

Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account

(Under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code)

DO NOT File
 With the
 Internal
 Revenue Service

Name of depositor	Date of birth of depositor	Social security number : : :
Address of depositor		Check if Amendment . . . <input type="checkbox"/>
Name of custodian	Address or principal place of business of custodian	

The depositor whose name appears above is establishing a Roth individual retirement account (Roth IRA) under section 408A to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.

The custodian named above has given the depositor the disclosure statement required under Regulations section 1.408-6.

The depositor assigned the custodial account \$

The depositor and the custodian make the following agreement:

Article I

Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 408A(e), a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), or an IRA Conversion Contribution, the custodian will accept only cash contributions and only up to a maximum amount of \$2,000 for any tax year of the depositor.

Article II

1. The \$2,000 limit described in Article I is gradually reduced to \$0 between certain levels of adjusted gross income (AGI). For a single depositor, the \$2,000 annual contribution is phased out between AGI of \$95,000 and \$110,000; for a married depositor who files jointly, between AGI of \$150,000 and \$160,000; and for a married depositor who files separately, between \$0 and \$10,000. In the case of a conversion, the custodian will not accept IRA Conversion Contributions in a tax year if the depositor's AGI for the tax year the funds were distributed from the other IRA exceeds \$100,000 or if the depositor is married and files a separate return. Adjusted gross income is defined in section 408A(c)(3) and does not include IRA Conversion Contributions.

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

Article III

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

Article IV

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

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

Article V

1. If the depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the depositor's surviving spouse is not the sole beneficiary, the entire remaining interest will, at the election of the depositor or, if the depositor has not so elected, at the election of the beneficiary or beneficiaries, either:

(a) Be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the depositor's death, or

(b) Be distributed over the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary starting no later than December 31 of the year following the year of the depositor's death.

If distributions do not begin by the date described in (b), distribution method (a) will apply.

2. In the case of distribution method 1(b) above, to determine the minimum annual payment for each year, divide the depositor's entire interest in the custodial account as of the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year by the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary using the attained age of the designated beneficiary as of the beneficiary's birthday in the year distributions are required to commence and subtract 1 for each subsequent year.

3. If the depositor's spouse is the sole beneficiary on the depositor's date of death, such spouse will then be treated as the depositor.

Article VI

1. The depositor agrees to provide the custodian with information necessary for the custodian to prepare any reports required under sections 408(i) and 408A(d)(3)(E), Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6, and under guidance published by the Internal Revenue Service.

2. The custodian agrees to submit reports to the Internal Revenue Service and the depositor prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service.

Article VII

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through IV and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles that are not consistent with section 408A, the related regulations, and other published guidance will be invalid.

Article VIII

This agreement will be amended from time to time to comply with the provisions of the Code, related regulations, and other published guidance. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear below.

Note: *The following space (Article IX) may be used for any other provisions the depositor and custodian want to add. If no other provisions will be added, draw a line through this space. If provisions are added, they must comply with applicable requirements of state law and the Internal Revenue Code.*

Article IX

Depositor's signature Date

Custodian's signature Date

Witness' signature Date

(Use only if signature of the depositor or the custodian is required to be witnessed.)

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

Note: *Users of the January 1998 version of Form 5305-RA are not required to use the January 2000 revision of the form.*

Form 5305-RA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408A and has been automatically approved by the IRS. A Roth individual retirement account (Roth IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (depositor) and the custodian. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the depositor or his or her beneficiaries.

Do not file Form 5305-RA with the IRS. Instead, keep it for record purposes.

Unlike contributions to traditional individual retirement arrangements, contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible from the depositor's gross income; and distributions after 5 years that are made when the depositor is 59½ years of age or older or on account of death, disability, or the purchase of a home by a first-time homebuyer (limited to \$10,000), are not includible in gross income. For more information on Roth

IRAs, including the required disclosures the custodian must give the depositor, see **Pub. 590**, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) (including Roth IRAs and Education IRAs).

Definitions

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

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

Depositor. The depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

Specific Instructions

Article I. The depositor may be subject to a 6% tax on excess contributions if (1) contributions to other individual retirement arrangements of the depositor have been made for the same tax year, (2) the depositor's adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable limits in Article II for the tax year, or (3) the depositor's and spouse's compensation does not exceed the amount contributed for them for the tax

year. The depositor should see the disclosure statement or Pub. 590 for more information.

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

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

Note: *Form 5305-RA may be reproduced and reduced in size for adaption to passbook purposes.*

