

THE SIMPLE RETIREMENT PLAN IN IRA FORM

SAVINGS INCENTIVE MATCH PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES

SIMPLE Plan Highlights and Rules

The SIMPLE Plan was designed by Congress to replace the Salary Reduction Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SARSEP). As a result, no new SARSEPs may be established after December 31, 1996. However, SARSEPs established on or before December 31, 1996 may continue to operate and add new employees as they become eligible after December 31, 1996.

- A SIMPLE IRA (Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees) is a retirement plan designed to allow employees and employers to contribute to traditional IRAs that are established for the employees. It is ideally suited as a start-up retirement savings plan for small employers (generally with 100 or fewer employees) not currently sponsoring a retirement plan.
- A SIMPLE IRA may be maintained in two forms, a SIMPLE IRA or a SIMPLE 401(k).
- Currently, PFS Investments Inc. only offers a Simple IRA.
- A SIMPLE Plan must be maintained on a calendar year basis (January 1st to December 31st).
- The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) deadline for establishing a SIMPLE Plan is October 1st.
- The Employer must NOT maintain any other employer-sponsored plan for the taxable year in which the SIMPLE Plan is maintained
- As a participant in a SIMPLE Plan, you will be considered an “active participant.” This means you may still contribute to a regular IRA, but you may not be able to deduct the contributions.
- All contributions to the SIMPLE IRA will be 100% fully and immediately vested.
- There is no age or years of service requirements to participate in a SIMPLE IRA Plan.
 - An eligible employee is someone who has received at least \$5,000 in compensation from the employer in any two preceding years and is expected to receive at least \$5,000 in compensation for the current year.
 - **Note:** An employer may choose less stringent requirements, but these are the strictest. There is NO Employer type of retirement plan where an employer can contribute to his/her account and make NO contribution to eligible employees' accounts. His/her only alternative would be a contributory IRA.
- A SIMPLE IRA is funded both by employee salary reduction, which are elective deferrals, and employer contributions. **The only contributions permitted to the SIMPLE IRA account are the elective deferrals and the employer match or non-elective contributions.**
- Elective deferrals made to a SIMPLE Plan are subject to Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) and Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) taxes.
- An employee may elect to stop deferring at any time during the plan year. However, the employer may state in the Adoption Agreement that the employee may not resume deferrals until the beginning of the next year.
- Employee may defer up to the lesser of the percentage of compensation specified by the employee in the Salary Deferral Form, or \$13,500 (for 2021), subject to cost-of-living-increases.
 - If an individual participates in a SIMPLE Plan and will reach the age of 50 by the end of the taxable year, such participant may make additional (catch-up) elective deferrals up to an “applicable dollar amount”. The applicable dollar limit for 2021 is \$3,000. This “catch-up” is in addition to the normal deferral limit for the applicable year.
- The employer must choose annually one of the following contribution methods:

- **2% non-elective contribution** – 2% of each eligible employee’s compensation regardless of whether or how much the employee deferred. The \$265,000 compensation limit (subject to cost of living increases) does apply to this option; **OR**
- **3% matching contribution** – match of employee’s elective deferrals on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to 3% of the employee’s compensation with a maximum of \$13,500 for 2021. Compensation is NOT limited to \$275,000 (subject to cost of living increases) as with SEPs.
 - Employer may reduce the 3% limit to a lower percentage, but in any event, not lower than 1%. May not lower the 3% limit for more than 2 calendar years out of the 5-year period ending with the calendar year the reduction is effective.
- **The employer cannot make any other contributions to a SIMPLE Plan.**
- The employer must notify the employees of the election within a reasonable period of time before the 60 day election period prior to:
 - The start of the calendar year for which the non-elective or matching contributions will be made; **OR**
 - The first day an employee becomes eligible to participate in the Plan.
- Contributions to **ALL** participants are based on:

	Employer	Employee
Sole Proprietorship	Earned Income	W-2 Wages
Partnership	Earned Income	W-2 Wages
Corporation	W-2 Wages	W-2 Wages
Subchapter S Corporation	W-2 Wages	W-2 Wages

Note: If all or a majority of eligible employees elect to defer, there will only be a 1% difference between the two Options over a five year period (**please refer to illustration below**).

Year	Match Option	Non-elective Option	Difference
1	3%	2%	
2	1%	2%	
3	3%	2%	
4	1%	2%	
5	3%	2%	
Totals	11%	10%	1%

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATION 1.408-2(e)(2)

In addition to its branch office locations, PFS Investments Inc. has two established physical locations where it is accessible during every business day. The first is the Home Office location: PFS Investments Inc., 1 Primerica Parkway, Duluth, GA 30099; and the second is the Shareholder Service Center: PFS Investments Inc. / Primerica Shareholder Services, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581.

Elective deferral limits and catch-up elective deferral limits for individuals age 50 and older

YEAR	NORMAL LIMIT	CATCH-UP AMOUNT	TOTAL DEFERRAL
2012	\$11,500	\$2,500	\$14,000
2013	\$12,000	\$2,500	\$14,500
2014	\$12,000	\$2,500	\$14,500
2015	\$12,500	\$3,000	\$15,500
2016	\$12,500	\$3,000	\$15,500
2017-2018	\$12,500	\$3,000	\$15,500
2019	\$13,000	\$3,000	\$16,000
2020	\$13,500	\$3,000	\$16,500
2021	\$13,500	\$3,000	\$16,500

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006, the catch-up limit of \$2,500 may be subject to COLAs in increments of \$500. This COLA adjustment is separate from the COLA adjustment applicable to the normal elective deferral limit

- SIMPLE Plan Distributions and Redemptions
 - Any distributions from a SIMPLE IRA will be included in the gross income of the payee or distributee in accordance with the normal IRA distribution rules.
 - Withdrawals made by the employee in the employee's first two years of the employee's participation are subject to a 25% IRS imposed tax penalty. After two years, but prior to age 59½, there is a 10% IRS imposed tax penalty.
 - **You don't have to pay the additional 10% or 25% tax if:**
 - You're age 59 1/2 or older when you withdraw the money
 - Your withdrawal is not more than;
 - Your unreimbursed medical expenses that exceed 10% of your adjusted gross income (7.5% if you or your spouse is age 65 or older),
 - Your cost for your medical insurance while you're unemployed,
 - Your qualified higher education expenses, or the amount to buy, build or rebuild a first home (up to \$10,000)
 - Your withdrawal is in the form of an annuity
 - Your withdrawal is a **qualified reservist distribution**
 - You're disabled
 - You're the beneficiary of a deceased SIMPLE IRA owner
 - The withdrawal is the result of an IRS levy
- Effective December 19, 2015, this SIMPLE Plan will accept rollover contributions from qualified plans under section 401(a); qualified annuities under 403(a); tax-sheltered annuities and custodial accounts under 403(b); governmental plans under section 457(b); and traditional IRAs. Such rollovers are permitted after the SIMPLE IRA has been in existence for 2 years measured from the date of the initial contribution to the account. **(Please see IRS rollover chart at the back of this booklet for additional rollover information)**

Custodian Fee, Fund Events and SIMPLE Plan Disclosures:

- A SIMPLE IRA may **not** be adopted if:
 - The employer maintains any other employer-sponsored plan for the taxable year for which the SIMPLE

Plan is maintained. This includes Qualified Plans, SEPs, SARSEP, 403(b) plans, Qualified Annuities, Government Plans (other than 457 plans) or 501(c)(18) plans.

- The employer had more than 100 employees during the preceding tax year who received at least \$5,000 in compensation from the employer.
- The employer wishes to have a Plan Year which is not a calendar year.
- The employer maintained in the past a Defined Benefit Plan which was terminated.
- An employer **must** establish a SIMPLE Plan for **every** business in which he/she has common control or he/she may not offer a SIMPLE Plan to any of his/her businesses. (This is called the Affiliated Business Rule). A Plan may be established on any date between January 1st through October 1st of a year, provided you did not previously maintain a SIMPLE Plan. This requirement does not apply if you are a new employer that comes into existence after October 1st of the year the SIMPLE IRA plan is set up and you set up a SIMPLE IRA plan as soon as administratively feasible after your business comes into existence. If you previously maintained a SIMPLE IRA plan, you can set up a SIMPLE IRA plan effective only on January 1st of a year. A SIMPLE IRA plan cannot have an effective date that is before the date you actually adopt the plan.
- Affiliated Businesses that offer a SIMPLE Plan:
 - You may **not** offer the SIMPLE IRA to only one business if you have control of others. You must offer a SIMPLE IRA TO **EVERY** business in which you have control **OR YOU CANNOT** have a SIMPLE IRA for **ANY** of the businesses.
- The following, which are applicable to SARSEPs, will NOT apply to SIMPLE IRAs:
 - At least 50% participation of all eligible employees
 - Top-heavy rules
 - ADP Testing
- There is an annual Custodian fee of up to \$25 that the Custodian will charge to each active participant account. The fee is deducted annually in December, unless it is pre-paid. If a full liquidation is requested during the year, the Custodian fee is deducted from the redemption proceeds. Additionally, a termination fee of \$30 will be imposed on certain redemptions, full liquidations, and all transfers of assets to other Custodians.
- If a mutual fund owned in a participant account becomes unavailable due to any fund changes, mergers, acquisitions, closings or for any other reason, it is the participant's responsibility to select an alternate fund position for the affected assets, and to notify the Custodian of the selection. If the Custodian does not receive notification of an alternate fund selection, then the participant authorizes the Custodian to allocate the affected assets to the money market fund, within the same fund family as the unavailable fund, with the lowest annual expense ratio then available through PFS Investments Inc.
- Custodian Reserves the right to make any future fee changes regarding custodian fees and/or termination fees with a 30 day advance written notice to shareholders.

Completion of Forms

- **Instructions for Employer**
 - Complete Summary Description

- Complete Model SIMPLE IRA Adoption Agreement
- Complete Model Notification to Eligible Employee
- Employer gives each eligible employee a copy of the Adoption Agreement with the Model Notification.
 - Copies of Adoption Agreement are mailed with applications (SB-51) to Primerica Shareholder Services – employer should maintain the originals for their files

- **Instructions for participants**

- Complete the Retirement Plan Application (SB-51)
- Complete the Model Salary Reduction Agreement Form and give deferral form to your employer authorizing salary reductions. Employer may choose to use their own deferral form as well
- Employer or Plan Administrator will submit the Initial Participant Listbill via the eContributions website.

Please mail the SB-51 Application(s) and copies of the Adoption Agreement to:

Primerica Shareholder Services
 P.O. Box 9662
 Providence, RI 02940-9662
 Attn: Listbill Department

If sending overnight please mail to:

Primerica Shareholder Services
 4400 Computer Drive
 Westborough, MA 01581
 Attn: Listbill Department

- Primerica Shareholder Services will have accounts established in the appropriate mutual funds, and a zero dollar remitter will be sent to the plans as confirmation.
- Primerica Shareholder Services will mail first Listbill with appropriate account numbers to employer for their files and requesting to send check back for investments.
- Employer or plan administrator will use the e contributions website to provide contribution instructions to Primerica Shareholder Services. Please ask your PFS representative for additional information regarding setup and use of the eContributions website.
- Employer notifies PFS Representative when new employee becomes eligible, and the PFS Representative will then establish a PSS account for the participant.
- Employer is required to notify employees by November 1st each year of any changes to the plan for the subsequent year (60 day notice).

**Savings Incentive Match Plan for
Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE)
Not for Use With a Designated Financial Institution**

The Employer establishes the following SIMPLE IRA plan under section 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code and pursuant to the instructions contained in this form.

Article I—Employee Eligibility Requirements

- 1.01 **General Eligibility Requirements.** The Employer agrees to permit salary reduction contributions to be made in each calendar year to the SIMPLE IRA established by each employee who meets the requirements selected in the Adoption Agreement.
- 1.02 **Excludable Employees.** If elected in the Adoption Agreement, the Employer shall exclude employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement for which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining. If the Employer maintains a qualified plan covering only such employees, the Employer is deemed to select this provision.

Article II—Salary Reduction Agreements

- 2.01 **Salary Reduction Election.** An eligible employee may make an election to have his or her compensation for each pay period reduced. The total amount of the reduction in the employee's compensation for a calendar year cannot exceed the applicable amount for that year.
- 2.02 **Timing of Salary Reduction Elections.**
- (a) For a calendar year, an eligible employee may make or modify a salary reduction election during the 60-day period immediately preceding January 1 of that year. However, for the year in which the employee becomes eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the period during which the employee may make or modify the election is a 60-day period that includes either the date the employee becomes eligible or the day before.
 - (b) No salary reduction election may apply to compensation that an employee received, or had a right to immediately receive, before execution of the salary reduction election.
 - (c) An employee may terminate a salary reduction election at any time during the calendar year.

