

Premiere Select®

- Traditional IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement (for Traditional IRA, Rollover IRA and SEP-IRA)
- Roth IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement

Premiere Select[®] Roth IRA Custodial Agreement

The Depositor whose name appears on the accompanying Application 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 on the accompanying Application has given the Depositor a Disclosure Statement required under Regulations Section 1.408-6. The Depositor has deposited with the Custodian an initial contribution, as set forth in the accompanying Application. The Depositor and the Custodian make the following Agreement.

Article I

Except in the case of a qualified rollover contribution described in section 408A(e) or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), the Custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

Article II

1. The annual contribution limit described in Article I is gradually reduced to \$0 for higher income levels. For a single Depositor, the annual contribution is phased out between adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$118,000 and \$133,000; for a married Depositor filing jointly, between AGI of \$186,000 and \$196,000; and for a married Depositor filing separately, between AGI of \$0 and \$10,000. These phase-out ranges are for 2017. For years after 2017, the phase-out ranges, except for the \$0 to \$10,000 range, will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any. Adjusted gross income is defined in section 408A(c)(3).
2. In the case of a joint return, the AGI limits in the preceding paragraph apply to the combined AGI of the Depositor and his or her spouse.

Article III

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

Article IV

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

Article V

1. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the Depositor's surviving spouse is not the designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (b) below:
 - (a) The remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death, over the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor.

- (b) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.
2. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under paragraph 1(a) above is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the designated beneficiary using the attained age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the Depositor's death and subtracting 1 from the divisor for each subsequent year.
 3. If the Depositor's surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the Depositor.

Article VI

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

Article VII

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

Article VIII

This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code, the related regulations, and other published guidance. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the Depositor and the Custodian.

Article IX

1. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to terms used in this Agreement:

- (a) "Account" or "Custodial Account" means the Custodial Account established hereunder for the benefit of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).
- (b) "Agreement" means the Premiere Select Roth IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement, as they may be amended from time to time, including the information and provisions set forth in any Application that goes with this Agreement. This Agreement, including the Application and any designation of Beneficiary filed with the Custodian, may be proved either by an original copy or by a reproduced copy thereof, including, without limitation, a copy reproduced by photocopying, facsimile transmission, electronic record, electronic commerce, or electronic imaging.
- (c) "Account Application" or "Application" shall mean the Application, as may be amended from time to time, by which this Agreement is established between the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) and the Custodian. The statements contained therein shall be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (d) "Authorized Agent" means the person or persons (including the Broker, as defined below) authorized by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian to purchase

or sell Funding Vehicles in the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Account and to perform such other duties and responsibilities on behalf of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) as set forth under this Agreement. The Custodian is entitled to assume without further inquiry that any instructions or directions executed through the Broker originate from the Authorized Agent or the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

- (e) "Beneficiary" shall mean the person(s) or entity (including a trust or estate, in which case the term may mean the trustee or personal representative acting in their fiduciary capacity, or corporation) designated as such by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, designated as such by a Beneficiary) (i) in a form and manner acceptable to and filed with the Custodian pursuant to Article IX, Section 9 of this Agreement, or (ii) pursuant to the provisions of Article IX, Section 9 of this Agreement.
- (f) "Broker," "Financial Advisor," or "Investment Professional" (collectively, the "Broker") shall mean either a securities broker-dealer registered as such under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that clears securities transactions through National Financial Services, LLC, a bank as defined in Section 3(a)(6) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or an investment advisor registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, which the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) has designated as his or her agent in the Account Application or on another signed form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. Unless the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) otherwise notifies the Custodian in writing, Broker shall include any successor(s) of the Broker designated by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) as his or her agent.
- (g) "Code" shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- (h) "Company" shall mean FMR Corp., a Delaware corporation, or any successor or affiliate thereof to which FMR Corp. may, from time to time, delegate or assign any or all of its rights or responsibilities under this Agreement.
- (i) "Conversion Amount" shall mean all or any part of a distribution from an IRA other than a Roth IRA (including a SEP-IRA, SARSEP-IRA, or a SIMPLE IRA) deposited in a Roth IRA.
- (j) "Custodian" shall mean Fidelity Management Trust Company, or its successor(s).
- (k) "Depositor" means the person named in the Account Application establishing an Account for the purpose of making contributions to a Roth individual retirement account provided for under Section 408(A) of the Code. This term shall not include a Beneficiary who establishes an Account with the Custodian after the death of the Depositor.
- (l) "Funding Vehicles" or "Shares" shall include (i) shares of stock, trust certificates or other evidences of interest (including fractional shares) in any corporation, partnership, trust, or other entity registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940; (ii) all marketable securities traded over the counter or on a recognized securities exchange, which are eligible for registration on the book entry system maintained by the Depository Guaranty Trust Company ("DTC") or its successors; (iii) if permitted by the Custodian, interest bearing accounts of the Custodian; and (iv) such other non-DTC eligible assets (but not including futures contracts), which are permitted to be acquired under a custodial account pursuant to Section 408A of the Code and which are acceptable to the Custodian. Notwithstanding the above, the Custodian reserves the right to refuse to accept and hold any specific asset, including tax free investment vehicles. All assets of the Custodial Account shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or its nominee but

such assets shall generally be held in an Account for which records are maintained on a proprietary recordkeeping system of the Company.

- (m) "Money Market Shares" shall mean any Funding Vehicles that are issued by a money market mutual fund.

2. Broker.

- (a) *Appointment of Broker.* The Broker, Financial Advisor, or Investment Professional (collectively, "the Broker") shall be appointed by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in the Application (or on another signed form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian) as his or her agent to (i) execute such investment directions with respect to Funding Vehicles as the Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent, or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator) may give under the terms of the Custodial Account, including the execution of purchase and sale orders, (ii) direct the Custodian to perform certain non-monetary transactions on the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) behalf, as permitted by the Custodian, and (iii) perform such other duties and responsibilities as set forth under this Agreement, as amended from time to time.

The duties and responsibilities conveyed on the Broker through this Agreement shall be accepted by the Broker upon the earlier of the following: (i) the Broker's written acceptance of such duties and responsibilities, as demonstrated by the Broker's signature on the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Application (or on another signed form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian), (ii) the delivery by the Broker of an instruction, direction, or inquiry to the Custodian with respect to a Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Custodial Account, or (iii) the Broker's receipt of compensation as a result of Funding Vehicles maintained in a Custodial Account.

- (b) *Roles and Responsibilities.* The Custodian is hereby authorized to accept instructions and directions of the Depositor (or Depositor's Authorized Agent, or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator) through the Broker. The Custodian may rely, without independent inquiry, and shall be held harmless in so relying, upon any such instructions and directions executed by the Broker as being made by the Depositor (or Depositor's Authorized Agent, or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator).

In all cases the Broker, and not the Custodian, shall have the responsibility for delivering to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) the Premiere Select Roth IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement as well as all confirmations, statements, notices, proxies, and prospectuses and disclosure documents delivered to the Broker relating to such Funding Vehicles. To the extent that the Custodian delivers by way of mail, electronic commerce, or other means to the Broker materials or information with respect to the Account, any such communications delivered to the Broker shall be deemed to have been delivered to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). The Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) agrees to hold the Custodian and the Company harmless from and against any losses, cost, or expenses arising in connection with the delivery or receipt of any such communication(s), provided the Custodian has acted in accordance with the above.

3. Contributions.

Contributions to the Account may be invested only in Funding Vehicles, and shall be invested as indicated below. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, in the event your Broker terminates its Clearing Agreement with National Financial Services LLC or its successors and assigns ("NFS LLC") to execute

and clear securities transactions for the Account, the Custodian reserves the right to limit the purchase of additional Funding Vehicles in your Account until you designate another Broker that maintains a Clearing Agreement with NFS LLC or transfer your assets from the Account to another account:

- (a) *General.* The Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent) shall designate each annual Roth IRA contribution and each conversion contribution as such in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian.
- (b) *Investment of Contributions.* Contributions to the Account (including transfers of assets) will be invested in accordance with the Depositor's (the Authorized Agent's, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) instructions in the Application or as the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) directs in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. By giving such instructions to the Custodian, such person will be deemed to have acknowledged receipt of the then-current prospectus/disclosure document, if any, for any Funding Vehicles in which the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), directs the Custodian to invest assets in the Account. All charges incidental to carrying out such instructions shall be charged and collected in accordance with Article IX, Section 19. All Funding Vehicles in the Custodial Account shall be held in the name of the Custodian or its nominee or nominees.
- (c) *Initial Contribution.* The Custodian will invest all contributions (including transfers of assets) promptly after their receipt, as set forth herein; provided, however, that the Custodian shall not be obligated to invest the Depositor's initial contribution (or the Beneficiary's initial transfer of assets) to the Custodial Account as indicated on the Application, until at least seven (7) calendar days have elapsed from the date of acceptance of the Application by or on behalf of the Custodian. The Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be deemed to have received a copy of the Disclosure Statement that accompanies this Agreement unless a request for revocation is made to the Custodian within seven (7) calendar days following acceptance of the Application by or on behalf of the Custodian as evidenced by notification to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).
- (d) *Incomplete or Unclear Instructions.* If the Custodial Account at any time contains an amount as to which investment instructions in accordance with this Section 3 have not been received by the Custodian, or if the Custodian receives instructions as to an investment selection or allocation that are, in the opinion of the Custodian, incomplete or not clear, the Custodian may request instructions from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, Beneficiary, executor, or administrator). Pending receipt of such instructions any cash may (i) remain uninvested pending receipt by the Custodian of clear investment instructions from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or the Beneficiary), (ii) be invested in Money Market Shares or other Core Account Investment Vehicles, or (iii) be returned to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), as the case may be, and any other investment may remain unchanged. The Custodian shall not be liable to anyone for any loss resulting from delay in investing such amount or in implementing such instructions. Notwithstanding the above, the Custodian may, but need not, for administrative convenience maintain a balance of up to \$100 of uninvested cash in the Custodial Account.
- (e) *Minimum Investment.* Any other provision herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the Depositor (the Authorized

Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may not direct that any part or all of the Custodial Account be invested in Funding Vehicles unless the aggregate amount to be invested is at least such amount as the Custodian shall establish from time to time.

- (f) *No Duty.* The Custodian shall not have any duty to question the directions of the Depositor (the Broker, the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in the investment of the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Custodial Account or to advise the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) regarding the purchase, retention/ withdrawal, or sale of assets credited to the Custodial Account. The Custodian, or any of its affiliates, successors, agents, or assigns shall not be liable for any loss that results from the Depositor's (the Authorized Agent's, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) exercise of control (whether by his or her action or inaction) over the Custodial Account, or any loss that results from any directions received from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) with respect to assets in the Account.

4. Contributions by Divorced or Separated Spouses.

Alimony and separate maintenance payments received by a divorced or separated spouse, and taxable under Section 71 of the Code, shall be considered compensation for purposes of computing the maximum annual contribution to the Custodial Account, and the limitations for contributions by a divorced or separated spouse shall be the same as for any other individual.

5. Contribution Deadlines.

The following contribution deadlines generally apply to certain transactions within your Roth IRA. The Custodian will not be responsible under any circumstances for the timing, purpose or propriety of any contribution nor shall the Custodian incur any liability for any tax, penalty, or loss imposed on account of any contribution.

- (a) *Contributions.* The last day to make annual contributions (including catch-up contributions) for a particular tax year is the deadline for filing the Depositor's federal income tax return (not including extensions), or such later date as may be determined by the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service for the taxable year for which the contribution relates; provided, however, the Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent) designates, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, the contribution as a contribution for such taxable year.
- (b) *Conversions.* Conversion contributions must generally be made by December 31 of the year to which the conversion contribution relates. Conversion contributions made via a 60-day rollover must be deposited in a Roth IRA within 60 days after the distribution from an IRA, other than a Roth IRA.
- (c) *Recharacterizations.* A contribution that constitutes a recharacterization of a prior IRA or Roth IRA contribution for a particular tax year must be made by the deadline for filing the Depositor's income tax return (including extensions) for such tax year. For these purposes, conversion contributions that cross taxable years are treated as having been made in the earlier taxable year.

6. Rollover Contributions.

The Custodian will accept for the Depositor's Custodial Account in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, all rollover contributions, from other Roth IRAs, which consist of cash, and it may, but shall be under no obligation to accept all or any part of any other property permitted as an investment under Code Section 408A. Rollover contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be made from employer sponsored tax qualified plans. The Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent) shall designate each Roth IRA rollover contribution as such to the Custodian, and by such

designation shall confirm to the Custodian that a proposed Roth IRA rollover contribution qualifies as a rollover contribution within the meaning of Section 408A(c)(3)(b), 408A(c)(6) and 408A(e) of the Code. The Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent) shall provide any information the Custodian may require to properly allocate Roth IRA rollover contributions to the Depositor's Account(s). Submission by or on behalf of a Depositor of a rollover contribution consisting of assets other than cash or property permitted as an investment under this Article IX shall be deemed to be the instruction of the Depositor to the Custodian that, if such rollover contribution is accepted, the Custodian will use its best efforts to sell those assets for the Depositor's Account, and to invest the proceeds of any such sale in accordance with Section 3. The Custodian shall not be liable to anyone for any loss resulting from such sale or delay in effecting such sale; or for any loss of income or appreciation with respect to the proceeds thereof after such sale and prior to investment pursuant to Section 3; or for any failure to effect such sale if such property proves not readily marketable in the ordinary course of business. All brokerage and other costs incidental to the sale or attempted sale of such property will be charged to the Custodial Account in accordance with Article IX, Section 19. In the case of a distribution from a Roth IRA, such distribution qualifies as a rollover contribution provided it is deposited timely to another Roth IRA and otherwise satisfies the requirements of Section 408(d)(3) of the Code for a rollover contribution. For purposes of the Five Year Period as defined in Article IX, Section 12 below, a Roth IRA established with a rollover contribution will be deemed to be established on January 1 of the year in which such rollover contribution is credited by the Custodian to the Depositor's Account, unless an earlier funding date is evidenced by the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. It shall be the Depositor's responsibility to ensure that any minimum distribution required by Sections 401(a)(9) and 408(a)(6) of the Code and applicable regulations is made prior to giving the Custodian such rollover instructions.

7. Conversion Contributions.

The Custodian will accept for the Custodial Account any or all distributions from an IRA, other than a Roth IRA (including a SEP-IRA, SARSEP-IRA, or a SIMPLE IRA, which consist of cash, for deposit into a Roth IRA ("conversion contribution(s)"). The Custodian may, but shall be under no obligation to, accept all or any part of any other conversion contribution(s) as permitted under Code Section 408A. The Depositor shall designate each conversion contribution as such to the Custodian and by such designation shall confirm to the Custodian that a proposed conversion contribution qualifies as a conversion within the meaning of Sections 408A(c)(3), 408A(d)(3) and 408A(e) of the Code, except that any conversion contribution shall not be considered a rollover contribution for purposes of Section 408(d)(3)(b) of the Code relating to the one-rollover-per-year rule.

8. Reinvestment of Earnings.

In the absence of instructions pursuant to Section 3, distributions of every nature, which are received in respect of the assets in a Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Custodial Account shall be liquidated to cash, if necessary, and shall be reinvested in accordance with the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) instructions pursuant to Section 3.

9. Designation of Beneficiary.

A Depositor may designate a Beneficiary as follows:

- (a) **General.** A Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, a Beneficiary) may designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries at any time, and any such designation may be changed or revoked at any time, by a designation executed by the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to, and filed with, the Custodian; provided, however, that such designation, or change, or revocation of a prior designation, shall not be effective unless it is received and accepted by the Custodian no later than thirty (30) days after the Custodian receives notice of the death of the Depositor

and provided, further, that such designation, change or revocation shall not be effective as to any assets distributed or transferred out of the Account (including a transfer to an inherited IRA or Beneficiary Distribution Account) prior to the Custodian's receipt and acceptance of such designation, change, or revocation. Subject to Sections 11 and 12 below, the Custodian may distribute or transfer any portion of the Account immediately following the death of the Depositor (or following death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) under the provisions of the designation then on file with the Custodian, and such distribution or transfer discharges the Custodian from any and all claims as to the portion of the Account so distributed or transferred. The latest such designation or change or revocation shall control, except as determined by applicable law. If the Depositor had not by the date of his or her death properly designated a primary or contingent Beneficiary in accordance with the preceding sentence, or if no designated Beneficiary survives the Depositor, the Depositor's Beneficiary shall be his or her surviving spouse, but if he or she has no surviving spouse, the Depositor's Beneficiary shall be his or her estate. If the Depositor designates more than one primary or contingent beneficiary but does not specify percentages to which such beneficiary is entitled, payment will be made to the surviving beneficiary(ies) in equal shares. If the Beneficiary is not a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (including a resident alien individual) at the time of the Depositor's death, the distribution options and tax treatment available to such Beneficiary may be more restrictive. Unless otherwise designated by the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if a primary or contingent Beneficiary designated by the Depositor predeceases the Depositor, the Funding Vehicles for which that deceased Beneficiary is entitled will be divided equally among the surviving primary or contingent Beneficiary(ies), as applicable. Unless otherwise designated by the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if there are no primary Beneficiaries living at the time of the Depositor's death, payment of the Depositor's Account upon his or her death will be made to the surviving contingent Beneficiaries designated by the Depositor. If a Beneficiary does not predecease the Depositor but dies before receiving his or her entire interest in the Custodial Account, his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account shall be paid to such person or persons (including a trust or estate) designated by such Beneficiary as his or her successor Beneficiary in a form and manner acceptable to, and filed with the Custodian; provided, however, that such designation must be received and accepted by the Custodian no later than thirty (30) days after the Custodian receives notice of the death of such Beneficiary, and provided further that the latest such designation shall control. If no proper designation has been made by such Beneficiary, in accordance with the preceding sentence, distributions will be made to such Beneficiary's estate. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, for purposes of distributions calculated and requested pursuant to Article V, the designated beneficiary within the meaning of Section 401(a)(9)(e) of the Code shall be the individual designated as such by the Depositor. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, and unless otherwise designated by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, by a Beneficiary) in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, when used in this Agreement or in any designation of Beneficiary received and accepted by the Custodian, the term "per stirpes" shall be construed as follows: if any primary or contingent Beneficiary, as applicable, does not survive the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), but leaves surviving descendants, any share otherwise payable to such beneficiary shall instead be paid to such beneficiary's surviving descendants by right of representation. In all cases, the Custodian shall be authorized to rely on any representation of facts made by

the Depositor, the executor or administrator of the estate of the Depositor, any Beneficiary, the executor or administrator of the estate of any Beneficiary, or any other person deemed appropriate by the Custodian in determining the identity of unnamed Beneficiaries.

