IS VERY LIMITED.
- > THE ABILITY OF THE PARTIES TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS, WITNESS STATEMENTS, AND OTHER DISCOVERIES ARE GENERALLY MORE LIMITED IN ARBITRATION THAN IN COURT PROCEEDINGS.
- > THE ARBITRATORS DO NOT HAVE TO EXPLAIN THE REASON(S) FOR THEIR AWARD, UNLESS, IN AN ELIGIBLE CASE, A JOINT REQUEST FOR AN EXPLAINED DECISION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY ALL PARTIES TO THE PANEL AT LEAST 20 DAYS PRIOR TO THE FIRST SCHEDULED HEARING DATE.
- > THE PANEL OF ARBITRATORS WILL TYPICALLY INCLUDE A MINORITY OF ARBITRATORS WHO WERE OR ARE AFFILIATED WITH THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY.
- > THE RULES OF SOME ARBITRATION FORUMS MAY IMPOSE TIME LIMITS FOR BRINGING A CLAIM IN ARBITRATION. IN SOME CASES, A CLAIM THAT IS INELIGIBLE FOR ARBITRATION MAY BE BROUGHT IN COURT.
- > THE RULES OF THE ARBITRATION FORUM IN WHICH THE CLAIM IS FILED, AND ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO, SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO THIS AGREEMENT.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

ANY CONTROVERSY BETWEEN YOU AND US SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION BEFORE THE FINANCIAL INDUSTRY REGULATORY AUTHORITY (FINRA).

NO PERSON SHALL BRING A PUTATIVE OR CERTIFIED CLASS ACTION TO ARBITRATION, NOR SEEK TO ENFORCE ANY PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT AGAINST ANY PERSON WHO HAS INITIATED IN COURT A PUTATIVE CLASS ACTION; OR WHO IS A MEMBER OF A PUTATIVE CLASS WHO HAS NOT OPTED OUT OF THE CLASS WITH RESPECT TO ANY CLAIMS ENCOMPASSED BY THE PUTATIVE CLASS ACTION UNTIL; (I) THE CLASS CERTIFICATION IS DENIED; (II) THE CLASS IS DECERTIFIED; OR (III) THE CUSTOMER IS EXCLUDED FROM THE CLASS BY THE COURT. SUCH FORBEARANCE TO ENFORCE AN AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A WAIVER OF ANY RIGHTS UNDER THIS AGREEMENT EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT STATED HEREIN.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK GOVERN.

ROTH IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Your Roth Individual Retirement Account (IRA) contains a section known as the "Disclosure Statement." The Disclosure Statement provides a general description of the features of a Roth Individual Retirement Account (the "Account," the "Custodial Account," or the "Roth IRA") for which Pershing LLC will act as Custodian.

1. Right of Revocation By Participant

- (a) Once you execute the Adoption Agreement, you become the Participant and you have the right to revoke the Agreement for a period of seven days from the date it is executed by mailing or personally delivering a written notice of revocation to Pershing LLC, Retirement Products Department, One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, New Jersey 07399. The notice of revocation shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark (or if sent by certified or registered mail, the date of certification or registration) if it is deposited in the United States mail in an envelope, or other appropriate wrapper, with first-class postage prepaid, and properly addressed. If such notice is not received within seven days after the deemed date of mailing, the notice of revocation shall not be valid.
- (b) If the Adoption Agreement is revoked, the Custodian will return your entire contribution to the Roth IRA without penalty, service charge, administrative expenses, or any other reduction. The contribution to a Roth IRA that is revoked, and the distribution from a Roth IRA that is revoked, must be reported to the IRS.

2. Special Requirements of the Pershing LLC Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan

In addition to the statutory requirements described above, Pershing LLC, as Custodian, has the following requirements:

- (a) Pershing LLC (the "Custodian") will not make any investment decisions with respect to the Account. You shall direct the Custodian with respect to the investment of all contributions and earnings therefrom. Except for the limitations set forth in Article VIII, Section 5(a) in the Agreement, which limits all direction of investments in the Mutual Fund Only Roth IRA to shares issued by a domestic Regulated Investment Company, investments may be made in publicly traded securities, covered call options, covered put options, debit spreads, long put and long call options, mutual funds, money market instruments, and other investments that are obtainable through and subject to the custody of the Custodian and compatible with the Custodian's administrative or operational requirements and regular business practices. The Custodian may systematically sweep uninvested cash (subject to certain required minimums) in an Account to a money market fund or other investment offered by the Custodian.
- (b) You must notify the Custodian in writing as to when you wish to receive your benefits and the manner of payout pursuant to Article V of the Pershing LLC Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan.
- (c) The Custodian shall have no responsibility to ascertain whether any contributions to the Account, including any regular, rollover, or conversion contributions, comply with the Plan or the Code.
- (d) You shall be entitled to designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries to receive benefits that are payable under the IRA upon your death. If you do not designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, or, if the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries die before you, or cannot be located when you die, the benefits will be paid in the following order of priority: (a) to your surviving spouse, if any; (b) to your surviving children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes; and (c) to your estate.

3. Requirements of a Roth IRA

- (a) Your contribution to your Roth IRA must be in cash, unless it is a rollover contribution or a contribution attributable to a conversion from a Traditional IRA.
- (b) Unless you are the age of 50 by the end of the year, contributions made on your behalf may not exceed \$3,000 for years 2002 through 2004, \$4,000 for years 2005 through 2007, and \$5,000 for 2008 (adjusted annually thereafter), unless the contribution is designated as a rollover. Your Roth IRA contribution for any year must be made by the due date, excluding extensions, for filing your tax return for that year (generally, April 15 of the following year). However, the earlier you set up and contribute to your Roth IRA, the sooner you can take advantage of tax-deferred earnings on your investments. If you also maintain a Traditional IRA, the maximum contribution to your Roth IRA is reduced by any contributions you make to your Traditional IRA. Your total annual contribution to all Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs cannot exceed the lesser of the contribution limit or 100% of your compensation. If you are the age of 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your Roth IRA of \$500 for years 2002 through 2005 and \$1,000 for year 2006 and beyond. Your Roth IRA contribution is further limited if your adjusted gross income (AGI) exceeds \$159,000 and you are a married individual filing jointly, or \$101,000 if you are filing as single. Married individuals filing jointly with AGI that exceeds \$169,000 may not fund a Roth IRA. Married individuals filing separately with AGI exceeding \$10,000 may not fund a Roth IRA. Single individuals with AGI exceeding \$116,000 may not fund a Roth IRA. Eligibility to make the maximum allowable annual contribution to a Roth IRA is phased out for individuals with an AGI of between \$101,000 and \$116,000, and for married couples filing joint tax returns with an AGI of between \$159,000 and \$169,000. AGI for the purposes of determining your eligibility to make a regular Roth IRA contribution, the maximum amount of such contribution, and your eligibility to convert from a Traditional IRA to