Article III—Contributions

- 3.01 **Salary Reduction Contributions.** The amount by which the employee agrees to reduce his or her compensation will be contributed by the Employer to the employee's SIMPLE IRA.
- 3.02 (a) **Matching Contributions.**
- (i) For each calendar year, the Employer will contribute a matching contribution to each eligible employee's SIMPLE IRA equal to the employee's salary reduction contributions up to a limit of 3% of the employee's compensation for the calendar year.
 - (ii) The Employer may reduce the 3% limit for the calendar year in (i) only if:
 - (A) The limit is not reduced below 1%;
 - (B) The limit is not reduced for more than 2 calendar years during the 5-year period ending with the calendar year the reduction is effective; and
 - (C) Each employee is notified of the reduced limit within a reasonable period of time before the employees' 60-day election period for the calendar year (described in Article II, section 2.02(a)).
- (b) **Nonelective Contributions**
- (i) For any calendar year, instead of making matching contributions, the Employer may make nonelective contributions equal to 2% of compensation for the calendar year to the SIMPLE IRA of each eligible employee who has at least the amount of compensation indicated in the Adoption Agreement, but not more than \$5,000, in compensation for the calendar year. No more than \$250,000* in compensation can be taken into account in determining the nonelective contribution for each eligible employee.
 - (ii) For any calendar year, the Employer may make 2% nonelective contributions instead of matching contributions only if:
 - (A) Each eligible employee is notified that a 2% nonelective contribution will be made instead of a matching contribution; and
 - (B) This notification is provided within a reasonable period of time before the employees' 60-day election period for the calendar year (described in Article II, section 2.02(a)).

3.03 **Time and Manner of Contributions.**

- (a) The Employer will make the salary reduction contributions (described in section 2.02(a) above) for each eligible employee to the SIMPLE IRA established at the financial institution selected by that employee no later than 30 days after the end of the month in which the money is withheld from the employee's pay. See SIMPLE IRA Plan Disclosure.
- (b) The Employer will make the matching or nonelective contributions (described in sections 3.02(a) and 3.02(b) above) for each eligible employee to the SIMPLE IRA established at the financial institution selected by that employee no later than the due date for filing the Employer's tax return, including extensions, for the taxable year that includes the last day of the calendar year for which the contributions are made.

*This is the amount for 2012. For 2013 this amount was increased to \$255,000; for 2014 this amount was \$260,000 and for 2015 and 2016 this amount is \$265,000. For later years, the limit may be increased for cost-of-living adjustments. The IRS announces the increase, if any, in a news release, in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, and on the IRS's internet website at www.irs.gov.

Article IV—Other Requirements and Provisions

- 4.01 **Contributions in General.** Prior to December 19, 2015, the Employer will make no contributions to the SIMPLE IRAs other than salary reduction contributions (described in Article III, section 3.01) and matching or nonelective contributions (described in Article III, sections 3.02(a) and 3.02(b)). Effective December 19, 2015, this SIMPLE Plan will accept rollover contributions as described in section 408(p)(1)(B) of the Code including any subsequent guidance provided by the IRS.
- 4.02 **Vesting Requirements.** All contributions made under this SIMPLE IRA plan are fully vested and nonforfeitable.
- 4.03 **No Withdrawal Restrictions.** The Employer may not require the employee to retain any portion of the contributions in his or her SIMPLE IRA or otherwise impose any withdrawal restrictions.
- 4.04 **Selection of IRA Trustee.** The employer must permit each eligible employee to select the financial institution that will serve as the trustee, custodian, or issuer of the SIMPLE IRA to which the employer will make all contributions on behalf of that employee.
- 4.05 **Amendments To This SIMPLE IRA Plan.** This SIMPLE IRA plan may not be amended except to modify the entries inserted in the blanks or boxes provided in the Adoption Agreement.
- 4.06 **Effects Of Withdrawals and Rollovers.**
- (a) An amount withdrawn from the SIMPLE IRA is generally includible in gross income. However, a SIMPLE IRA balance may be rolled over or transferred on a tax-free basis to another IRA designed solely to hold funds under a SIMPLE IRA plan. In addition, an individual may roll over or transfer his or her SIMPLE IRA balance to any IRA after a 2-year period has expired since the individual first participated in any SIMPLE IRA plan of the Employer. Any rollover or transfer must comply with the requirements under section 408.
 - (b) If an individual withdraws an amount from a SIMPLE IRA during the 2-year period beginning when the individual first participated in any SIMPLE IRA plan of the Employer and the amount is subject to the additional tax on early distributions under section 72(t), this additional tax is increased from 10% to 25%.

Article V—Definitions

- 5.01 **Compensation.**
- (a) **General Definition of Compensation.** Compensation means the sum of the wages, tips, and other compensation from the Employer subject to federal income tax withholding (as described in section 6051(a)(3)) the amounts paid for domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority, and the employee's salary reduction contributions made under this Plan, and, if applicable, elective deferrals under a section 401(k) plan, a SARSEP, or a section 403(b) annuity contract and compensation deferred under a section 457 plan required to be reported by the Employer on Form W-2 (as described in section 6051(a)(8)).
 - (b) **Compensation for Self-Employed Individuals.** For self-employed individuals, compensation means the net earnings from self-employment determined under section 1402(a), without regard to section 1402(c)(6), prior to subtracting any contributions made pursuant to this plan on behalf of the individual.
- 5.02 **Employee.** Employee means a common-law employee of the Employer. The term employee also includes a self-employed individual and a leased employee described in section 414(n) but does not include a nonresident alien who received no earned income from the Employer that constitutes income from sources within the United States.
- 5.03 **Eligible Employee.** An eligible employee means an employee who satisfies the conditions in the Adoption Agreement and is not excluded under section 1.02.
- 5.04 **SIMPLE IRA.** A SIMPLE IRA is an individual retirement account described in section 408(a), or an individual retirement annuity described in section 408(b), to which the only contributions that can be made are contributions under a SIMPLE IRA plan and rollovers or transfers from another SIMPLE IRA. Effective December 19, 2015, this SIMPLE Plan will accept rollover contributions as described in section 408(p)(1)(B) of the Code including any subsequent guidance provided by the IRS.

Article VI—Procedures for Withdrawal

- 6.01 The Employer will provide each Employee with the procedures for withdrawals of contributions received by the financial institution selected by that Employee, and that financial institution's name and address by attaching that information to this Plan unless: (1) that financial institution's procedures are unavailable, or (2) that financial institution provides the procedures directly to the employee.

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

Form 5304-SIMPLE is a model Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE) plan document that an employer may use to establish a SIMPLE IRA plan described in section 408(p), under which each eligible employee is permitted to select the financial institution for his or her SIMPLE IRA.

These instructions are designed to assist in the establishment and administration of the SIMPLE IRA plan. They are not intended to supersede any provision in the SIMPLE IRA plan.

Do not file Form 5304-SIMPLE with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

For more information, see **Pub. 560**, Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans), and **Pub. 590**, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

SIMPLE IRA PLAN DISCLOSURE

IN GENERAL

Which Employers May Establish and Maintain a SIMPLE IRA Plan?

To establish and maintain a SIMPLE IRA plan, you must meet both of the following requirements:

1. Last calendar year, you had no more than 100 employees (including self-employed individuals) who earned \$5,000 or more in compensation from you during the year. If you have a SIMPLE IRA plan but later exceed this 100-employee limit, you will be treated as meeting the limit for the 2 years following the calendar year in which you last satisfied the limit.
2. You do not maintain during any part of the calendar year another qualified plan with respect to which contributions are made, or benefits are accrued, for service in the calendar year. For this purpose, a qualified plan (defined in section 219(g)(5)) includes a qualified pension plan, a profit-sharing plan, a stock bonus plan, a qualified annuity plan, a tax-sheltered annuity plan, and a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan.

A qualified plan that only covers employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement for which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining is disregarded if these employees are excluded from participating in the SIMPLE IRA plan.

If the failure to continue to satisfy the 100-employee limit or the one-plan rule described in 1 and 2 above is due to an acquisition or similar transaction involving your business, special rules apply. Consult your tax advisor to find out if you can still maintain the plan after the transaction.

Certain related employers (trades or businesses under common control) must be treated as a single employer for purposes of the SIMPLE IRA requirements. These are:

- (a) a controlled group of corporations under section 414(b);
- (b) a partnership or sole proprietorship under common control under section 414(c); or
- (c) an affiliated service group under section 414(m). In addition, if you have leased employees required to be treated as your own employees under the rules of section 414(n), then you must count all such leased employees for the requirements listed above.

What is a SIMPLE IRA Plan?

A SIMPLE IRA plan is a written arrangement that provides you and your employees with an easy way to make contributions to provide retirement income for your employees. Under a SIMPLE IRA plan, employees may choose whether to make salary reduction contributions to the SIMPLE IRA plan rather than receiving these amounts as part of their regular compensation. In addition, you will contribute matching or nonelective contributions on behalf of eligible employees (see Employee Eligibility Requirements and Contributions below). All contributions under this plan will be deposited into a SIMPLE individual retirement account or annuity established for each eligible employee with the financial institution selected by him or her.

When To Use Form 5304-SIMPLE

A SIMPLE IRA plan may be established by using this Model Form or any other document that satisfies the statutory requirements.

Do not use Form 5304-SIMPLE if:

1. You want to require that all SIMPLE IRA plan contributions initially go to a financial institution designated by you. That is, you do not want to permit each of your eligible employees to choose a financial institution that will initially receive contributions. Instead, use Form 5305-SIMPLE, Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE)—for Use With a Designated Financial Institution.
2. You want employees who are nonresident aliens receiving no earned income from you that constitutes income from sources within the United States to be eligible under this plan; or
3. You want to establish a SIMPLE 401(k) plan.

Completing Form 5304-SIMPLE

The Form 5304-SIMPLE along with the Adoption Agreement contain the operative provisions of your SIMPLE IRA plan. This SIMPLE IRA plan is considered adopted when you have completed all applicable boxes and blanks in the Adoption Agreement and it has been executed by you.

The SIMPLE IRA plan is a legal document with important tax consequences for you and your employees. You may want to consult with your attorney or tax advisor before adopting this Plan.

ANALYSIS OF PLAN ARTICLES

Employee Eligibility Requirements (Article I)

Each year, for which this SIMPLE IRA plan is effective, you must permit salary reduction contributions to be made by all of your employees who are reasonably expected to receive at least \$5,000 in compensation from you during the year, and who received at least \$5,000 in compensation from you in any 2 preceding years. However, you can expand the group of employees who are eligible to participate in the SIMPLE IRA plan by completing the options provided in Item 5 of the Adoption Agreement. To choose full eligibility, check the box 5(a) in the Adoption Agreement. Alternatively, to choose limited eligibility, check the box 5(b) in the Adoption Agreement, and then complete the blank boxes in Item 5(b)(i) and (ii) as instructed on the Adoption Agreement.

In addition, you can exclude from participation those employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement for which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining. You may do this by checking the box in Item 6 of the Adoption Agreement. Under certain circumstances, these employees must be excluded. See Which Employers May Establish and Maintain a SIMPLE IRA Plan? above.

Salary Reduction Agreements (Article II)

As indicated in Article II, section 2.01, a salary reduction agreement permits an eligible employee to make a salary reduction election to have his or her compensation for each pay period reduced by a percentage (expressed as a percentage or dollar amount). The total amount of the reduction in the employee's compensation cannot exceed the applicable amount for any calendar year. The applicable amount since 2002 is:

Applicable Annual Dollar Limitations

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Contribution Limit</u>
2013 - 2014	\$12,000
2015 - 2016	\$12,500
2017 - 2018	\$12,500
2019	\$13,000
2020-2021	\$13,500

In the case of an eligible employee who will be 50 or older before the end of the calendar year, the above limitation is increased by the following:

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Catch-Up Limit</u>
2006 - 2014	\$2,500
2015 - 2016	\$3,000
2017 - 2021	\$3,000

Timing of Salary Reduction Elections

For any calendar year, an eligible employee may make or modify a salary reduction election during the 60-day period immediately preceding January 1 of that year. However, for the year in which the employee becomes eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the period during which the employee may make or modify the election is a 60-day period that includes either the date the employee becomes eligible or the day before.

You can extend the 60-day election periods to provide additional opportunities for eligible employees to make or modify salary reduction elections using the blank in Item 7 of the Adoption Agreement. For example, you can provide that eligible employees may make new salary reduction elections or modify prior elections for any calendar quarter during the 30 days before that quarter.

You may use the **Model Salary Reduction Agreement** to enable eligible employees to make or modify salary reduction elections.

Employees must be permitted to terminate their salary reduction elections at any time. They may resume salary reduction contributions for the year if permitted under the Adoption Agreement. However, by checking the box in Item 8 of the Adoption Agreement, you may prohibit an employee who terminates a salary reduction election outside the normal election cycle from resuming salary reduction contributions during the remainder of the calendar year.

Contributions (Article III)

Only contributions described below may be made to this SIMPLE IRA plan. No additional contributions may be made.

Salary Reduction Contributions

As indicated in Article III, section 3.01, salary reduction contributions consist of the amount by which the employee agrees to reduce his or her compensation. You must contribute the salary reduction contributions to the financial institution selected by each eligible employee.

Matching Contributions

In general, you must contribute a matching contribution to each eligible employee's SIMPLE IRA equal to the employee's salary reduction contributions. This matching contribution cannot exceed 3% of the employee's compensation. See Definition of Compensation, below.

You may reduce this 3% limit to a lower percentage, but not lower than 1%. You cannot lower the 3% limit for more than 2 calendar years out of the 5-year period ending with the calendar year the reduction is effective.

Note: If any year in the 5-year period described above is a year before you first established any SIMPLE IRA plan, you will be treated as making a 3% matching contribution for that year for purposes of determining when you may reduce the employer matching contribution.

To elect this option, you must notify the employees of the reduced limit within a reasonable period of time before the applicable 60-day election periods for the year. See **Timing of Salary Reduction Elections** above.