- (b) 1. *Minor*. If a distribution upon the death of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) is payable to a person known by the Custodian to be a minor or otherwise under a legal disability, the Custodian may, in its absolute discretion, make all, or any part of the distribution to (i) a parent of such person; (ii) the guardian, conservator, or other legal representative, wherever appointed, of such person; (iii) a Custodial Account established under a Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, or similar act; (iv) any person having control or custody of such person; or (v) to such person directly.
2. *Minor Beneficiary Information*. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if the Account is established for a minor under the provisions of either the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (to the extent permitted by the Custodian), the beneficiary of such Account while so established and maintained shall be the minor's estate or as otherwise determined in accordance with the applicable state Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.
- (c) *QTIPs and QDOTs*. A Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may designate as Beneficiary of his or her Account a trust for the benefit of his or her surviving spouse that is intended to satisfy the conditions of Sections 2056(b)(7) or 2056A of the Code (a "Spousal Trust"). In that event, if the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) is survived by his or her spouse, the following provisions shall apply to the Account, from and following the death of the Depositor (or the Beneficiary) until the death of the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) surviving spouse: (1) all of the income of the Account shall, or at the direction of the trustee(s) of such Spousal Trust, be paid to the Spousal Trust annually or at more frequent intervals as directed by the trustee(s) of such Spousal Trust, and (2) no person shall have the power to assign any part of the Account to any person other than the Spousal Trust. To the extent permitted by Sections 408A(c)(5) and 401(a)(9) of the Code, as determined by the trustee(s) of the Spousal Trust, the surviving spouse of a Depositor who has designated a Spousal Trust as the Depositor's Beneficiary may be treated as the Depositor's "designated beneficiary" for purposes of the distribution requirements of those Code Sections. The Custodian shall have no responsibility to determine whether such treatment is appropriate.
- (d) *Judicial Determination*. Anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding, in the event of reasonable doubt respecting the proper course of action to be taken, the Custodian may in its sole and absolute discretion resolve such doubt by judicial determination that shall be binding on all parties claiming any interest in the Account. In such event all court costs, legal expenses, reasonable compensation of time expended by the Custodian in the performance of its duties, and other appropriate and pertinent expenses and costs shall be collected by the Custodian from the Custodial Account in accordance with Article IX, Section 19.
- (e) *No Duty*. The Custodian shall not have any duty to question the directions of the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) as to the time(s) and amount(s) of distributions from the Custodial Account, or to advise him or her regarding the compliance of such distributions with Section 401(a)(9), Section 408(a)(6), Section 408A(c)(5), Section 2056(b)(7) or Section 2056A of the Code.

10. Payroll Deduction.

Subject to approval of the Custodian, a Depositor may choose to have contributions to his or her Custodial Account made through payroll deduction, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if the Account is maintained as part of a program or plan sponsored by the Depositor's employer or if the employer otherwise agrees to provide such service. In order to establish payroll deduction, the Depositor must authorize his or her employer to deduct a fixed amount or percentage from each pay period's salary up to the maximum annual Roth IRA contribution limit per year. Contributions to the Custodial Account of the Depositor's spouse may be made through payroll deduction if the employer authorizes the use of payroll deductions for such contributions, but such contributions must be made to a separate Account maintained for the benefit of the Depositor's spouse. The Custodian shall continue to receive for the Depositor's Account payroll deduction contributions until such time as the Depositor's instruction to his or her Employer (with reasonable advance notice) causes such contributions to be modified or to cease.

11. Transfers to or from the Account.

Assets held on behalf of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in another Roth IRA may be transferred by the trustee or custodian thereof directly to the Custodian, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, to be held in the Custodial Account for the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) under this Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible for any losses the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may incur as a result of the timing of any such transfer from another trustee or custodian that are due to circumstances reasonably beyond the control of the Custodian. The Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be responsible for ensuring that any transfer of another Roth IRA by the Trustee or custodian thereof directly to the Custodian is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the instrument governing the Roth IRA of the transferor Trustee or custodian, the Code and any related rules, regulations and guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service.

Assets held on behalf of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in the Account may be transferred directly to a trustee or custodian of another Roth IRA established for the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), if so directed by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian; provided, however, that it shall be the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) responsibility to ensure that the transfer is permissible and satisfies the requirements of Code and any related rules, regulations, and guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service, including Code Sections 408(a)(6) and 401(a)(9).

12. Distributions from the Account.

Distributions from the Account will be made only upon the request of the Depositor (or with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in such form and in such manner as is acceptable to the Custodian. Distributions from the Account after the five-year period beginning January 1 for which an initial Roth IRA contribution is made to a Roth IRA, or, if earlier, January 1 of the year in which the first conversion contribution is made to a Roth IRA (the "Five-Year Period"), and provided the distribution is made after the Depositor reaches age 59½ or is made on account of the death, disability or constitutes a distribution for qualified first-time home purchase expenses shall not be included in the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) gross income. The Custodian shall neither be responsible for recordkeeping such five-year period nor for determining whether any distribution from a Roth IRA qualifies as a tax-free distribution.

Notwithstanding Article V, Paragraph 3, if the Depositor's surviving spouse is the Depositor's sole Beneficiary, the remaining interest in the Account may, at the election of the surviving

spouse, be distributed by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death or, be distributed over the life expectancy of the surviving spouse starting no later than December 31 of the year following the year of the Depositor's death. In addition, if the Depositor's surviving spouse is the Depositor's sole Beneficiary, the surviving spouse may elect to treat the Decedent's Roth IRA as his or her own.

For distributions requested pursuant to Article V, life expectancy shall be calculated based on information provided by the Depositor (or, with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) using the applicable distribution period from a table prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service in regulations or other guidance. The Custodian shall be under no duty to perform any calculations in connection with distributions requested pursuant to Article V, unless otherwise required to do so by the Internal Revenue Service. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the direction of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), and with the consent of the Custodian, the Custodian may perform calculations in connection with such distributions. The Custodian shall not incur any liability for errors in such calculations as a result of its reliance on information provided by the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) or the Broker. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Custodian is not obligated to make any distribution absent a specific written direction from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) to do so in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, and the Custodian may rely, and shall be fully protected in so relying upon any such written direction. Notwithstanding the above and Section 18 below, the Custodian is authorized to make a distribution absent the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) direction if instructed to do so pursuant to a levy, or a court order of any kind, or in the event the Custodian resigns or is removed as Custodian. In such instance, neither the Custodian nor the Company shall, in any event, incur any liability for acting in accordance with such levy or court order, or with the procedures for resignation or removal in Section 24 below. The Custodian will not, under any circumstances, be responsible for the timing, purpose or propriety of any distribution made hereunder nor shall the Custodian incur any liability or responsibility for any tax imposed on account of any distribution, or failure to make a distribution. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, on or before December 31, 2003, a Beneficiary receiving distributions pursuant to Paragraph 1(b) of Article V of this Custodial Agreement may generally begin taking distributions over the Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy in accordance with Section 401(a)(9) of the Code and related regulations.

13. Recharacterization of Roth IRA Contributions.

Annual contributions held on behalf of the Depositor in another IRA may be transferred ("recharacterized") via a trustee-to-trustee transfer to the Custodian, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, to be held in the Custodial Account for the Depositor under this Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible for any penalties or losses the Depositor may incur as a result of the timing of any such recharacterization from another trustee or custodian that are due to circumstances reasonably beyond the control of the Custodian.

Annual contributions or conversion contributions held on behalf of the Depositor in the Account may be transferred ("recharacterized") via a trustee-to-trustee transfer to a trustee or custodian of another IRA established for the Depositor, if so directed by the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. It shall be the Depositor's responsibility in all cases to ensure that the recharacterization is permissible and satisfies the requirements of Code Section 408A and any related regulations, and any other applicable guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service. A contribution that constitutes a recharacterization of a prior contribution or conversion must be made by the deadline for filing the Depositor's income tax return for the year the contribution or conversion, as applicable, relates or such later date as authorized by the IRS.

14. Actions in the Absence of Specific Instructions.

If the Custodian receives no response to communications sent to the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) at the Depositor's (the Authorized Agent's, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) last known address as shown in the records of the Custodian, or if the Custodian determines, on the basis of evidence satisfactory to it, that the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) is legally incompetent, the Custodian thereafter may make such determinations with respect to distributions, investments, and other administrative matters arising under this Agreement as it considers reasonable, notwithstanding any prior instructions or directions given by or on behalf of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). Any determinations so made shall be binding on all persons having or claiming any interest under the Custodial Account, and the Custodian shall not incur any obligation or liability for any such determination made in good faith, for any action taken in pursuance thereof, or for any fluctuations in the value of the Account in the event of a delay resulting from the Custodian's good faith decision to await additional information or evidence.

15. Instructions, Notices, and Communications.

All instructions, notices, or communications, written or otherwise, required to be given by the Custodian to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be deemed to have been given when delivered or provided to the last known address, including an electronic address if consented to by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in the records of the Custodian. All instructions, notices, or communications, written or otherwise, required to be given by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) to the Custodian shall be mailed, delivered, or provided to the Custodian at its designated mailing address, including an electronic address if authorized by the Depositor, as specified on the Application or Account statement (or such other address as the Custodian may specify), and no such instruction, notice, or communication shall be effective until the Custodian's actual receipt thereof.

16. Effect of Instructions, Notices, and Communications.

- (a) *General.* The Custodian shall be entitled to rely conclusively upon, and shall be fully protected in any action or non-action taken in good faith reliance upon, any instructions, notices, communications, or instruments, written or otherwise, believed to have been genuine and properly executed. Any such notification may be proven by original copy or reproduced copy thereof, including, without limitation, a copy produced by photocopying, facsimile transmission, electronic record, electronic commerce, or electronic imaging. For this purpose, the Custodian may (but is not required to) give the same effect to either a telephonic instruction or an instruction received through electronic commerce as it gives to a written instruction, and the Custodian's action in doing so shall be protected to the same extent as if such telephonic or electronic commerce instructions were, in fact, a written instruction. Any such telephonic or electronic commerce instruction may be proved by audio recorded tape, data file or electronic record, on record with the Custodian or other means acceptable to the Custodian, as the case may be.
- (b) *Incomplete or Unclear Instructions.* Under this Agreement, the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) hereby appoints the Broker as his or her agent to instruct the Custodian to effect transactions, or to provide information with regard to such matters, on behalf of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) relating to the Custodial Account in a manner acceptable to the Custodian. If the Custodian receives instructions or other information relating to the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Custodial Account which are, in the opinion of the Custodian, incomplete or not clear, the Custodian

may request other instructions or information from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). Pending receipt of any such other instructions or information, the Custodian shall not be liable to anyone for any loss resulting from any delay, action, or inaction on the part of the Custodian. In all cases, the Custodian shall not have any duty to question any such other instructions or information from a Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) relating to a Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Custodial Account or to otherwise advise the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) regarding any matter relating thereto.

17. Tax Matters.

- (a) *General.* Neither the Custodian nor the Company nor any affiliate or other Fidelity Investments company provides tax or legal advice. Depositors and Beneficiaries are strongly encouraged to consult with their attorney or tax advisor with regard to their specific situation. The Custodian shall submit required reports to the Internal Revenue Service, and to the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary); provided, however, that such individual shall prepare any return or report required in connection with maintaining the Account, or as a result of liability incurred by the Account for tax on unrelated business taxable income, or windfall profits tax. The Custodian shall cause required reports and returns to be submitted to the Internal Revenue Service and to the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) including any returns pertaining to unrelated taxable income generated by the Account. Such individual shall prepare any other report or return required in connection with maintaining the Account. Any taxes that result from unrelated business taxable income generated by the Account shall be remitted by the Custodian from available assets in the Account.
- (b) *Annual Report.* As required by the Internal Revenue Service, the Custodian shall deliver to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) a report(s) of certain transactions effected in the Custodial Account and the fair market value of the assets of the Custodial Account as of the close of the prior calendar year. Unless the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) sends the Custodian written objection to a report within ninety (90) days of receipt, the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be deemed to have approved of such report, and the Custodian and the Company, and their officers, employees, and agents shall be forever released and discharged from all liability and accountability to anyone with respect to their acts, transactions, duties, and responsibilities as shown on or reflected by such report(s).
- (c) *Tax Withholding.* Any distributions from the Custodial Account may be made by the Custodian net of any required tax withholding. The Custodian shall be under no duty to withhold any excise penalty that may be due as a result of any transaction within the Custodial Account.

18. Spendthrift Provision.

Subject to Section 12 above, any interest in the Account generally shall not be transferred or assigned by voluntary or involuntary act of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) or by operation of law; nor shall any interest of a Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) be subject to alienation, assignment, garnishment, attachment, receivership, execution, or levy, except as required by law. However, this Section 18 shall not in any way be construed to, and the Custodian is in no way obligated or expected to, commence or defend any legal action or proceeding in connection with this Agreement or the Custodial Account. Commencement of any such legal action or proceeding or

defense of such legal action or proceeding shall be the sole responsibility of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) unless otherwise agreed upon by the Custodian and Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), and unless the Custodian is fully indemnified for doing so to the Custodian's satisfaction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event of a property settlement between a Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) and his or her former spouse pursuant to which the transfer of a Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) interest hereunder, or a portion thereof, is incorporated in a divorce decree or in an instrument, written or otherwise, incident to such divorce or legal separation, then the interest so decreed by a court to be the property of such former spouse shall be transferred to a separate Custodial Account for the benefit of such former spouse, in accordance with the requirements of the Code. In the event the Custodian is directed to distribute assets from the Custodial Account pursuant to a levy or court order, the Custodian shall distribute such assets in accordance with such levy or order and Section 12 above, and the Custodian shall not incur any liability for distributing such assets of the Account.

19. Fees and Expenses.

- (a) *General.* The fees of the Custodian for performing its duties hereunder shall be in such amount as the Custodian shall establish from time to time, and shall be communicated on the Application that accompanies this Agreement, or in some other manner acceptable to the Custodian. All such fees, as well as expenses (such as, without limitation, brokerage commissions upon the investment of funds, fees for special legal services, taxes levied or assessed, or expenses in connection with the liquidation or retention of all or part of a rollover contribution), shall be collected by the Custodian from cash available in the Custodial Account, or if insufficient cash shall be available, by sale or withdrawal of sufficient assets in the Custodial Account and application of the sales proceeds or funds withdrawn to pay such fees and expenses. Alternatively, but only with the consent of the Custodian, fees and expenses may be paid directly to the Custodian by the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator) separately.

Your Broker may charge fees in addition to or in lieu of those fees described herein. The determination of whether any fees paid to your Broker are reasonable and appropriate shall be your sole responsibility (or following your death, the Beneficiary's), and the Custodian shall not incur any liability for the payment of any fees to the Broker from assets in the Account. The Custodian shall be entitled to rely conclusively upon, and shall be fully protected in any action or non-action taken in good faith reliance upon any such fee disbursement direction. The Depositor hereby appoints the Broker as his or her agent to direct the Custodian to disburse from the Custodial Account payment to the Broker of any such fees.
- (b) *Broker or Advisor Fees.* The Custodian shall, upon direction from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) disburse from the Custodial Account payment to the Depositor's (the Authorized Agent's, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Broker or Advisor any fees for financial services rendered with regard to the assets held in the Account. the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) hereby appoints the Broker or Advisor as his or her agent to direct the Custodian to disburse from the Custodial Account payment (including payment to the Broker or Advisor) of any such fees. Any such direction must be provided in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian and the Custodian shall not incur any liability for executing such direction. The determination of whether any fees paid to the Broker or Advisor are reasonable and appropriate shall be the sole

responsibility of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) and the Custodian shall not incur any liability for the payment of fees to the Broker or Advisor from assets of the Account. The Custodian shall be entitled to rely conclusively upon, and shall be fully protected in any action or inaction taken in full faith reliance upon any such fee disbursement direction.

- (c) *Sale of Assets.* Whenever it shall be necessary in accordance with this Section 19 to sell assets in order to pay fees or expenses, the Custodian, or the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Broker may sell any or all of the assets credited to the Custodial Account at that time, and shall invest the portion of the sales proceeds remaining after collection of the applicable fees and expenses therefrom in accordance with Section 3. The Custodian shall not incur any liability on account of its sale or retention of assets under such circumstances.

20. Voting with Respect to Securities.

The Custodian shall deliver to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) through the Broker or directly to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) all prospectuses and proxies that may come into the Custodian's possession by reason of its holding Funding Vehicles in the Custodial Account. The Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may direct the Custodian as to the manner in which any Funding Vehicles held in the Custodial Account shall be voted with respect to any matters as to which the Custodian as holder of record is entitled to vote, coming before any meeting of shareholders of the corporation that issued such securities, or of holders of interest in the corporation that issued such Funding Vehicles. All such directions shall be in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian and delivered to the Custodian or its designee within the time prescribed by it. The Custodian shall vote only those Funding Vehicles with respect to which it has received timely directions from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary); provided, however, that by establishing (or having established) the Custodial Account the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) authorizes the Custodian to vote any Funding Vehicles that represent shares of stock, trust certificates, or other evidences of interest (including fractional shares) in any corporation, partnership, trust, or other entity registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 for which Fidelity Management & Research Company, a Massachusetts corporation, or its successors or affiliates, serves as investment advisor and which are held in the Custodial Account on the applicable record date, for which no timely instructions are received, in the same proportions as the Custodian has been instructed to vote such Funding Vehicles held in the Custodial Accounts for which it has received timely instructions, but, effective solely with respect to votes before January 1, 2003, only to the extent that such vote is necessary to establish a quorum.