a Roth IRA [see Section 4(c) of the Disclosure Statement] is generally determined based on your income prior to any adjustments for personal exemptions and itemized deductions and is modified to take into account any deductions for contributions to Traditional IRAs for a particular tax year and taxable benefits you may receive under the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts and certain passive loss limitations. Income from the conversion of a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA is ignored for purposes of determining your AGI. The AGI limits described above are subject to cost-of-living increases for tax years beginning after 2006.

Your maximum regular Roth IRA contribution for a given year is reduced by any contributions you make to any other IRA, including a Traditional IRA and a Roth IRA. In addition, the maximum contribution amount is reduced proportionately if your AGI exceeds the threshold AGI level. The threshold AGI level is \$101,000 for an individual and \$159,000 for married couples filing joint federal income tax returns. In order to determine the amount of your permissible annual Roth IRA contribution, use the following formula:

- Step 1: Subtract the threshold AGI level from your AGI. If the result is \$15,000 or more (\$10,000 or more if you are a married couple filing joint returns), STOP; you may not make an annual Roth IRA contribution.
- Step 2: Subtract the amount determined in Step 1 from \$15,000 (\$10,000 if you are a married couple filing joint returns).
- Step 3: Divide the result from Step 2 by \$15,000 (\$10,000 if you are a married couple filing joint returns).
- Step 4: Multiply the maximum contribution limit by the fraction that Step 3 yielded.
- Step 5: Subtract the result in Step 4 from the maximum contribution limit before this reduction. This is the maximum annual Roth IRA contribution you may make.

If the amount determined in Step 5 is not a multiple of \$10, then round it up to the next highest multiple of \$10.

If you are a married couple filing separate federal income tax returns, the Roth IRA contribution limit is phased out when your AGI is between \$0 and \$10,000. However, if you live apart for the entire year and file separate tax returns, you will be treated as if you were single for purposes of determining the maximum contribution you can make to a Roth IRA.

Example: Ms. Smith is a single person and has an AGI of \$106,000 for 2008.

Step 1: $\$106,000 - \$101,000 = \$5,000$ (\$5,000 is less than \$15,000, therefore go to Step 2)

Step 2: $\$15,000 - \$5,000 = \$10,000$

Step 3: $\$10,000 / \$15,000 = 0.66$

Step 4: $\$5,000 \times 0.66 = \$3,340.00$

Ms. Smith may contribute a maximum of \$3,340.00 to a Roth IRA in 2008. Your Roth IRA contribution is not limited by your participation in a retirement plan other than a Traditional IRA, as discussed above. In addition, unlike Traditional IRAs, you may continue to fund a Roth IRA after the age of 70½ so long as you have earned income and your AGI is below the maximum thresholds discussed above.

- (c) A contribution is deemed to have been made on the last day of the preceding taxable year if you make a contribution by the deadline for filing your income tax return (not including extensions), and you designate that contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year. For instance, if you are a calendar year taxpayer and you make your annual Roth IRA contribution on or before April 15, your contribution is considered to have been made for the previous tax year if you designate it as such.
- (d) Your interest in your Roth IRA is nonforfeitable.
- (e) The assets of your Roth IRA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
- (f) No portion of your Roth IRA may be invested in life insurance contracts.
- (g) You may not invest the assets of your Roth IRA in collectibles as described in Section 408(m) of the Code. A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or any other tangible personal property specified by the IRS. Specially minted United States gold and silver bullion coins are permissible Roth IRA investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum, or palladium bullion as described in Section 408(m)(3) of the Code are also permitted as Roth IRA investments.
- (h) Required Distributions. While you are alive, you are not required to take distributions from your Roth IRA even after you attain the age of 70½. You may withdraw funds from your Roth IRA at any time. However, the tax consequences of such withdrawals will differ significantly depending on the timing of distributions from your Roth IRA (see Section 4 of this Disclosure Statement).

The required minimum distribution rules normally associated with Traditional IRAs only apply to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries of your Roth IRA after your death. If you die after distributions to you have begun, any remaining funds in your Roth IRA will be distributed over the single life expectancy of your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. If you die before distributions to you have begun, the entire amount remaining in your Account must, at the election of your Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, either:

- (i) Be distributed by December 31 of the fifth year following your death.
- (ii) Be distributed in equal or substantially equal payments over a period not to exceed the life expectancy of your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. If your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary, he or she must elect either option (i) or (ii) by the earlier of December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, or December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½. Your designated beneficiary or beneficiaries, other than a spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary, must elect either option (i) or (ii) by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. If no election is made, distribution will be calculated in accordance with option (ii). In the case of distributions under option (ii), distributions must commence by December 31 of the year following the year of your death. Generally if your spouse is the designated beneficiary, distributions need not commence until December 31 of the year you would have attained age 70½, if later. If a beneficiary or beneficiaries other than an individual or qualified trust as defined in the 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. However, if your sole designated Beneficiary is your spouse, he or she will be treated as if the Roth IRA is his or her own. In such case, your spouse will not be required to take distributions from the Roth IRA. In the alternative, if your surviving spouse does not treat the Roth IRA as his or her own, then he or she may delay receiving distributions until you would have reached the age of 70½, at which time your surviving spouse must begin taking distributions under option (ii) over his or her life expectancy.

