

# ***DISCLOSURE STATEMENT***

## ***Individual Retirement Plan***

The Individual Retirement Account (IRA) presented with this report is a retirement plan that was first made available to depositors in 1975. (Unless otherwise specified, the term IRA, as used in this Disclosure Statement, refers to a Traditional IRA.) An IRA is a personal savings plan that allows you to set aside money for your retirement. The following information is provided to you in accordance with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (Code), as amended from time to time, and should be reviewed with the Custodial Agreement. The Custodian of your account is Ameritrade, Inc.

The Custodial Agreement is a form approved by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The tax advantages of an IRA cannot be assumed merely by using this Agreement.

This Disclosure Statement takes into account changes enacted by the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA); however, please note that the EGTRRA changes may not be in effect under your state's tax law. In addition, the EGTRRA changes will expire on December 31, 2010, at which time the applicable provisions under prior law will be restored, unless Congress provides otherwise.

---

### **Revocation of Account**

You may revoke your Traditional IRA within seven (7) days after the account has been established by hand-delivering or mailing a written notice to Ameritrade, Inc. If you revoke your IRA by mail, the notice must be postmarked by the seventh day after the account has been established. Upon receipt of your revocation, you will receive a refund of the entire amount contributed to the IRA without penalty, service charge, or administrative expense. If you revoke your IRA, the Custodian is required to report the contribution on Form 5498 (except for transfers) and the revoked distribution on Form 1099-R. To revoke this account, send your written revocation request to:

Ameritrade, Inc., Attention: IRA Department, PO Box 2226, Omaha, NE 68103-2226 (Telephone Number: 402-331-2744).

The notice should read as follows:

I hereby elect to revoke my IRA.

Account Number \_\_\_\_\_ established on \_\_\_\_\_.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_.

Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_

---

### **Statutory Requirements**

An IRA must satisfy certain requirements of the Code. The Custodial Agreement of Ameritrade, Inc. incorporates those requirements. The Code requires that the IRA be governed by a written document. The Custodian, except in the case of a "rollover" contribution, may accept only cash contributions. With certain limited exceptions, only a bank or trust company may act as Custodian of the IRA. No investment may be made in life insurance contracts or in collectibles. Your interest in the IRA must be nonforfeitable at all times. With certain limited exceptions, your IRA may not be commingled with other property. Distribution of your interest in the IRA must commence (single sum or installments) not later than April 1 of the year following the year in which you reach age 70½.

---

### **Contributions**

**General.** Each taxable year you may make a cash contribution to your IRA in an amount equal to your annual compensation or the Annual Dollar Limit, whichever is less. The Annual Dollar Limit is \$2,000 for all individuals for 2001, \$3,000 for the 2002 through 2004 calendar years, \$4,000 for the 2005 through 2007 calendar years, and \$5,000 for the 2008 tax year. For later calendar years, the Secretary of the Treasury may index the Annual Dollar Limit for cost-of-living adjustments. For individuals who have attained age 50 by the last day of the calendar year for which a contribution is made, a catch-up contribution may be made in addition to the Annual Dollar Limit amount. The maximum catch-up contribution is \$500 for the 2002 through 2005 calendar years and \$1,000 for the 2006 through 2008 calendar years. For later calendar years, the maximum catch-up contribution may also be indexed for cost-of-living adjustments. Note that any contributions that you make to your IRA for a year will reduce the maximum amount that you may contribute to a Roth IRA for the year. Contributions (other than rollover contributions) must be made in the form of money (cash, check, or money order). Therefore, securities or other assets already owned cannot be contributed to an IRA. All deposits received without identification to the contribution year or deposit type will be treated as current year contributions. No contributions may be made once you reach age 70½.

**Spousal Accounts.** If you are married and file a joint tax return, you may make cash contributions to a "spousal" IRA in addition to your own IRA (even if your spouse has compensation). A separate IRA must be established for your spouse. The total amounts contributed to your own and to your spouse's IRA must be equal to the lesser of your combined annual compensation or two (2) times the Annual Dollar Limit (including any applicable catch-up contribution for you or your spouse), whichever is less. In no event, however, may the annual contribution to either your account or your spouse's account exceed the Annual Dollar Limit (including any applicable catch-up contribution). In addition, the contribution to a spousal IRA is reduced if the working spouse is an active participant in a retirement plan and the couple's Adjusted Gross Income exceeds \$150,000.