21. Limitations on Custodial Liability and Indemnification.

The Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) and the Custodian intend that the Custodian shall have and exercise no discretion, authority, or responsibility as to any investment in connection with the Account, and the Custodian shall not be responsible in any way for the purpose, propriety, or tax treatment of any contribution, or of any distribution, or any other action or non-action taken pursuant to the Depositor's (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) direction. The Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) who directs the investment of his or her Account shall bear sole responsibility for the suitability of any directed investment and for any adverse consequences arising from such an investment, including, without limitation, the inability of the Custodian to value or to sell an illiquid investment, or the generation of unrelated business taxable income with respect to an investment. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Depositor

(the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall at all times fully indemnify and save harmless the Custodian, the Company, and their agents, affiliates, successors, and assigns and their officers, directors, and employees, from any and all liability arising from the Depositor's (the Authorized Agent's, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) direction under this Account, or from the Broker's execution of such direction, and from any and all other liability whatsoever that may arise in connection with this Agreement, except liability arising from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the indemnified person. Although the Custodian shall have no responsibility to give effect to a direction from anyone other than the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), the Custodian may, in its discretion, establish procedures pursuant to which the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may delegate to a third party any or all of the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) powers and duties hereunder. Any such third party to whom the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) has so delegated powers and duties shall be treated as the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) for purposes of applying the preceding sentences of this paragraph and the provisions of this Agreement. The Custodian shall not have any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any successor or predecessor custodian of this Account.

22. Delegation to Agents.

The Custodian may delegate to one or more corporations the performance of recordkeeping and other ministerial services in connection with the Custodial Account, for a reasonable fee to be borne by the Custodian and not by the Custodial Account. Any such agent's duties and responsibilities shall be confined solely to the performance of such services, and shall continue only for so long as the Custodian named in the Application (or its successor) serves as Custodian or otherwise deems appropriate.

23. Amendment of Agreement.

The Custodian may amend this Agreement in any respect at any time (including retroactively), so that it may conform with applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, or with any other applicable law as in effect from time to time, or to make such other changes to this Agreement as the Custodian deems advisable. Any such amendment shall be effected by delivery to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) at his or her last known address, including an electronic address, if authorized by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) as shown in the records of the Custodian, a copy of such amendment, or a restatement of this Custodial Agreement. The Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be deemed to consent to any such amendment(s) unless he or she objects thereto by sending notice to the Custodian within thirty (30) calendar days from the date a copy of such amendment(s) or restatement is delivered to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) to terminate this Custodial Account and distribute the proceeds, as so directed by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

24. Resignation or Removal of Custodian.

The Company may remove the Custodian at any time, and the Custodian may resign at any time, upon thirty (30) days notice to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). Upon the removal or resignation of the Custodian, the Company may, but shall not be required to, appoint a successor custodian under this Custodial Agreement; provided that any successor custodian shall satisfy the requirements of the Code. Upon any such successor's acceptance of appointment, the Custodian shall transfer the assets of the Custodial Account, to such successor custodian; provided, however, that the Custodian is authorized to reserve such sum of money or property as it may deem advisable for payment of any liabilities constituting a charge on or against the assets of the Custodial Account, or on or against the Custodian or the Company. Upon acceptance of

such appointment, a successor custodian shall be vested with all authority, discretionary, or otherwise of the Custodian pursuant to this Agreement. The Custodian shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of any predecessor or successor to it. If no successor custodian is appointed by the Company, the Custodial Account shall be terminated, and the assets of the Account, reduced by the amount of any unpaid fees or expenses, will be distributed to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

25. Termination of the Custodial Account.

The Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may terminate the Custodial Account at any time upon notice to the Custodian in a manner and form acceptable to the Custodian. Upon such termination, the Custodian shall transfer the assets of the Custodial Account, reduced by the amount of any unpaid fees or expenses, to the custodian or trustee of another Roth IRA designated by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). The Custodian shall not be liable for losses arising from the acts, omissions, delays, or other inaction of any such transferee custodian or trustee. If notice of the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) intention to terminate the Custodial Account is received by the Custodian and the Depositor (or following

the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) has not designated a transferee custodian or trustee for the assets in the Account, then the assets of the Account, reduced by any unpaid fees or expenses, will be distributed to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

26. Governing Law.

This Agreement, and the duties and obligations of the Company and the Custodian under this Agreement, shall be construed, administered and enforced according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except as superseded by federal law or statute.

27. When Effective.

This Agreement shall not become effective until the acceptance of the Application by or on behalf of the Custodian, as evidenced by a notice to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

28. Disclosure.

The provisions in this Article VIII have not been reviewed or pre-approved by the IRS.

Premiere Select[®] Roth IRA Disclosure Statement

The following information is generally applicable for tax years beginning after December 31, 2001, and is provided to you in accordance with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and should be reviewed in conjunction with both the Custodial Agreement and the Application for this Premiere Select Roth Individual Retirement Account ("Roth IRA"). This Roth IRA is a custodial account (the "Account") created to provide for the Depositor's support and retirement and, following the death of the Depositor, for the support of the Depositor's Beneficiary(ies). Interests in the Account are nonforfeitable.

The terms used in this Disclosure Statement have the meaning set forth in Article IX of the Custodial Agreement for this Roth IRA unless a different meaning is clearly required by the context. Except as clearly indicated otherwise or as clearly required by the context, "you" and "your" refer to the Depositor for whose benefit the Account is originally established and following the death of the Depositor, "you" or "your" refers to the Beneficiary for whom an Inherited Roth IRA (Roth IRA Beneficiary Distribution Account) is maintained.

Neither the Custodian nor the Company nor any affiliate or other Fidelity Investments company provides tax or legal advice. You are strongly encouraged to seek competent tax or legal advice for any and all matters regarding this Account, as such matters may result in adverse tax consequences and/or penalties.

Right to Revoke. If you do not receive this Disclosure Statement at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the establishment of this Account, you may revoke this Account by mailing or delivering a request for revocation, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, within seven (7) calendar days after the acceptance of the Application by or on behalf of the Custodian. You will be deemed to have received this Disclosure Statement unless a request to receive this information is made to the Custodian at the location below within seven (7) calendar days following acceptance by the Custodian of your Roth IRA as evidenced by notification by or on behalf of the Custodian. Your revocation request must be delivered, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, to:

National Financial Services, LLC
Retirement Services Department
PO Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0045

Upon revocation, you will receive a full refund of your initial contribution (or transfer of assets as applicable), including sales commissions (if any) and/or administrative fees. If you have any questions relative to revoking the Account, please call your investment professional.

Types of Accounts

The following account types are available under the The Premiere Select Roth IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement.

Accounts for Depositors.

Roth IRA. If you have "compensation" and your tax filing status and "adjusted gross income" satisfy certain requirements, you may make annual non-deductible contribution(s) of up to the maximum amount allowed under current law to a Roth IRA. You may also be able to convert an existing non-Roth IRA to your Roth IRA, depending on your adjusted gross income. The income earned on the amounts contributed to a Roth IRA will not be subject to tax upon distribution, provided certain requirements are met. If you are married and filing a joint tax return with your spouse, your spouse may also make a contribution to a separate Roth IRA established for his or her exclusive benefit, even if your spouse had no compensation for that year.

Inherited Roth IRA. If you are a beneficiary who inherits a Roth IRA from a deceased Depositor (or deceased Beneficiary), you may maintain the tax deferred status of those inherited assets in an Inherited Roth IRA. Contributions are not permitted to be made to an Inherited Roth IRA. An Inherited Roth IRA may also be referred to as a Roth Beneficiary

Distribution Account (Roth IRA BDA). A beneficiary of an Inherited Roth IRA is generally required to take annual minimum distributions from the account.

Note: For purposes of this Disclosure Statement, "**Compensation**" refers to wages, salaries, professional fees, or other amounts derived from or received for personal service actually rendered and includes the earned income of a self-employed individual, and any alimony or separate maintenance payment includible in your gross income. For self-employed individuals, compensation means earned income. "**Adjusted Gross Income**" ("**AGI**") is determined prior to adjustments for personal exemptions and itemized deductions. For purposes of determining eligibility to make a Roth IRA contribution, AGI is modified to take into account any taxable benefits under the Social Security and the Railroad Retirement Acts, and passive loss limitations under Code Section 469, except that you should disregard deductions for contributions to IRAs maintained under Section 408 of the Code for the particular tax year, Code Sections 135, 137, 911 and income otherwise resulting from the conversion of an IRA maintained under Section 408 of the Code to a Roth IRA. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2004, any amount included in income as a result of a minimum required distribution from an IRA, pursuant to Section 408(d)(6) of the Code, shall be excluded from AGI for purposes of determining an individual's eligibility to make a conversion contribution to a Roth IRA.

Account Information

The following information may apply to both Depositors and Beneficiaries, except as otherwise clearly indicated.

Designation of Beneficiary.

You should designate a Beneficiary(ies) to receive the balance of your Account upon your death. A Beneficiary(ies) must be designated on your Account Application, or in another form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. If you are a Beneficiary and you maintain an Inherited Roth IRA, you should designate a Successor Beneficiary in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. The assets remaining in your Account will be distributed upon your death to the Beneficiary(ies) or Successor Beneficiary(ies) named by you on record with the Custodian in accordance with the provisions of the Premiere Select Roth IRA Custodial Agreement. Please refer to Article IX, Section 9 of your Custodial Agreement ("**Designation of Beneficiary**") for more information. If a Beneficiary you designate is not a U.S. citizen or other U.S. Person (including a resident alien individual) at the time of your death, distribution options from the Account and the tax treatment of such distributions may be more restrictive.

Role of the Broker.

Your Investment Professional, Financial Advisor, Investment Advisor or Broker (collectively referred to as your "**Broker**") is the representative and/or the firm that you have appointed in the Account Application (or in another manner acceptable to and filed with the Custodian) as your agent. The Custodian will accept instructions and directions with respect to your Account from your Broker as though they were made by you personally. Your Broker may inform you regarding the investments in your Account, and transactions pertaining to your IRA must generally be executed through your Broker, unless an automated telephone or electronic commerce service that may be made available through the Custodian is used. Your Broker generally receives compensation for performing these services. It is your responsibility to determine whether any fees payable to your Broker are reasonable in light of the services your Broker provides to You. You can appoint a new Broker at any time on a form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. Please refer to Article IX of your Custodial Agreement ("**Broker/Investment Advisor**") for more information on your Broker.

Investment of Account.

The assets in your Account will be invested in accordance with instructions communicated from you (or your Authorized Agent, if any). You should read any publicly available information (e.g., prospectuses, annual reports, etc.), which would enable you to make an informed investment decision, and take into account your overall investment portfolio, your tolerance for risk, the time frame of your investments, and the various tax consequences of your actions. You should periodically review your investments, and make any adjustments that you feel may be necessary. If no investment instructions are received from you, or if the instructions received are, in the opinion of the Custodian, incomplete or unclear, or might result in an erroneous transaction, you may be requested to provide further instructions or other information. In the absence of such instructions or information, all or a part of your investment may 1) remain uninvested pending instructions or information from you or your Authorized Agent, if any, 2) be returned to you, or 3) be invested in shares of a money market fund.¹

¹ Important information related to Government and Treasury Money Market Funds

You could lose money by investing in a money market fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Fidelity Investments and its affiliates, the fund's sponsor, have no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Fidelity's government and U.S. Treasury money market funds will not impose a fee upon the sale of your shares, nor temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's weekly liquid assets fall below 30% of its total assets because of market conditions or other factors.

Important information related to Retail Municipal and Retail Prime Money Market Funds

You could lose money by investing in a money market fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The fund may impose a fee upon the sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Fidelity Investments and its affiliates, the fund's sponsor, have no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Contributions

The following information about Contributions applies to Roth IRA Depositors only.

It does not apply to a Beneficiary (or Successor Beneficiary) or to an Inherited Roth IRA.

Types of Contributions.

Annual Contributions. You may make annual contributions to your Roth IRA anytime up to and including the due date, not including extensions, for filing your tax return for the year for which the contribution is made (generally April 15th). Contributions (other than rollover, recharacterized or conversion contributions in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian) must be made in cash and not in-kind. All contributions to a Roth IRA are nondeductible.

Catch-Up Contributions. If you are at least age 50 by December 31 of the calendar year to which a contribution relates, you may make a "catch-up" contribution to your Roth IRA in addition to the annual contribution. It is your responsibility to ensure that you meet the requirements for making a catch-up contribution, and for ensuring that you do not exceed the limits as applicable.

Conversion Contributions. You may contribute all or any part of a distribution from an IRA, other than a Roth IRA including a SEP-IRA, SARSEP-IRA, or SIMPLE-IRA, to a Roth IRA ("conversion contribution") within 60 days or by means of a trustee-to-trustee transfer, provided

the amount is otherwise eligible to be rolled over. For these purposes, the one-rollover-per-year rule does not apply. You will be subject to income tax on the taxable portion of any conversion contribution, but the premature distribution penalty will not apply. Assets held in a SIMPLE-IRA may be converted to a Roth IRA only after the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date your employer first made contributions to your SIMPLE-IRA maintained by your employer and as more fully described in Section 72(t)(6) of the Code. However, distributions from tax qualified plans (for example, pension, profit-sharing, and Keogh plans) may not be contributed directly to a Roth IRA. This taxable portion is the amount that would have been included in your income if you had actually taken a distribution from such IRA (the "conversion amount"). If taxes are withheld from your Roth IRA Conversion, the amount withheld may be subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty unless an exception applies. In addition, the withholding amount may make you ineligible to convert as the withheld amounts are taken into account when determining your Adjusted Gross Income for Roth Conversion eligibility.

Sixty-Day Rollover Contributions. If you have taken a distribution of all or part of your assets from your Roth IRA, you may make a rollover contribution of the same property into the same Roth IRA, another Roth IRA, or an individual retirement annuity established as a Roth IRA under Code Section 408A, provided the rollover contribution is made within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. This rollover treatment does not require you to include the distribution in your ordinary income if it is reinvested within the 60-day period, and it allows you to maintain the tax-deferred status of these assets. A 60-day rollover can be made from a Roth IRA once every 12 months. All or any part of an amount distributed for a qualified first-time home purchase of a principal residence, which does not materialize, can be returned or rolled over to your Roth IRA. In such instance, the 60 days is extended to 120 days, and the rollover will not count for purposes of the "once every 12 months rule" mentioned above. Under certain circumstances, the 60-day rollover requirement may be waived, if IRS requirements are met.

Excess Contributions. Roth IRA contributions that exceed the allowable maximum per year, impermissible rollovers, and conversion contributions in any year in which your AGI exceeds \$100,000 that remain in a Roth IRA beyond your tax-filing deadline for the year for which the contribution relates are considered excess contributions. A nondeductible penalty tax of 6% of the excess amount contributed will be incurred for each year in which the excess contribution remains in your Roth IRA. You may correct an excess contribution and avoid the 6% penalty tax for that year by withdrawing the excess contribution and its earnings, if any, on or before the due date, including extensions, for filing your federal tax return for the year. The amount of the excess contribution withdrawn will not be considered a premature distribution nor be taxed as ordinary income, but any earnings withdrawn will be taxed as ordinary income to you and may be subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty if you are under age 59½. Alternatively, excess contributions may be carried forward and reported in the next year to the extent that the excess, when aggregated with any annual Roth IRA contribution for the subsequent year, does not exceed the maximum amount for that year. The 6% excise tax will be imposed on excess contributions in each year they are not returned or applied as contributions.

Recharacterized Contributions. You may elect, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, to transfer ("recharacterize") via a trustee-to-trustee transfer of assets any contribution in your Roth IRA (the "Initial IRA"), to another IRA ("the Second IRA"), or vice versa. Any net income attributable to a contribution that is recharacterized must be transferred to the Second IRA. You may also elect to recharacterize an amount converted to your Roth IRA back to an IRA. The election to recharacterize any contribution and the trustee-to-trustee transfer must be completed on or before the due date (generally April 15), including extensions, for filing your federal income tax return for the year for which the contribution to the Initial IRA relates. The amount(s) that is recharacterized is treated as having been originally contributed to the Second IRA on the same date and for the same taxable year that the amount was contributed to the your Initial IRA. You may not reconvert an amount previously converted and recharacterized before the later of January 1 of the taxable year following the taxable year in which the conversion is made, or the end of the thirty (30) day period beginning on the day a recharacterization is transferred back to the Initial IRA.

Annual IRA Contribution Limits.

Note: For years beginning after December 31, 2010, certain limits described below are scheduled to sunset, and may revert to limits prescribed under the Code as of January 1, 2001.

General. You may make annual Roth IRA contributions of up to the lesser of 100% of your compensation, or the maximum amount allowed under current law. The maximum annual contribution limit for your Roth IRA is reduced by the amount of any contributions you make to any other IRAs, including Traditional IRAs, but excluding any employer contributions, such as salary deferral contributions made to a SEP-IRA or a SIMPLE IRA, for the particular tax year. If you are at least age 50 by December 31 of the tax year to which the contribution relates, you may make an additional "catch-up" contribution. The maximum annual contribution limits for aggregate IRA and Roth IRA contributions for the following tax years are:

Tax Years	Annual IRA Contribution Limit	Annual IRA Catch-Up Contribution for Depositor at Least Age 50	Maximum Annual IRA Contribution Limit for Depositor at Least Age 50 (including Catch-Up)
2002–2004	\$3,000	\$500	\$3,500
2005	\$4,000	\$500	\$4,500
2006–2007	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
2008 and thereafter	\$5,000*	\$1,000	\$6,000

*After 2008, the maximum annual IRA contribution limit will be indexed for cost-of-living in \$500 increments.