4. Income Tax Consequences of Establishing a Roth IRA

- (a) Roth IRA Deductibility. No deduction is allowed for Roth IRA contributions, including transfers, rollovers, and conversion contributions.
- (b) Roth IRA Investment Earnings. Investment earnings of your Roth IRA are not subject to federal income tax as they accumulate in your Roth IRA.
- (c) Rollovers and Conversions. The balance in your Roth IRA may be rolled over to another Roth IRA of yours or may receive rollover or conversion contributions, provided that all of the applicable rollover and conversion rules are followed. The rollover and conversion rules are generally summarized below. These transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover or conversion, you should consult with your tax professional.
 - (i) Roth IRA to Roth IRA Rollovers. You may “roll over” all or part of a distribution from a Roth IRA to another Roth IRA. The transaction must be completed within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution from the Roth IRA to avoid being taxed on the taxable portion, if any, of the distribution. In addition, you may not have completed another Roth IRA to Roth IRA rollover from the distributing Roth IRA during the 12 months preceding the date you receive the distribution. Further, you may roll over the same dollars or assets only once every 12 months. You may also direct the Custodian to transfer investments directly from one Roth IRA to another Roth IRA, as long as you do not directly receive a distribution from the Roth IRA. There is no restriction on the frequency with which transfer contributions may be made. Accordingly, transfers may be effected more than once in a specified 12-month period.
 - (ii) Traditional IRA to Roth IRA Conversions. Certain individuals may be eligible to roll over a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. This is called a conversion. Depending on your (1) filing status and (2) AGI [see Section 3(b) of this Disclosure Statement], you may be eligible to convert all or part of an existing Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. You may convert a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA if you are either single or married filing a joint return and have an AGI of \$100,000 or less. If you are married and filing a separate return, you are not eligible to convert a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA regardless of your AGI. However, if you are married and live apart from your spouse for the entire year and file a separate federal income tax return, you are treated as single for the purposes of determining your eligibility to convert a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Beginning in 2010, the \$100,000 AGI limit and the married filing separate tax filing restriction will be eliminated for conversion eligibility.

If you receive a distribution from a Traditional IRA, you must contribute all or any part of the distribution to your Roth IRA within 60 days after you receive the distribution in order for the conversion to be effective. In addition, you may arrange for a trustee-to-trustee transfer provided you meet the AGI limit described above. Unlike regular Roth IRA contributions, which can be related back to a prior taxable year, if you wish to make a Roth IRA conversion for a particular year, you must complete the conversion by December 31 of that year, even if the 60-day period would end subsequent to December 31. As an alternative to receiving a distribution from a Traditional IRA, you may effect a Roth IRA conversion by arranging for the trustee or custodian of your Traditional IRA to transfer the assets directly to your Roth IRA. You may direct the custodian to place funds that have been converted from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA in a separate Roth Conversion IRA.

You may make only one rollover from a Roth IRA or from a Traditional IRA in any 12-month period, except a conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA does not count toward that limit. The following requirements must be satisfied to qualify the rollover for tax-free treatment: (1) the rollover must be made within 60 days after you have received the distribution, and (2) if the distribution includes property, you must roll over the same property to the Roth IRA.

- (iii) SIMPLE IRA to Roth IRA Conversions. If your MAGI is not more than \$100,000 and you are not married filing a separate income tax return, you are eligible to convert all or any portion of your existing savings incentive match plan for employees (SIMPLE) IRA(s) of small employers into your Roth IRA(s), provided two years have passed since you first participated in a SIMPLE IRA plan sponsored by your employer. Beginning in 2010, the \$100,000 MAGI limit and the married filing separate tax filing restriction will be eliminated for conversion eligibility. If you are age 70½ or older, you must remove your required minimum distribution prior to converting your SIMPLE IRA. The amount of the conversion from your SIMPLE IRA to your Roth IRA shall be treated as a distribution for income tax purposes and is includible in your gross income. Although the conversion amount is generally included in income, the 10% early distribution penalty shall not apply to conversions from a SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA, regardless of whether you qualify for any exceptions to the 10% penalty.
 - (iv) Roth Contribution Account to Roth IRA Rollovers. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2005, you may roll over all or part of a distribution from a designated Roth Contribution Account that is incorporated in a Section 401(k) Plan or a Section 403(b) Plan to a Roth IRA.
 - (v) Rollover Election. At the time you make a proper rollover to a Roth IRA, you must designate to the Custodian, in writing, your election to treat that contribution as a rollover. Once made, the rollover election is irrevocable.
 - (vi) Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans. Distributions taken from your qualified retirement plan, 403(a) annuity, 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, or 457(b) governmental-deferred compensation plan after December 31, 2007, may be rolled over to your Roth IRA. Roth IRA conversion rules, as described above, will apply, including the requirement to include the taxable portion in income in the year distributed.
 - (vii) Nonspouse Beneficiary Rollovers from 401(k) or 403(b) Plans Containing Roth Elective Deferrals. If you are a nonspouse beneficiary of a deceased 401(k) or 403(b) plan participant who had made Roth elective deferrals to the plan, you may directly roll over the Roth elective deferrals, and their earnings, to an inherited Roth IRA. The Roth IRA must be maintained as an inherited Roth IRA, subject to the beneficiary distribution requirements, so you may not roll these assets to your own Roth IRA.
 - (viii) Rollover of Military Death Benefits – If you receive or have received a military death gratuity or a payment from the Servicemembers’ Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program, you may be able to roll over the proceeds to your Roth IRA. The rollover contribution amount is limited to the sum of the death benefits or SGLI payment received, less any such amount that was rolled over to a Coverdell Education Savings Account. Proceeds must be rolled over within one year of receipt of the gratuity or SGLI payment for deaths occurring on or after June 17, 2008. For deaths occurring between October 7, 2001 and June 17, 2008, proceeds may be rolled over no later than one year from June 17, 2008. Any amount that is rolled over under this provision is considered nontaxable basis in your Roth IRA.
- (d) Recharacterizations. Given the complicated rules governing Traditional and Roth IRAs, it is easy to make a mistaken contribution or conversion. For instance, you may make an ineligible conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA or you may make an ineligible contribution to a Roth IRA. Federal tax law provides you the opportunity to “change your mind” if you determine that it would have been better to make a contribution to another type of IRA. You may “recharacterize” your contributions (or conversions) with no adverse tax consequences via a trustee-to-trustee transfer of the contribution (or conversion amount) if you do so on or before the due date on your federal income tax return (generally, April 15), including extensions, for the year in which the contribution or conversion was made.
- If allowed, you may recharacterize the contribution (or conversion) you made to one IRA (the “First IRA”) as being made to another IRA (the “Second IRA”). That is, you may move all or part of the contribution or conversion from the IRA where you do not want it to be (the First IRA) to the IRA where you would like it to be (the Second IRA) if the following requirements are met:
- (i) The movement of money must be directly from the First IRA to the Second IRA; you cannot take possession of the money.
 - (ii) Earnings on the amount of the contribution (or conversion) being moved from the First IRA to the Second IRA also must be moved from the First IRA to the Second IRA. If you have losses on the contribution (or conversion), the contribution (or conversion) must move net of losses.
 - (iii) The movement must take place on or before the due date (including extensions) of your tax return for the year for which you made the contribution or conversion.
 - (iv) If you make a contribution to a Traditional IRA and move all or part of that contribution (plus earnings) to a Roth IRA, you cannot take a deduction for the amount of the contribution you move to the Roth IRA.
 - (v) The contribution to the First IRA that is being recharacterized as a contribution to the Second IRA is treated as if it originally had been contributed to the Second IRA on the same date and for the same taxable year that the contribution was made to the First IRA.
 - (vi) To effect a recharacterization, you must notify the custodian or trustee of both the First IRA and the Second IRA before the due date of your tax return (plus extensions) for the year of the contribution or conversion, and supply both custodians and trustees with certain information. You must report the recharacterization on your tax return, and once the transfer has taken place, you cannot revoke the recharacterization. If you recharacterize a contribution (or conversion), you will receive a Form 1099-R reporting the transfer from the First IRA and a Form 5498 reporting the transfer to the Second IRA.