Nonelective Contributions

Instead of making a matching contribution, you may, for any year, make a nonelective contribution equal to 2% of compensation for each eligible employee who has at least \$5,000 in compensation for the year. Nonelective contributions may not be based on more than \$260,000 for 2014 limit (\$265,000 for 2015 and 2016) of compensation. To elect to make nonelective contributions, you must notify employees within a reasonable period of time before the applicable 60-day election periods for such year. See Timing of Salary Reduction Elections above.

Note: Insert "\$5,000" in Item 10 of the Adoption Agreement to impose the \$5,000 compensation requirement. You may expand the group of employees who are eligible for nonelective contributions by inserting a compensation amount lower than \$5,000.

Rollover Contributions

Effective December 19, 2015, this SIMPLE Plan will accept rollover contributions from qualified plans under section 401(a); qualified annuities under 403(a); tax-sheltered annuities and custodial accounts under 403(b); governmental plans under section 457(b); and from traditional IRAs. Such rollovers are permitted after the SIMPLE IRA has been in existence for 2 years measured from the date of the initial contribution to the account.

Effective Date (Article VII)

Insert in Item 11 of the Adoption Agreement, the date you want the provisions of the SIMPLE IRA plan to become effective. You must insert January 1 of the applicable year unless this is the first year for which you are adopting any SIMPLE IRA plan. If this is the first year for which you are adopting a SIMPLE IRA plan, you may insert any date between January 1 and October 1, inclusive of the applicable year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Timing of Salary Reduction Contributions

The employer must make the salary reduction contributions to the financial institution selected by each eligible employee for his or her SIMPLE IRA no later than the 30th day of the month following the month in which the amounts would otherwise have been payable to the employee in cash.

The Department of Labor has indicated that most SIMPLE IRA plans are also subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Under Department of Labor regulations at 29 CFR 2510.3-102, salary reduction contributions must be made to each participant's SIMPLE IRA as of the earliest date on which those contributions can reasonably be segregated from the employer's general assets, but in no event later than the 30-day deadline described above.

These rules also apply in the case of self-employed individuals. Thus, the latest day for the deposit of salary reduction contributions made on behalf of a self-employed individual for a calendar year is 30 days after the end of such year, which is January 30th. In order to meet the "as soon as you can reasonably segregate" standard, the DOL regulations provide for a 7-business day deadline for depositing the employee's salary deferral into their account.

Definition of Compensation

"Compensation" means the amount described in section 6051(a)(3) (wages, tips, and other compensation from the employer subject to federal income tax withholding under section 3401(a), and, amounts paid for domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority. Usually, this is the amount shown in box 1 of Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement. For further information, see Pub. 15, Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide. Compensation also includes the salary reduction contributions made under this plan, and, if applicable, compensation deferred under a section 457 plan. In determining an employee's compensation for prior years, the employee's elective deferrals under a section 401(k) plan, a SARSEP, or a section 403(b) annuity contract are also included in the employee's compensation.

For self-employed individuals, compensation means the net earnings from self-employment determined under section 1402(a), without regard to section 1402(c)(6), prior to subtracting any contributions made pursuant to this SIMPLE IRA plan on behalf of the individual.

Employee Notification

You must notify each eligible employee prior to the employee's 60-day election period described above that he or she can make or change salary reduction elections and select the financial institution that will serve as the trustee, custodian, or issuer of the employee's SIMPLE IRA. In this notification, you must indicate whether you will provide:

1. A matching contribution equal to your employees' salary reduction contributions up to a limit of 3% of their compensation;
2. A matching contribution equal to your employees' salary reduction contributions subject to a percentage limit that is between 1 and 3% of their compensation; or
3. A nonelective contribution equal to 2% of your employees' compensation.

You can use the **Model Notification to Eligible Employees** to satisfy these employee notification requirements for this SIMPLE IRA plan.

A **Summary Description** must also be provided to eligible employees at this time. This summary description requirement may be satisfied by providing a completed copy of Form 5304-SIMPLE (including the information described in Article VI – Procedures for Withdrawal) and the executed Adoption Agreement.

If you fail to provide the employee notification (including the summary description) described above, you will be liable for a penalty of \$50 per day until the notification is provided. If you can show that the failure was due to reasonable cause, the penalty will not be imposed.

If the financial institution's name, address, or withdrawal procedures are not available at the time the employee must be given the summary description, you must provide the summary description without this information. In that case, you will have reasonable cause for not including this information in the summary description, but only if you ensure that it is provided to the employee as soon as administratively feasible.

Reporting Requirements

You are not required to file any annual information returns for your SIMPLE IRA plan, such as Forms 5500 or 5500-EZ. However, you must report to the IRS which eligible employees are active participants in the SIMPLE IRA plan and the amount of your employees' salary reduction contributions to the SIMPLE IRA plan on Form W-2. These contributions are subject to Social Security, Medicare, railroad retirement, and federal unemployment tax.

Deducting Contributions

Contributions to this SIMPLE IRA plan are deductible in your tax year containing the end of the calendar year for which the contributions are made.

Contributions will be treated as made for a particular tax year if they are made for that year and are made by the due date (including extensions) of your income tax return for that year.

Summary Description

Each year the SIMPLE IRA plan is in effect, the financial institution for the SIMPLE IRA of each eligible employee must provide the employer the information described in section 408(l)(2)(B). This requirement may be satisfied by providing the employer a current copy of Form 5304-SIMPLE (including instructions) together with the financial institution's procedures for withdrawals from SIMPLE IRAs established at that financial institution, including the financial institution's name and address. The summary description must be received by the employer in sufficient time to comply with the **Employee Notification** requirements above.

There is a penalty of \$50 per day imposed on the financial institution for each failure to provide the summary description described above. However, if the failure was due to reasonable cause, the penalty will not be imposed.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

PLAN INFORMATION

1. Name of Employer: _____
Address of Employer: _____
2. Name of Trustee/Custodian: _____
Address of Trustee/Custodian: _____

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

3. All Employees of the Employer shall be eligible to participate under the Plan except:
 - a. Employees included in a unit of employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement described in Section 2.02(a) of the Plan.
 - b. Non-resident alien employees who did not receive US source income described in Section 2.02(b) of the Plan.
 - c. Employees who are not reasonably expected to earn \$ _____ (not to exceed \$5,000) during the Plan Year for which the contribution is being made.
 - d. There are no eligibility requirements. All Employees are eligible to participate upon the later of the plan's effective date or the employee's date of hire.
4. Each Eligible Employee will be eligible to become a Participant after having worked for the Employer during any _____ prior years (not to exceed 2) and received at least \$ _____ in compensation (not to exceed \$5,000), during each of such prior years.

WRITTEN ALLOCATION FORMULA

5. The Employer has agreed to provide contributions for the _____ Plan Year as follows (complete only one choice):
 - a. Matching Contribution - The amount of the Participant's Elective Deferral not in excess of 3% of such Participant's Compensation.
 - b. Matching Contribution - The amount of the Participant's Elective Deferral not in excess of _____ % (not less than 1% nor more than 3%) of each Participant's Compensation.
 - c. Nonelective Employer Contribution - 2% of each Eligible Employee's Compensation, who receives at least \$5,000, or _____, if lesser, in Compensation from the Employer for the Plan Year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Employer has designated _____ (insert Name & title) to provide additional information to participants about the Employer's SIMPLE Plan.

GENERAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

The following information explains what a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees ("SIMPLE") is, how contributions are made, and how to treat these contributions for tax purposes. For more specific information, refer to the SIMPLE Retirement Plan document itself, the completed Adoption Agreement and the accompanying "Employer Disclosure".

For a calendar year, you may make or modify a salary reduction election during the 60-day period immediately preceding January 1 of that year. However, for the year in which you first become eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the period during which you may make or modify the election is a 60 day period that includes either the date you become eligible or the day before. If indicated on the Adoption Agreement, you may have additional opportunities during a calendar year to make or modify your salary reduction election.

I. SIMPLE Retirement Plan and SIMPLE IRA Defined

A SIMPLE Retirement Plan is a retirement income arrangement established by your employer. Under this SIMPLE Plan, you may choose to defer compensation to your own SIMPLE Individual Retirement Account or Annuity ("SIMPLE IRA"). You may base these "elective deferrals" on a salary reduction basis that, at your election, may be contributed to a SIMPLE IRA or received in cash. This type of plan is available only to an employer with 100 or fewer employees who earned at least \$5,000 during the prior calendar year.

A SIMPLE IRA is a separate IRA plan that you establish with an eligible financial institution for the purpose of receiving contributions under this SIMPLE Retirement Plan. Your employer must provide you with a copy of the SIMPLE agreement containing eligibility requirements and a description of the basis upon which contributions may be made. All amounts contributed to your SIMPLE IRA belong to you, even after you quit working for your employer.

II. Elective Deferrals - Not Required

You are not required to make elective deferrals under this SIMPLE Retirement Plan. However, if the Employer is matching your elective deferrals, no Employer contribution will be made on your behalf unless you elect to defer under the plan.

III. Elective Deferrals - Annual Limitation

The maximum amount that you may defer under this SIMPLE Plan for any calendar year is limited to the lesser of the percentage of your compensation indicated in the Deferral Form or "the applicable annual dollar limitation" described below:

Applicable Annual Dollar Limitations

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Contribution Limit</u>
2013-2014	\$12,000
2015-2016	\$12,500
2017-2018	\$12,500
2019	\$13,000
2020-2021	\$13,500

The maximum amount will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases in multiples of \$500.

If you attain age 50 or over by the end of a calendar year, you can elect to have your compensation reduced by an additional "catch-up" amount listed below. The maximum additional age 50 catch-up amount will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases in multiples of \$500.

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Catch-Up Limit</u>
2006-2014	\$2,500
2015-2016	\$3,000
2017-2021	\$3,000

If you work for other employers (unrelated to this Employer) who also maintain a salary deferral plan, there is an overall limit on the maximum amount that you may defer in each calendar year to all elective SEPs, cash or deferred arrangements under section 401(k) of the Code, other SIMPLE plans and 403(b) plans regardless of how many employers you may have worked for during the year. This limitation is referred to as the section 402(g) limit. The section 402(g) limit on elective deferrals is listed below and is indexed according to the cost of living.

\$17,500 for 2013-2014
\$18,000 for 2015-2017
\$18,500 for 2018
\$19,000 for 2019
\$19,500 for 2020-2021

IV. Elective Deferrals - Tax Treatment

The amount that you may elect to contribute to your SIMPLE IRA is excludable from gross income, subject to the limitations discussed above, and is not includable as taxable wages on Form W-2. However, these amounts are subject to FICA taxes.

V. Elective Deferrals - Excess Amounts Contributed

When "excess elective deferrals" (i.e., amounts in excess of the SIMPLE elective deferral limit ("the applicable annual dollar limitation" described in Section III above) or the section 402(g) limit) are made, you are responsible for calculating whether you have exceeded these limits in the calendar year. The section 402(g) limit for contributions made to all elective deferral plans is listed in Section III above.

VI. Excess Elective Deferrals - How to Avoid Adverse Tax Consequences

Excess elective deferrals are includable in your gross income in the calendar year of deferral. Income on the excess elective deferrals is includable in your income in the year of withdrawal from the SIMPLE IRA. You should withdraw excess elective deferrals and any allocable income, from your SIMPLE IRA by April 15 following the year to which the deferrals relate. These amounts may not be transferred or rolled over tax-free to another SIMPLE IRA.

VII. Income Allocable To Excess Amounts

The rules for determining and allocating income attributable to excess elective deferrals and other excess SIMPLE contributions are the same as those governing regular IRA excess contributions. The trustee or custodian of your SIMPLE IRA will inform you of the income allocable to such excess amounts.

VIII. Availability of Regular IRA Contribution Deduction

In addition to any SIMPLE contribution, you may contribute to a separate Traditional IRA the lesser of 100% of compensation or the regular IRA contribution dollar limit to a Traditional IRA as a regular IRA contribution. However, the amount that you may deduct is subject to various limitations since you will be considered an "active participant" in an employer-sponsored plan. Instead of a Traditional IRA, you may be eligible to make a regular contribution to a Roth IRA. See Publications 590-A and 590-B, "Individual Retirement Arrangement", for more specific information.

IX. SIMPLE IRA Amounts - Rollover or Transfer to another IRA

You may not roll over or transfer from your SIMPLE IRA any SIMPLE contributions (or income on these contributions) made during the plan year to another IRA (other than a SIMPLE IRA) or to an employer plan until the 2 years following the date you first participated in the SIMPLE plan. Also, any distribution made before this time will be includable in your gross income and may also be subject to a 25% additional

income tax for early withdrawal. You may, however, remove excess elective deferrals and income allocable to such excess amounts from your SIMPLE IRA before this time, but you may not roll over or transfer these amounts to another IRA.

If the Adoption Agreement indicates that all initial SIMPLE contributions will be made to a single designated Trustee or Custodian, you may transfer your SIMPLE IRA without cost or penalty to another SIMPLE IRA (if within the 2 year period) or thereafter to any other IRA.

After the 2-year restriction described above no longer applies, you may withdraw, or receive, funds from your SIMPLE IRA, and no more than 60 days later, place such funds in another IRA, SIMPLE IRA, qualified plan, 403(b) plan, or 457 plan. This is called a "rollover" and may not be done without penalty more frequently than at one-year intervals, if you are rolling to another SIMPLE IRA or IRA. However, there are no restrictions on the number of times that you may make "transfers" if you arrange to have such funds transferred between the trustees/ custodians so that you never have possession of the funds. You may not, however, roll over or transfer excess elective deferrals and income allocable to such excess amounts from your SIMPLE IRA to another IRA. These excess amounts may be reduced only by a distribution to you.