AGI Limits for Contributions. The amount of annual contributions may be limited depending on your AGI. Eligibility to contribute to a Roth IRA is phased out for AGI of \$95,000–\$110,000 for individuals, for AGI of \$150,000–\$160,000 for married couples filing joint returns, and AGI of \$0–\$10,000 for married couples filing separate returns. The maximum annual Roth IRA contribution is reduced proportionately for AGI that exceeds the applicable dollar amount. The applicable dollar amount for individuals is \$95,000, \$150,000 for married couples filing joint returns, and \$0 for married individuals filing separate returns. Married individuals filing separate returns who have lived apart at all times during the past year are treated as individuals for purposes of determining AGI limits for contributions. To determine the amount of your maximum annual Roth IRA contribution, you may use the following calculation:

1. Subtract the applicable dollar amount specified above from your AGI. If the result is \$15,000 or more (\$10,000 or more for married couples filing joint returns), stop; you cannot make an annual Roth IRA contribution.
2. Subtract the figure in 1 above from \$15,000 (\$10,000 for married couples filing joint returns).
3. Divide the result from 2 above by \$15,000 (\$10,000 for married couples filing joint returns).
4. Multiply the applicable annual contribution limit amount by the fraction resulting from 3 above. This is the maximum annual Roth IRA contribution per individual.

If the annual Roth IRA contribution limit is not a multiple of \$10, then it is to be rounded up to the next highest \$10 multiple. No dollar limit shall be reduced below \$200 unless such limitation is reduced to zero. The contribution to a Roth IRA for a married individual filing a separate return is phased out when AGI is between \$0 and \$10,000.

AGI Limits for Conversion Contributions. Eligibility to make a conversion from an IRA, other than a Roth IRA, to a Roth IRA is phased out for individuals and married couples filing joint returns in any calendar year in which AGI exceeds \$100,000. Married couples filing separate returns,

other than married individuals who live apart from his or her spouse for the entire taxable year, are not permitted to make a conversion contribution. If you have reached age 70½, your minimum required distribution under Sections 408(a)(6) and 401(a)(9) of the Code and applicable regulations must be satisfied with respect to each IRA, other than a Roth IRA, prior to making a conversion contribution for such year. The amount of any minimum distribution from an IRA other than a Roth IRA required for the year of the conversion cannot be converted to a Roth IRA.

Tax Credit for IRA Contributions. You may be able to receive a tax credit for your contribution to your Roth IRA. The maximum annual contribution amount eligible for the credit is \$2,000 per person. Eligibility for the credit, which is a percentage of the contribution amount, is determined by your AGI as indicated in the chart below, as well as other requirements. This credit is available for contributions made for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001, and before January 1, 2007.

Joint Filers (AGI)	Heads of Households (AGI)	All Other Filers (AGI)	Credit Rate	Maximum Credit
\$0–\$30,000	\$0–\$22,500	\$0–\$15,000	50%	\$1,000
\$30,001–\$32,500	\$22,501–\$24,375	\$15,001–\$16,250	20%	\$400
\$32,501–\$50,000	\$24,376–\$37,500	\$16,251–\$25,000	10%	\$200
Over \$50,000	Over \$37,500	Over \$25,000	0%	\$0

Distributions

The following information about Distributions may apply to both Depositors and Beneficiaries, except as otherwise clearly indicated.

General. Distributions from the Account will only be made upon your request (or, with your prior authorization and the consent of the Custodian, the request of the Authorized Agent, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. However, the Custodian may make a distribution from the Account without such instruction if directed to do so by a levy or court order, or in the event of the Custodian's resignation. Distributions from the Account are not required to begin when the Depositor turns age 70½, however minimum distribution requirements under Sections 408(a)(6) and 401(a)(9) of the Code and applicable regulations do apply to Beneficiaries after the Depositor's death. Distributions from the Account generally will not be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes for the year in which they are received provided, however, that the distribution is made after the Five-Year Period beginning January 1 of the year for which the Depositor's first annual Roth IRA contribution is made, or, if earlier, January 1 of the year in which the Depositor's first conversion contribution is made (the "Five-Year Period") AND (i) on or after the date the Depositor attains age 59½; or (ii) after the Depositor dies or becomes disabled, or (iii) it is a qualified first-time home buyer distribution (up to a lifetime maximum of \$10,000). The Depositor has one Five-Year Period for all of his or her Roth IRAs for purposes of determining qualified distributions. It is your responsibility to recordkeep the Five-Year Period and determine whether a distribution qualifies as a tax free distribution.

If distributions do not meet the requirements for qualified distributions, they will be includible in income to the extent of any earnings on contributions. Distributions are treated as being made first from aggregate annual Roth IRA contributions and if aggregate distributions exceed aggregate annual contributions, then from amounts converted from IRAs, other than a Roth IRA, on a first-in, first-out basis, and lastly from any earnings. Distributions allocated to converted amounts are treated as coming first from the portion of the converted amount that was required to be included in the Depositor's gross income as a result of the conversion. Only when distributions from all the Depositor's Roth IRAs exceed all annual contributions and conversion contributions to his or her Roth IRA will any earnings attributable to these contributions be taxed. Such distributions that do not meet the requirements of qualified distributions will be taxed as ordinary income in the year received and may be subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty.

Premature Distributions to Roth IRA Depositors. To the extent distributions are not a return of a previous Roth IRA contribution or to

the extent that they are attributable to a conversion contribution and are made before the expiration of the Five-Year Period, distributions from a Roth IRA(s) made before the Depositor reaches age 59½ will be subject to a nondeductible 10% early withdrawal penalty (in addition to being taxable as ordinary income to the extent includible in income). Exceptions to this 10% early withdrawal penalty are available if the distribution is made on account of the Depositor's death or disability, or if the distribution is:

- part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments made not less frequently than annually over the Depositor's life or life expectancy or the joint life expectancies of the Depositor and the Depositor's Beneficiary,
- for qualified medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of the Depositor's AGI,
- to cover qualified health insurance premiums of certain unemployed individuals,
- used to acquire a first-time principal residence for the Depositor, the Depositor's spouse, the Depositor or the Depositor's spouse's children, grandchildren, or ancestors (subject to a \$10,000 lifetime limit from all the Depositor's IRAs, including any Roth IRAs),
- used to pay qualified higher education expenses for the Depositor, the Depositor's spouse, the Depositor's children, or grandchildren, or the children or grandchildren of the Depositor's spouse, or
- is made on account of an IRS levy, as described in Code Section 6331.

Minimum Required Distributions (MRDs):

Distribution After Death of the Depositor. If you are a Beneficiary and have inherited a Roth IRA from a Depositor who died after reaching age 70½, you must generally begin receiving distributions by December 31 of the year following the year of the Depositor's death. Special rules apply for spousal beneficiaries and entity beneficiaries. Special rules may also apply to beneficiaries who are not citizens of the United States. Successor Beneficiaries must continue distributions under the original Beneficiary's payment schedule, unless faster distribution is required.

If you, as Beneficiary, do not meet the minimum distribution requirements for the Account, you may be subject to a penalty tax of 50% of the difference between the minimum required distribution for the tax year and the amount actually received during such year.

The Five-Year Period described above is not redetermined after the Depositor's death. Therefore, once a Roth IRA is held in the name of a Beneficiary in an Inherited Roth IRA, the Five-Year Period will include the period the Roth IRA was held by the Depositor, unless the Depositor's surviving spouse elects to treat the Roth IRA as his or her own, and has an earlier Five-Year Period than the Depositor.

Miscellaneous

The following information may apply to both Depositors and Beneficiaries, except as otherwise clearly indicated.

Other Considerations with Respect to the Account.

Divorce or Legal Separation. If all or any portion of your Account is awarded to a former spouse or spouse pursuant to divorce or legal separation, such portion can be transferred to an Account in the receiving spouse's name. This transaction can be processed without any tax implications to you provided a written instrument specifically directing such transfer is executed by a court incident to the divorce or legal separation in accordance with Code Section 408(d)(6) is received and accepted by the Custodian. The Custodian may require other direction from you and the recipient of any portion of your Account.

Fees and Expenses. Fees and other expenses of maintaining and terminating the Account are described in the Application or on another form acceptable to the Custodian, and may be changed from time to time, as provided in the Custodial Agreement. Your Broker may charge or receive fees in addition to those fees described on the Application or other form for services rendered, and it is up to you to determine if any such fees are reasonable. Unless you notify the Custodian otherwise, your Broker may instruct the Custodian or its agents to deduct such fees from your Account. The Custodian is not a party to such fee(s). You should consult your Broker with any questions you may have with regard to any fees your Broker may charge.

Prohibited Transactions. If any of the events prohibited by Code Section 4975 (such as any sale, exchange, or leasing of any property between you and your Account, or the purchase of any securities on margin in your Account) occurs during the existence of your Account, your Account will be disqualified and the entire balance in your Account will be treated as if distributed to you as of the first day of the year in which the prohibited event occurs. If all or any part of the Account is pledged as security for a loan, then the portion so pledged will be treated as if distributed to you. Such distributions would be subject to ordinary income tax and, if you are a Depositor under age 59½ at the time, to a 10% tax penalty on premature distributions.

Other Tax Considerations.

Tax Withholding. Federal income tax will generally not be withheld from distributions you receive from the Account unless you elect to have such tax withheld or the distribution represents earnings attributable to an excess contribution(s). For the portion of a distribution representing earnings attributable to an excess contribution(s), federal income tax will automatically be withheld at a rate of 10%, unless you elect out of withholding or request withholding at a higher rate. In addition, state income tax will generally not be withheld from your Roth IRA distributions, unless you elect to have such tax withheld or the distribution represents earnings attributable to an excess contribution(s).

No Special Tax Treatment. No distribution to you or anyone else from your Account can qualify for capital gain treatment under the federal income tax laws. The taxable portion of the distribution is taxed to the person receiving it as ordinary income. There are no special averaging rules applicable to distributions from your Account.

Reporting for Tax Purposes. If you are a Depositor, contributions and distributions must be reported by you on such forms as the IRS may require. Contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible on tax Form 1040 or 1040A for the taxable year contributed. If you are a Beneficiary, distributions must also be reported by you on such forms as the IRS may require. Taxable portions of non-qualified distributions from a Roth IRA must be reported on tax Form 1040 or 1040A for the taxable year of the distribution. Other reporting will be required by you in the event that special taxes or penalties described herein are due. You may also be responsible for filing IRS Form 8606 to calculate the amount includible in gross income due to conversions or distributions, and to account for any recharacterization of contributions or conversions. You must also file Treasury Form 5329 (or such other form(s) as the IRS may require) with the IRS for each taxable year for which the contribution limits are exceeded, or a premature distribution takes place from your Roth IRA(s).

IRS Approval. The form of this Roth IRA is the model government form provided by the IRS known as Form 5305-RA. For more information on Roth IRAs, please refer to IRS Publication 590 or contact the IRS.

*Clearing, custody, or other brokerage services may be provided
by National Financial Services LLC, or Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC,
Member NYSE, SIPC*

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Premiere Select[®] IRA Custodial Agreement

The Depositor whose name appears on the accompanying Application is establishing a traditional individual retirement account (under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death. The Custodian named on the accompanying Application has given the Depositor the Disclosure Statement required under the Income Tax Regulations under Section 1.408-6. The Depositor has deposited with the Custodian an initial contribution in cash, as set forth in the accompanying Application. The Depositor and the Custodian make the following Agreement:

Article I

Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), an employer contribution to a simplified employee pension plan as described in section 408(k), or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), the Custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

Article II

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

Article III

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

Article IV

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Depositor's interest in the Custodial Account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.
2. The Depositor's entire interest in the Custodial Account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the Depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches age 70½. By that date, the Depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the Custodial Account distributed in:
 - (a) A single sum or
 - (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the Depositor or the joint lives of the Depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.
3. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
 - (a) If the Depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - (i) the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in

paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by 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 Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor and reduced by 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 Depositor as determined in the year of the Depositor's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.
- (b) If the Depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (ii) below:
 - (i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Depositor would have reached age 70½. But, in such case, if the Depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.
 - (ii) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.
 4. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the Account.
 5. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the Depositor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:
 - (a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the Depositor reaches age 70½, is the Depositor's Account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Depositor's Account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the Depositor's (or, if applicable, the Depositor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.
 - (b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Depositor's death (or the year the Depositor would have reached age 70½, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)) is the Account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life

expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).

- (c) The required minimum distribution for the year the Depositor reaches age 70½ can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.
6. The owner of two or more traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under section 408(a)(6).

Article V

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

Article VI

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

Article VII

This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the Depositor and the Custodian.

Article VIII

1. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to terms used in this Agreement:

- (a) "Account" or "Custodial Account" means the custodial account established hereunder for the benefit of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).
- (b) "Agreement" means this Premiere Select IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement, including the information and provisions set forth in any Application that goes with this Agreement, as may be amended from time to time. This Agreement, including the Application and any designation of Beneficiary on record with the Custodian, may be proved either by an original copy or by a reproduced copy thereof, including, without limitation, a copy reproduced by photocopying, facsimile transmission, electronic record, or electronic imaging.
- (c) "Account Application" or "Application" shall mean the application, as may be amended from time to time, by which this Agreement is established between the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) and the Custodian. The statements contained therein shall be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (d) "Authorized Agent" means the person or persons (including the Broker, as defined below) authorized by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian to purchase or sell Funding Vehicles in the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Account and to perform such other duties and responsibilities on behalf of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) as set forth under this Agreement. The Custodian shall have no duty to question the authority

of any such Authorized Agent. The Custodian is entitled to assume without further inquiry that any instructions or directions executed through the Broker originate from the Authorized Agent or the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

- (e) "Beneficiary" shall mean the person(s) or entity (including a trust or estate, in which case the term may mean the trustee or personal representative acting in their fiduciary capacity) designated as such by the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, designated as such by a Beneficiary) (i) in a form and manner acceptable to and filed with the Custodian pursuant to Article VIII, Section 8 of this Agreement, or (ii) pursuant to the provisions of Article VIII, Section 8 of this Agreement.
- (f) "Broker," "Financial Advisor," or "Investment Professional" (collectively, the "Broker") shall mean either a securities broker-dealer registered as such under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that clears securities transactions through National Financial Services LLC, a bank as defined in Section 3(a)(6) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or an investment advisor registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, which the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) has designated as his or her agent in the Application or as evidenced in a manner acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. Unless the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) otherwise notifies the Custodian in writing, Broker shall include any successor(s) of the Broker by merger, consolidation or acquisition.
- (g) "Code" shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- (h) "Company" shall mean FMR Corp., a Delaware corporation, or any successor or affiliate thereof to which FMR Corp. may, from time to time, delegate or assign any or all of its rights or responsibilities under this Agreement.
- (i) "Conversion Amount" shall mean all or any part of a distribution from an IRA other than a Roth IRA (including a SEP IRA, SARSEP IRA, or a SIMPLE IRA deposited in a Roth IRA).
- (j) "Custodian" shall mean Fidelity Management Trust Company, or its successor(s) Custodian shall include any agent of the Custodian as duly appointed by the Custodian.
- (k) "Depositor" means the person for whom an account is established for the purpose of making contributions to an individual retirement account provided for under Section 408 of the Code. This term shall not include a Beneficiary who establishes an Account with the Custodian after the death of a Depositor.
- (l) "Funding Vehicles" shall include (i) all marketable securities traded over the counter or on a recognized securities exchange which are eligible for registration on the book entry system maintained by the Depository Guaranty Trust Company ("DTC") or its successors; (ii) if permitted by the Custodian, interest-bearing accounts of the Custodian, and (iii) such other non-DTC eligible assets (but not including futures contracts) which are permitted to be acquired under a Custodial Account pursuant to Section 408 of the Code and which are acceptable to the Custodian. Notwithstanding the above, the Custodian reserves the right to refuse to accept and hold any specific asset including tax-free investment vehicles. All assets of the Custodial Account shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or its nominee, but such assets shall generally be held in an Account for which the records are maintained on a proprietary recordkeeping system of the Company.
- (m) "Money Market Shares" shall mean any Funding Vehicle issued by a money market mutual fund and which are permitted by the Custodian for investment under this Agreement.

2. Broker.

- (a) *Appointment of Broker.* The Broker, Financial Advisor, or Investment Professional (collectively, "the Broker") shall be appointed by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in the Application (or on another signed form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian) as his or her agent to (i) execute such investment directions with respect to Funding Vehicles as the Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent, or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator) may give under the terms of the Custodial Account, including the execution of purchase and sale orders, (ii) direct the Custodian to perform certain non-monetary transactions on the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) behalf, as permitted by the Custodian, and (iii) perform such other duties and responsibilities as set forth under this Agreement, as amended from time to time.

The duties and responsibilities conveyed on the Broker through this Agreement shall be accepted by the Broker upon the earlier of the following: (i) the Broker's written acceptance of such duties and responsibilities, as demonstrated by the Broker's signature on the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Application (or on another signed form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian), (ii) the delivery by the Broker of an instruction, direction, or inquiry to the Custodian with respect to a Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Custodial Account, or (iii) the Broker's receipt of compensation as a result of Funding Vehicles maintained in a Custodial Account.

- (b) *Roles and Responsibilities.* The Custodian is hereby authorized to accept instructions and directions of the Depositor (or Depositor's Authorized Agent, or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator) through the Broker. The Custodian may rely, without independent inquiry, and shall be held harmless in so relying, upon any such instructions and directions executed by the Broker as being made by the Depositor (or Depositor's Authorized Agent, or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator).

In all cases the Broker, and not the Custodian, shall have the responsibility for delivering to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) the Premiere Select IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement as well as all confirmations, statements, notices, proxies and prospectuses, and disclosure documents delivered to the Broker relating to such Funding Vehicles. To the extent that the Custodian delivers by way of mail, electronic commerce, or other means to the Broker materials or information with respect to the Account, any such communications delivered to the Broker shall be deemed to have been delivered to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). The Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) agrees to hold the Custodian and the Company harmless from and against any losses, cost, or expenses arising in connection with the delivery or receipt of any such communication(s), provided the Custodian has acted in accordance with the above.

3. Contributions.

Contributions to the Account may be invested only in Funding Vehicles, and shall be invested as described below. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, in the event your Broker terminates its Clearing Agreement with National Financial Service LLC or its successors and assigns ("NFS LLC") to execute and clear securities transactions for the Account, the Custodian reserves the right to limit the purchase of additional Funding Vehicles in your Account until you designate another Broker that maintains a Clearing Agreement with NFS LLC or transfer your assets from the Account to another account.