(e) Taxation of Distributions. The taxation of a Roth IRA distribution depends on whether the distribution is a qualified distribution or a nonqualified distribution.

(i) Qualified Distributions. Qualified distributions from your Roth IRA (both the contributions and earnings) are excluded from gross income. A qualified distribution is a distribution that is made after the five-year period, beginning with the first year in which you made any contribution to a Roth IRA (including a conversion from a Traditional IRA) and is made on account of one of the following events:

- > Attainment of age 59½
- > Your disability
- > The purchase of a first home up to the \$10,000 lifetime limit
- > Your death

For instance, if you make a contribution to your Roth IRA for 2000, the five-year requirement for determining whether a distribution is a qualified distribution will be satisfied as of January 1, 2005.

(ii) Determining the Five-Taxable-Year Period. The five-taxable-year period begins on the first day of the taxable year in which you made your first contribution to any Roth IRA or, if earlier, the first day of the taxable year in which you made your first conversion contribution to any Roth IRA. However, a different rule applies for the purpose of determining whether the 10% penalty tax on premature distributions [see Section 4(f) of this Disclosure Statement] applies to distributions attributable to converted amounts. In the case of a spouse who is treating an inherited Roth IRA as his or her own, the beginning of the five-taxable-year period is not redetermined. Accordingly, the five-taxable-year period includes the period that the Roth IRA was held by the deceased spouse.

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

(iv) Any nonqualified withdrawal from your Roth IRA, except a direct transfer, is subject to federal income tax withholding and any applicable state income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your Roth IRA withdrawal. If withholding is applied to your withdrawal, no less than 10% of the amount withdrawn must be withheld for federal income tax purposes. Special federal income tax withholding rules may apply if the distribution is sent outside of the United States.

(f) Federal Tax Penalties

(i) Premature Distributions. If you are under the age of 59½ and receive a nonqualified Roth IRA distribution, or if you receive a distribution of conversion amounts within the five-year period beginning with the year in which the conversion occurred, an additional tax of 10% will generally apply to the amount includible in income in the year of the distribution or conversion, unless the distribution is made on account of death, disability, a qualifying rollover, a transfer, the timely withdrawal of an excess contribution, or the distribution is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) made over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your Beneficiary. Payments for medical expenses that exceed 7.5% of your AGI and distributions to pay for health insurance by an individual who has separated from employment and who has received unemployment compensation under a federal or state program for at least 12 weeks are also exempt from the 10% tax. Payments to cover certain qualified education expenses and distributions for first-home purchases (up to a lifetime maximum of \$10,000) are exempt from the 10% tax. Distributions to satisfy a levy issued by the IRS, as well as distributions while in active military duty [see "Qualified Reservists Distribution" in Section 7(f) below] will also be exempt from the 10% tax.

(ii) Excise Tax on Excess Contributions. An excise tax of 6% is imposed upon any contribution you make to your Roth IRA that is over and above the permissible limits set forth above. This tax will apply to each year an excess remains in your Roth IRA. An excess contribution is any contribution that exceeds your contribution limit, excluding rollover and direct transfer amounts. Your contribution limit is the lesser of 100% of your compensation for the taxable year or \$3,000 for years 2002 through 2004, \$4,000 for years 2005 through 2007, and \$5,000 for 2008 (adjusted annually thereafter). If you are age 50 or older by the close of the taxable year, you may make an additional contribution to your Roth IRA of \$500 for years 2002 through 2005 and \$1,000 for year 2006 and beyond. Your contribution may be further limited if your AGI exceeds the levels discussed in "Requirements of a Roth IRA" (Section 3 of this Disclosure Statement).

(iii) Excise Tax on Failure to Take Required Minimum Distributions. As described in Section 3(h) of this Disclosure Statement, unless your surviving spouse is your sole Beneficiary, your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries must take certain required minimum distributions after your death. An additional tax of 50% is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution that should have been taken, but was not. This tax is referred to as an excess accumulation penalty tax.

(iv) You must file Form 5329 with the IRS when any additional or excise taxes are due.