X. SIMPLE IRA Amounts – Rollover Contributions into this SIMPLE IRA

Beginning December 19, 2015, you may roll over from a qualified plan, qualified annuity, 403(b) plan, governmental 457(b) Plan or from a traditional IRA into your SIMPLE IRA account. Such rollover may only be made after the 2 year period has expired measured from the date of the first contribution made to your SIMPLE IRA.

XI. Filing Requirements

You do not need to file any additional forms with the IRS because of your participation in your employer's SIMPLE Plan.

XII. Employer to Provide Information on SIMPLE IRAs and the SIMPLE Agreement

Your employer must provide you with a copy of the executed SIMPLE agreement, this Summary Description, the form you should use to elect to defer amounts to the SIMPLE, and a statement for each taxable year showing any contribution to your SIMPLE IRA.

XII. Financial Institution Where IRA is Established to Provide Information

The financial institution must provide you with a disclosure statement that contains the following items of information in plain nontechnical language.

1. The statutory requirements that relate to the SIMPLE IRA;
2. The tax consequences that follow the exercise of various options and what those options are;
3. Participation eligibility rules and rules on the deductibility and nondeductibility of retirement savings;
4. The circumstances and procedures under which you may revoke the SIMPLE IRA, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person designated to receive notice of revocation (this explanation must be prominently displayed at the beginning of the disclosure statement);
5. Explanations of when penalties may be assessed against you because of specified prohibited or penalized activities concerning the SIMPLE IRA; and
6. Financial disclosure information which:
 - a. Either projects value, growth, rates of the SIMPLE IRA under various contribution and retirement schedules, or describes the method of computing and allocating annual earnings and charges which may be assessed;
 - b. Describes whether, and for what period, the growth projections for the plan are guaranteed or a statement of earnings rate and terms on which these projections are based, and;
 - c. States the sales commission to be charged in each year expressed as a percentage of \$1,000.

See Publications 590-A and 590-B, "Individual Retirement Arrangements", which is available at most IRS offices, for a more complete explanation of the disclosure requirements. IRS Publication 560 also contains more information regarding SIMPLE IRA Plans.

In addition to the disclosure statement, the financial institution is required to provide you with a financial statement each year. It may be necessary to retain and refer to statements for more than one year in order to evaluate the investment performance of your SIMPLE IRA and in order that you will know how to report SIMPLE IRA distributions for tax purposes.

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MODEL SIMPLE IRA PLAN EMPLOYER'S ADOPTION AGREEMENT

EMPLOYER INFORMATION

1. Name of Employer: _____
2. Address: _____
3. EIN #: _____ 4. Phone: _____

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

5. The Employer agrees to permit salary reduction contributions to be made in each calendar year to the SIMPLE IRA established by each employee who meets the following requirements (select either (a) or (b)):
 (a) **Full Eligibility.** All employees are eligible.
 (b) **Limited Eligibility.** Eligibility is limited to employees who are described in both (i) and (ii) below:
 - (i) **Current compensation.** Employees who are reasonably expected to receive at least \$_____ in compensation (not to exceed \$5,000) for the calendar year.
 - (ii) **Prior compensation.** Employees who have received at least \$_____ in compensation (not to exceed \$5,000) during any _____ calendar year(s) (insert 0, 1, or 2) preceding the calendar year.
6. The Employer shall shall not include employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement for which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining. (Note: "shall not" applies if the Employer maintains a qualified plan covering only such employees).

SALARY REDUCTION AGREEMENTS

7. In addition to the election periods in 2.02(a) of the Plan, eligible employees may make salary reduction elections or modify prior elections:_____. If the Employer chooses this option, insert a period or periods (e.g. semi-annually, quarterly, monthly, or daily) that will apply uniformly to all eligible employees.
8. An employee who terminates a salary reduction election in accordance with 2.02 of the Plan may may not resume salary reduction contributions during the calendar year.

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

For each calendar year, the Employer will contribute under one of the following formulas to the accounts of all eligible employees:

9. Matching Contributions: The Employer will contribute a matching contribution to each eligible employee's SIMPLE IRA equal to the employee's salary reduction contributions up to 3% subject to the limitations in section 3.02 of the Plan of the employee's compensation for the calendar year; or
10. Nonelective Contributions: The Employer will make Nonelective Contributions equal to 2% of the employee's compensation for the calendar year to the SIMPLE IRA of each eligible employee who has at least a designated amount of compensation (not more than \$5,000) for the calendar year.

Note: The actual notification of whether the Employer is making a Matching or Nonelective contribution and compensation requirements shall be made on the Summary Description which must be provided annually.

EFFECTIVE DATE

11. This SIMPLE IRA plan is effective _____. See SIMPLE IRA Plan Disclosure.

SIGNATURES

Employer Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print name of Signer: _____ Title: _____

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MODEL NOTIFICATION TO ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

SIMPLE IRA Plan Information

Name of Employer: _____

Address of Employer: _____

Phone: _____ Plan Year: _____

Opportunity to Participate in the SIMPLE IRA Plan

You are eligible to make salary reduction contributions to the above referenced Employer's SIMPLE IRA plan. This notice and the attached summary description provide you with information that you should consider before you decide whether to start, continue, or change your salary reduction agreement.

Employer Contribution Election

For the calendar year, the employer elects to contribute to your SIMPLE IRA (employer must select either (1), (2), or (3)):

- (1) A matching contribution equal to your salary reduction contributions up to a limit of 3% of your compensation for the year;
- (2) A matching contribution equal to your salary reduction contributions up to a limit of _____% (employer must insert a number from 1 to 3 and is subject to certain restrictions) of your compensation for the year; or
- (3) A nonelective contribution equal to 2% of your compensation for the year (limited to \$250,000*) if you are an employee who makes at least \$_____ (employer must insert an amount that is \$5,000 or less) in compensation for the year.

Administrative Procedures

To start or change your salary reduction contributions, you must complete the salary reduction agreement and return it to

(employer should designate a place or individual)

by _____ (employer should insert a date that is not less than 60 days after notice is given).

Employee Selection of Financial Institution

You must select the financial institution that will serve as the trustee, custodian, or issuer of your SIMPLE IRA and notify your employer of your selection. You may indicate the financial institution on your Salary Reduction Agreement.

*This is the amount for 2012. For 2013 this amount was increased to \$255,000; for 2014 this amount was \$260,000 and for 2015 and 2016 this amount is \$265,000. For later years, the limit may be increased for cost-of-living adjustments. The IRS announces the increase, if any, in a news release, in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, and on the IRS's internet website at www.irs.gov.

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MODEL SALARY REDUCTION AGREEMENT

SIMPLE IRA Plan Information

Name of Employer: _____

Plan Year: _____

Salary Reduction Election

Name of Employee: _____

Subject to the requirements of the SIMPLE IRA plan of the above named Employer.

- I authorize _____ % or \$_____ (which equals _____ % of my current rate of pay) to be withheld from my pay for each pay period and contributed to my SIMPLE IRA as a salary reduction contribution.
- I elect to terminate my salary reduction contributions.
- I elect not to participate in my Employer's SIMPLE Plan with respect to salary reduction contributions.

Maximum Salary Reduction

I understand that the total amount of my salary reduction contributions in any calendar year cannot exceed the applicable amount for that year. (See SIMPLE IRA Plan Disclosure)

Date Salary Reduction Begins

I understand that my salary reduction contributions will start as soon as permitted under the SIMPLE IRA plan and as soon as administratively feasible or, if later: _____.

(Fill in the date you want the salary reduction contributions to begin. The date must be after you sign this agreement.)

Employee Selection of Financial Institution

I select the following financial institution to serve as the trustee, custodian, or issuer of my SIMPLE IRA.

Name of financial institution: _____

Address of financial institution: _____

SIMPLE IRA account name and number: _____ Phone: _____

I understand that I must establish a SIMPLE IRA to receive any contributions made on my behalf under this SIMPLE IRA plan. If the information regarding my SIMPLE IRA is incomplete when I first submit my salary reduction agreement, I realize that it must be completed by the date contributions must be made under the SIMPLE IRA plan. If I fail to update my agreement to provide this information by that date, I understand that my employer may select a financial institution for my SIMPLE IRA.

Duration of Election

This salary reduction agreement replaces any earlier agreement and will remain in effect as long as I remain an eligible employee under the SIMPLE IRA plan or until I provide my employer with a request to end my salary reduction contributions or provide a new salary reduction agreement as permitted under this SIMPLE IRA plan.

Signature of Employee: _____ Date: _____

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SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account

(under Sections 408(a) and 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code)

Article I

- 1.01 The custodian will accept cash contributions made on behalf of the participant by the participant's employer under the terms of a SIMPLE IRA plan described in section 408(p). In addition, the custodian will accept transfers or rollovers from other SIMPLE IRAs of the participant. No other contributions will be accepted by the custodian.

Article II

- 2.01 The participant's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

Article III

- 3.01 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 custodial fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5)).
- 3.02 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

- 4.01 Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the participant'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.
- 4.02 The participant's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the participant's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the participant reaches age 72. By that date, the participant 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 participant or the joint lives of the participant and his or her designated beneficiary.
- 4.03 If the participant dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
- (a) If the participant dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - (i) the designated beneficiary is the participant'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 1 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 participant'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 participant and reduced by 1 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 participant as determined in the year of the participant's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.
 - (b) If the participant 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 4.03(b)(ii) below:
 - (i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs 4.03(a)(i) and 4.03(a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph 4.03(a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the participant's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the participant's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the participant would have reached age 72. But, in such case, if the participant's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with 4.03(a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph 4.03(a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with 4.03(b)(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 participant's death.
- 4.04 If the participant dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the participant's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.
- 4.05 The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the participant's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:
- (a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 4.02(b) for any year, beginning with the year the participant reaches age 72, is the participant'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 participant's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the participant's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the participant's (or, if applicable, the participant and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.
 - (b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 4.03(a) and 4.03(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the participant's death (or the year the participant would have reached age 72, if applicable under paragraph 4.03(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 4.03(a) and 4.03(b)(i).
 - (c) The required minimum distribution for the year the participant reaches age 72 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.
- 4.06 The owner of two or more IRAs (other than Roth IRAs) may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under section 408(a)(6).

Article V

- 5.01 The participant agrees to provide the custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by sections 408(i) and 408(l)(2) and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.
- 5.02 The custodian agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and participant the reports prescribed by the IRS.
- 5.03 The custodian also agrees to provide the participant's employer the summary description described in section 408(l)(2) unless this SIMPLE IRA is a transfer SIMPLE IRA.

Article VI

- 6.01 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 sections 408(a) and 408(p) and the related regulations will be invalid.

Article VII

- 7.01 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 SIMPLE IRA Adoption Agreement.

Article VIII

- 8.01 **Applicable Law:** This Custodial Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the state where the Trust resides.
- 8.02 **Annual Accounting:** The Custodian shall, at least annually, provide the Participant or Beneficiary (in the case of death) with an accounting of such Participant's account. Such accounting shall be deemed to be accepted by the Participant, if the Participant or Beneficiary does not object in writing within 60 days after the mailing of such accounting statement.
- 8.03 **Amendment:** The Participant irrevocably delegates to the Custodian the right and power to amend this Custodial Agreement. Except as hereafter provided, the Custodian will give the Participant 30 days prior written notice of any amendment. In case of a retroactive amendment required by law, the Custodian will provide written notice to the Participant of the amendment within 30 days after the amendment is made, or if later, by the time that notice of the amendment is required to be given under regulations or other guidance provided by the IRS. The Participant shall be deemed to have consented to any such amendment unless the Participant notifies the Custodian to the contrary within 30 days after notice to the Participant and requests a distribution or transfer of the balance in the account.
- 8.04 **Resignation and Removal of Custodian:**

- (a) The Custodian may resign and appoint a successor trustee or custodian to serve under this agreement or under another governing agreement selected by the successor trustee or custodian by giving the Depositor written notice at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such resignation and appointment, which notice shall also include or be provided under separate cover a copy of such other governing instrument, if applicable, and the related disclosure statement. The Depositor shall then have 30 days from the date of such notice to either request a distribution of the entire account balance or designate a different successor trustee or custodian and notify the Custodian of such designation. If the Depositor does not request distribution of the account balance or notify the Custodian of the designation of a different successor trustee or custodian within such 30 day period, the Depositor shall be deemed to have consented to the appointment of the successor trustee or custodian and the terms of any new governing instrument, and neither the Depositor nor the successor shall be required to execute any written document to complete the transfer of the account to the successor trustee or custodian. The successor trustee or custodian may rely on any information, including beneficiary designations, previously provided by the Depositor to the Custodian.
- (b) The Depositor may at any time remove the Custodian and replace the Custodian with a successor trustee or custodian of the Depositor's choice by giving 30 days notice of such removal and replacement. The Custodian shall then deliver the assets of the account as directed by the Depositor. However, the Custodian may retain a portion of the assets of the IRA as a reserve for payment of any anticipated remaining fees and expenses, and shall pay over any remainder of this reserve to the successor trustee or custodian upon satisfaction of such fees and expenses.
- (c) The Custodian may resign and demand that the Depositor appoint a successor trustee or custodian of this IRA by giving the Depositor written notice at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such resignation. The Depositor shall then have 30 days from the date of such notice to designate a successor trustee or custodian, notify the Custodian of the name and address of the successor trustee or custodian, and provide the Custodian with appropriate evidence that such successor has accepted the appointment and is qualified to serve as trustee or custodian of an individual retirement account.
- (i) If the Depositor designates a successor trustee or custodian and provides the Custodian evidence of the successor's acceptance of appointment and qualification within such 30-day period, the Custodian shall then deliver all of the assets held by the Custodian in the account (whether in cash or personal or real property, wherever located, and regardless of value) to the successor trustee or custodian.
- (ii) If the Depositor does not notify the Custodian of the appointment of a successor trustee or custodian within such 30 day period, then the Custodian may distribute all of the assets held by the Custodian in the account (whether in cash or personal or real property, wherever located, and regardless of value) to the Depositor, outright and free of custodial, and the Depositor shall be wholly responsible for the tax consequences of such distribution.