- (a) *Investment of Contribution.* Contributions (including transfers of assets) to the Account shall be invested

in accordance with the Depositor's (the Depositor's Authorized Agent's or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) instructions in the Application or as the Depositor (the Depositor's Authorized Agent or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), directs in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian and with subsequent instructions given by the Depositor (the Authorized Agent or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), as the case may be, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. By giving such instructions to the Custodian, such person will be deemed to have acknowledged receipt of the then-current prospectus/disclosure document or offering circular, for any Funding Vehicles in which the Depositor (or the Authorized Agent, or the Beneficiary), as the case may be, directs the Custodian to invest assets in the Account. All charges incidental to carrying out such instructions shall be charged and collected in accordance with Article VIII, Section 19. All Funding Vehicles in the Custodial Account shall be held in the name of the Custodian or its nominee or nominees.

- (b) *Initial Contribution.* The Custodian will invest all contributions (including transfers of assets) promptly after their receipt, as set forth herein; provided, however, that the Custodian shall not be obligated to invest the Depositor's initial contribution (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's initial transfer of assets) to the Custodial Account as indicated on the Application, until at least seven (7) calendar days have elapsed from the date of acceptance of the Application by or on behalf of the Custodian. The Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be deemed to have received a copy of the Disclosure Statement which accompanies this Agreement unless a request for the Disclosure Statement is made to the Custodian within seven (7) calendar days following acceptance of the Application as evidenced by notification to the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian.
- (c) *Incomplete or Unclear Instructions.* If the Custodial Account at any time contains an amount as to which investment instructions in accordance with this Section 3 have not been received by the Custodian, or if the Custodian receives instructions as to investment selection or allocation which are, in the opinion of the Custodian, incomplete or not clear, the Custodian may request other instructions from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). Pending receipt of such instructions any amount may (i) remain uninvested pending receipt by the Custodian of clear investment instructions from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), (ii) be invested in Money Market Shares or other Core Account Investment Vehicles, or (iii) be returned to the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), as the case may be, and any other investment may remain unchanged. The Custodian shall not be liable to anyone for any loss resulting from delay in investing such amount or in implementing such instructions. Notwithstanding the above, the Custodian may, but need not, for administrative convenience maintain a balance of up to \$100 of uninvested cash in the Custodial Account.
- (d) *Minimum Investment.* Any other provision herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may not direct that any part or all of the Custodial Account be invested in Funding Vehicles unless the aggregate amount to be invested is at least such amount as the Custodian shall establish from time to time.
- (e) *No Duty.* The Custodian shall not have any duty to question the directions of a Depositor (or the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), as the case may be, in the investment or ongoing investment of the Custodial Account or to advise the Depositor

(or the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), as the case may be, regarding the purchase, retention/withdrawal, or sale of assets credited to the Custodial Account. The Custodian, or any of its affiliates, successors, agents, or assigns shall not be liable for any loss which results from the Depositor's (or the Authorized Agent's, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) exercise of control (whether by his or her action or inaction) over the Custodial Account, or any loss which results from any directions received from the Depositor (or the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), with respect to assets in the Account.

4. Contributions by Divorced or Separated Spouses.

Alimony and separate maintenance payments received by a divorced or separated spouse, and taxable under Section 71 of the Code, shall be considered compensation for purposes of computing the maximum annual contribution to the Custodial Account, and the limitations for contributions by a divorced or separated spouse shall be the same as for any other individual.

5. Contribution Deadlines.

The following deadlines generally apply to certain transactions within the Account:

- (a) *Contributions.* The last day to make annual contributions (including catch-up contributions) for a particular tax year is the deadline for filing the Depositor's federal income tax return (not including extensions), or such later date as may be determined by the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service for the taxable year for which the contribution relates; provided, however, the Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent) designates, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, the contribution as a contribution for such taxable year.
- (b) *Recharacterizations.* A contribution that constitutes a recharacterization of a prior IRA or Roth IRA contribution for a particular tax year must be made by the deadline for filing the Depositor's income tax return (including extensions) for such tax year.

The Custodian will not be responsible under any circumstances for the timing, purpose, or propriety of any contribution nor shall the Custodian incur any liability for any tax, penalty, or loss imposed on account of any contribution.

6. Rollover Contributions.

The Custodian will accept for the Depositor's Custodial Account in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian all rollover contributions which consist of cash, and may, but shall be under no obligation to, accept all or any part of any other property permitted as an investment under Code Section 408. The Depositor (or Depositor's Authorized Agent) shall designate in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian each rollover contribution as such to the Custodian, and by such designation shall confirm to the Custodian that a proposed rollover contribution qualifies as a rollover contribution within the meaning of Sections 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), and/or 457(e) (16) of the Code. The Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent) shall provide any information the Custodian may require to properly allocate rollover contributions to the Depositor's Account. Submission by or on behalf of a Depositor of a rollover contribution consisting of assets other than cash or property permitted as an investment under this Article VIII shall be deemed to be the instruction of the Depositor to the Custodian that, if such rollover contribution is accepted, the Custodian will use its best efforts to sell those assets for the Depositor's Account, and to invest the proceeds of any such sale in accordance with Section 3.

The Custodian shall not be liable to anyone for any loss resulting from such sale or delay in effecting such sale; or for any loss of income or appreciation with respect to the proceeds thereof after such sale and prior to investment pursuant to Section 3; or for any failure to effect such sale if such property proves not readily marketable in the ordinary course of business. All brokerage

and other costs incidental to the sale or attempted sale of such property will be charged to the Custodial Account in accordance with Article VIII, Section 19. The Custodian will not be responsible for any losses the Depositor may incur as a result of the timing of any rollover from another trustee or custodian that is due to circumstances reasonably beyond the control of the Custodian. It shall be the Depositor's responsibility to ensure that any minimum distribution required by Sections 401(a)(9) and 408(d)(6) of the Code and applicable regulations is made prior to giving the Custodian such rollover instructions.

7. Reinvestment of Earnings.

In the absence of instructions pursuant to Section 3, distributions of every nature which are received in respect of the assets in a Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Custodial Account shall be liquidated to cash, if necessary, and shall be reinvested in accordance with the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) instructions pursuant to Section 3.

8. Designation of Beneficiary.

A Beneficiary or Beneficiaries may be designated for an Account as follows:

- (a) *General.* A Depositor may designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries at any time, and any such designation may be changed or revoked at any time, by a designation executed by the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to, and on record with, the Custodian; provided, however, that such designation, or change, or revocation of a prior designation, shall not be effective unless it is received and accepted by the Custodian no later than thirty (30) days after the Custodian receives notice of the death of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) and provided, further, that such designation, change or revocation shall not be effective as to any assets distributed or transferred out of the Account (including a transfer to an inherited IRA or Beneficiary Distribution Account) prior to the Custodian's receipt and acceptance of such designation, change, or revocation. Subject to Sections 10 and 11 below, the Custodian may distribute or transfer any portion of the Account immediately following the death of the Depositor (or following death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) under the provisions of the designation then on file with the Custodian, and such distribution or transfer discharges the Custodian from any and all claims as to the portion of the Account so distributed or transferred. The latest such designation or change or revocation shall control, except as determined by applicable law. If the Depositor had not by the date of his or her death properly designated a Beneficiary in accordance with the preceding sentence, or if no designated primary or contingent Beneficiary survives the Depositor, the Depositor's Beneficiary shall be his or her surviving spouse, but if he or she has no surviving spouse, the Depositor's Beneficiary shall be his or her estate. If the Depositor designates more than one primary or contingent Beneficiary but does not specify the percentages to which such Beneficiary(ies) is entitled, payment will be made to the surviving primary or contingent Beneficiary(ies), as applicable, in equal shares. Unless otherwise designated by the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if a primary or contingent Beneficiary designated by the Depositor predeceases the Depositor, the Funding Vehicles for which that deceased Beneficiary is entitled will be divided equally among the surviving primary or contingent Beneficiary(ies), as applicable. If the Beneficiary is not a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (including a resident alien individual) at the time of the Depositor's death, the distribution options and tax treatment available to such Beneficiary may be more restrictive. Unless otherwise designated by the Depositor in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if there are no primary Beneficiaries living at the time of the Depositor's death, payment of the Depositor's Account upon his or her

death will be made to the surviving contingent Beneficiaries designated by the Depositor. If a Beneficiary does not predecease the Depositor but dies before receiving his or her entire interest in the Custodial Account, his or her remaining interest in the Custodial Account shall be paid to a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries designated by such Beneficiary as his or her successor Beneficiary in a form and manner acceptable to, and filed with, the Custodian; provided, however, that such designation must be received and accepted by the Custodian no later than thirty (30) days after the Custodian receives notice of the death of such Beneficiary, and provided further that the latest such designation shall control. If no proper designation has been made by such Beneficiary, in accordance with the preceding sentence, distributions will be made to such Beneficiary's estate. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, for purposes of distributions calculated and requested pursuant to Article IV, the designated beneficiary within the meaning of Section 401(a)(9)(E) of the Code shall be the individual designated as such by the Depositor. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, and unless otherwise designated by the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, by a Beneficiary) in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, when used in this Agreement or in any designation of Beneficiary received and accepted by the Custodian, the term "per stirpes" shall be construed as follows: if any primary or contingent Beneficiary, as applicable, does not survive the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), but leaves surviving descendants, any share otherwise payable to such beneficiary shall instead be paid to such beneficiary's surviving descendants by right of representation. In all cases, the Custodian shall be authorized to rely on any representation of facts made by the Depositor, the executor, or administrator of the estate of the Depositor, any Beneficiary, the executor, or administrator of the estate of any Beneficiary, or any other person deemed appropriate by the Custodian in determining the identity of unnamed Beneficiaries.

- (b) 1. *Minors.* If a distribution upon the death of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) is payable to a person known by the Custodian to be a minor or otherwise under a legal disability, the Custodian may, in its absolute discretion, make all, or any part of the distribution to (i) a parent of such person, (ii) the guardian, conservator, or other legal representative, wherever appointed, of such person, (iii) a custodial account established under a Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, or similar act, (iv) any person having control or custody of such person, or (v) to such person directly.

2. *Minor Beneficiary Information.* Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if the Account is established for a minor under the provisions of either the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (to the extent permitted by the Custodian), the beneficiary of such Account while so established and maintained shall be the minor's estate or as otherwise determined in accordance with the applicable state Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.

- (c) *QTIPs and QDOTs.* A Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may designate as Beneficiary of his or her Account a trust for the benefit of his or her surviving spouse that is intended to satisfy the conditions of Sections 2056(b)(7) or 2056A of the Code (a "Spousal Trust"). In that event, if the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) is survived by his or her spouse, the following provisions shall apply to the Account, from and after the death of the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) until the death of the Depositor's (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) surviving spouse: (i) all of

the income of the Account shall, at the direction of the trustee(s) of the Spousal Trust, be paid to the Spousal Trust annually or at more frequent intervals, and (ii) no person or entity shall have the power to assign any part of the Account to any person other than the Spousal Trust. To the extent permitted by Section 401(a)(9) and 408(a)(6) of the Code, as determined by the trustee(s) of the Spousal Trust, the surviving spouse of a Depositor who has designated a Spousal Trust as the Depositor's Beneficiary may be treated as the Depositor's "designated beneficiary" for purposes of the distribution requirements of those Code sections. The Custodian shall have no responsibility to determine whether such treatment is appropriate.

- (d) *Judicial Determination.* Anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding, in the event of reasonable doubt respecting the proper course of action to be taken, the Custodian may in its sole and absolute discretion resolve such doubt by judicial determination, which shall be binding on all parties claiming any interest in the Account. In such event all court costs, legal expenses, reasonable compensation of time expended by the Custodian in the performance of its duties, and other appropriate and pertinent expenses and costs shall be collected by the Custodian from the Custodial Account in accordance with Article VIII, Section 19.
- (e) *No Duty.* The Custodian shall not have any duty to question the directions of the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) as to the amount(s) of distributions from the Custodial Account, or to advise him or her regarding the compliance of such distributions with respect to Section 401(a)(9), Section 408(a)(6), Section 2056(b)(7) or Section 2056A of the Code and related regulations.

9. Payroll Deduction.

Subject to approval of the Custodian, a Depositor may choose to have contributions to his or her Custodial Account made through payroll deduction, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, if the Account is maintained as part of a program or plan sponsored by the Depositor's employer, or if the employer otherwise agrees to provide such service. In order to establish payroll deduction, the Depositor must authorize his or her employer to deduct a fixed amount or percentage from each pay period's salary up to the maximum annual IRA contribution limit per year, unless such contributions are being made pursuant to a Simplified Employee Pension Plan described under Section 408(k) of the Code, in which case, contributions can be made up to the maximum annual percentage limit % of the Depositor's compensation (subject to the contribution limits as described in Section 402(h)(2) and compensation limits as described in Section 401(a)(17), 404(l), and 408(k) of the Code). Contributions to a Custodial Account of the Depositor's spouse may be made through payroll deduction if the employer authorizes the use of payroll deductions for such contributions, but such contributions must be made to a separate Account maintained for the benefit of the Depositor's spouse. The Custodian shall continue to receive for the Depositor's Account payroll deduction contributions until such time as the Depositor's instruction to his or her employer (with reasonable advance notice) causes such contributions to be modified or to cease.

10. Transfers to or from the Account.

Assets held on behalf of the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in another IRA may be transferred by the trustee or custodian thereof directly to the Custodian, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, to be held in the Custodial Account for the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) under this Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible for any losses the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may incur as a result of the timing of any such transfer from another trustee or custodian that are due to circumstances reasonably beyond the control of the Custodian. The Depositor (or, following the death

of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be responsible for ensuring that any transfer of another IRA by the trustee or custodian thereof directly to the Custodian is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the instrument governing the IRA of the transferor trustee or custodian, the Code, and any related rules, regulations, and guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service. Assets held on behalf of the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in the Account may be transferred directly to a trustee or custodian of another IRA established for the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), if so directed by the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian; provided, however, that it shall be the Depositor's (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) responsibility to ensure that the transfer is permissible and satisfies the requirements of Code Section 408, and any related rules, regulations, and any other applicable guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service, including Code Sections 408(a)(6) and 401(a)(9) and applicable regulations.

11. Distributions from the Account.

Distributions from the Account will be made only upon the request of the Depositor (or, with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) in such form and in such manner as is acceptable to the Custodian, and will generally be included in the recipient's gross income to the extent required by law. For distributions requested pursuant to Article IV, life expectancy and joint life and last survivor expectancy shall be calculated based on information provided by the Depositor (or, with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) using any applicable distribution period from tables prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service in regulations or other guidance. The Custodian shall be under no duty to perform any calculations in connection with distributions requested pursuant to Article IV unless otherwise required to do so by the Internal Revenue Service. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the direction of the Depositor (or, with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), and with the consent of the Custodian, the Custodian may perform calculations in connection with such distributions. The Custodian shall not incur any liability for errors in any such calculations as a result of reliance on information provided by the Depositor (or, with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Authorized Agent, or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) or the Broker. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Custodian is not obligated to make any distribution, including a minimum required distribution as specified in Article IV above, absent a specific direction from the Depositor (or, with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) to do so in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, and the Custodian may rely, and shall be fully protected in so relying, upon any such direction. The Custodian will not, under any circumstances, be responsible for the timing, purpose, or propriety of any distribution made hereunder, nor shall the Custodian incur any liability or responsibility for any tax or penalty imposed on account of any distribution or failure to make a required distribution. Notwithstanding this Section 11 and Section 18 below, the Custodian is authorized to make a distribution absent the Depositor's (or, with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Authorized Agent's, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) direction if directed to do so pursuant to a levy or court order of any kind, or in the event the Custodian resigns or is removed as Custodian. In such instance, neither the Custodian nor the Company shall, in any event, incur any liability for acting in accordance with such levy or court order, or with the procedures for resignation or removal in Section 25. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, on or before December 31, 2003, a Beneficiary receiving distributions pursuant to Paragraph 3(b)(ii) of Article IV of this Custodial Agreement may generally begin taking distributions over the Beneficiary's

remaining life expectancy in accordance with Section 401(a)(9) of the Code and related regulations.

12. Conversion of Distributions from the Account.

Generally, the Depositor may convert any or all distributions from the Account, for deposit into a Roth IRA ("Conversion Amount(s)"). However, any minimum distribution from the Account required by Section 401(a)(9) and 408(d)(6) of the Code and related regulations for the year of the conversion cannot be converted to a Roth IRA. The Depositor (or, if permitted by the Custodian, the Authorized Agent) shall designate in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian each Conversion Amount as such to the Custodian and by such designation shall confirm to the Custodian that a proposed Conversion Amount qualifies as a conversion within the meaning of Sections 408A(c)(3), 408A(d)(3), and 408A(e) of the Code, except that any conversion contribution shall not be considered a rollover contribution for purposes of Section 408(d)(3)(B) of the Code relating to the one-rollover-per-year rule. Conversions must generally be made by December 31 of the year to which the conversion relates. Conversions made by way of a 60-day rollover must be deposited in a Roth IRA within 60 days.

13. Recharacterization of Contributions.

Assets held on behalf of the Depositor in a Roth IRA may be transferred ("recharacterized") via a trustee-to-trustee transfer to the Custodian, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, to be held in the Custodial Account for the Depositor under this Agreement. The Custodian will not be responsible for any penalties or losses the Depositor may incur as a result of the timing of any such recharacterization from another trustee or custodian that are due to circumstances reasonably beyond the control of the Custodian. Annual contributions held on behalf of the Depositor in the Account may be recharacterized through a trustee-to-trustee transfer to a trustee or custodian of a Roth IRA established for the Depositor, if so directed by the Depositor (or, with the prior consent of the Custodian, the Depositor's Authorized Agent) in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. It shall be the Depositor's responsibility in all cases to ensure that the recharacterization is permissible and satisfies the requirements of Code Section 408A and any related regulations, and any other applicable guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service.

14. Actions in the Absence of Specific Instructions.

If the Custodian receives no response to communications sent to the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) at the Depositor's (the Authorized Agent's, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) last known address, if any, as shown in the records of the Custodian, or if the Custodian determines, on the basis of evidence satisfactory to it, that the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) is legally incompetent, the Custodian thereafter may make such determinations with respect to distributions, investments, and other administrative matters arising under this Agreement as it considers reasonable, notwithstanding any prior instructions or directions given by or on behalf of the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). Any determinations so made shall be binding on all persons having or claiming any interest under the Custodial Account, and the Custodian shall not incur any obligation or liability for any such determination made in good faith, for any action or inaction taken in pursuance thereof, or for any fluctuations in the value of the Account in the event of a delay resulting from the Custodian's good faith decision to await additional information or evidence.