- (g) Tax Credit for Contributions. You may be eligible to receive a tax credit on your IRA contributions equaling a percentage of your qualified retirement savings contributions not exceeding \$2,000. 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
 - > Not a full-time student

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

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME*						
Joint Return		Head of a Household		All Other Cases		Applicable Percentage
Over	Not Over	Over	Not Over	Over	Not Over	
\$0.00	\$32,000	\$0.00	\$24,000	\$0.00	\$16,000	50
\$32,000	\$34,500	\$24,000	\$25,875	\$16,000	\$17,250	20
\$34,500	\$53,000	\$25,875	\$39,750	\$17,250	\$26,500	10
\$53,000		\$39,750		\$26,500		0

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

- (h) Definition of Compensation. Compensation includes your wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, and tips, but does not include income from interest, dividends, or other earnings, or profits from property, or amounts not included in your taxable income. It also includes your earned income if you are self-employed (reduced by deductible Keogh plan contributions and one-half of your self-employment taxes) and taxable alimony. The IRS treats as compensation any amount properly shown on your Form W-2 as “wages, tips, and other compensation” reduced by the amount shown on that form as distributions from nonqualified plans. In addition, nontaxable combat pay is also considered compensation eligible for Roth IRA contributions, effective retroactively, beginning with tax year 2004.
- (i) Designation of Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. The assets remaining in your Roth IRA will be distributed upon your death to the designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries named by you on record with the Custodian. Your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries may be confirmed to you periodically by the Custodian, and, upon your request may be changed by you in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. If there is no designated Beneficiary for your Roth IRA in the records of the Custodian, your Roth IRA will be paid in the following order of preference: (a) your surviving spouse, if any, (b) your surviving children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes, and (c) your estate. Unless you designate otherwise, if a primary Beneficiary you designated predeceases you, the shares for that deceased Beneficiary will be divided equally among the surviving primary Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. If there is no primary Beneficiary living at the time of your death, payment of your Roth IRA will be made to the surviving contingent Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by you. Unless otherwise specified in your designation, if a Beneficiary does not predecease you but dies before receiving his or her entire interest in the Roth IRA, the remaining assets will be distributed to the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by the deceased Beneficiary. If there is no Beneficiary designation of the deceased Beneficiary on file with the Custodian, his or her remaining interest in the Roth IRA will be paid to the survivors of the deceased Beneficiary in the following order of preference: (a) the deceased Beneficiary’s surviving spouse, if any, (b) the deceased Beneficiary’s children, if any, in equal shares per stirpes, and (c) the deceased Beneficiary’s estate. For the rules governing mandatory distributions, see Section 3(h) of this Disclosure Statement.

5. Spousal Roth IRAs

If you and your spouse file a joint federal income tax return and your spouse has an earned income for the year that is less than yours, you may make contributions to a Roth IRA established for the benefit of your spouse. The amount you may contribute to your Roth IRA and to a separate Roth IRA in your spouse’s name (“Spousal Roth IRA”) is the lesser of 100% of your combined AGI (as described in Section 3(b) of this Disclosure Statement) or twice the annual contribution limit (\$10,000 for 2008, \$11,000 for 2008 if only one of you is the age of 50 or older, or \$12,000 if both you and your spouse are 50 years of age or older). However, you may not contribute more than the annual contribution limit to either a Roth IRA for any year, and the total annual contribution to all IRAs (both Traditional and Roth) may not exceed the annual contribution limit. If you establish a Spousal Roth IRA, the rules concerning Roth IRAs described in this Disclosure Statement apply equally to your spouse.

6. Limitations and Restrictions

- (a) Generally, for estate tax purposes, amounts held in a Roth IRA are included in your gross estate. However, if your spouse is your designated Beneficiary, the Roth IRA may qualify for the marital deduction. Transfer of your Roth IRA assets to a named Beneficiary or Beneficiaries made during your lifetime and at your request or because of your failure to instruct otherwise, may be subject to federal gift tax under Section 2501 of the Code.
- (b) Divorce or Legal Separation. The Code provides that the transfer of your interest in a Roth IRA to your spouse or a former spouse under a divorce or separate maintenance decree or a written instrument incident to such decree is not considered a taxable transfer. After the transfer, the Roth IRA will be treated as maintained for the benefit of such spouse or former spouse. To effect such a transfer, you must provide the Custodian with a letter of instruction and the account number of the Roth IRA maintained by the spouse or former spouse.
- (c) Prohibited Transactions. If you or your Beneficiary or Beneficiaries engage in a so-called "prohibited transaction" with respect to your Roth IRA, the Roth IRA will be disqualified and the entire balance in your Roth IRA will be treated as distributed to you as of the first day of the year in which the prohibited transaction occurs. In this event, unless you otherwise meet the requirements for a qualified distribution (described in Section 4(c) of this Disclosure Statement) from your Roth IRA, the fair market value of the assets in your Roth IRA (excluding the nondeductible contributions included therein) will be included in your gross income and subject to income tax. In addition, if your Roth IRA is disqualified before you attain the age of 59½, you may be subject to the 10% penalty tax for premature distributions. In general, a "prohibited transaction" means any direct or indirect (a) sale or exchange, or leasing, of any property between the disqualified person and the Roth IRA; (b) lending of money or other extension of credit between the disqualified person and the Roth IRA; (c) furnishing of goods, services, or facilities between the disqualified person and the Roth IRA; (d) transfer to, or use by or for the benefit of the disqualified person of the income or assets of the Roth IRA; (e) dealing by the disqualified person who is a fiduciary with the assets of the Roth IRA in his or her own interest or for his or her own account; or (f) receipt of any consideration for his or her own personal account by any disqualified person who is a fiduciary from any party dealing with the Roth IRA in connection with a transaction involving the income or assets of the Roth IRA. For this purpose, "disqualified person" generally means the individual for whom the Roth IRA is maintained, such individual's family members, and any fiduciary or service provider to the Roth IRA.