**Compensation.** Generally, compensation includes wages, salaries, professional fees, tips, commissions, bonuses, royalties from creative efforts, and the earned income of the self-employed individual. Compensation also includes any alimony or separate maintenance payment that can be included in the individual's gross income. Compensation does not include amounts an individual receives as earnings or profits from property, such as dividends or interest; unemployment compensation; or foreign income.

**Adjusted Gross Income.** Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) is determined prior to adjustments for personal exemptions and itemized deductions. In determining the IRA deduction, adjusted gross income is modified to take into account deductions for IRA contributions, taxable benefits under the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act, and passive loss limitations.

**Time of Contribution for Traditional IRAs.** Contributions for a taxable year must be made no later than the due date (not including extensions) for filing your Federal income tax return for that taxable year. If you wish to make a contribution for any taxable year, the IRA must be established, and the contribution must be made no later than April 15 (or the first business day thereafter, if April 15 is on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday) of the following year, even if you have an extension of time to file your Federal income tax return. You may make annual contributions to your Traditional IRA until the calendar year in which you reach age 70½.

**Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) Contributions.** A separate IRA may be established for use by your employer as part of a SEP arrangement. For 2001, your employer may make a SEP contribution on your behalf into your SEP IRA up to the lesser of 15% of your compensation or \$35,000. For 2002, the limit is the lesser of 25% of your compensation or \$40,000. The \$40,000 limit may increase from time to time to reflect increases in the cost of living. This limit is a per employer limit. Therefore, if you work for more than one employer who maintains a SEP plan, you may receive up to the applicable limit for the year from each employer. Your employer may contribute to your SEP IRA on your behalf even if you are age 70½ or over, and even if you are covered under a qualified plan for the year. In addition to the amount contributed by your employer to your SEP IRA, you may contribute to a Traditional IRA account, up to the limits described under "General" above. You and your employer are responsible for ensuring that contributions in excess of normal IRA limits are made under a valid SEP IRA and are accurate.

---

## Rollover Contributions

Proceeds you receive upon distribution from an IRA (including this IRA), qualified plan, tax-sheltered annuity, or government-sponsored 457 plan may be a rollover contribution to an IRA.

**Rollover Contributions from an IRA.** A rollover from an IRA is an otherwise taxable distribution of cash or other assets from one IRA that is contributed to another IRA or to an employer's qualified retirement plan, a 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity or a government-sponsored 457 plan (even if the assets of the IRA do not consist solely of assets rolled over from an employer plan). You are not required to roll over the entire amount received from the distributing IRA. However, any amount you do not roll over will be taxed at ordinary income tax rates for Federal income tax purposes. The following rules apply to rollovers from IRAs:

1. The rollover must be completed no later than the 60th day after the day the distribution was received by you.
2. You may have only one IRA-to-IRA rollover in every 12-month period.
3. The same property you receive in a distribution must be the same property you roll over into the second IRA or employer-sponsored plan.
4. You are required to make an irrevocable election indicating that this transaction will be treated as a rollover contribution.
5. You may withdraw all or a portion of the balance of an IRA and roll over all or a portion of the otherwise taxable amount.
6. If you inherit an IRA due to the death of the Participant, you may not roll this IRA into your own IRA or employer-sponsored plan unless you are the spouse of the deceased.
7. If you are age 70½ or older and wish to roll over an IRA distribution to another IRA or employer-sponsored plan, you must first satisfy the minimum distribution requirement for that year and then the rollover of the remaining amount.
8. Rollovers from a SEP IRA follow the IRA-to-IRA or IRA-to-employer-sponsored plan rollover rules.

### Rollovers from Qualified Employer-Sponsored Plans.

A rollover to a Traditional IRA is permitted if you have received an "eligible rollover distribution" from one of the following: a qualified plan under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a), a qualified annuity under Section 403(a), a tax-sheltered annuity (TSA) or custodial account under Section 403(b), or a government-sponsored deferred compensation plan under Section 457. An eligible rollover distribution from a qualified employer-sponsored plan is generally any distribution which is not:

- Part of a series of substantially equal payments that are made at least once a year that will last for your lifetime (or your life expectancy), or the joint lives of you and your beneficiary (or joint life expectancies), or a specified period of ten (10) years or more;
- Attributable to your required minimum distribution for the year;
- Attributable to a hardship distribution.

