



FRANKLIN
TEMPLETON

Franklin Templeton IRA

Custodial Agreements and Disclosure Statements

Traditional IRA

Rollover IRA

Roth IRA

SEP IRA

SIMPLE IRA

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Not FDIC Insured

No Bank Guarantee

May Lose Value

* This salary deduction plan was discontinued December 31, 1996 and was effectively replaced by the SIMPLE IRA. However, employers who had already established a SARSEP IRA by that date are able to continue to operate this plan.

Franklin Templeton
Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account
Under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code

DO NOT
FILE WITH INTERNAL
REVENUE SERVICE

☒ **NEW AGREEMENT** ☐ **AMENDMENT**

This Agreement is entered into on the date listed next to the signature(s) on the Application by and between the person(s) (each such person being hereinafter referred to separately as "Depositor") and the Custodian listed on the Application. The Custodian's principal place of business is listed on the Disclosure Statement provided to the Depositor by the Custodian as required under Regulations Section 1.408-6.

The Depositor is establishing an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) [under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code] to provide for his retirement and for the support of his beneficiaries after death. The Depositor has deposited with the Custodian the sum listed on the Application in cash.

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 payment 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 is 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 life 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 persons whose signatures appear below.

ARTICLE VIII

1. The Custodian shall invest each custodial account contribution as directed by the Depositor. The amount of each contribution to be invested in Franklin Templeton Funds shall be applied to the purchase of full and fractional shares issued by the Franklin Templeton Fund(s) selected by Depositor.

For purposes of this IRA custodial account Agreement only, the terms "Franklin Templeton Fund" or "Fund" shall mean an open end investment company or series thereof (a "mutual fund") whose shares are distributed by Franklin Distributors, LLC.

2. The Depositor has the sole authority and discretion to select and direct the investments in this custodial account and accepts full and sole responsibility for any investment selection that is made. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article, the Custodian reserves the right to refuse to follow any investment direction which the Custodian determines would violate Section 408. A designation by the Depositor of an investment as a rollover contribution shall be deemed irrevocable, and such investment shall be deemed to meet the eligible rollover requirements of the Code.

3. All dividends and capital gains distributions received on shares of a Franklin Templeton Fund held in the custodial account shall be reinvested in additional shares of the same Fund unless the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) affirmatively elects otherwise.

4. The Custodian shall forward to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) any notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies and proxy soliciting materials relating to shares issued by a mutual fund whose shares are distributed by an affiliate of Custodian (each a "Franklin Templeton Fund") and held in this custodial account ("Account"). Each such mailing shall be effective if sent by mail to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) at his or her last address on record with the Custodian. By establishing this

Account, the Depositor directs the Custodian to vote Franklin Templeton Fund shares held in the Account for which no voting instructions are timely received in the same proportion as shares timely voted by such Fund's other shareholders.

5. Any income taxes or other taxes of any kind that may be levied or assessed upon the custodial account, any administrative expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties, including fees for legal services rendered to the Custodian, and the maintenance fees to the Custodian as set forth in paragraph 6 of this Article, shall be paid from assets of the custodial account in such manner as the Custodian may determine.

The Custodian shall have the right to withhold such amounts as are required by federal, state or local tax law from any distribution from the Custodial Account, whether such distributions are requested by the Depositor or Beneficiary or required by state unclaimed property laws or any other federal, state or local laws. The Custodian shall have the right to liquidate any securities or other assets held in the custodial account if necessary to satisfy such required tax withholding.

6. The Custodian shall charge a custodial account maintenance fee, in the amount specified in the Application, on a per beneficial account owner basis. This maintenance fee shall be collected from the IRA custodial account (a) in December of each year; and (b) at the time this account is closed or at the time of any redemption request that would cause the value of assets in this account to fall below the amount of the maintenance fee (at which time this account will be closed). The beneficial account owner may elect to pay this fee separately by check only if payment is received before the fee is scheduled to be deducted from the custodial account. The Custodian shall have the right to change this maintenance fee, from time to time, upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the beneficial account owner.