7. Other

- (a) The form of Agreement used to establish this Roth IRA is the model government form provided by the IRS and is known as Form 5305-RA. 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) You may obtain further information on Roth IRAs from your District Office of the IRS or by visiting the IRS web site at www.irs.gov. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*.
- (c) If you designate a trust for the benefit of your spouse as Beneficiary of your IRA that is designed to meet the qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) rules for federal estate tax purposes, special provisions in your Roth IRA plan may apply. Those provisions relate to payments from your Roth IRA to the trust after your death. Be sure to consult with your tax professional about this issue.
- (d) Upon your death, your Roth IRA will be divided into separate shares and each Beneficiary's share will be transferred into a separate account. This permits each Beneficiary to provide investment and distribution directions as to his or her share of your Roth IRA. The transfer to a separate account does not create a taxable event for your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries.
- (e) If you are an individual who sustained an economic loss due to, or are otherwise considered affected by, Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, or Wilma, you may be eligible for favorable tax treatment on distributions and rollovers from your Roth IRA. Qualified distributions include Roth IRA distributions made on or after specified dates for each hurricane and before January 1, 2007, to a qualified individual. For a complete definition of what constitutes a qualified individual and a qualified hurricane distribution for purposes of hurricane relief, refer to IRS Publication 4492, *Information for Taxpayers Affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma*.
 - (i) 10% Penalty Exception on Qualified Distributions. Qualified hurricane distributions are not subject to the 10% early distribution penalty tax. This penalty exception applies only to the first \$100,000 of qualified distributions to each individual.
 - (ii) Taxation May Be Spread Over Three Years. If you receive qualified hurricane distributions, you may elect to include the distribution in your gross income ratably over three years, beginning with the year of the distribution.
 - (iii) Repayment of Qualified Hurricane Distributions. You may roll over qualified hurricane distributions to an eligible retirement plan and avoid federal income taxation, within three years of the date of receipt of the distribution. The 60-day rollover rule does not apply to these distributions. For further detailed information on tax relief granted for Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma, and other exceptions which may be granted in the future by the IRS, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*, by calling 1-800-TAXFORM, or by visiting www.irs.gov on the Internet.
- (f) If you are a qualified reservist called to active duty, you may be eligible to take penalty-free distributions from your Roth IRA and recontribute those amounts to an IRA generally within a two-year period from your date of return. For further detailed information you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*, from the IRS.

8. Additional Financial Information

- (a) **Account Fees.** If not accompanied by this Disclosure Statement and Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan Document, a schedule of fees is available from the Custodian or from the financial organization that has introduced your account to the Custodian. The annual maintenance, termination, and other administration fees shall be charged by the Custodian for services hereunder in accordance with the current fee schedule that is in effect. At the discretion of the Custodian or the financial institution that introduced your account, you may receive an invoice for the account maintenance and other related fees that are due and payable upon receipt. Unless paid by you in a timely manner, fees will be automatically charged against the Account, or as you direct in writing, charged against another account held by the Custodian over which you have investment authority. You may not reimburse your IRA for account fees once they have been charged to your IRA. Any such reimbursement of annual maintenance or other administrative fees charged to your account will be deemed a contribution to your IRA and reported to the IRS accordingly. The Custodian will notify you prior to changing the fee schedule. In the event of account termination either by you or by the Custodian for any reason, the Custodian shall be entitled to receive the full termination fee, along with the full, nonprorated current year maintenance fee, regardless of the date during the year of the termination of the Custodial Account.
- (b) **Brokerage Commissions.** Commissions and other securities transaction-related charges shall be charged by the financial organization that has introduced your Account to the Custodian. Such commissions must be paid from the assets held within your Roth IRA and may not be reimbursed.
- (c) **Other Expenses.** Taxes of any kind, which may be imposed with respect to your Roth IRA, and any expenses incurred by the Custodian in the management of your Roth IRA, together with any fees referred to above, shall be paid by you, or if not paid in a timely manner, will be charged against your Account, or as directed by you, charged against another Account over which you have investment authority.
- (d) **Earnings.** The earnings of each separate Account shall be allocated only to that Account. The Custodian will attribute earnings only to the assets held in the Account in the custody of the Custodian according to the Custodian's ordinary business practices and in accordance with the Custodian's established customs and procedures.
- (e) **Growth in Value.** Growth in value of your Account will depend entirely on the investment decisions you make and is neither guaranteed nor projected.



TAX EXEMPT AND
GOVERNMENT ENTITIES
DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20224

DEC 06 2011

Pershing LLC
One Pershing Plaza
Jersey City, NJ 07399

EIN: 13-2741729

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On May 31, 1984, the Internal Revenue Service issued to Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation a letter approving it to act as an active trustee or custodian for individual retirement arrangements (IRAs). The Service issued another letter, dated July 31, 1990, allowing Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation to act as a nonbank custodian of plans qualified under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. In a third letter dated April 20, 1995, the Service approved Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation to act as a nonbank custodian of accounts described in section 403(b)(7).

Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation converted, on January 17, 2003, into a Delaware limited liability company named Pershing LLC. Upon the conversion of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation into Pershing LLC, the officers and directors of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation became Pershing LLC's Board of Managers and the employees and assets of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation became the employees and assets of Pershing LLC.

Section 401(f)(1) of the Code provides that a custodial account shall be treated as a qualified trust under this section if such custodial account would, except for the fact it is not a trust, constitute a qualified trust under this section. Section 401(f)(2) provides that the custodian must be a bank (as defined in section 408(n)) or another person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the manner in which such other person will hold the assets will be consistent with the requirements of section 401. Section 401(f) also provides that in the case of a custodial account treated as a qualified trust, the person holding the assets of such account shall be treated as the trustee thereof.

Section 403(b)(7)(A) of the Code requires, in part, that for amounts paid by an employer to a custodial account to be treated as amounts contributed to an annuity contract for his employee, the custodial account must satisfy the requirements of section 401(f)(2). That section also requires, in order for the amounts paid by an employer to be treated as amounts contributed to an annuity contract for his employee, that the amounts are to be invested in regulated investment company stock to be held in the custodial account, and under the custodial account no such amounts may be paid or made available to any distributee before the employee dies, attains age 59 1/2, has a severance from employment, becomes disabled (within the meaning of section 72(m)(7)), or in the case

Pershing LLC

of contributions made pursuant to a salary reduction agreement (within the meaning of section 3121(a)(1)(D)), encounters financial hardship.

Section 408(a)(2) of the Code requires that the trustee of an IRA be a bank (as defined in section 408(n)) or such other person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the manner in which such other person will administer the IRA will be consistent with the requirements of section 408.