In either case, the Custodian may expend any assets in the account to pay expenses of transfer (including re-registering the assets and preparation of deeds, assignments, and other instruments of transfer or conveyance) to the successor trustee or custodian or the Depositor, as the case may be. In addition, the Custodian may retain a portion of the assets as a reserve for payment of any anticipated remaining fees and expenses. Upon satisfaction of such fees and expenses, the Custodian shall pay over any remainder of the reserve to the successor trustee or custodian or to the Depositor, as the case may be.

8.05 Custodian's Fees and Expenses:

- (a) This Section 8.05 of the Custodial Agreement shall be governed by the requirements of Section 408(p)(7) and IRS Notice 97-6, Section J, and is further explained in the accompanying SIMPLE IRA Disclosure Statement.
- (b) The Participant agrees to pay the Custodian any and all fees specified in the Custodian's current published fee schedule for establishing and maintaining this SIMPLE IRA, including any fees for distributions from, transfers from, and terminations of this SIMPLE IRA. The Custodian may change its fee schedule at any time by giving the Participant 30 days prior written notice.
- (c) The Participant agrees to pay any expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties in connection with the account. Such expenses include, but are not limited to, administrative expenses, such as legal and accounting fees, and any taxes of any kind whatsoever that may be levied or assessed with respect to such account.
- (d) All such fees, taxes, and other administrative expenses charged to the account shall be collected either from the assets in the account or from any contributions to or distributions from such account if not paid by the Participant, but the Participant shall be responsible for any deficiency.
- (e) In the event that for any reason the Custodian is not certain as to who is entitled to receive all or part of the custodial account, the Custodian reserves the right to withhold any payment from the custodial account, to request a court ruling to determine the disposition of the custodial assets, and to charge the custodial account for any expenses incurred in obtaining such legal determination.

- 8.06 **Withdrawal Requests:** All requests for withdrawal shall be in writing on the form provided by the Custodian. Such written notice must also contain the reason for the withdrawal and the method of distribution being requested.
- 8.07 **Age 72 Default Provisions:** If the Depositor does not choose any of the distribution methods under Article IV of this Custodial Agreement by the April 1st following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches age 72, distribution shall be determined based upon the distribution period in the uniform lifetime distribution period table in Regulation section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, no payment will be made until the Depositor provides the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable to the Custodian. Upon receipt of such distribution request, the Depositor may switch to a joint life expectancy in determining the required minimum distribution if the Depositor's spouse was the sole beneficiary as of the January 1st of the year that contains the Depositor's required beginning date and such spouse is more than 10 years younger than the Depositor.
- 8.08 **Death Benefit Default Provisions:**
- (a) If the Depositor dies before his or her required beginning date and the beneficiary does not select a method of distribution described in Article IV, Section 4.03(b)(i) or (ii) by the December 31st following the year of the Depositor's death, then distributions will be made pursuant to the single life expectancy of the Designated Beneficiary determined in accordance with IRS regulations. However, no payment will be made until the beneficiary provides the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable to the Custodian and other documentation that may be required by the Custodian. A beneficiary may at any time request a complete distribution of his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account. The Custodian reserves the right to require a minimum balance in the account in order to make periodic payments from the account.
 - (b) If the Depositor dies on or after his or her required beginning date, distribution shall be made in accordance with Article IV, Section 4.03(a). However, no payment will be made until the beneficiary provides the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable to the Custodian and other documentation that may be required by the Custodian. A beneficiary may at any time request a complete distribution of his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account. The Custodian reserves the right to require a minimum balance in the account in order to make periodic payments from the account.
- 8.09 **Transitional Rule for Determining Required Minimum Distributions for Calendar Year 2002:** Unless the Custodian provides otherwise, if a Depositor (or beneficiary) is subject to required minimum distributions for calendar year 2002, such individual may elect to apply the 1987 proposed regulations, the 2001 proposed regulations, or the 2002 final regulations in determining the amount of the 2002 required minimum. However, the Custodian, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to perform any required minimum distribution calculations through its data systems or otherwise based upon any of the three sets of regulations delineated in the previous sentence.
- 8.10 **Investment Provisions:** Pursuant to IRS Notice 97-6, Q&A J-4, if the Custodian is the Designated Financial Institution (DFI) and the Participant timely elects that his or her balance be transferred without cost or penalty to another SIMPLE IRA in accordance with the provisions described in the accompanying SIMPLE IRA Disclosure Statement, the Custodian reserves the right to restrict the participant's choice of investment alternatives as determined by the Custodian.
- 8.11 **Responsibilities:** Participant agrees that all information and instructions given to the Custodian by the Participant is complete and accurate and that the Custodian shall not be responsible for any incomplete or inaccurate information provided by the Participant or Participant's beneficiary(ies). Participant agrees to be responsible for all tax consequences arising from contributions to and distributions from this Custodial Account and acknowledges that no tax advice has been provided by the Custodian.
- 8.12 **Designation of Beneficiary:**
- (a) Except as may be otherwise required by State law, in the event of the Participant's death, surviving spouse, or if none of the Participant's estate. The balance in the account shall be paid to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the Participant on a beneficiary designation acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. The Participant may change the Participant's beneficiary or beneficiaries at any time by filing a new beneficiary designation with the Custodian. If no beneficiary designation is in effect, if none of the named beneficiaries survive the Participant, or if the Custodian cannot locate any of the named beneficiaries after reasonable search, any balance in the account will be payable to the Participant's.
 - (b) If the Custodian permits, in the event of the Depositor's death, any beneficiary may name a subsequent beneficiary(ies) to receive the balance of the account to which such beneficiary is entitled upon the death of the original beneficiary by filing a Subsequent Beneficiary Designation Form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. Payments to such subsequent beneficiary(ies) shall be distributed in accordance with the payment schedule applicable to the original beneficiary. In no event can any subsequent beneficiary be treated as a designated beneficiary of the Depositor. The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to the subsequent beneficiary(ies) of an original spouse beneficiary where the Depositor dies before his or her required beginning date. If the balance of the account has not been completely distributed to the original beneficiary and such beneficiary has not named a subsequent beneficiary or no named subsequent beneficiary is living on the date of the original beneficiary's death, such balance shall be payable to the surviving spouse of the original beneficiary, or if none of the beneficiary's estate.

ARTICLE IX SELF-DIRECTED SIMPLE IRA PROVISIONS

- 9.01 **Investment of Contributions:** At the direction of the Participant, the Custodian shall invest all contributions to the account and earnings thereon in investments acceptable to the Custodian, which may include marketable securities traded on a recognized exchange or "over the counter" (excluding any securities issued by the Custodian), covered call options, certificates of deposit, and other investments to which the Custodian consents, in such amounts as are specifically selected and specified by Participant in orders to the Custodian in such form as may be acceptable to the Custodian, without any duty to diversify and without regard to whether such property is authorized by the laws of any jurisdiction as a custodial investment. The Custodian shall be responsible for the execution of such orders and for maintaining adequate records thereof. However, if any such orders are not received as required, or, if received, are unclear in the opinion of the Custodian, all or a portion of the contribution may be held uninvested without liability for loss of income or appreciation, and without liability for interest pending receipt of such orders or clarification, or the contribution may be returned. The Custodian may, but need not, establish programs under which cash deposits in excess of a minimum set by it will be periodically and automatically invested in interest-bearing investment funds. The Custodian shall have no duty other than to follow the written investment directions of the Participant, and shall be under no duty to question said instructions and shall not be liable for any investment losses sustained by the Participant.
- 9.02 **Registration:** All assets of the account shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or of a suitable nominee. The same nominee may be used with respect to assets of other investors whether or not held under agreements similar to this one or in any capacity whatsoever. However, each Participant's account shall be separate and distinct; a separate account therefor shall be maintained by the Custodian, and the assets

thereof shall be held by the Custodian in individual or bulk segregation either in the Custodian's vaults or in depositories approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

- 9.03 **Investment Advisor:** The Participant may appoint an Investment Advisor, qualified under Section 3(38) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, to direct the investment of his SIMPLE IRA. The Participant shall notify the Custodian in writing of any such appointment by providing the Custodian a copy of the instruments appointing the Investment Advisor and evidencing the Investment Advisor's acceptance of such appointment, an acknowledgement by the Investment Advisor that it is a fiduciary of the account, and a certificate evidencing the Investment Advisor's current registration under the Investment Advisor's Act of 1940. The Custodian shall comply with any investment directions furnished to it by the Investment Advisor, unless and until it receives written notification from the Participant that the Investment Advisor's appointment has been terminated. The Custodian shall have no duty other than to follow the written investment directions of such Investment Advisor and shall be under no duty to question said instructions, and the Custodian shall not be liable for any investment losses sustained by the Participant.
- 9.04 **No Investment Advice:** The Custodian does not assume any responsibility for rendering advice with respect to the investment and reinvestment of Participant's account and shall not be liable for any loss which results from Participant's exercise of control over his account. The Custodian and Participant may specifically agree in writing that the Custodian shall render such advice, but the Participant shall still have and exercise exclusive responsibility for control over the investment of the assets of his account, and the Custodian shall not have any duty to question his investment directives.
- 9.05 **Prohibited Transactions:** Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, the Custodian shall not lend any part of the corpus or income of the account to; pay any compensation for personal services rendered to the account to; make any part of its services available on a preferential basis to; acquire for the account any property, other than cash, from; or sell any property to, any Participant, any member of a Participant's family, or a corporation controlled by any Participant through the ownership, directly or indirectly, of 50 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, or of 50 percent or more of the total value of shares of all classes of stock of such corporation.
- 9.06 **Disclosures and Voting:** The Custodian shall deliver, or cause to be executed and delivered, to Participant all notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies and proxy soliciting materials relating to assets credited to the account. The Custodian shall not vote any shares of stock or take any other action, pursuant to such documents, with respect to such assets except upon receipt by the Custodian of adequate written instructions from Participant.
- 9.07 **Miscellaneous Expenses:** In addition to those expenses set out in section 8.05 of this plan, the Participant agrees to pay any and all expenses incurred by the Custodian in connection with the investment of the account, including expenses of preparation and filing any returns and reports with regard to unrelated business income, including taxes and estimated taxes, as well as any transfer taxes incurred in connection with the investment or reinvestment of the assets of the account.
- 9.08 **Nonbank Custodian Provision:** If the Custodian is a nonbank custodian, the Participant shall substitute another trustee or custodian in place of the Custodian upon receipt of notice from the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service or his delegate that such substitution is required because the Custodian has failed to comply with the requirements of Income Tax Regulations Section 1.408-2(e), or is not keeping such records, making such returns, or rendering such statements as are required by applicable law, regulations, or other rulings. The successor trustee or custodian shall be a bank, insured credit union, or other person satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Section 408(a)(2) of the Code. Upon receipt by the Custodian of written acceptance by its successor of such successor's appointment, Custodian shall transfer and pay over to such successor the assets of the account (less amounts retained pursuant to Section 8.04 of the Custodial Agreement) and all records (or copies thereof) of the Custodian pertaining thereto, provided that the successor trustee or custodian agrees not to dispose of any such records without the Custodian's consent.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

In General: IRS regulations require the Custodian to provide you with a financial projected growth of your SIMPLE IRA account based upon certain assumptions.

Growth in the Value of Your SIMPLE IRA: Growth in the value of your SIMPLE IRA is neither guaranteed nor projected. The value of your SIMPLE IRA will be computed by totaling the fair market value of the assets credited to your account. At least once a year the Custodian will send you a written report stating the current value of your SIMPLE IRA assets. The Custodian shall disclose separately a description of:

- (a) The type and amount of each charge;
- (b) the method of computing and allocating earnings, and
- (c) any portion of the contribution, if any, which may be used for the purchase of life insurance.

Custodian Fees: The Custodian may charge reasonable fees or compensation for its services and it may deduct all reasonable expenses incurred by it in the administration of your SIMPLE IRA, including any legal, accounting, distribution, transfer, termination or other designated fees. Any charges made by the Custodian will be separately disclosed on an attachment hereto. Such fees may be charged to you or directly to your custodial account. In addition, depending on your choice of investment vehicles, you may incur brokerage commissions attributable to the purchase or sale of assets.

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

Note: Users of the December 1996 version of Form 5305-SA or of subsequent revisions are not required to use the January 2000 revision of this form.

Form 5305 SA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of sections 408(a) and 408(p) and has been automatically approved by the IRS. A SIMPLE individual retirement account (SIMPLE IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (participant) and the Custodian. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the participant or his or her beneficiaries. Do not file Form 5305 SA with the IRS. Instead, keep it for record purposes.

For more information on SIMPLE IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the participant, get Pub. 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)(including Roth IRAs and Education IRAs).

Definitions

Participant/Depositor – The participant/depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

Custodian – The Custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in section 408(n), or any person who has the approval of the IRS to act as custodian.