Special rules apply if your distribution contains after-tax contributions.

1. **Direct Rollover Contributions.** You can elect to directly roll over all or any portion of your qualified plan balance that is an "eligible rollover distribution." In a direct rollover, the eligible rollover distribution is paid directly from the plan to an IRA or another employer plan that accepts rollovers. The 20% withholding requirements do not apply to direct rollovers. If you elect a direct rollover, the amount rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the IRA. Your employer is required to provide you with a notice regarding the effects of choosing or not choosing a direct rollover to an IRA or another employer plan.
2. **Indirect Rollover Contributions.** If you elect to have your eligible rollover distribution paid to you (instead of choosing a direct rollover), you will receive only 80% of the payment, because the plan administrator is required to withhold 20% of the payment and send it to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as Federal income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes. However, if you receive an eligible rollover distribution and elect to roll the funds within sixty (60) days, you can make up the 20% that was withheld for Federal income tax purposes. If you roll over only the 80% that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld and not rolled over. In either event, the 20% that was withheld can be claimed on your Federal income tax return as a credit toward that year's tax liability.
3. **Written Election.** When making a proper rollover contribution, you must designate to the Custodian, in writing, an election to treat that contribution as a rollover. Once made, the rollover election is irrevocable.
4. **Conduit IRAs.** Prior to 2002, a Conduit IRA was used to receive a distribution that you planned to reinvest in a qualified retirement plan of a subsequent employer as a rollover contribution. Regular contributions to a Conduit IRA, for years prior to 2002, would cause that account to lose its status as a Conduit IRA and you to lose the ability to roll that amount into another employer-sponsored plan. Beginning January 1, 2002, your IRA need not be a Conduit IRA in order to roll over a distribution from your IRA to an employer-sponsored plan. Accordingly, even if the assets of your IRA consist of assets attributable to non-rollover contributions, you can roll the taxable portion of your distribution to another IRA or an employer-sponsored plan, including an eligible retirement plan under Code Section 457(b), Section 401(a), or Section 403.
5. **Custodian's Acceptance of Rollover Contribution.** The law regarding rollover contributions from employer-sponsored plans is very complex and technical. Before making a rollover contribution to an IRA, you should consult your tax advisor about the technical requirements of a rollover contribution and the economics of the rollover. The Custodian assumes no responsibility in determining whether your contribution to an IRA qualifies as a tax-free rollover contribution.

---

## Excess Contributions

An excess IRA contribution can occur when you deposit more than you are eligible to contribute or when you have an unwanted IRA contribution that you want to treat as an excess contribution. If you have made a contribution in excess of the maximum amount allowable by law and the excess contribution remains in your IRA past the tax-filing deadline, a penalty of 6% of the excess applies for each year the excess remains in the IRA.

**Correcting an Excess Contribution by Withdrawing Excess in a Timely Manner.** The 6% penalty may be avoided if the excess amount and the earnings attributable to the excess are withdrawn on or before the due date for filing your Federal income tax return, including extensions, and if no income tax deduction is allowed for the excess contribution. If you decide to correct your excess in this manner, earnings attributable to the excess contribution are taxable at ordinary income tax rates for the year in which the contribution was made. Also, if you are under age 59½, the earnings attributable are subject to a 10% premature distribution penalty. Withdrawing the excess and earnings by the tax return due date is the only method that avoids the 6% excess contribution penalty.

**Correcting an Excess Contribution by Withdrawing Excess after Tax Filing Due Date.** If you do not correct your excess as described above by the due date for filing your Federal tax return, then you may correct the excess contribution by withdrawing only the principal amount of the excess. Earnings attributable to the excess contribution are not required to be distributed. The 6% penalty will apply, however, for each year that the excess remains in the IRA, until the amount of the excess contribution is withdrawn. (Amended tax returns may need to be filed because no deduction may be taken for the withdrawn amount.)

**Correcting an Excess Contribution by Undercontributing.** Another method of correcting an excess contribution is to treat prior year excess as a regular contribution in a subsequent year. In other words, the excess could be eliminated by undercontributing in a later year, until the excess amount is used up. No deduction may be taken for the excess in the year of the excess contribution, and you will be subject to the 6% penalty for each year that the excess remains in the IRA.