7. "Beneficiary" shall mean the person or persons (including a trust or estate) designated as such by the Depositor or, following the death of the Depositor, designated as such by a Beneficiary (each person making such beneficiary designations is referred to as a "Designator"). Such designation shall be (a) in writing on a form provided by the Custodian for such purpose, or in such other written format acceptable to the Custodian, (b) signed by each Designator and (c) received by the Custodian prior to the Designator's death. The Custodian may rely upon the last written designation received at the Custodian's office which shall revoke all prior designations and such designation shall apply to all custodial account assets, including each Fund Account opened and maintained in this custodial account. Unless indicated otherwise on the application or designation form, if any primary or contingent beneficiary dies before the Designator, the interest attributable to such beneficiary and to his heirs shall terminate completely and the percentage share of any remaining beneficiary(ies) shall be increased on a pro rata basis. If none of the Designator's primary beneficiaries survive him, the interest in his IRA shall pass to his contingent beneficiary(ies), if named. If no designated beneficiary survives the Designator or if no ascertainable beneficiary is designated, the Designator's Beneficiary shall be his spouse or, if he has no surviving spouse, his estate. A Beneficiary (other than a minor or otherwise under a legal disability, as addressed in Section 8 of this Article)

with a present interest shall have sole authority and investment discretion with respect to the portion of the custodial account to which he is entitled and accept full and sole responsibility for any investment selection that is made.

If the Designator designates his or her spouse as a Beneficiary, and the Designator subsequently divorces that spouse, such former spouse will be removed as a Beneficiary, and such designation shall be deemed automatically revoked and void as of the Designator's death, unless prior to the Designator's death and subsequent to such divorce, the Custodian receives a written designation (in accordance with this Article, Section (7) a through c above) that affirmatively names such former spouse as a non-spouse Beneficiary.

The Depositor should ensure that Beneficiary contact information on file with the Custodian remains current and accurate. If, upon notification of the death of the Depositor, the Custodian is unable to find the Beneficiary, the Custodian may engage an outside search company to attempt to find the Beneficiary. Upon locating the Beneficiary, the search company may charge the Beneficiary a percentage (agreed upon by both parties) of the value of the custodial account as a fee in exchange for its location services to establish contact between the Beneficiary and the Custodian. The Beneficiary shall remain responsible for all taxes connected with distributions (including any portion thereof authorized as payment to the search company) from the custodial account.

8. If upon the death of the Depositor (or Beneficiary) the custodial account 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 (a) a parent of such person, (b) the guardian, conservator, or other legal representative, wherever appointed, of such person, (c) a custodial account established under a Uniform Gifts to Minors, Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, or similar act, (d) any person having control or custody of such person, or (e) to such person directly.

9. The Custodian will keep records of all receipts, investments, disbursements, and other transactions for this custodial account and for each Fund Account. As soon as is practicable after the close of each calendar year, and whenever required by the Code, the Custodian shall deliver to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) a written report(s) reflecting all activity in the custodial account during the prior calendar year and the fair market value of the custodial account. Upon the expiration of sixty (60) days after the Custodian has furnished such written report(s) to the Depositor (or Beneficiary), the Custodian shall be released and discharged from all liability and accountability with respect to any such acts or transactions except those to which the Depositor (or Beneficiary) has filed written objections with the Custodian within the sixty (60) day period after the calendar year.

10. The Depositor shall have sole responsibility for determining whether any contribution, conversion, or distribution shall be permitted, including (but not limited to) the determination of the allowable amount and tax effect of any such transaction to or from the custodial account. The Depositor shall also be responsible for reporting on his personal tax return, whenever required by the Internal

Revenue Service, any transaction made to or from the custodial account.

11. The Custodian shall have the right to amend this Agreement in any manner it deems necessary or advisable in order to qualify (or maintain qualifications of) this Agreement under the applicable provisions of the Code or to maintain proper and desirable operation of this custodial account. Any such amendment shall be effected by delivery to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) of a restatement of this Agreement including any such amendment. The Depositor (or Beneficiary) shall be deemed to consent to any such amendment(s) if he fails to object thereto by written notice received by the Custodian within fifteen (15) calendar days from the date of the Custodian's mailing to the Depositor (or Beneficiary) a copy of such amendment(s) or restatement.

12. The Depositor shall have the right to terminate this custodial account or to remove the Custodian upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Custodian, which notice shall include instructions regarding the final distribution or transfer of all custodial account assets. If the Depositor fails to provide such distribution or transfer instructions, the Custodian may terminate this custodial account by distributing all custodial account assets (less amounts required to satisfy unpaid fees, costs, expenses, and obligations) directly to the Depositor.

13. The Custodian shall have the right to resign as custodian under this Agreement upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable). Unless the Depositor (or Beneficiary) provides written instructions to the contrary, the Custodian shall have the right to appoint and transfer the custodial account assets (less amounts required to satisfy unpaid fees, costs, expenses, and obligations), together with copies of relevant books and records, to a successor custodian. A successor custodian shall satisfy the requirements of Section 408(a)(2). The Custodian is not liable for the acts or omissions of any successor custodian.

14. The Custodian is authorized to perform all acts necessary to carry out the terms of this Agreement and to hire an agent to perform certain of its duties hereunder, which agent may be the Transfer Agent for the Fund (if such Transfer Agent is other than the Custodian).