Transfer SIMPLE IRA

This SIMPLE IRA is a "transfer SIMPLE IRA" if it is not the original recipient of contributions under any SIMPLE IRA plan. The summary description requirements of section 408(l)(2) do not apply to transfer SIMPLE IRAs.

Specific Instructions

Article IV. Distributions made under this article may be made in a single sum, periodic payment, or a combination of both. The distribution option should be reviewed in the year the participant reaches age 72 to ensure that the requirements of section 408(a)(6) have been met. Article VIII. Article VIII and any that follow it may incorporate additional provisions that are agreed to by the participant and Custodian to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the Custodian, Custodian's fees, state law requirements, beginning date of distributions, accepting only cash, treatment of excess contributions, prohibited transactions with the participant, etc. Use additional pages if necessary and attach them to this form.

Note: Form 5305-SA may be reproduced and reduced in size.

SIMPLE IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

RIGHT TO REVOKE YOUR SIMPLE IRA ACCOUNT: You may revoke your SIMPLE IRA within 7 days after you sign the SIMPLE IRA Adoption Agreement by hand-delivering or mailing a written notice to the name and address indicated on the SIMPLE IRA Adoption Agreement. If you revoke your account by mailing a written notice, such notice must be postmarked by the 7th day after you sign the Adoption Agreement. If you revoke your SIMPLE IRA within the 7 day period you will receive a refund of the entire amount of your contributions to the SIMPLE IRA without any adjustment for earnings or any administrative expenses. If you exercise this revocation, we are still required to report certain information to the IRS.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF A SIMPLE IRA:

1. All SIMPLE contributions must be made in cash, unless you are making a rollover contribution or transfer, and the Custodian accepts such non-cash assets.
2. Prior to December 19, 2015, the only types of contributions permitted to be made to this SIMPLE IRA are salary reduction contributions and employer contributions under the employer's SIMPLE Retirement Plan. Beginning December 19, 2015, if your Employer's Plan permits, your SIMPLE IRA will accept rollover contributions from a qualified plan, a qualified annuity, a 403(b) plan, a 457(b) plans or from a traditional IRA, but only after you have maintained the SIMPLE IRA for 2 years, measured from the first contribution made to your SIMPLE IRA.
3. The Custodian of your SIMPLE IRA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or a person who is approved to act in such a capacity by the Secretary of the Treasury.
4. No portion of your SIMPLE IRA funds may be invested in life insurance contracts.
5. Your interest in your SIMPLE IRA must be fully vested and is nonforfeitable at all times.
6. The assets in your SIMPLE IRA may not be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.
7. You may not invest the assets of your SIMPLE IRA in collectibles (as described in Section 408(m) of the Internal Revenue 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. However, if the Custodian permits, specially minted US Gold and Silver bullion coins and certain state- issued coins are permissible SIMPLE IRA investments.
8. Your interest in your SIMPLE IRA must begin to be distributed to you by the April 1st following the calendar year you attain the age of 72. The methods of distribution, election deadlines, and other limitations are described in detail below.
9. For purposes of the SIMPLE Plan rules, in the case of an individual who is not a self-employed individual, compensation means the amount described in section 6051(a)(3) which includes wages, tips and other compensation from the employer subject to income tax withholding under section 3401(a), and amounts described in section 6051(a)(8), including elective contributions made under a SIMPLE plan, and compensation deferred under a section 457 plan. In the case of a self-employed individual, compensation means net earnings from self-employment determined under section 1402(a), prior to subtracting any contributions made under the SIMPLE plan on behalf of the individual.
10. Contributions to a SIMPLE IRA are excludible from federal income tax and not subject to federal income tax withholding when made to the SIMPLE IRA. Salary reduction contributions are subject to FICA, FUTA or RRTA tax when made and must be reported on the employee's Form W-2 wage statement. Matching and nonelective employer contributions made to a SIMPLE IRA are not subject to FICA, FUTA or RRTA and are not required to be reported on Form W-2.
11. A SIMPLE IRA must be established by or on behalf of an employee prior to the first date by which a contribution is required to be deposited into the SIMPLE IRA.

ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES: Under a SIMPLE Retirement Plan established by an Eligible Employer, all employees of the employer who received at least \$5,000 in compensation from the employer during any 2 preceding calendar years, whether or not consecutive, and who are reasonably expected to receive at least \$5,000 in compensation during the calendar year, must be eligible to participate in the SIMPLE Plan for the calendar year. An employer may impose less restrictive eligibility requirements, such as eliminating or reducing the prior year compensation requirements, the current year compensation requirement, or both, under its SIMPLE Plan.

An employer, at its option, may exclude from eligibility employees who are included in a unit of employees covered by an agreement that the Secretary of Labor finds to be a collective bargaining agreement between employee representatives and one or more employers, if there is evidence that retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining between such employee representatives and such employer or employers; in the case of a trust established or maintained pursuant to an agreement that the Secretary of Labor finds to be a collective bargaining agreement between air pilots represented in accordance with Title II of the Railway Labor Act and one or more employees, all employees not covered by that agreement; and employees who are nonresident aliens and who received no earned income from the employer that constitutes income from sources within the United States.

PARTICIPATION IN ANOTHER PLAN: An eligible employee may participate in an employer's SIMPLE Plan, even if he or she also participates in a plan of a different employer for the same year. However, the employee's salary reduction contributions are subject to the limitation of section 402(g), which provides an aggregate limit on the exclusion for elective deferrals for any individual. The employee is responsible for monitoring compliance with these limitations.

ELIGIBLE EMPLOYERS: SIMPLE plans may be established by employers (including tax-exempt employers and governmental entities) that had no more than 100 employees who earned \$5,000 or more in compensation during the preceding calendar year. For purposes of the 100-employee limitation, all employees employed at any time during the calendar year are taken into account, regardless of whether they are eligible to participate in the SIMPLE plan. This means that otherwise excludible employees (i.e. certain union employees, nonresident aliens with no U.S. source income, and those employees who have not met the plan's minimum eligibility requirements) must be taken into account.

SIMPLE PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS:

Elective Deferrals (Salary Reduction Contributions) – A salary reduction contribution is a contribution made pursuant to an employee's election to have an amount contributed to his or her SIMPLE IRA, rather than have the amount paid directly to the employee in cash. An eligible employee must be permitted to elect to have salary reduction contributions made at the level specified by the employee, expressed as a percentage of compensation for the year or as a specific dollar amount. The maximum salary reduction contribution per calendar year may not exceed "the applicable annual dollar limitation" described below. Salary reduction contributions may not begin until the eligible employee completes a form provided by the employer designed to permit the employee to elect the salary reduction percentage or specific dollar amount. An employer may not place any restrictions on the amount of an employee's salary reduction contributions (e.g. by limiting the contribution percentage), except to the extent needed to comply with the annual limit.

Applicable Annual Dollar Limitation

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Contribution Limit</u>
2013 - 2014	\$12,000
2015 - 2016	\$12,500
2017 - 2018	\$12,500
2019	\$13,000
2020-2021	\$13,500

The annual limit will be subject to cost-of-living increases in increments of \$500, rounded to the lower increment.

Catch-up Contributions – Beginning for 2002, if an individual has attained the age of 50 before the close of the taxable year for which an annual contribution is being made and meets the other eligibility requirements for making regular SIMPLE IRA contributions, the annual SIMPLE IRA deferral limit for that individual would be increased as follows:

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Normal Limit</u>	<u>Additional Catch-up</u>	<u>Total Contribution</u>
2013 - 2014	\$12,000	\$2,500	\$14,500
2015 - 2016	\$12,500	\$3,000	\$15,500
2017 - 2018	\$12,500	\$3,000	\$15,500
2019	\$13,000	\$3,000	\$16,000
2020-2021	\$13,000	\$3,000	\$16,500

The additional catch-up amount for SIMPLE IRAs is subject to cost-of-living increases in increments of \$500, rounded to the lower increment.

Employer Contributions – 2 Options

- 1. Matching Contributions:** Under a SIMPLE plan, an employer is generally required to make a contribution on behalf of each eligible employee in an amount equal to the employee's salary reduction contributions, up to a limit of 3% of the employee's compensation for the entire calendar year.

The 3% limit on matching contributions is permitted to be reduced for a calendar year at the election of the employer, but only if: the limit is not reduced below 1%; the limit is not reduced for more than 2 years out of the 5-year period that ends with and includes the year for which the election is effective; and employees are notified of the reduced limit within a reasonable period of time before the 60-day election period during which employees can enter into salary reduction agreements as described below.

In determining whether the limit was reduced below 3% for a year, any year before the first year in which an employer (or a predecessor employer) maintains a SIMPLE plan will be treated as a year for which the limit was 3%. If an employer chooses to make nonelective contributions for a year in lieu of matching contributions, that year also will be treated as a year for which the limit was 3%.

- 2. Nonelective Contributions:** Under a SIMPLE plan, an employer may make nonelective contributions in lieu of matching contributions. These nonelective contributions must be equal to 2% of each eligible employee's compensation for the entire calendar year, regardless of whether the employee elects to make salary reduction contributions for the calendar year. The employer may, but is not required to, limit nonelective contributions to eligible employees who have at least \$5,000 (or some lower amount selected by the employer) of compensation for the year. For purposes of this 2% nonelective contribution only, the compensation taken into account must be limited to the amount of compensation under section 401(a)(17) for the year. This compensation limit is subject to cost-of-living increases in increments of \$5,000, rounded to the lower increment as follows:

\$250,000 for 2012
\$255,000 for 2013
\$260,000 for 2014
\$265,000 for 2015-2016
\$272,000 for 2017
\$275,000 for 2018
\$280,000 for 2019
\$285,000 for 2020-2021

An employer may substitute the 2% nonelective contribution for the matching contribution for a year only if eligible employees are notified within a reasonable period of time before the 60-day election period during which employees can enter into salary reduction agreements that a 2% nonelective contribution will be made instead of a matching contribution.

EMPLOYEE ELECTIONS: During the 60-day period immediately preceding January 1st of a calendar (i.e. November 2 to December 31 of the preceding calendar year), an eligible employee must be given the right to enter into a salary reduction agreement for the calendar year, or to modify a prior agreement (including reducing the amount subject to this agreement to \$0). However, for the year in which the employee becomes eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the period during which the employee may enter into a salary reduction agreement or modify a prior agreement is a 60-day period that includes either the date the employee becomes eligible or the day before that date. For example, if an employer establishes a SIMPLE plan effective as of July 1, 2014, each eligible employee becomes eligible to make salary reduction contributions on that date and the 60-day period must begin no later than July 1 and cannot end before June 30, 2014.

During these 60-day periods, employees have the right to modify their salary reduction agreements without restrictions. In addition, for the year in which an employee becomes eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the employee must be able to commence these contributions as soon as the employee becomes eligible, regardless of whether the 60-day period has ended. An employer may, but is not required to, provide additional opportunities or longer periods for permitting eligible employees to enter into salary reduction agreements or to modify prior agreements.

An employee must be given the right to terminate a salary reduction agreement for a calendar year at any time during the year even if this is outside a SIMPLE plan's normal election period. The employer's SIMPLE plan may, however, provide that an employee who terminates a salary reduction agreement at any time other than the normal election period is not eligible to resume participation until the beginning of the next calendar year.

EMPLOYER ADMINISTRATIVE AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: An employer must notify each employee, immediately before the employee's 60-day election period, of the employee's opportunity to enter into a salary reduction agreement or to modify a prior agreement. If applicable, this notification must disclose an employee's ability to select the financial institution that will serve as the trustee or custodian of the employee's SIMPLE IRA. Such notification must also include the Summary Description required under section 408(l)(2)(B). Such notification must also include whether the employer will be making either matching contributions (including the employer's election to reduce the matching contribution below 3%) or nonelective contributions as previously described.

If an eligible employee who is entitled to a contribution under the employer's SIMPLE plan is unwilling or unable to establish a SIMPLE IRA with any financial institution prior to the date on which the contribution is required to be made to the SIMPLE IRA of the employee, the employer may execute the necessary SIMPLE IRA documents on the employee's behalf with a financial institution selected by the employer.

The employer must deliver the salary reduction contributions to the financial institution maintaining the SIMPLE IRA as of the earliest date on which the contributions can reasonably be segregated from the employer's general assets, but no later than the close of the 30-day period following the last day of the month in which amounts would otherwise have been payable to the employee in cash.

Matching and nonelective employer contributions must be made to the financial institution maintaining the SIMPLE IRA no later than the due date for filing the employer's income tax return, including extensions, for the taxable year that includes the last day of the calendar year for which the contributions are made.

ROLLOVERS:

Rollover Contributions from Another SIMPLE IRA – A rollover contribution to this SIMPLE IRA is only permitted from another SIMPLE IRA. A rollover contribution from another SIMPLE IRA is any amount the participant receives from one SIMPLE IRA and redeposits some or all of it into this SIMPLE IRA. The participant is not required to roll over the entire amount received from the first SIMPLE IRA. However, any amount you do not roll over will be taxed at ordinary income tax rates for federal income tax purposes and may also be subject to an additional tax if the distribution is a premature distribution described below.