---

## Deductible IRA Contributions

Your IRA contribution may be deductible for Federal income tax purposes. The amount that is deductible depends on whether or not you are an active participant in a retirement plan maintained by your employer, your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI), your marital status, and your tax filing status. You do not need to itemize deductions in order to obtain the IRA deduction – you may deduct the IRA contribution and use the standard deduction. The law does not permit a deduction for a rollover contribution. If you are active in a qualified employer-maintained retirement plan, then you may be unable to deduct all or part of the contribution made to the IRA for a year, based on Adjusted Gross Income. Refer to IRS Publication 590 to determine the amount of your deductible contribution. Deductible contributions receive tax-free accumulation of income until withdrawn. **A tax advisor should be consulted for further information about the deduction for IRA contributions. Also, please read IRS Publication 590.**

---

## Nondeductible IRA Contributions

You may designate a portion or all of your IRA contribution as a “nondeductible contribution” if amounts contributed do not exceed the lesser of 100% of compensation or the Annual Dollar Limit. If the deductible IRA contribution is limited because of active participation in a plan and your adjusted gross income exceeds the amount set forth in Code Section 219, you may make a nondeductible contribution. You are required to designate on IRS Form 8606 how much of your IRA contribution is nondeductible. (This form is should be attached to your Federal income tax return.) Therefore, your designation must be made by the due date (including extensions) for filing your tax return. If you overstate the nondeductible amount, there is a \$100 penalty, unless you can show that it was due to reasonable cause. Nondeductible contributions receive tax-free accumulation of income until withdrawn.

---

## Tax Credit

For each of the 2002 through 2006 tax years, you may be eligible for a nonrefundable Federal income tax credit in an amount equal to a percentage of your annual Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions. The credit ranges from 10% to 50% of your contributions, depending upon your tax filing status and annual Adjusted Gross Income. Joint filers with Adjusted Gross Income over \$50,000, heads of household with adjusted gross income over \$37,500 and all other filers with Adjusted Gross Income over \$25,000 are not eligible for the tax credit. For this purpose, your Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions include all contributions to a Traditional or Roth IRA, all elective deferral contributions under a 401(k) plan, a 403(b) plan, a government-deferred compensation plan under Code Section 457, a SIMPLE IRA, or a SEP IRA, and all voluntary after-tax contributions to a qualified plan. The credit is reduced if you take or have taken certain distributions from a retirement plan. The tax credit is in addition to any deductions available to you for your IRA contributions.

---

## Transfers

**Transfers between IRAs.** An IRA-to-IRA transfer is permitted when all or a portion of your IRA assets are moved from one IRA custodian or trustee to another. Transfers are not reported as a distribution.

**Transfers Incident to Divorce.** If all or any portion of your IRA is awarded to a former spouse or spouse pursuant to divorce or legal separation, that portion can be transferred to an IRA in the receiving spouse's name. This transaction can be processed without any tax implications to you if a written document executed by a court for the divorce or legal separation in accordance with Code Section 408(d)(6) is received by the Custodian, and specifically directs the transfer. In addition, you must also provide the Custodian with a letter of instruction and account number of the IRA maintained by the receiving spouse or an IRA application executed by the receiving spouse, if a new IRA will be established.

**Bulk Transfer of Account.** The Custodian may resign, at any time, upon thirty (30) days' written notice to you. You shall have thirty (30) days from the date of such notice to either direct a complete distribution of your account or designate a different successor Custodian or trustee. If the Custodian is not directed as described above, you shall be deemed to have consented to the appointment of the successor Custodian or trustee and to the terms of the new governing document. Neither you nor the successor shall be required to execute any written document to complete the transfer of the account to the successor Custodian or trustee.

---

## Distributions

**Request for Distribution.** The Custodian will not make any distribution from your IRA until it has received written direction from you (or your beneficiary in the event of your death), in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, specifying the distribution reason, amount, and method, as well as a withholding election. The Custodian will not be responsible for complying with a direction that appears to be genuine or for refusing to comply if not satisfied that it is genuine, and the Custodian assumes no duty for further inquiry.