Section 408(h) of the Code provides that a custodial account shall be treated as a trust under this section if the assets of such account are held by a bank (as defined in subsection (n)) or another person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the manner in which such other person will administer the account will be consistent with the requirements of this section, and if the custodial account would, except for the fact that it is not a trust, constitute an IRA described in subsection (a). Section 408(h) also provides that, in the case of a custodial account treated as a trust by reason of the preceding sentence, the custodian of such account shall be treated as the trustee thereof.

Section 408A of the Code provides, in general, that a Roth IRA shall be treated in the same manner as an individual retirement plan. Section 7701(a)(37)(A) defines an individual retirement plan as an IRA described in section 408.

The Income Tax Regulations at section 1.408-2(e) contain the requirements that such other person must comply with in order to act as trustee or custodian, for purposes of sections 401(f), 403(b)(7), 408, and 408A of the Code. One of the requirements of section 1.408-2(e) of the regulations states that such person must file a written application with the Commissioner demonstrating, as set forth in that section, its ability to act as a trustee or custodian.

Based on all the information and representations Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation submitted to this office in its written application and the nonbank trustee/custodian investigation on Pershing LLC for continued compliance with the nonbank trustee regulations at section 1.408-2(e), we have concluded that Pershing LLC meets the requirements of section 1.408-2(e) of the regulations and, therefore, is approved to act as a passive or non-passive nonbank custodian of plans qualified under section 401(f) or accounts described in section 403(b)(7), passive or non-passive nonbank trustee or custodian for IRAs established under sections 408, and 408A (dealing with Roth IRAs).

This Notice of Approval authorizes Pershing LLC to act as a passive or non-passive nonbank trustee or custodian. When Pershing LLC acts as a passive nonbank trustee or custodian (within the meaning of section 1.408-2(e)(6)(i)(A) of the regulations), it is authorized only to acquire and hold particular investments specified by the trust instrument or custodial agreement. It may not act as a passive trustee or custodian if

Pershing LLC

under the written trust instrument or custodial agreement it has discretion to direct investments of the trust (or custodial) funds.

Pershing LLC may not act as a trustee or custodian unless it undertakes to act only under trust instruments or custodial agreements that contain a provision to the effect that the grantor is to substitute another trustee or custodian upon notification by the Commissioner that such substitution is required because Pershing LLC has failed to comply with the requirements of section 1.408-2(e) or is not keeping such records, or making such returns or rendering such statements as are required by forms or regulations. For example, one such form is Form 990-T for IRAs that have \$1000 or more of unrelated business taxable income that is subject to tax by section 511(b)(1) of the Code.

Pershing LLC is required to notify the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Attn: SE:T:EP:RA, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20224, in writing, of any change that affects the continuing accuracy of any representations made in its application. Further, the continued approval of Pershing LLC to act as a passive or non-passive nonbank custodian of plans qualified under section 401(f) or accounts described in section 403(b)(7), passive or non-passive nonbank trustee or custodian for IRAs established under sections 408, and 408A (dealing with Roth IRAs) is contingent upon the continued satisfaction of the criteria set forth in section 1.408-2(e) of the regulations.

This Notice of Approval is not transferable to any other entity. An entity that is a member of a controlled group of corporations, within the meaning of section 1563(a) of the Code, may not rely on a Notice of Approval issued to another member of the same controlled group. Furthermore, any entity that goes through an acquisition, merger, consolidation, or other type of reorganization may not necessarily be able to rely on the Notice of Approval issued to such entity prior to the acquisition, merger, consolidation, or other type of reorganization. Such entity may have to apply for a new Notice of Approval in accordance with section 1.408-2(e) of the regulations.

This Notice of Approval constitutes a notice that Pershing LLC may act as a passive or non-passive nonbank custodian of plans qualified under section 401(f) or accounts described in section 403(b)(7), passive or non-passive nonbank trustee or custodian for IRAs established under sections 408, and 408A (dealing with Roth IRAs) and does not bear upon its capacity to act as a trustee or custodian under any other applicable law. This is not an endorsement of any investment. The Internal Revenue Service (Service) does not review or approve investments.

In order to protect the accounts Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation handled as nonbank trustee or custodian from May 31, 1984, through its conversion to Pershing LLC, this Notice of Approval is retroactively effective to May 31, 1984. This

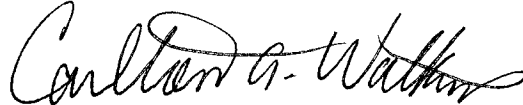
Pershing LLC

Notice of Approval will remain in effect until withdrawn by Pershing LLC or revoked by the Service.

In accordance with the power of attorney on file in this office, a copy of this notice is being sent to your authorized representative.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Calvin Thompson (Badge No. 1000221590) at (202) 283-9596.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carlton A. Watkins". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'C' and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Carlton A. Watkins, Manager
Employee Plans Technical Group 1

INHERITED IRA ADOPTION AGREEMENT

I. ACCOUNT INFORMATION (This Adoption Agreement may only be used in conjunction with the IRA plan document stipulated by the Custodian)

I hereby designate _____
as the financial organization.

ACCOUNT
NUMBER:

OFFICE

ACCOUNT

-1- RR

II. CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT (Inheritor hereby establishes the following Custodial Account)

TRADITIONAL ROTH

III. MUTUAL FUND ONLY (To establish a MUTUAL FUND ONLY Inherited IRA, be sure to check the MUTUAL FUND ONLY box)

MUTUAL FUND ONLY

Note: If you select a mutual fund only account, you cannot commingle other investments within your mutual fund only account.

IV. DECEDENT'S INFORMATION (Please include a copy of the decedent's death certificate)

Note: The decedent is the first owner of the IRA. If you inherited this IRA from a previous beneficiary, do not provide that beneficiary's information; provide the initial owner's information in this section.