15. Instructions, Notices, and Communications.

All instructions, notices, or communications, written or otherwise, required to be given by the Custodian to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be deemed to have been given when delivered or provided to either the Broker or to the last known address including an electronic address of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor,

the Beneficiary) in the records of the Custodian. All instructions, notices, or communications, written or otherwise, required to be given by the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) to the Custodian shall be mailed, delivered, or provided to the Custodian at its designated mailing address, including an electronic address if authorized by the Custodian, as specified on the Application or Account statement (or such other address as the Custodian may specify), and no such instruction, notice, or communication shall be effective until the Custodian's actual receipt thereof.

16. Effect of Instructions, Notices, and Communications.

- (a) *General.* The Custodian shall be entitled to rely conclusively upon, and shall be fully protected in any action or non-action taken in good faith in reliance upon any instructions, notices, communications or instruments, written or otherwise, believed to have been genuine and properly executed. Any such notification may be proven by original copy or reproduced copy thereof, including, without limitation, a copy produced by photocopying, facsimile transmission, electronic record, or electronic imaging. For purposes of this Agreement, the Custodian may (but is not required to) give the same effect to a telephonic instruction or an instruction received through electronic commerce as it gives to a written instruction, and the Custodian's action in doing so shall be protected to the same extent as if such telephonic or electronic commerce instructions were, in fact, a written instruction. Any such instruction may be proved by audio recorded tape, data file or electronic record maintained by the Custodian, or other means acceptable to the Custodian, as the case may be.
- (b) *Incomplete or Unclear Instructions.* Under this Agreement, the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) hereby appoints the Broker as his or her agent to instruct the Custodian to effect transactions on behalf of the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) relating to the Custodial Account, or to provide or receive information with regard to such matters, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian. If the Custodian receives instructions or other information relating to the Custodial Account which are, in the opinion of the Custodian, incomplete or not clear, the Custodian may request other instructions or information from the Depositor (or the Broker or Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). Pending receipt of any such instructions or other information, the Custodian shall not be liable to anyone for any loss resulting from any delay, action, or inaction on the part of the Custodian. In all cases, the Custodian shall not have any duty to question any such instructions or information from a Depositor (or Broker or Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) relating to the Custodial Account or to otherwise advise the Depositor (or the Broker or Authorized Agent or the Beneficiary) regarding any matter relating thereto.

17. Tax Matters.

- (a) *General.* Neither the Custodian, the Company, nor any affiliate or other Fidelity Investments company provides tax or legal advice. Depositors, Authorized Agents, Brokers, and Beneficiaries are strongly encouraged to consult with their attorney or tax adviser with respect to matters involving the Account. The Custodian shall cause required reports and returns to be submitted to the Internal Revenue Service and to the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) including any returns pertaining to unrelated taxable income generated by the Account. The Depositor shall prepare any other report or return required in connection with maintaining the Account. Any taxes that result from unrelated business taxable income generated by the Account shall be remitted by the Custodian from available assets in the Account.

- (b) *Annual Report.* As required by the Internal Revenue Service, the Custodian shall deliver to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) a report(s) of certain transactions effected in the Custodial Account and the fair market value of the assets of the Custodial Account as of the close of the prior calendar year. Unless the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) sends the Custodian written objection to a report within ninety (90) days of receipt, the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be deemed to have approved of such report, and the Custodian and the Company, and their officers, employees, and affiliates shall be forever released and discharged from all liability and accountability with respect to their acts, transactions, duties, and responsibilities as shown on or reflected by such report(s). The Company shall not incur any liability in the event the Custodian does not satisfy its obligations as described herein.
- (c) *Tax Withholding.* Any distributions from the Custodial Account may be made by the Custodian net of any required tax withholding. If permitted by the Custodian, any distributions from the Custodial Account may be made net of any voluntary tax withholding requested by the Depositor (or, if permitted by the Custodian, the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). The Custodian shall be under no duty to withhold any excise penalty which may be due as a result of any transaction in the Custodial Account.

18. Spendthrift Provision.

Subject to Section 11 above, any interest in the Account generally shall not be transferred or assigned by voluntary or involuntary act of the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) or by operation of law; nor shall any interest in the Account be subject to alienation, assignment, garnishment, attachment, receivership, levy, except as required by law. However, this Section 18 shall not in any way be construed to, and the Custodian is in no way obligated or expected to, commence or defend any legal action or proceeding in connection with this Agreement or the Custodial Account. Commencement of any such legal action or proceeding or defense shall be the sole responsibility of the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) unless otherwise agreed upon by the Custodian and the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), and unless the Custodian is fully indemnified for doing so to the Custodian's satisfaction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event of a property settlement between a Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) and his or her former spouse pursuant to which the transfer of a Depositor's (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) interest hereunder, or a portion thereof, is incorporated in a divorce decree or in an instrument, written or otherwise, incident to such divorce or legal separation, then the interest so decreed by a court to be the property of such former spouse shall be transferred to a separate Custodial Account for the benefit of such former spouse, in accordance with Section 408(d)(6) of the Code. In the event the Custodian is directed to distribute assets from the Custodial Account pursuant to a levy or court order, the Custodian shall distribute such assets in accordance with such levy or order and Section 12 above, and the Custodian shall not incur any liability for distributing such assets of the Account.

19. Fees and Expenses.

- (a) *General.* The fees of the Custodian for performing its duties hereunder shall be in such amount as the Custodian shall establish from time to time, and shall be communicated on the Application for the Account which accompanies this Agreement, or in some other manner acceptable to the Custodian. All such fees, as well as expenses (such as, without limitation, fees for special legal services, taxes levied or assessed, or expenses in connection with the liquidation or retention of all or part of a rollover contribution), shall be collected by the Custodian from cash available in the

Custodial Account, or if insufficient cash shall be available, by sale or withdrawal of sufficient assets in the Custodial Account and application of the sales proceeds or funds withdrawn to pay such fees and expenses. Alternatively, but only with the consent of the Custodian, fees and expenses may be paid directly to the Custodian, by the Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent, or after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator) separately.

Your Broker may charge fees in addition to or in lieu of those fees described herein. The determination of whether any fees paid to your Broker are reasonable and appropriate shall be your sole responsibility (or following your death, the Beneficiary's), and the Custodian shall not incur any liability for the payment of any fees to the Broker from assets in the Account. The Custodian shall be entitled to rely conclusively upon, and shall be fully protected in any action or non-action taken in good faith reliance upon any such fee disbursement direction. The Depositor hereby appoints the Broker as his or her agent to direct the Custodian to disburse from the Custodial Account payment to the Broker of any such fees.

- (b) *Broker or Advisor Fees.* The Custodian shall, upon direction from the Depositor (or the Depositor's Authorized Agent, or, after the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary, executor, or administrator) disburse from the Custodial Account payment to the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Broker or Advisor any fees for financial services rendered with regard to the assets held in the Account. The Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) hereby appoints the Broker or Advisor as his or her agent to direct the Custodian to disburse from the Custodial Account payment (including payment to the Broker or Advisor) of any such fees. Any such direction must be provided in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. The determination of whether any fees paid to a Broker or Advisor are reasonable and appropriate shall be the sole responsibility of the Depositor (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary), and the Custodian shall not incur any liability for the payment of any fees to the Broker or Advisor from assets in the Account. The Custodian shall be entitled to rely conclusively upon, and shall be fully protected in any action or non-action taken in full faith reliance upon any such fee disbursement direction.
- (c) *Sale of Assets/Withdrawal of Funds.* Whenever it shall be necessary in accordance with this Section 19 to sell assets or withdraw funds in order to pay fees or expenses, the Custodian, or the Depositor's (or following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) Broker, may sell any or all of the assets credited to the Custodial Account at that time, and shall invest the portion of the sales proceeds/funds withdrawn remaining after collection of the applicable fees and expenses therefrom in accordance with Section 3. The Custodian shall not incur any liability on account of its sale or retention of assets under such circumstances.

20. Escrow.

With the consent of the Custodian, the Custodial Account may serve as an escrow arrangement to hold restricted distributions from defined benefit plans pursuant to applicable Income Tax Regulations. In such event, the Custodian will act in accordance with an escrow agreement acceptable to it and pursuant to which it will only act upon the direction of the trustee of the distributing plan with respect to distributions from the Account. Such agreement will remain in place until the trustee of the distributing plan releases the Custodian from such escrow agreement.

21. Voting with Respect to Securities.

The Custodian shall deliver to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) either directly or through the Broker all prospectuses and proxies that may come into the Custodian's possession by reason of its holding of Funding Vehicles in the Custodial Account. The Depositor (the Authorized

Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may direct the Custodian as to the manner in which any Funding Vehicles held in the Custodial Account shall be voted with respect to any matters as to which the Custodian, as holder of record, is entitled to vote, coming before any meeting of shareholders of the corporation which issued such securities, or of holders of interest in the Funding Vehicles. All such directions shall be in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, and delivered to the Custodian or its designee within the time prescribed by it. The Custodian shall vote only those securities and Shares with respect to which it has received timely directions from the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary); provided, however, that by establishing (or having established) the Custodial Account, the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) authorizes the Custodian to vote any Funding Vehicles which represent shares of stock, trust certificates, or other evidences of interest (including fractional shares) in any corporation, partnership, trust, or other entity registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 for which Fidelity Management & Research Company, a Massachusetts corporation, or its successors or affiliates, serves as investment advisor and which are held in the Custodial Account on the applicable record date for which no timely instructions are received, in the same proportions as the Custodian has been instructed to vote such Funding Vehicles held in the Custodial Accounts for which it has received timely instructions, but, effective solely with respect to votes before January 1, 2003, only to the extent that such a vote is necessary to establish a quorum.

22. Limitations on Custodial Liability and Indemnification.

The Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) and the Custodian intend that the Custodian and the Broker shall have and exercise no discretion, authority, or responsibility as to any investment in connection with the Account, and the Custodian shall not be responsible in any way for the purpose, propriety, or tax treatment of any contribution, or of any distribution, or any other action or nonaction taken pursuant to the Depositor's direction (or that of the Broker, Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). The Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) who directs the investment of his or her Account shall bear sole responsibility for the suitability of any directed investment and for any adverse consequences arising from such an investment, including, without limitation, the inability of the Custodian to value or to sell an illiquid investment, or the generation of unrelated business taxable income with respect to an investment.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall at all times fully indemnify and hold harmless the Custodian, the Company and their affiliates, successors, and assigns and their officers, directors, and employees, from any and all liability arising from the Depositor's (the Authorized Agent's, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) direction, or from the Broker's execution of such direction, and from any and all other liability whatsoever which may arise in connection with this Agreement, except liability arising from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the indemnified person. The Custodian shall not have any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any successor or predecessor custodian of this Account.

23. Delegation to Agents.

The Custodian may delegate to one or more entities the performance of recordkeeping, ministerial and other services in connection with the Custodial Account, for a reasonable fee to be paid by the Custodian and not by the Custodial Account. Any such agent's duties and responsibilities shall be confined solely to the performance of such services, and shall continue only for so long as the Custodian named in the Application (or its successor) serves as Custodian or otherwise deems appropriate.

24. Amendment of Agreement.

The Custodian may amend this Agreement in any respect at any time (including retroactively), so that the Agreement may conform with applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, or with any other applicable law as in effect from time to time, or to make such other changes to this Agreement as the Custodian deems advisable. Any such amendment shall be effected by delivery to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) at his or her last known address, including an electronic address if authorized by the Depositor, (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) as shown in the records of the Custodian, a copy of such amendment, or a restatement of this Custodial Agreement. The Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) shall be deemed to consent to any such amendment(s) or restatement unless he or she objects thereto by sending written notice to the Custodian within thirty (30) calendar days from the date a copy of such amendment(s) or restatement is delivered to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) to terminate this Custodial Account and distribute the proceeds, as so directed by the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

25. Resignation or Removal of Custodian.

The Company may remove the Custodian at any time, and the Custodian may resign at any time, upon thirty (30) days' notice, written or otherwise to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary). Upon the removal or resignation of the Custodian, the Company may, but shall not be required to, appoint a successor custodian under this Custodial Agreement; provided that any successor custodian shall satisfy the requirements of the Code. Upon any such successor's acceptance of appointment, the Custodian shall transfer the assets of the Custodial Account to such successor custodian; provided, however, that the Custodian is authorized to reserve such sum of money or property as it may deem advisable for payment of any liabilities constituting a charge on or against the assets of the Custodial Account, or on or against the Custodian or the Company. Upon acceptance of such appointment, a successor custodian shall be vested with all authority of the Custodian pursuant to this Agreement. The Custodian shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of any predecessor or successor to it. If no successor custodian is appointed by the Company, the Custodial Account shall be terminated, and the assets of the Account, reduced by the amount of any unpaid fees or expenses, will be distributed to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

26. Termination of the Custodial Account.

The Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) may terminate the Custodial Account at any time upon notice to the Custodian in a manner and form acceptable to the Custodian. Upon such termination, the Custodian shall transfer the assets of the Custodial Account, reduced by the amount of any unpaid fees or expenses, to the custodian or trustee of another individual retirement account (within the meaning of Section 408 of the Code) or other retirement plan designated by the Depositor (the Authorized Agent, or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) as described in Article VIII, Section 10. The Custodian shall not be liable for losses arising from the acts, omissions, delays, or other inaction of any such transferee custodian or trustee. If notice of the Depositor's (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary's) intention to terminate the Custodial Account is received by the Custodian and a transferee custodian or trustee has not been designated for the assets in the Account, then the assets of the Account, reduced by any unpaid fees or expenses, will be distributed to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary).

27. Governing Law.

This Agreement, and the duties and obligations of the Company and the Custodian under this Agreement, shall be construed, administered and enforced according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except as superseded by federal law or statute.

28. When Effective.

This Agreement shall not become effective until the acceptance of the Application by or on behalf of the Custodian. The Custodian shall send a notice to the Depositor (or, following the death of the Depositor, the Beneficiary) containing information about the Account to the address provided on the Application.

29. Disclosure.

The provisions in this Article VIII have not been reviewed or pre-approved by the IRS.

Premiere Select[®] IRA Disclosure Statement

The following information is generally applicable for tax years beginning after December 31, 2001, and is provided to you in accordance with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and should be reviewed in conjunction with both the Custodial Agreement and the Application for this Premiere Select Individual Retirement Account ("IRA"). This IRA is a custodial account (the "Account") created to provide for the Depositor's retirement and, following the death of the Depositor, for the support of the Depositor's Beneficiary(ies). Interests in the Account are nonforfeitable.

The terms used in this Disclosure Statement have the meaning set forth in Article VIII of the Custodial Agreement for this Account unless a different meaning is clearly required by the context. Except as clearly indicated otherwise, or as clearly required by the context, "you" and "your" refer to the Depositor for whose benefit the Account is originally established. Following the death of the Depositor, "you" or "your" refers to the Beneficiary for whom an Inherited IRA (IRA Beneficiary Distribution Account) is maintained.

Neither the Custodian, the Company nor any affiliate or other Fidelity Investments company provides tax or legal advice. You are strongly encouraged to seek competent tax or legal advice for any and all matters regarding this Account, as such matters may result in adverse tax consequences and/or penalties.

Right to Revoke. If you do not receive this Disclosure Statement at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the establishment of this Account, you may revoke this Account by mailing or delivering a request for revocation, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, within seven (7) calendar days after the acceptance of the Application by or on behalf of the Custodian. You will be deemed to have received this Disclosure Statement unless a request to receive this information is made to the Custodian at the location below within seven (7) calendar days following acceptance of your IRA by or on behalf of the Custodian of your IRA, as evidenced by notification to you. Your revocation request must be delivered, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, to:

National Financial Services, LLC
Retirement Services Department
PO Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0045

Upon revocation, you will receive a full refund of your initial contribution (or transfer of assets as applicable), including sales commissions (if any) and/or administrative fees. If you have any questions relative to revoking the Account, please call your investment professional.

Types of Accounts

The following account types are available under the The Premiere Select IRA Custodial Agreement and Disclosure Statement.

Accounts for Depositors.

Traditional IRA and Rollover IRA. If you are under age 70½ and have "compensation," you may make annual contributions of up to the maximum amount allowed under current law to a Traditional IRA for a taxable year. Some or all of your contribution may be deductible depending on your (and your spouses) circumstances and "adjusted gross income." Any earnings on your contributions may grow tax deferred until distributed from your Traditional IRA. If you and your spouse file a joint federal income tax return and meet certain requirements, you may make an IRA contribution to a separate IRA established for the exclusive benefit of your spouse, even if your spouse has not received compensation during the taxable year. If you retire or change jobs, you may be eligible for a distribution from your employer's retirement plan. Eligible rollover distributions from certain plans may generally be rolled over tax free to a Traditional IRA or Rollover IRA, and can continue to grow tax deferred until distributed.

SEP IRA. If your employer offers a Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP), a separate IRA may be established to receive your employer's contributions under the SEP arrangement. All SEP contributions are tax deductible to the employer, and any earnings grow tax deferred until distributed.

Accounts for Beneficiaries.

Inherited IRA. If you are a beneficiary who inherits a traditional IRA, Rollover IRA, SEP IRA, or SIMPLE IRA from a deceased Depositor (or deceased Beneficiary), you may maintain the tax-deferred status of those inherited assets in an Inherited IRA. No contributions of any kind are permitted to be made to an Inherited IRA. An Inherited IRA may also be referred to as an IRA Beneficiary Distribution Account (IRA BDA). A beneficiary of an Inherited IRA is generally required to take annual minimum distributions from the account.

For information about Roth IRAs and Inherited Roth IRAs, please refer to the Premiere Select Roth IRA Disclosure Statement.