**Taxation.** When IRA assets are distributed, they are taxable to you at ordinary income tax rates for Federal income tax purposes. No distribution to you from your IRA can qualify for capital gains treatment or five/ten-year averaging under the Federal income tax laws; however, no distribution from your IRA is subject to the tax on lump sum distributions generally required by the Code. If you made nondeductible contributions to any of your IRAs, the nontaxable portion of the distribution will be a percentage based on the ratio of your unrecovered nondeductible contributions plus any current year contributions to the total of all of your IRA balances at year end plus any current year distributions.

**Premature Distributions.** To the extent that they are included in income, distributions of your IRA assets prior to age 59½ will be subject to a penalty tax of 10% of the amount distributed. The penalty applies for any reason other than:

- a distribution due to your death or disability,
- a distribution of an exempt excess contribution,
- a distribution that is rolled over to another qualified IRA or to an employer-sponsored retirement plan,
- a distribution to purchase a principal residence for the first-time home buyer who is closely related to you (\$10,000 lifetime limit),

- a distribution to pay for qualified higher education expenses for you, your spouse, your children or your grandchildren,
- a distribution for deductible medical expenses (medical expenses of the individual that exceed 7.5% of your adjusted gross income),
- a distribution to purchase health insurance (if you have received unemployment compensation for twelve (12) consecutive weeks in the current or previous year),
- or a distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) made over your life or joint lives of you and your designated beneficiary, or
- a distribution on account of certain tax levies.

**Age 70½ Required Minimum Distributions.** Distributions from your IRA must begin no later than April 1 of the year following the year you reach age 70½. Subsequent distributions must be made by December 31 of each year. If you maintain more than one IRA, a total amount may be withdrawn from any one of your IRAs (excluding a Roth IRA). Once you begin taking your required minimum distributions, they may not be less than the amount determined each year by actuarial tables, which would exhaust the value of the account over your required distribution period. If your required minimum distribution is not made or is underpaid at or before the time required, the law imposes a nondeductible 50% penalty tax on the difference between the required distribution and the actual distribution.

**Distributions upon Death.** The assets remaining in your IRA will be distributed to your designated beneficiary upon your death. If no beneficiary is named, or if your designated beneficiary dies before you do, your surviving spouse will be treated as the beneficiary of your IRA. If you die on or after your required beginning date, the balance of your IRA must be distributed over your beneficiary's life expectancy. If you die before your required beginning date, distribution will depend upon who is determined to be your beneficiary. If your beneficiary is not your spouse, the beneficiary may elect to receive distributions over his or her lifetime or in a lump sum. A lump sum must be made by December 31 of the year that is five (5) years from the date of your death. Your beneficiary must start taking lifetime distributions from your account by December 31 of the year that is one (1) year from your death. If your spouse is the sole beneficiary of your IRA, in the event of your death, your spouse may elect to roll over or transfer your IRA assets to his or her own IRA or treat your IRA as his or her own IRA. Otherwise distribution must begin by the later of the end of the year following your death or the year you would have attained age 70½ and is made over your spouse's life expectancy.

## Investments

The Custodian will invest the assets of the IRA only in accordance with written directions from the Participant and in the investments permitted under the Custodial Agreement. These investments include securities, options (limited to a long put and call or covered call), bonds, annuities, and other government obligations. Investments may be limited or refused to the extent that they are unavailable or not offered through the Custodian in its regular course of business. Thus, the assets of the IRA at any given time between its establishment and its termination through distribution of all the assets may contain one or more of the above-listed permitted assets depending upon which investments you have selected. The value of the IRA will be solely dependent upon the performance of the investment instruments chosen by you. Therefore, no projection of the growth of the IRA can reasonably be shown or guaranteed at any given time.

**Limited Partnerships/Private Placements.** Acceptance of limited partnerships, private placements, investments sold by subscriptions, and initial public offerings are at the sole discretion of the Custodian. The Custodian reserves the right to prohibit the placement of assets in any account which are deemed to be administratively burdensome, or which make it unfeasible to fulfill the duties of the Custodian.

**Unrelated Business Taxable Income.** Acceptance of investments which generate unrelated business taxable income (UBTI) is at the sole discretion of the Custodian. If your account holds investments that generate unrelated business taxable income, then you may be required to provide any information necessary to prepare any required filings with the IRS. As Custodian, Ameritrade, Inc. may be required to request a taxpayer identification number, prepare and file IRS Form 990-T, apply for an extension of time to file the return, and pay taxes from the account. All expenses brought upon in connection with unrelated business taxable income, including the amount of any taxes paid, will be deducted from your IRA.