DECEDENT'S FULL NAME: _____

DECEDENT'S DATE OF BIRTH: _____

DECEDENT'S DATE OF DEATH: _____

PRIOR YEAR-END FAIR MARKET VALUE (OPTIONAL) _____

V. INHERITOR'S INFORMATION

NAME: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____

STATE: _____

ZIP: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

OR TAX ID NUMBER: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

INHERITOR'S MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE MARRIED DIVORCED DOMESTIC PARTNER WIDOWED

INHERITOR'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE DECEDENT: SPOUSE NON-SPOUSE OTHER*

*IF "OTHER" WAS SELECTED OR IF YOU ARE OPENING THIS ACCOUNT ON BEHALF OF A MINOR, PLEASE SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS:

GUARDIAN OF A MINOR ESTATE TRUST CHARITY

NAME OF TRUSTEE/EXECUTOR/GUARDIAN OF A MINOR _____

(FOR TRUST: DATE OF BIRTH OF THE OLDEST TRUST BENEFICIARY OPTIONAL): _____

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION

- Check this box if you are the spouse or a non-spouse beneficiary inheriting assets from the initial/first IRA owner. Your date of birth and relationship to the decedent will be used to calculate the Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) based on your life expectancy.
- Check this box if you are inheriting a previously inherited IRA and provide additional information in the section below. The original beneficiary's date of birth and relationship will be used to calculate an RMD based on the original beneficiary's life expectancy.

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF YOU ARE INHERITING A PREVIOUSLY INHERITED IRA (OTHERWISE LEAVE BLANK)

RELATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL INHERITOR TO DECEDENT: SPOUSE NON-SPOUSE

ORIGINAL BENEFICIARY'S DATE OF BIRTH (USED FOR RMD CALCULATION): _____



IRA-104 ADOP

VI. BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

The following shall be my **Beneficiary or Beneficiaries of this IRA**. If I designate more than one primary or contingent Beneficiary, but do not specify the percentages to which such Beneficiary or Beneficiaries are entitled, payment will be made to the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries in equal shares.

Note: For specific beneficiary provisions, please refer to the applicable sections of the Plan and the Disclosure Statement.

PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES

Name	Gender M/F	Relationship	Date of Birth	Social Security Number	Address	Percentage	Per Stirpes*
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

CONTINGENT BENEFICIARIES (Secondary Beneficiaries will be paid only if all primary Beneficiaries do not survive the Participant)

Name	Gender M/F	Relationship	Date of Birth	Social Security Number	Address	Percentage	Per Stirpes*
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

*If your beneficiary designation is per stirpes, you understand that if your beneficiary(ies) dies before you, the beneficiary's share of the IRA will pass to his or her respective heirs. In the field below, please provide the name of the individual responsible for advising Pershing LLC on any questions relating to the per stirpes distribution of the IRA.

Name of Responsible Individual: _____

You understand that the per stirpes instructions given to Pershing LLC by the responsible individual named above shall be binding on all beneficiaries of this IRA and of your estate and may be relied on by Pershing LLC. Pershing LLC shall not be liable for any payment made at the direction of this individual. If you do not name a responsible individual or the individual you named is unwilling or unable to advise Pershing on questions regarding the per stirpes distribution, then you understand that Pershing will rely on instructions from the executor of your estate regarding any per stirpes designation.

Please consult with your legal advisor before electing the per stirpes designation.

VII. SPOUSAL CONSENT (If primary is not your spouse and you live in community or marital property states including: AZ, CA, ID, LA, NV, NM, TX, WA, WI)

If you are married, reside in a community property or marital property state, and designate someone other than your spouse as your sole, primary Beneficiary, your spouse must sign this form below.

I am the spouse of the above-named account holder. I acknowledge that I have received a fair and reasonable disclosure of my spouse's property and financial obligations. Due to the important tax consequences of giving up my interest in this IRA, I have been advised to see a tax professional. I hereby give the account holder any interest I have in the funds or property deposited in this IRA and consent to the Beneficiary designation(s) indicated above. I assume full responsibility for any adverse consequences that may result. No tax or legal advice was given to me by the Custodian.

SIGNATURE OF SPOUSE: (REQUIRED IN COMMUNITY OR MARITAL PROPERTY STATES)

DATE:

PRINT NAME:

VIII. UNINVESTED CASH

The Inheritor understands that any idle cash in the IRA will be invested in a money market fund, deposit account, or other investment made available through your financial organization, unless the Inheritor elects otherwise by checking the box below. Any such investment of idle cash is made pursuant to a prospectus or other offering document, which the Inheritor should obtain from his or her financial organization.¹

DO NOT INVEST IDLE CASH (The Inheritor understands that the Custodian has no responsibility to credit interest on uninvested cash in any IRA.)

IX. CERTIFICATION

I understand the eligibility requirement for the type of IRA deposits I make and I state that I qualify to make the deposit. I have received a copy of the appropriate Pershing LLC Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan and Disclosure Statement. I understand that the terms and conditions which apply to this inherited IRA or this inherited Roth IRA, as indicated above, are contained in the Pershing LLC Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan and Disclosure Statement or the Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Plan and Disclosure Statement, and agree to be bound by those terms and conditions. If I elect to make a direct rollover contribution to this inherited account from an employer-sponsored retirement plan, I hereby certify that I understand the rollover rules and conditions as they pertain to this IRA and I have met the requirements for making a rollover. Due to the important tax consequences of rolling over funds or property I have been advised to consult with a tax professional. All information provided by me is true and correct and may be relied upon by the Custodian. I assume full responsibility for establishing this IRA and for rollover transactions and will not hold the Custodian liable for any adverse consequences that may result. I hereby irrevocably designate the rollover of funds or other property as rollover contributions. I have received and hereby adopt the Pershing LLC Individual Retirement Custodial Plan or the Pershing LLC Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Plan as indicated above in this Inherited IRA Adoption Agreement. I AGREE THAT THE AGREEMENT CONTAINS A PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION CLAUSE, WHICH IS LOCATED AT ARTICLE IX ON PAGE 9 OF THE IRA AGREEMENT OR ARTICLE X ON PAGE 9 OF THE ROTH IRA AGREEMENT.

INHERITOR SIGNATURE:

DATE:

PRINT NAME:

REQUIRED APPROVALS OF THE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION (Please forward to your financial organization for approval)

Investment Professional Signature (if applicable)

Date

Operations Manager Signature

Date

¹ For more complete information about the money market fund, including charges and expenses, request a prospectus from your financial organization. Read it carefully before you invest.