Rollover Distributions from a SIMPLE IRA – A distribution from any SIMPLE IRA may be rolled over only to another SIMPLE IRA during the 2-year period the participant first participated in the employer's SIMPLE plan. Thus, a distribution from a SIMPLE IRA during that 2-year period qualifies as a rollover contribution (and is not includible in gross income of the participant) only if the distribution is paid into another SIMPLE IRA and satisfies the other requirements that apply to all IRA rollovers under section 408(d)(3). After this 2-year period, a distribution from a SIMPLE IRA may be rolled over to any IRA maintained by the individual or to an employer plan, including a qualified plan, a 403(b) or a 457(b) that accepts these types of rollovers. This 2-year period begins on the first day on which contributions made by the individual's employer are deposited in the individual's SIMPLE IRA.

Rollover Contributions from Another Plan into this SIMPLE IRA – Beginning December 19, 2015, if your Employer's Plan permits, you are permitted to rollover from a qualified plan, a qualified annuity, a 403(b) Plan, a governmental 457(b) Plan and from a Traditional IRA. Your SIMPLE IRA may only accept these rollovers after your SIMPLE IRA has been in existence for 2 years measured from the date of the first contribution into your SIMPLE IRA account.

Special Rules that Apply to Rollovers –

- The rollover must be completed no later than the 60th day after the day the distribution was received by you.
- Beginning in 2015, you can make only one rollover from an IRA to another (or the same) IRA in any 12-month period, regardless of the

number of IRAs you own. The limit will apply by aggregating all of an individual's IRAs, including SEP and SIMPLE IRAs as well as traditional and Roth IRAs, effectively treating them as one IRA for purposes of the limit. (See IRS Publication 590-A for more information).

- The same property you receive in a distribution must be the same property you roll over into the second IRA. For example, if you receive a distribution from an IRA of property, such as stocks, that same stock must be rolled over into the second IRA.
- You are required to make an irrevocable election indicating that this transaction will be treated as a rollover contribution.
- You are not required to receive a complete distribution from your IRA in order to make a rollover contribution into another IRA, nor are you required to roll over the entire amount you received from the first IRA.
- If you inherit an IRA due to the death of the participant, you may not roll this IRA into your own IRA unless you are the spouse of the decedent.
- If you are age 72 or older and wish to roll over to another IRA, you must first satisfy the minimum distribution requirement for that year and then the rollover of the remaining amount may be made.

EXCESS DEFERRALS: Excess elective deferrals (amounts in excess of the "applicable") SIMPLE elective deferral limit for the year) are includible in your gross income in the calendar year of deferral. Income on the excess elective deferrals is includible in your income in the year of withdrawal from the SIMPLE IRA. You should withdraw excess elective deferrals and any allocable income, from your SIMPLE-IRA by April 15 following the year to which the deferrals relate. These amounts may not be transferred or rolled over tax-free to another SIMPLE-IRA. If you fail to withdraw excess elective deferrals, and any allocable income, by the following April 15th, the excess elective deferrals will be subject to the IRA contribution limitations of sections 219 and 408 of the Code and thus may be considered an excess contribution to your IRA. Such excess deferrals may be subject to a 6% excise tax for each year they remain in your SIMPLE-IRA. Income on excess elective deferrals is includible in your gross income in the year you withdraw it from your IRA and must be withdrawn by April 15 following the calendar year to which the deferrals relate. Income withdrawn from the IRA after that date may be subject to a 10% tax (or 25% if withdrawn within the first 2 years of participation) on early distributions. The rules for determining and allocating income attributable to excess elective deferrals and other excess SIMPLE contributions are the same as those governing regular IRA excess contributions. The trustee or custodian of your SIMPLE-IRA will inform you of the income allocable to such excess amounts.

DISTRIBUTIONS: In general, all distributions from a SIMPLE IRA are subject to federal income tax by the payee or distributee, whichever the case may be. When you start withdrawing from your SIMPLE IRA, you may take the distributions in regular payments, random withdrawals or in a single sum payment. Generally, all amounts distributed to you from your SIMPLE IRA are included in your gross income in the taxable year in which they are received. However, if you have made nondeductible contributions to any regular IRA as permitted under section 408(o) of the Code, the nontaxable portion of the distribution, if any, will be a percentage based upon the ratio of your unrecovered nondeductible contributions to the aggregate of all IRA balances, including SEP, SIMPLE and rollover contributions, as of the end of the year in which you take the distribution, plus distributions from the account during the year. All taxable distributions from your SIMPLE IRA are taxed at ordinary income tax rates for federal income tax purposes and are not eligible for either capital gains treatment or 5/10 year averaging. An employer may not require an employee to retain any portion of the contribution in the SIMPLE IRA or otherwise impose any withdrawal restrictions.

Premature Distributions – In general, if you are under age 59 1/2 and receive a distribution from your SIMPLE IRA account, a 10% additional income tax will apply to the taxable portion of the distribution, unless the distribution is received due to death; disability; a series of substantially equal periodic payments at least annually over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your designated beneficiary; medical expenses that exceed 10% of your adjusted gross income; health insurance premiums paid by certain unemployed individuals; qualified acquisition costs of a first time home buyer; qualified higher education expenses; a qualifying rollover distribution; the timely withdrawal of an excess deferral plus income attributable; or due to an IRS Levy; qualified hurricane distributions received prior to January 1, 2007; qualified disaster recovery distributions; or qualified reservist distributions. If you request a distribution in the form of a series of substantially equal payments and you modify the payments before 5 years have elapsed and before attaining age 59 1/2, the 10% additional income tax will apply retroactively to the year payments began through the year of such modification. In addition, if you request a distribution from your SIMPLE-IRA within your first 2 years of participation in the SIMPLE plan and none of the exceptions listed above applies to the distribution, the normal 10% additional income tax referred to earlier is increased to 25%.

Age 72 Required Minimum Distributions – You are required to begin receiving minimum distributions from your SIMPLE IRA by your required beginning date (the April 1 of the year following the year you attain age 72). The year you attain age 72 is referred to as your "first distribution calendar year". Your minimum distribution for each year beginning with the calendar year you attain the age of 72 is generally based upon the value of your account at the end of the prior year divided by the factor for your age derived from the Uniform Lifetime Distribution Period Table regardless of who or what entity is your named beneficiary. This uniform table assumes you have a designated beneficiary exactly 10 years younger than you. However, if your spouse is your sole beneficiary and is more than 10 years younger than you, your required minimum distribution for each year is based upon the joint life expectancies of you and your spouse. The account balance that is used to determine each year's required minimum amount is the fair market value of each IRA you own as of the prior December 31st, adjusted for outstanding rollovers (or transfers) as of such prior December 31st.

However, no payment will be made from this SIMPLE IRA until you provide the Custodian with a proper distribution request acceptable by the Custodian. Upon receipt of such distribution request, you may switch to a joint life expectancy in determining the required minimum distribution if your spouse was your sole beneficiary as of the January 1st of the calendar year that contains your required beginning date and such spouse is more than 10 years younger than you.

The required minimum distribution for the second distribution calendar year and for each subsequent distribution calendar year must be made by December 31 of each such year.

In any distribution calendar year you may take more than the required minimum. However, if you take less than the required minimum with respect to any distribution calendar year, you are subject to a Federal excise tax penalty of 50% of the difference between the amount required to be distributed and the amount actually distributed. If you are subject to that tax, you are required to file IRS Form 5329.

Reporting the Required Minimum Distribution – Beginning for minimum distributions that are required for calendar 2003, the Custodian must provide a statement to each SIMPLE IRA owner who is subject to required minimum distributions that contains either the amount of the minimum or an offer by the Custodian to perform the calculation if requested by the SIMPLE IRA owner. The statement must inform the SIMPLE IRA owner that required minimum distributions apply and the date by which such amount must be distributed. The statement must further inform the

SIMPLE IRA owner that beginning in 2004; the Custodian must report to the IRS that the SIMPLE IRA owner is required to receive a minimum for the calendar year.

Death Distributions – If you die before your required beginning date and you have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your SIMPLE IRA will be distributed to your beneficiary over the beneficiary's single life expectancy. These distributions must commence no later than December 31st of the calendar year following the calendar year of your death. However, if your spouse is your sole beneficiary, these distributions are not required to commence until the December 31st of the calendar year you would have attained the age of 72, if that date is later than the required commencement date in the previous sentence. If you die before your required beginning date and you do not have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your SIMPLE IRA must be distributed no later than the December 31st of the calendar year that contains the fifth anniversary of your death.

If you die on or after your required beginning date and you have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your SIMPLE IRA will be distributed to your beneficiary over the beneficiary's single life expectancy. These distributions must commence no later than December 31st of the calendar year following the calendar year of your death. If you die on or after your required beginning date and you do not have a designated beneficiary, the balance in your SIMPLE IRA must be distributed over a period that does not exceed your remaining single life expectancy determined in the year of your death. However, the required minimum distribution for the calendar year that contains the date of your death is still required to be distributed. Such amount is determined as if you were still alive throughout that year.

If your spouse is your sole beneficiary, your spouse may elect to treat your SIMPLE IRA as his or her own SIMPLE IRA, whether you die before or after your required beginning date. If you die after your required beginning date and your spouse elects to treat your SIMPLE IRA as his or her own SIMPLE IRA, any required minimum that has not been distributed for the year of your death must still be distributed to your surviving spouse and then the remaining balance can be treated as your spouse's own SIMPLE IRA

Prohibited Transactions – If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction (as defined under Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code) with your SIMPLE IRA, it will lose its tax exemption and you must include the value of your account in your gross income for that taxable year. If you pledge any portion of your SIMPLE 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.

Income Tax Withholding – All withdrawals from your SIMPLE IRA (except a direct transfer) are subject to federal income tax withholding. You may, however, elect not to have withholding apply to your SIMPLE IRA distribution in most cases. If withholding does apply to your distribution, it is at the rate of 10% of the amount of the distribution. In addition to Federal income tax withholding, distributions from IRAs may also be subject to state income tax withholding.

SIMPLE IRA distributions delivered outside the United States – In general, if you are a US citizen or resident alien and your home address is outside of the United States or its possessions, you cannot choose exemption from withholding on distributions from your traditional IRA.

To choose exemption from withholding, you must certify to the payer under penalties of perjury that you are not a U.S. citizen, a resident alien of the United States, or a tax-avoidance expatriate. Even if this election is made, the payer must withhold tax at the rates prescribed for nonresident aliens.

For more information on withholding on pensions and annuities, see "Pensions and Annuities" in Chapter 1 of Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax. For more information on withholding on nonresident aliens and foreign entities, see *Publication 515, Withholding of tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*.

DESIGNATED FINANCIAL INSTITUTION "DFI": In general, under section 408(p), an employer must permit an employee to select the financial institution for the SIMPLE IRA to which the employer will make all contributions on behalf of the employee. In this case, the financial institution is referred to as a "Non-DFI". Alternatively, under section 408(p)(7), an employer may require that all SIMPLE contributions initially be made to a single designated financial institution selected by the employer. In this case, the financial institution is referred to as a "DFI". Refer to your employer's SIMPLE Retirement Plan document to determine if the financial institution is a DFI or a Non-DFI.

Use of a Designated Financial Institution "DFI" – If an employer requires that all SIMPLE contributions initially be made to a DFI, the following requirements must be met:

1. The employer and the financial institution must agree that the financial institution will be a DFI for the employer's SIMPLE plan;
2. The DFI must agree that, if a participant elects before the expiration of the employee's 60-day election period, the participant's balance will be transferred without cost or penalty to another SIMPLE IRA (or after the 2-year period no longer applies, to any IRA) to a financial institution selected by the participant; and
3. Each participant is given written notification describing the procedures under which, if a participant so elects, the participant's balance will be transferred without cost or penalty to another SIMPLE IRA (or after the 2-year period no longer applies, to any IRA) to a financial institution selected by the participant.

If the participant elects before the expiration of the 60-day election period to have the balance transferred without cost or penalty as described above, such election is valid only with respect to the balance attributable to SIMPLE contributions for the calendar year following that 60-day election period (or, for the year in which an employee becomes eligible to make salary reduction contributions for the remainder of that year) and subsequent calendar years if such election so provides.

If the participant timely elects the transfer of the balance without cost or penalty as described above, the participant's balance must be transferred on a reasonably frequent basis, such as on a monthly basis. If a participant timely elects this transfer without cost or penalty, the Custodian reserves the right to restrict the investment to a specified investment option until transferred, even though a variety of investment options are available with respect to contributions that the participant has not elected to transfer.

A transfer is deemed to be made without cost or penalty if no liquidation, transaction, redemption or termination fee, or any commission, load (whether front-end or back-end) or surrender charge or similar fee or charge is imposed with respect to the balance being transferred that the participant has filed a timely election with the DFI. However, the DFI can charge a reasonable annual administrative fee to a SIMPLE IRA from which balances must be transferred in accordance with the participant's timely transfer election.

In order to timely elect a transfer without cost or penalty, the participant must indicate such election on the SIMPLE IRA Adoption Agreement attached hereto and must be received by the DFI no later than the expiration of the 60-day election period applicable to the employee. If the participant fails to timely elect such transfers without cost or penalty, the DFI reserves the right to charge any or all fees and expenses described in Section 8.05 of this SIMPLE IRA plan agreement.

Use of a Non Designated Financial Institution "Non-DFI" – If the employer's SIMPLE plan permits the participants to select their own financial institution to serve as trustee or custodian of the SIMPLE IRA, the rules explained above do not apply and the Custodian may charge any and all fees described in Section 8.05 of the SIMPLE IRA plan agreement.