## Prohibited Transactions

To ensure the proper use of the assets deposited in the IRA, your IRA may not engage directly or indirectly in certain prohibited transactions. In brief, these transactions are:

1. the sale or exchange, or leasing of any property between the IRA and a disqualified person;
2. the lending of money or other extension of credit between the IRA and a disqualified person;
3. the furnishing of goods, services or facilities between the IRA and a disqualified person;
4. the transfer to, or use by or for the benefit of a disqualified person of the income or assets of the IRA;
5. any act by a disqualified person who is a fiduciary whereby he/she deals with the income or assets of an IRA in his/her own interest or for his/her own account; or
6. the receipt of any consideration for his/her own personal account by any disqualified person who is a fiduciary from any party dealing with the IRA in connection with the transaction involving the income or assets of the IRA.

For purposes of the prohibited transaction rules, a "disqualified person" will include you, your beneficiary and persons or

entities (corporations, trusts, estates or partnerships) which stand in close relationship to you. Of course, the prohibited transaction rules do not apply to your receipt of normal retirement benefits under your IRA. If you or your beneficiary engages in a prohibited transaction involving your IRA, the IRA will lose its tax-exempt status. Furthermore, you (or the beneficiary involved) must include the entire fair market value of the IRA balance in gross income for the taxable year in which the prohibited transaction occurs. For example, if you borrow any money from your IRA or use any portion of your IRA as security for a loan, generally all of your account will be included in income and subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty, if you are not yet 59½ or disabled.

---

## Other Tax Considerations

**Gift Tax.** Your designation of a beneficiary for your IRA does not constitute a gift for Federal gift tax purposes. If you elect during your lifetime to have all or any part of your account payable to a beneficiary at or after your death, the election generally will not subject you to any gift tax liability, but you may want to check with your tax advisor.

**Estate Tax.** Generally, payments from an IRA are includable in the recipient's gross estate and subject to estate tax. You should consult with your tax advisor regarding the effect this could have on your estate.

**Income Tax Withholding.** All distributions from your IRA are subject to Federal income tax withholding, unless you state in writing not to have tax withheld. If a tax election is not specified, Federal income tax will be withheld at the rate of 10%.

Effective January 2, 2002, Ameritrade, Inc., in accordance with Internal Revenue Service regulations, implemented state tax withholding options on your IRA distributions. This will coincide with Federal tax withholding, which is currently applied to IRA distributions. If you request a distribution from your IRA and you do not make an election regarding state tax withholding, Ameritrade, Inc. will automatically apply withholding based on your state of residence. For more information on state withholding guidelines, see the State Withholding Guidelines document posted at [www.ameritrade.com](http://www.ameritrade.com). You may wish to contact your tax professional before making any election regarding state tax withholding. State law is subject to change and Ameritrade, Inc. is not responsible for changes in state law that may affect the accuracy of this communication.

**Filing Requirements.** Contributions to your IRA must be reported on your tax Form 1040 or 1040A for the taxable year contributed. You will be required to designate your contribution as deductible or nondeductible. You must file IRS Form 8606 for any year you make a nondeductible IRA contribution. If you and your spouse both make nondeductible contributions, then you each must file Form 8606. The penalty for not filing Form 8606 when required is \$50. You must file Treasury Form 5329 with the Internal Revenue Service for each taxable year in which the contribution limits are exceeded, a premature distribution takes place, or less than the required minimum amount is distributed from your IRA.

---

## Fees

There may be certain fees and charges connected with the IRA itself. These fees are itemized in the enclosed Fee Schedule. The Custodian reserves the right to change any and all fees after notifying the Participant, as provided in the Custodial Agreement.

---

## Additional Information

This Disclosure Statement, together with the Custodial Agreement, should answer most questions concerning your IRA. If you have additional questions regarding IRAs, you should consult your tax advisor. You may obtain additional information regarding IRAs from any District Office of the Internal Revenue Service. Please see the Internal Revenue Service Publication 590 and Internal Revenue Service Publication 560, which are updated annually.