Note: For purposes of this Disclosure Statement, "**Compensation**" refers to wages, salaries, professional fees, or other amounts derived from or received for personal services actually rendered and includes the earned income of a self-employed individual, and any alimony or separate maintenance payment includible in your gross income. For self-employed individuals, compensation means earned income. "**Adjusted Gross Income**" ("**AGI**") is determined prior to adjustments for personal exemptions and itemized deductions. For purposes of determining the IRA deduction, AGI is modified to take into account deductions for IRA contributions, taxable benefits under the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts, and passive loss limitations under Code Section 469, except that you should disregard Code Sections 135, 137, and 911.

Account Information

The following information may apply to both Depositors and Beneficiaries, except as otherwise clearly indicated.

Designation of Beneficiary.

You should designate a Beneficiary(ies) to receive the balance of your Account upon your death. A Beneficiary(ies) must be designated on your Account Application, or in another form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. If you are a Beneficiary and you maintain an Inherited IRA, you should designate a Successor Beneficiary in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. The assets remaining in your Account will be distributed upon your death to the Beneficiary(ies) or Successor Beneficiary(ies) named by you on record with the Custodian in accordance with the provisions of the Premiere Select IRA Custodial Agreement. Please refer to Article VIII, Section 8 of your Custodial Agreement ("Designation of Beneficiary") for more information. If a Beneficiary you designate is not a U.S. citizen or other U.S. Person (including a resident alien individual) at the time of your death, distribution options from the Inherited IRA and the tax treatment of such distributions may be more restrictive.

Role of the Broker.

Your Investment Professional, Financial Advisor, Investment Advisor, or Broker (collectively referred to as your "Broker") is the representative and/or the firm that you have appointed in the Account Application (or in another manner acceptable to and filed with the Custodian) as your agent. The Custodian will accept instructions and directions with respect to your Account from your Broker as though they were made by you personally. Your Broker may inform you regarding the investments in your Account, and transactions pertaining to your IRA must generally be executed through your Broker, unless an automated telephone or electronic commerce service which may be made available through the Custodian is used. Your Broker generally receives compensation for

performing these services. It is your responsibility to determine whether any fees payable to your Broker are reasonable in light of the services your Broker provides to You. You can appoint a new Broker at any time on a form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. Please refer to Article VIII of your Custodial Agreement ("Broker/Investment Advisor") for more information on your Broker.

Investment of Account.

The assets in your Account will be invested in accordance with instructions communicated from you (or your Broker, or Authorized Agent, if any). You should read any publicly available information (e.g., prospectuses, annual reports, etc.) which would enable you to make an informed investment decision, and take into consideration your overall investment portfolio, your tolerance for risk, the time frame of your investments, and the various tax consequences of your actions. You should periodically review your investments, and make any adjustments that you feel may be necessary. If no investment instructions are received from you, or if the instructions received are, in the opinion of the Custodian, incomplete or unclear, or might result in an erroneous transaction, you may be requested to provide further instructions or other information. In the absence of such instructions or information, all or part of your investment may 1) remain uninvested pending instructions or information from you, your Broker or Authorized Agent, if any, 2) be returned to you, or 3) be invested in shares of a money market fund,¹ or 4) other Core Account Investment Vehicles, as applicable. No part of your Account may be invested in life insurance or be commingled with other property, except in a common trust fund or common investment fund. Keep in mind that with respect to investments in regulated investment company shares (i.e., mutual funds) or other securities held in your Account, growth in the value of your Account cannot be guaranteed or projected by the Custodian. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, in the event your Broker terminates its Clearing Arrangement with National Financial Services, LLC ("NFS LLC") or its successors and assigns, the Custodian reserves the right to limit the purchase of additional Funding Vehicles in your Account until you designate another Broker that clears its securities transactions through NFS LLC or you transfer your assets from this Account to another account.

¹ Important information related to Government and Treasury Money Market Funds

You could lose money by investing in a money market fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Fidelity Investments and its affiliates, the fund's sponsor, have no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Fidelity's government and U.S. Treasury money market funds will not impose a fee upon the sale of your shares, nor temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's weekly liquid assets fall below 30% of its total assets because of market conditions or other factors.

Important information related to Retail Municipal and Retail Prime Money Market Funds

You could lose money by investing in a money market fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The fund may impose a fee upon the sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Fidelity Investments and its affiliates, the fund's sponsor, have no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Contributions

The following information about Contributions applies to IRA Depositors only.

It does not apply to a Beneficiary (or Successor Beneficiary) or to an Inherited IRA.

Types of Contributions.

Annual Contributions. You may make annual contributions to your IRA at any time up to and including the due date, excluding extensions, for filing your Federal income tax return for the year for which the contribution is made (generally, April 15). You may continue to make annual contributions to your IRA for each year up to (but not including) the calendar year in which you reach age 70½. You may continue to make annual contributions to your spouse's IRA for a given tax year up to (but not including) the calendar year in which your spouse reaches age 70½. Contributions (other than rollover contributions described below) must be made in cash and not in-kind.

Catch-Up Contributions. If you are at least age 50 by December 31 of the calendar year to which a contribution relates, you may make a "catch-up" contribution to your IRA in addition to the annual contribution. It is your responsibility to ensure that you meet the requirements for making a catch-up contribution, and for ensuring that you do not exceed the limits as applicable.

Eligible Rollover Contributions. Certain distributions from employer-sponsored plans (for example, 401(a), 403(b), and 457 governmental plans) may be eligible for rollover into your IRA. Eligible rollover distributions may be made in cash or, if permitted by the Custodian, in-kind. Strict limitations apply to rollovers, and you should seek competent tax advice regarding these restrictions. To avoid mandatory federal income tax withholding of 20% of a distribution from an employer plan, and to preserve the tax-deferred status of an eligible distribution, you can roll over your eligible distribution directly to an IRA. If you choose to have the distribution made payable to you, you will be subject to mandatory federal income tax withholding at the rate of 20%. You may still reinvest up to 100% of the total amount of your distribution that is eligible for rollover in a Rollover IRA by replacing the 20% which was withheld for taxes with other assets you own within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. Distributions from your SIMPLE IRA after the two-year period beginning when your employer first contributes to your SIMPLE IRA may also be rolled over to the Account.

Sixty-Day Rollover Contributions. If you have taken a distribution of all or part of your assets from your IRA, you may make a rollover contribution of the same property into the same IRA, another IRA, an Individual Retirement Annuity, or another eligible retirement plan provided the rollover contribution is made within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. This rollover treatment does not require you to include the distribution in your ordinary income if it is reinvested within the 60-day period, and it allows you to maintain the tax-deferred status of these assets. A 60-day rollover can be made from an IRA once every 12 months. All or any part of an amount distributed for a qualified first-time home purchase of a principal residence which does not materialize can be returned or rolled over to an IRA. In such instance, the 60 days is extended to 120 days, and the rollover will not count for purposes of the "once every 12 months rule" mentioned above. Under certain circumstances, the 60-day rollover requirement may be waived, if IRS requirements are met.

Simplified Employee Pension Plan Contributions. Your employer may contribute to your SEP IRA up to the maximum amount allowed under current law. In addition to the amount contributed by your employer to your SEP IRA, you may make an annual contribution to the Account.

Excess or Misdirected Contributions. Contributions (including an improper rollover) which exceed the allowable maximum per year are considered excess contributions. An excise tax of 6% of the excess amount contributed will be incurred for each year in which the excess contribution remains in your IRA. You may correct an excess contribution and avoid the 6% excise tax for that year by withdrawing the excess contribution and its earnings, if any, on or before the due date, including extensions, for filing your tax return for the year in which you made the excess contribution. If you correct an excess or misdirected contribution by having it returned to you by your tax filing deadline, including

extensions, it will not be considered a premature distribution nor be taxed as ordinary income; however, any earnings withdrawn will be taxed as ordinary income to you and may be subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty if you are under age 59½. Alternatively, excess contributions in one year may be carried forward and reported in the next year to the extent that the excess, when aggregated with your IRA contribution(s) (if any) for the subsequent year, does not exceed the maximum amount for that year. The 6% excise tax is imposed on excess contributions for each year they remain in the account and are not able to be applied as current-year contributions.

Recharacterized Contributions. You may elect, in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian, to transfer (“recharacterize”) via a trustee-to-trustee transfer of assets any annual contribution in your IRA (the “Initial IRA”), to a Roth IRA (“the Second IRA”), or vice versa. You may also elect to recharacterize an amount converted to a Roth IRA back to your IRA. Any net income attributable to a contribution or conversion that is recharacterized must be transferred to your Second IRA. The election to recharacterize any contribution and the trustee-to-trustee transfer must be completed on or before the due date, including extensions, for filing your Federal income tax return (generally, April 15th) for the year for which the contribution to the Initial IRA relates. The amount(s) that is recharacterized is treated as having been originally contributed to your Second IRA on the same date and for the same taxable year that the amount was contributed to your Initial IRA. You may not reconvert an amount previously converted and recharacterized before the later of January 1 of the taxable year following the taxable year in which the conversion is made, or the end of the thirty(30)-day period beginning on the day a recharacterization is completed back to the Initial IRA. You, as Depositor, are strongly encouraged to consult a tax advisor before initiating any recharacterization or reconversion.

Annual IRA Contribution Limits.

Note: For years beginning after December 31, 2010, certain limits described below are scheduled to sunset, and may revert to limits prescribed under the Code as of January 1, 2001.

General. You may make annual IRA contributions of up to the lesser of 100% of your compensation, or the maximum amount allowed under current law. The maximum annual contribution limit for your IRA is reduced by the amount of any contributions you make to any other IRAs, including Roth IRAs, but excluding any employer contributions, such as salary-deferral contributions made to a SIMPLE IRA, for the particular tax year. If you are at least age 50 by December 31 of the tax year to which the contribution relates, you may make an additional “catch-up” contribution. The maximum annual contribution limits for aggregate IRA and Roth IRA contributions for the following tax years are:

Tax Years	Annual IRA Contribution Limit	Annual IRA Catch-Up Contribution for Depositor at Least Age 50	Maximum Annual IRA Contribution Limit for Depositor at Least Age 50 (including Catch-Up)
2002–2004	\$3,000	\$500	\$3,500
2005	\$4,000	\$500	\$4,500
2006–2007	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
2008 and thereafter	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$6,000

*After 2008, the maximum annual IRA contribution limit will be indexed for cost-of-living in \$500 increments.

Deductibility of Annual IRA Contributions.

Married Taxpayers. If you are married and file a joint tax return with your spouse, and neither of you is considered an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you and your spouse may each make a fully deductible IRA contribution in any amount up to 100% of your combined compensation, or the maximum amount allowed under current law, whichever is less. If you are married filing jointly with AGI of \$150,000

or less for the year for which the contribution relates, and only one of you is considered an active participant, the spouse (including a non-wage-earning spouse) who is not an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan may make a fully deductible IRA contribution of up to the maximum amount allowed under current law or 100% of combined compensation, whichever is less. For married couples filing jointly where one person is considered an active participant, this deduction is phased out for joint modified AGI between \$150,000 and \$160,000. For married couples filing jointly where both are considered active participants, the phase-out ranges for deducting an IRA contribution are provided in the chart below. If you are a married couple that lives together at any time during the year but file your income taxes separately, and have more than \$10,000 in compensation for the year, you are not eligible for a deductible IRA contribution if either spouse is considered an active participant. No more than the maximum allowed under current law may be contributed to either spouse’s IRA for any taxable year.

Single Taxpayers. If you are not married and are not an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may make a fully deductible IRA contribution in any amount up to 100% of your compensation for the year, or the maximum allowed under current law, whichever is less. The phase-out ranges for deducting an IRA contribution for single taxpayers who are considered active participants are provided in the chart below.

Active Participant. Generally, you are considered an active participant in a defined contribution plan if an employer contribution or forfeiture was credited to your account under the plan during the year. You are considered an active participant in a SEP or SIMPLE plan if an employer contribution, including a salary reduction contribution, was made to your account for a tax year. You are considered an active participant in a defined benefit plan if you are eligible to participate in the plan, even though you may elect not to participate. You are also treated as an active participant for a year during which you make a voluntary or mandatory contribution to any type of plan, even though your employer makes no contribution to the plan. An “employer-sponsored retirement plan” includes any of the following types of retirement plans: a qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan established in accordance with Code Sections 401(a) or 401(k); a Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP) (Code Section 408(k)); a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE) established in accordance with Code Section 408(p) or Code Section 401(k); a deferred compensation plan maintained by a governmental unit or agency; tax-sheltered annuities and custodial accounts (Code Section 403(b) and 403(b)(7)); or a qualified annuity plan under Code Section 403(a). You should check with your employer for your status as an active participant.

AGI Limits for Deductible Contributions. If you (or your spouse, if you are filing a joint tax return) are not eligible for a fully deductible IRA contribution, you may be eligible for a partially deductible IRA contribution if your adjusted gross income does not exceed certain deductibility limits, which are discussed below. For “active participants” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, full deduction is phased out between the following AGI limits:

Year	Married Taxpayers Filing Joint Returns	Single Taxpayer
2002	\$54,000–\$64,000	\$34,000–\$44,000
2003	\$60,000–\$70,000	\$40,000–\$50,000
2004	\$65,000–\$75,000	\$45,000–\$55,000
2005	\$70,000–\$80,000	\$50,000–\$60,000
2006	\$75,000–\$85,000	\$50,000–\$60,000
2007+	\$80,000–\$100,000	\$50,000–\$60,000

The applicable dollar limit for married individuals filing separate returns is \$0. If your adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable dollar limit by not more than \$10,000 (\$20,000 for the 2007 tax year and beyond for married couples filing a joint return), you may make a deductible IRA contribution (but the deductible amount will be less than the maximum amount that you can contribute). To determine the amount of your deductible contribution, use the following calculation:

1. Subtract the applicable dollar amount from your adjusted gross income. If the result is \$10,000 (\$20,000 for married couples filing a joint return for the 2007 tax year and beyond) or more, stop; you can only make a nondeductible contribution.
2. Subtract the above figure from \$10,000 (\$20,000 for married couples filing a joint return for the 2007 tax year and beyond).
3. Divide the result from 2 above by \$10,000 (\$20,000 for married couples filing a joint return for the 2007 tax year and beyond).
4. Multiply the maximum contribution allowed under current law by the fraction resulting from 3 above. This is your maximum deductible contribution limit.

If the deduction limit is not a multiple of \$10, then it is to be rounded up to the next highest \$10 multiple. There is a \$200 minimum floor on the deduction limit if your adjusted gross income does not exceed the annual limits in the chart above for individuals or married couples filing jointly.

Adjusted gross income for married couples filing a joint tax return is calculated by aggregating the compensation of both spouses. The deduction limitations on IRA contributions, as determined above, then apply to each spouse.

Nondeductible IRA Contributions. Even if your income exceeds the limits described above, you may still make a nondeductible IRA contribution up to the lesser of the maximum amount allowed under current law or 100% of your compensation to a Traditional IRA (or, if eligible, to a Roth IRA). There are no income limits for making a nondeductible contribution to a Traditional IRA. You are required to designate on your tax return the extent to which your IRA contribution is nondeductible. Therefore, your designation must be made by the due date (including extensions) for filing your tax return for the year for which the contribution is made. If you overstate the amount of nondeductible contributions for a taxable year, a penalty of \$100 will be assessed for each overstatement unless you can show that the overstatement was due to a reasonable cause.

Tax credit for IRA contributions. You may be able to receive a tax credit for your contribution to your IRA. The maximum annual contribution amount eligible for the credit is \$2000. Eligibility for the credit, which is a percentage of the contribution amount, is determined by your AGI as indicated in the chart below. This credit is available for contributions made for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001, and before January 1, 2007.

Joint Filers (AGI)	Heads of Households (AGI)	All Other Filers (AGI)	Credit Rate	Maximum Credit
\$0-\$30,000	\$0-\$22,500	\$0-\$15,000	50%	\$1,000
\$30,001-\$32,500	\$22,501-\$24,375	\$15,001-\$16,250	20%	\$400
\$32,501-\$50,000	\$24,376-\$37,500	\$16,251-\$25,000	10%	\$200
Over \$50,000	Over \$37,500	Over \$25,000	0%	\$0

SEP-IRA Contributions.

General. If you are a participant in a SEP plan offered by your employer, your employer may make annual SEP contributions on your behalf up to the lesser of 25% of compensation, or \$40,000, per participant. The \$40,000 limit is indexed for cost-of-living adjustments in \$1,000 increments. The maximum compensation on which contributions to SEPs can be based is \$200,000, indexed for cost-of-living adjustments in \$5,000 increments. For example, for tax year 2002, the maximum employer contribution to a SEP IRA is \$40,000 (the lesser of \$40,000 and \$50,000 (25% of \$200,000)).

Distributions

The following information about Distributions may apply to both Depositors and Beneficiaries, except as otherwise clearly indicated.

General. Distributions from the Account will be made upon your request (or with your prior authorization and with the prior consent of the Custodian, the request of the Broker or Authorized Agent) in a form and manner acceptable to the Custodian. However, the Custodian may make a distribution from the Account without such instruction if directed to do so by a court order or levy, or in the event of the Custodian's resignation. Distributions can be made at any time, but must meet certain minimum distribution requirements, as more fully explained below. Distributions from the Account will generally be included in the recipient's gross income for Federal income tax purposes for the year in which the distribution is made.

Premature Distributions to IRA Depositors. If you are a Depositor, distributions from the Account made before you reach age 59½ will be subject to a nondeductible 10% early withdrawal penalty (in addition to being taxable as ordinary income to the extent includible in income) unless the distribution is an exempt withdrawal of an excess contribution, or the distribution is rolled over to another employer-sponsored retirement plan, if applicable, or the distribution is made on account of your death or disability. Exceptions to the 10% early withdrawal penalty may also be available to IRA Depositors if a distribution is:

- part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments made not less frequently than annually over the Depositor's life or life expectancy or the joint life expectancies of the Depositor and the Depositor's Beneficiary,
- for qualified medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of the Depositor's AGI,
- to cover qualified health insurance premiums of certain unemployed individuals,
- used to acquire a first-time principal residence for the Depositor, the Depositor's spouse, or the Depositor's or the Depositor's spouse's children, grandchildren, or ancestors (subject to a \$10,000 lifetime limit from all the Depositor's IRAs, including any Roth IRAs),
- used to pay qualified higher education expenses for the Depositor, the Depositor's spouse, the Depositor's children, or grandchildren, or the children or grandchildren of the Depositor's spouse, or
- is made on account of an IRS levy, as described in Code Section 6331.