Transfers Defined – A direct transfer is a payment from this SIMPLE IRA directly to another trustee or custodian of a SIMPLE IRA (or, after the 2-year period no longer applies, to the trustee or custodian of any IRA). Transfers do not constitute a distribution since you are never in receipt of the funds. The monies are transferred directly to the new trustee or custodian. If you should transfer all or a portion of your SIMPLE IRA to your former spouse's IRA under a divorce decree (or under a written instrument incident to divorce) or separation instrument, you will not be deemed to have made a taxable distribution, but merely a transfer. The portion so transferred will be treated at the time of the transfer as the IRA of your spouse or former spouse. If your spouse is the beneficiary of your SIMPLE IRA, in the event of your death, your spouse may "assume" your SIMPLE IRA. The assumed IRA is then treated as your surviving spouse's IRA.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION REQUIREMENTS: In general, the Custodian of any SIMPLE IRA must annually provide to the employer maintaining the SIMPLE plan a Summary Description early enough to allow the employer to meet its notification obligations. If the Custodian of this SIMPLE IRA is a DFI, the Summary Description will be provided directly to the employer by the Custodian in the underlying SIMPLE plan agreement. If the Custodian of this SIMPLE IRA is a Non-DFI, the Summary Description will be provided directly to the employee by the Custodian. The employee agrees to have the employer complete certain information contained on the Summary Description with respect to the employer's SIMPLE plan provisions. A sample Summary Description for a Non-DFI is located on the following page. The Custodian of a "transfer SIMPLE IRA" is not required to provide this Summary Description. A SIMPLE IRA is a "transfer SIMPLE IRA" if it is not a SIMPLE IRA to which the employer has made contributions under the SIMPLE plan.

PROCEDURES FOR WITHDRAWALS: All distributions from this SIMPLE IRA must be requested in writing on a form provided to the participant by the Custodian. After the withdrawal form has been completed and executed by the recipient, the form must be either hand-delivered to the Custodian during normal business hours or mailed to the Custodian by first class mail, certified or registered mail prepaid through the U.S. Postal Service, or through any means of an expedited delivery service. After receipt of a properly executed withdrawal form, the Custodian will process the distribution as soon as administratively feasible.

FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES: Generally, there is no specific exclusion for SIMPLE IRAs under the estate tax rules. Therefore, in the event of your death, your SIMPLE IRA balance will be includible in your gross estate for federal estate tax purposes. However, if your surviving spouse is the beneficiary of your SIMPLE IRA, the amount in your SIMPLE IRA may qualify for the marital deduction available under Section 2056 of the Internal Revenue Code. A transfer of property for federal gift tax purposes does not include an amount which a beneficiary receives from a SIMPLE IRA plan.

PENALTIES: If you are under age 59 1/2 and receive a premature distribution from your SIMPLE IRA, an additional 10% (or 25% for certain SIMPLE IRA distributions) income tax will apply on the taxable amount of the distribution. If you make an excess deferral to your SIMPLE IRA and it is not corrected on a timely basis, an excise tax of 6% is imposed on the excess amount. This tax will apply each year to any part or all of the excess which remains in your account. If you are age 72 or over or if you should die, and the appropriate required minimum distributions are not made from your SIMPLE IRA, an additional tax of 50% is imposed upon the difference between what should have been distributed and what was actually distributed.

IRS APPROVAL AS TO FORM: This SIMPLE IRA Custodial Agreement has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service as to form. This is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: You may obtain further information on IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs from your District Office of the Internal Revenue Service. In particular you may wish to obtain IRS Publications 590-A and 590-B (Individual Retirement Arrangements).

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION FOR NON-DESIGNATED FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Employer must complete the following:

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

All Employees of the Employer shall be eligible to participate under the Plan except:

- a. Employees included in a unit of employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement described in Section 2.02(a) of the Plan.
- b. Non-resident alien employees who did not receive US source income described in Section 2.02(b) of the Plan.
- c. Employees who are not reasonably expected to earn \$ _____ (not to exceed \$5,000) during the Plan Year for which the contribution is being made.
- d. There are no eligibility requirements. All Employees are eligible to participate upon the later of the plan's effective date or the employee's date of hire.

Each Eligible Employee will be eligible to become a Participant after having worked for the Employer during any _____ prior years (not to exceed 2) and received at least \$_____ in compensation (not to exceed \$5,000), during each of such prior years.

WRITTEN ALLOCATION FORMULA

The Employer has agreed to provide contributions for the _____ Plan Year as follows (complete only one choice):

- a. Matching Contribution – The amount of the Participant's Elective Deferral not in excess of 3% of such Participant's Compensation (not to exceed \$13,500 for 2021).
- b. Matching Contribution – The amount of the Participant's Elective Deferral not in excess of _____ % (not less than 1% nor more than 3%) of each Participant's Compensation (not to exceed IRS contribution limits).
- c. Nonelective Employer Contribution – 2% of each Participant's Compensation.

The Employer has designated _____ (insert Name & Title) to provide additional information to participants about the Employer's SIMPLE Plan.

GENERAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

The following information explains what a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees ("SIMPLE") is, how contributions are made, and how to treat these contributions for tax purposes. For more specific information, refer to the employer's SIMPLE Retirement Plan document itself. For a calendar year, you may make or modify a salary reduction election during the 60-day period immediately preceding January 1 of that year. However, for the year in which you first become eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the period during which you may make or modify the election is a 60 day period that includes either the date you become eligible or the day before. If indicated in your employer's SIMPLE plan, you may have additional opportunities during a calendar year to make or modify your salary reduction election.

I. SIMPLE Retirement Plan and SIMPLE IRA Defined

A SIMPLE Retirement Plan is a retirement income arrangement established by your employer. Under this SIMPLE Plan, you may choose to defer compensation to your own Individual Retirement Account or Annuity ("IRA"). You may base these "elective deferrals" on a salary reduction basis that, at your election, may be contributed to an IRA or received in cash. This type of plan is available only to an employer with 100 or fewer employees who earned at least \$5,000 during the prior calendar year. A SIMPLE IRA is a separate IRA plan that you establish with an eligible financial institution for the purpose of receiving contributions under this SIMPLE Retirement Plan. Your employer must provide you with a copy of the SIMPLE agreement containing eligibility requirements and a description of the basis upon which contributions may be made. All amounts contributed to your IRA belong to you, even after you quit working for your employer.

II. Elective Deferrals – Not Required

You are not required to make elective deferrals under this SIMPLE Retirement Plan. However, if the Employer is matching your elective deferrals, no Employer contribution will be made on your behalf unless you elect to defer under the plan.

III. Elective Deferrals – Annual Limitation

The maximum amount that you may defer under this SIMPLE Plan for any calendar year is limited to the lesser of the percentage of your compensation that you select or \$13,500 (for 2021), subject to cost-of-living increases. If you work for other employers (unrelated to this Employer) who also maintain a salary deferral plan, there is an overall limit on the maximum amount that you may defer in each calendar year to all elective SEPs, cash or deferred arrangements under section 401(k) of the Code, other SIMPLE plans and 403(b) plans regardless of how many employers you may have worked for during the year. This limitation is referred to as the section 402(g) limit. The section 402(g) limit on elective deferrals is indexed according to the cost of living. If you attain age 50 or over by the end of a calendar year, you can elect to have your compensation reduced by an additional "catch-up" amount subject to cost-of-living adjustments.

IV. Elective Deferrals – Tax Treatment

The amount that you may elect to contribute to your SIMPLE IRA is excludible from gross income, subject to the limitations discussed above, and is not includible as taxable wages on Form W-2. However, these amounts are subject to FICA taxes.

V. Elective Deferrals – Excess Amounts Contributed

When "excess elective deferrals" (i.e., amounts in excess of the SIMPLE elective deferral limit or the section 402(g) limit) are made, you are responsible for calculating whether you have exceeded these limits in the calendar year. Please see IRS.gov for current contribution limits. Excess elective deferrals are calculated on the basis of the calendar year.

VI. Excess Elective Deferrals – How to Avoid Adverse Tax Consequences

Excess elective deferrals are includible in your gross income in the calendar year of deferral. Income on the excess elective deferrals is includible in your income in the year of withdrawal from the IRA. You should withdraw excess elective deferrals and any allocable income, from your SIMPLE IRA by April 15 following the year to which the deferrals relate. These amounts may not be transferred or rolled over tax-free to another SIMPLE IRA. If you fail to withdraw excess elective deferrals, and any allocable income, by the following April 15th, the excess elective deferrals will be subject to the IRA contribution limitations of sections 219 and 408 of the Code and thus may be considered an excess contribution to your IRA. Such excess deferrals may be subject to a 6% excise tax for each year they remain in your SIMPLE IRA. Income on excess elective deferrals is includible in your gross income in the year you withdraw it from your IRA and must be withdrawn by April 15 following the calendar year to which the deferrals relate. Income withdrawn from the IRA after that date may be subject to a 10% tax (or 25% if withdrawn within the first 2 years of participation) on early distributions.

VII. Income Allocable To Excess Amounts

The rules for determining and allocating income attributable to excess elective deferrals and other excess SIMPLE contributions are the same as those governing regular IRA excess contributions. The trustee or custodian of your SIMPLE IRA will inform you of the income allocable to such excess amounts.

VIII. Availability of Regular IRA Contribution Deduction

In addition to any SIMPLE contribution, you may contribute to a separate IRA the lesser of 100% of compensation or the regular IRA contribution dollar limit to an IRA as a regular IRA contribution. However, the amount that you may deduct is subject to various limitations since you will be considered an "active participant" in an employer-sponsored plan. See Pub. 590-A, "Individual Retirement Arrangement", for more specific information.

IX. SIMPLE IRA Amounts – Rollover or Transfer to Another IRA

You may not roll over or transfer from your SIMPLE IRA any SIMPLE contributions (or income on these contributions) made during the plan year to another IRA (other than a SIMPLE IRA) until the 2 years following the date you first participated in the SIMPLE plan. Also, any distribution made before this time will be includible in your gross income and may also be subject to a 25% percent additional income tax for early withdrawal. You may, however, remove excess elective deferrals and income allocable to such excess amounts from your SIMPLE IRA before this time, but you may not roll over or transfer these amounts to another IRA.

After the 2-year restriction no longer applies, you may withdraw, or receive, funds from your SIMPLE IRA, and no more than 60 days later, place such funds in another IRA or SIMPLE IRA. This is called a "rollover" and may not be done without penalty more frequently than at one-year intervals. Effective December 19, 2015, if your Employer's Plan permits, you may also roll over from a qualified plan, qualified annuity, 403(b) Plan, governmental 457(b) or from an IRA to your SIMPLE IRA as long as the 2-year restrict is satisfied. However, there are no restrictions on the number of times that you may make "transfers" if you arrange to have such funds transferred between the Custodians so that you never have possession of the funds. You may not, however, roll over or transfer excess elective deferrals and income allocable to such excess amounts from your SIMPLE IRA to another IRA. These excess amounts may be reduced only by a distribution to you.

X. Filing Requirements

You do not need to file any additional forms with the IRS because of your participation in your employer's SIMPLE Plan.

XI. Employer to Provide Information

Your employer must provide you with a copy of the executed SIMPLE agreement, a Summary Description, the form you should use to elect to defer amounts to your SIMPLE IRA, and a statement for each taxable year showing any contribution to your SIMPLE IRA.

XII. Financial Institution Where IRA is established to Provide Information

The financial institution must provide you with a disclosure statement that contains information described in section 1.408-6 of the regulations. The Disclosure Statement that is a part of this Custodian's SIMPLE IRA account documentation must be read in conjunction with this Summary Description for Non-Designated Financial Institutions. The Disclosure Statement contains important information about the SIMPLE plan rules and the contents of such Disclosure Statement are incorporated herein by reference.

See Publications 590-A and 590-B, "Individual Retirement Arrangements", which is available at most IRS offices, for a more complete explanation of the disclosure requirements. In addition to the disclosure statement, the financial institution is required to provide you with a financial statement each year. It may be necessary to retain and refer to statements for more than one year in order to evaluate the investment performance of your IRA and in order that you will know how to report IRA distributions for tax purposes.

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ROLLOVER CHART

PRIMERICA®		Roll To							
	Roth IRA	Traditional IRA	SIMPLE IRA	SEP-IRA	Governmental 457(b)	Qualified Plan ¹ (pre-tax)	403(b) (pre-tax)	Designated Roth Account (401(k), 403(b) or 457(b))	
Roth IRA	YES ²	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Traditional IRA	YES ³	YES ²	YES ²	YES ²	YES ⁴	YES	YES	NO	
SIMPLE IRA	YES, ³ after two years	YES, ² after two years	YES ²	YES, ² after two years	YES, ⁴ after two years	YES, after two years	YES, after two years	NO	
SEP-IRA	YES ³	YES ²	YES ²	YES ²	YES ⁴	YES	YES	NO	
Governmental 457(b)	YES ³	YES	YES ⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES ^{3,5}	
Qualified Plan ¹ (pre-tax)	YES ³	YES	YES ⁷	YES	YES ⁴	YES	YES	YES ^{3,5}	
403(b) (pre-tax)	YES ³	YES	YES ⁷	YES	YES ⁴	YES	YES	YES ^{3,5}	
Designated Roth Account (401(k), 403(b) or 457(b))	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES ⁶	

¹ Qualified plans include, for example, profit-sharing, 401(k), money purchase and defined benefit plans

² Only one rollover in any 12-month period

³ Must include in income

⁴ Must have separate accounts

⁵ Must be an in-plan rollover

⁶ Any amounts distributed must be rolled over via direct (trustee-to-trustee) transfer to be excludable from income

⁷ After December 18th 2015 and only after two years of participation in the SIMPLE plan

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