Conversion of Distributions from the Account. If you are a Depositor and your AGI (single or joint), subject to certain modifications, is \$100,000 or less for a taxable year, you may convert any or all distributions from the Account which consist of cash, for deposit into a Roth IRA ("Conversion Amount(s)"). Conversions can be made by means of a 60-day rollover or a trustee-to-trustee transfer. However, any minimum distribution from the Account required by Code Sections 408(a)(6) and 401(a)(9) for the year of the conversion cannot be converted to a Roth IRA. You will be subject to income tax on the taxable portion of any Conversion Amount. The Conversion Amount will not be subject to the premature distribution penalty if you are under age 59½. If taxes are withheld from your Roth IRA Conversion, the amount withheld may be subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty unless an exception applies. In addition, the withholding amount may make you ineligible to convert as the withheld amounts are taken into account when determining your Adjusted Gross Income for Roth Conversion eligibility.

Distribution of Nondeductible or After-Tax Contributions. To the extent that a distribution constitutes a return of nondeductible or after-tax contributions, it will not be included in income. The amount of any distribution excludable from income is the portion that bears the same ratio to the total distribution that aggregate nondeductible contributions bear to the balance at the end of the year (calculated after adding back distributions made during the year) of the Account. For this purpose, all of a Depositor's IRAs, or a Beneficiary's Inherited IRA inherited from the same Depositor (Roth IRAs and Roth Inherited IRAs included) are treated as a single IRA. The aggregate amount of distributions excludable from income for all years is not to exceed the aggregate nondeductible contributions for all calendar years.

Minimum Required Distributions (MRDs).

General. It is your responsibility to ensure that required distributions are timely and are in amounts which satisfy the IRS requirements under Code Section 408(a)(7) and 401(a)(9) and the related IRS regulations. Once distributions are required to begin, they must not be less than the amount each year which would exhaust the value of the Account over the required distribution period, which is generally determined according to the applicable life expectancy tables specified by the Internal Revenue Service. You may be subject to a 50% excise tax on the amount by which the distribution you actually received in any year falls short of the minimum distribution required for the year.

Lifetime MRDs for IRA Depositors. If you are a Depositor, you must begin receiving distributions of the assets in the Account by April 1 of the year following the year in which you reach age 70½. This is called your "Required Beginning Date" ("RBD"). Minimum required distributions must continue to be made by December 31 of each subsequent year, including the year in which you, as Depositor, are required to take your first minimum required distribution. If you, as Depositor, maintain more than one IRA (Roth IRAs excluded), you may take from any of your IRAs the aggregate amount to be withdrawn. Please refer to Article IV of your Custodial Agreement for additional information on minimum required distributions.

Distributions after the Death of the Depositor. If you are a Beneficiary and have inherited an IRA from a Depositor who died after reaching RBD, you must generally begin receiving distributions by December 31 of the year following the year of the Depositor's death. Special rules apply for spousal beneficiaries and entities. Special rules may also apply to beneficiaries who are not citizens or other Persons of the United States. Successor Beneficiaries must continue distributions under the original Beneficiary's payment schedule, unless faster distribution is required. Please refer to Article IV of your Custodial Agreement for additional information on death distribution requirements.

Miscellaneous

The following information may apply to both Depositors and Beneficiaries, except as otherwise clearly indicated.

Other Considerations with Respect to the Account.

Divorce or Legal Separation. If all or any portion of your Account is awarded to a spouse or former spouse pursuant to divorce or legal separation, such portion can be transferred to an Account in the receiving spouse's name. This transaction can be processed without any tax implications to you, provided a written instrument specifically directing such transfer is executed by a court incident to the divorce or legal separation in accordance with Code Section 408(d)(6) is received and accepted by the Custodian. The Custodian may require other direction from you and the recipient of any portion of your Account.

Fees and Expenses. Fees and other expenses of maintaining and terminating the Account are described in the Application or on another form acceptable to the Custodian, and may be changed from time to time, as provided in the Custodial Agreement. Your Broker may charge or receive fees in addition to those fees described on the Application or other form for services rendered, and it is up to you to determine if any

such fees are reasonable. Unless you notify the Custodian otherwise, your Broker may instruct the Custodian or its agents to deduct such fees from your Account. The Custodian is not a party to such fee(s). You should consult your Broker with any questions you may have with regard to any fees your Broker may charge.

Prohibited Transactions. If any of the events prohibited by Code Section 4975 (such as any sale, exchange, or leasing of any property between you and your Account, or the purchase of any securities on margin in your Account) occurs during the existence of your Account, your Account will be disqualified and the entire balance in your Account will be treated as if distributed to you as of the first day of the year in which the prohibited event occurs. If all or any part of the Account is pledged as security for a loan, then the portion so pledged will be treated as if distributed to you. Such distributions would be subject to ordinary income tax and, if you are a Depositor under age 59½ at the time, to a 10% tax penalty on premature distributions.

Other Tax Considerations.

Tax Withholding. Federal income tax will be withheld from distributions you receive from your Account unless you elect not to have such tax withheld. However, if IRA distributions are to be delivered outside of the United States, this withholding tax is mandatory and you may not elect otherwise unless you certify to the Custodian that you are a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (including a resident alien individual). This tax withholding will also be mandatory if you have not provided a valid residential address within the United States. (A post office box is not deemed to be a valid residential address.) Federal income tax will be withheld at the rate of 10%, unless a higher rate is elected by you, or if non-resident alien withholding applies. In addition, state income tax may be withheld from your IRA distributions, if applicable, depending on the state of residence indicated in your legal address of record for the Account.

Reporting for Tax Purposes. If you are a Depositor, you will be required to designate your contribution as deductible or nondeductible. IRS Form 8606 may be required to be attached to your IRS Form 1040 or IRS Form 1040A for each year for which a nondeductible IRA contribution or after-tax rollover is made, and thereafter, for each year in which a distribution is taken from the Account. You must also file Form 5329 (or such other forms as the IRS may require) with the IRS for each taxable year in which the contribution limits are exceeded, a premature distribution takes place, an IRA contribution is recharacterized, or less than the required minimum amount is distributed from your IRA, as applicable. You are also required to report to the IRS the amount of all distributions you received from your IRA. Other reporting may be required in the event that special taxes or penalties are due.

No Special Tax Treatment. No distribution to you or anyone else from your Account can qualify for capital gain treatment under the Federal income tax laws. The taxable portion of the distribution is taxed to the person receiving it as ordinary income. There are no special averaging rules applicable to distributions made directly from your Account.

IRS Approval. The form of your Individual Retirement Account is the model government form provided by the IRS known as Form 5305-A. Please refer to IRS Publication 590 or contact the IRS for more information on IRAs, as transactions done incorrectly may result in adverse tax consequences.

*Clearing, custody, or other brokerage services may be provided by National Financial Services LLC,
or Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC, Member NYSE, SIPC*

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Important Information Affecting the Premiere Select[®] IRA and the Premiere Select Roth IRA

This notice describes certain provisions relating to Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs that are now effective (unless otherwise noted), based on recent changes in the law, cost-of-living adjustments, and guidance from the IRS. This information is intended to supplement and update the information in your Premiere Select IRA Disclosure Statement and/or Premiere Select Roth IRA Disclosure Statement, as applicable. Note that certain provisions as described in this notice are subject to change. As always, you are encouraged to consult a tax advisor with respect to any tax questions, or to determine how these changes may affect your personal situation.

Contribution Information

Annual IRA and Roth IRA Contribution Limits. Certain IRA provisions passed into law under the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (“EGTRRA”) were set to expire after December 31, 2010. Under the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (“PPA”), these “sunset provisions” of EGTRRA are repealed. As a result, the following increased limits on aggregate IRA and Roth IRA contributions are made permanent under current law:

TAX YEARS	ANNUAL IRA CONTRIBUTION LIMIT	ANNUAL IRA CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTION FOR DEPOSITOR AT LEAST AGE 50	COMBINED MAXIMUM ANNUAL IRA CONTRIBUTION LIMIT FOR DEPOSITOR AT LEAST AGE 50 (INCLUDING CATCH-UP)
2021 and 2022	\$6,000*	\$1,000	\$7,000

* In future years, the maximum annual IRA contribution limit will be indexed for cost-of-living in \$500 increments.

Non-Spouse Direct Rollovers to Inherited Traditional IRAs. An eligible non-spouse beneficiary may directly roll over a decedent’s interest in a qualified plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan to an inherited IRA, also called an IRA Beneficiary Distribution Account (IRA-BDA). The distribution must be directly rolled over (via trustee-to-trustee transfer) to the IRA-BDA. Entity beneficiaries are not eligible to roll over to an inherited IRA; trust beneficiaries may only directly roll over inherited plan assets to an inherited IRA if the trust meets certain “look through” trust requirements. Current or past minimum distribution amounts required under the plan’s terms may not be rolled over.

Designated Roth Account Rollovers to Roth IRAs. Distributions from Roth sources in employer-sponsored plans (“designated Roth accounts”) can be rolled over into a Roth IRA via a 60-day rollover or a direct rollover. If only a portion of the distribution is rolled over, the portion that is rolled over is treated as consisting first of the amount of the distribution that is includable in gross income. Note that assets rolled from an employer-sponsored plan to a Roth IRA cannot be rolled back to an employer-sponsored plan. Additionally, note that income limits that determine taxpayer eligibility for annual contributions to a Roth IRA do not apply to Roth IRA rollover contribution amounts.

Qualified Rollover Contribution to a Roth IRA or [Inherited] Roth BDA. Certain distributions of pre-tax assets from employer-sponsored plans (for example, 401(a), 403(b) and 457(b) governmental plans) are eligible for rollover directly into your Roth IRA or [Inherited] Roth BDA, subject to the restrictions and taxation that apply to conversions from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

Beneficiaries of pre-tax assets in employer-sponsored plans may also request a qualified rollover contribution to a Roth IRA or Inherited Roth IRA, if applicable. A non-spouse beneficiary may roll over a decedent’s interest in an employer plan to an Inherited Roth IRA. The distribution must be directly rolled over (via a trustee-to-trustee transfer) to the Inherited Roth IRA. A spousal beneficiary may roll over a decedent’s interest in an employer plan to either 1) an Inherited Roth IRA or 2) a Roth IRA and elect to treat the Roth IRA as his/her own.

Assuming that all relevant IRS requirements are satisfied, a qualified rollover contribution into a Roth IRA may later be recharacterized into a Traditional IRA. The Premiere Select IRA will also accept other amounts that may qualify as a qualified rollover contribution under the Internal Revenue Code, subject to the account owner’s representation that all requirements of the Code are met.

Direct Payment of Tax Refunds to IRAs. The PPA allows taxpayers to direct that a portion of his or her federal income tax refund may be directly deposited into the taxpayer’s IRA as a contribution. In certain cases, taxpayers must complete IRS Form 8888 to direct the contribution to their IRA provider.

The PPA amended certain sections of the Internal Revenue Code to apply cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) to certain AGI limits that impact IRA deductibility for active participants (or the spouses of active participants) in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, for the Saver’s Credit, and for eligibility to contribute to a Roth IRA. These limits and others, as adjusted by the IRS for COLA, are described below.

Annual IRA Contributions

AGI Limits for Deductible Contributions to a Traditional IRA. If you are married filing jointly, and only one spouse is considered an active participant, the spouse (including a non-wage-earning spouse) who is not an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan may make a fully or partially deductible IRA contribution of up to the maximum amount allowed under current law or 100% of combined compensation, whichever is less.

The deductibility of the non-active participant spouse’s contribution is phased out between the following modified AGI limits:

YEAR	MARRIED TAXPAYERS FILING JOINT RETURNS
2021	\$198,000–\$208,000
2022	\$204,000–\$214,000

For “active participants” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, full deduction is phased out between the following modified AGI limits:

YEAR	MARRIED TAXPAYERS FILING JOINT RETURNS	SINGLE TAXPAYERS
2021	\$105,000–\$125,000	\$66,000–\$76,000
2022	\$109,000–\$129,000	\$68,000–\$78,000

AGI Limits for Roth IRA Contributions. Eligibility to make annual Roth IRA contributions is phased out between the following modified AGI limits:

YEAR	MARRIED TAXPAYERS FILING JOINT RETURNS	SINGLE TAXPAYERS
2021	\$198,000–\$208,000	\$125,000–\$140,000
2022	\$204,000–\$214,000	\$129,000–\$144,000

Refer to your IRA Disclosure Statement, or IRS Publication 590, “Individual Retirement Arrangements,” to calculate the amount of your contribution if you are subject to the above limits.

Saver's Credit for IRA Contributions. This tax credit was originally available for contributions made for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001, and before January 1, 2007, under EGTRRA.

The credit was made permanent under PPA. Also, as a result of PPA, the AGI limits which determine eligibility to receive the tax credit will now be subject to cost-of-living adjustments (COLA).

For 2021:

JOINT FILERS (AGI)	HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS (AGI)	ALL OTHER FILERS (AGI)	CREDIT RATE	MAXIMUM CREDIT
\$0-\$39,500	\$0-\$29,625	\$0-\$19,750	50%	\$1,000
\$39,501-\$43,000	\$29,626-\$32,250	\$19,751-\$21,500	20%	\$400
\$43,001-\$66,000	\$32,251-\$49,500	\$21,501-\$33,000	10%	\$200
Over \$66,000	Over \$49,500	Over \$33,000	0%	\$0

For 2022:

JOINT FILERS (AGI)	HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS (AGI)	ALL OTHER FILERS (AGI)	CREDIT RATE	MAXIMUM CREDIT
\$0-\$41,000	\$0-\$30,750	\$0-\$20,500	50%	\$1,000
\$41,001-\$44,000	\$30,751-\$33,000	\$20,501-\$22,000	20%	\$400
\$44,001-\$68,000	\$33,001-\$51,000	\$22,001-\$34,000	10%	\$200
Over \$68,000	Over \$51,000	Over \$34,000	0%	\$0

SEP-IRA Contributions. If you are a participant in a SEP plan offered by your employer, your employer may make annual SEP contributions on your behalf up to the lesser of 25% of compensation, or \$58,000 in 2021 and \$61,000 in 2022, per participant. The limit is indexed for cost-of-living adjustments in subsequent years. The maximum compensation on which contributions to SEPs and SARSEPs can be based is \$290,000 in 2021 and \$305,000 in 2022 and indexed for cost-of-living adjustments in subsequent years. Elective deferrals to SARSEPs are also subject to the limits more fully described below. Additionally, SARSEP participants who reach age 50 by December 31 of the tax year for the corresponding contribution may be able to contribute an additional catch-up contribution, if the plan allows.

TAX YEAR	ANNUAL ELECTIVE DEFERRAL LIMIT	SARSEP CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTION FOR PARTICIPANTS AT LEAST AGE 50	MAXIMUM ANNUAL ELECTIVE DEFERRAL LIMIT FOR PARTICIPANTS AT LEAST AGE 50 (INCLUDING CATCH-UP)
2021	\$19,500	\$6,500	\$26,000
2022	\$20,500	\$6,500	\$27,000

PPA, as well as certain other legislative changes, included provisions that affect distributions from IRAs and Roth IRAs, as described below.

Distributions

Designated Roth Account Rollovers and the 5-Taxable-Year Period of Participation. If there is a rollover of designated Roth account assets from an employer-sponsored plan to a Roth IRA, the period that the rolled-over funds were in the employer-sponsored plan do not count toward the determination of the 5-year period in the Roth IRA. However, if an individual had established a Roth IRA in a year prior to the rollover, the 5-year period for determining qualified distributions from the Roth IRA, which began with the first contribution to that Roth IRA, would also apply to any funds subsequently rolled over from an employer-sponsored plan.

Qualified HSA Funding Distribution. A one-time "qualified Health Savings Account (HSA) funding distribution" may be made from an IRA (other than a SEP or SIMPLE-IRA) and contributed to the health savings account of an individual in a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer. If eligible, the amount of the distribution will not be includable in income and is limited to the statutory maximum contribution allowed for such HSA eligible individual, reduced by any other contributions made to the HSA for that year. The distribution is not subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty if taken prior to age 59½.

Qualified Reservist Distribution. A "qualified reservist distribution" may be made from a qualified plan or an IRA by an individual ordered or called into active duty for a period of more than 179 days of active duty or for an indefinite period of time after September 11, 2001. The amount distributed may be recontributed to an IRA at any time during a two-year period after the end of active duty. The distribution is not subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty if taken prior to age 59½.

Qualified Charitable Distribution. Under the "Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes" (PATH) Act of 2015, qualified charitable distributions (QCDs) were permanently extended. A QCD may be made from an IRA (other than an active SEP or SIMPLE IRA), and be excluded from income after the IRA owner has reached 70½ years old, if directly transferred to a qualifying charitable organization for up to a maximum of \$100,000 per taxpayer. The amount excluded from income will be reduced by an amount equal to the aggregate amount, if any, of deductible IRA contributions made to the IRA since age 70½. The entire amount must otherwise be includable in income and otherwise tax deductible as a charitable contribution. The distribution may be used to satisfy the IRA's required minimum distribution and is not subject to withholding.

Inherited IRA Rolled Over from a Qualified Plan by a Non-Spouse Beneficiary. To the extent an individual who is a non-spouse beneficiary has rolled over inherited qualified plan assets from a qualified plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan into an inherited IRA, the following special rules apply:

In general, the required minimum distribution (RMD) rules of the deceased participant's employer-sponsored plan for non-spouse beneficiaries also apply to the Inherited IRA. Generally, this is usually the 10-year rule for non-spouse beneficiaries. The life-expectancy rule [401(a)(9)(B)(iii)] applies only when the beneficiary is the spouse, minor child of the employee, or disabled/chronically ill individual.

For additional information on changes affecting your IRA, review IRS Publication 590, or contact your investment professional. You should review these changes carefully. As always, you are encouraged to consult a tax advisor with respect to any tax questions or to determine how these changes may affect your personal situation.

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