15. Distribution requests that are received by the Custodian in good order will be made to the Depositor, his beneficiary (if appropriate), or a successor custodian, normally within five (5) business days. To be in good order, distribution requests must meet the IRA distribution requirements of the Custodian. The Custodian reserves the right to change these requirements at any time without prior notice to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable).

16. The Custodian may transfer custodial account assets to a successor custodian named by the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) in reliance on, and without any duty of investigation, receipt of a letter of acceptance signed by an individual claiming to be an authorized officer or principal of the successor custodian. The Depositor (or Beneficiary) shall be responsible for satisfying the minimum distribution rule in Section 408(a)(6), if applicable, prior to such transfer. Furthermore, if a Beneficiary is requesting the transfer, such

Beneficiary shall be solely responsible for ensuring that the transfer is made to an IRA registered in the Depositor's name in order to maintain the tax-deferred status of the IRA.

17. The Custodian does not assume any responsibility to make any distributions unless and until the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) specifies in a manner acceptable to the Custodian. Furthermore, the Custodian shall not be responsible to make minimum distributions other than upon the Depositor's or Beneficiary's, as applicable, expressed written instructions as herein provided.

The Custodian will, however, comply with any state unclaimed property laws, to the extent applicable, requiring assets in the custodial account to be turned over to a state fund after the custodial account has been abandoned or unclaimed for the period required by state law.

18. The terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be applicable without regard to the community property laws of any state.

19. This Agreement shall be construed under the laws of the State of California.

20. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the acceptance of this Agreement by the Depositor is indicated by the Depositor's signature in the Custodian's Application, and the Custodian, to evidence acceptance of this Agreement, has signed the Agreement as written below.

Authorized Signature
Fiduciary Trust International of the South, Custodian:

X 

Craig Richards. President, CEO and Chairman of the Board

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

PURPOSE OF FORM Form 5305-A is a model account agreement that meets the requirements of Section 408(a) and has been pre-approved by the IRS. A Traditional Individual Retirement Account (Traditional IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Depositor) and the Custodian and must be completed no later than the due date of the individual's income tax return for the tax year (excluding extensions). This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor or his or her beneficiaries.

Do not file Form 5305-A with the IRS. Instead, keep it for your records. For more information on IRAs, obtain IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

DEFINITIONS

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

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

TRADITIONAL IRA FOR NONWORKING SPOUSE

Form 5305-A may be used to establish the IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse. Contributions to an IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse must be made to a separate IRA custodial account established by the nonworking spouse.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

ARTICLE IV Distributions made under this Article may be made in a single sum, periodic payments, or a combination of both. The distribution option should be reviewed in the year the Depositor reaches age 70½ to insure that the requirements of Section 408(a)(6) have been met.

Individual Retirement Account Disclosure Statement

The following information 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 your Individual Retirement Account ("IRA"). Your IRA is a tax-deferred custodial account, created for your exclusive benefit, and amounts held in it are generally not taxed until distributed. Your interest in your IRA is at all times nonforfeitable.

RIGHT TO REVOKE

You may revoke this custodial account at any time within seven (7) calendar days after it is established by mailing or delivering a written request [including your name, Social Security number, and the name(s) of your investment option(s)] for revocation to the Custodian, Fiduciary Trust International of the South ("FTIOS") at: c/o Franklin Templeton Investor Services, LLC, 100 Fountain Parkway N., St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1205 [Phone: (800) 527-2020].

IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

You are eligible to make regular contributions into an IRA for a calendar year, at any age, if you have received compensation during that year from the performance of personal services. [Please see Table A (below) for contribution limits]. Compensation includes such items as salaries, bonuses, commissions, and, in the case of a self-employed individual, net earnings from self-employment. All taxable alimony and separate maintenance payments received by an individual under a divorce decree or a separate maintenance agreement are also treated as compensation. (For tax years prior to 2020, contributions to an IRA were permitted only if you had compensation and had not attained age 70½ by the end of the taxable year for which the contribution is made).

TABLE A: Traditional IRA Contribution Limits

Tax Year	If Under Age 50	If Age 50 or Over
2025	\$7,000	\$8,000
2026	\$7,500	\$8,600

The different types of IRAs and each respective contribution limit are set forth as follows:

TRADITIONAL IRA You may make a Traditional IRA contribution up to the Traditional IRA contribution limit or 100% of your compensation, whichever is less, for each tax year.

SPOUSAL IRA If you file a joint federal tax return and your spouse earns less than the Traditional IRA contribution limit, you may set up two custodial accounts—one IRA for yourself and one for your spouse ("Spousal IRA"). You can contribute the lesser of (1) the Traditional IRA contribution limit for each spouse or (2) 100% of your combined compensation between the two IRAs, so long as no more than the Traditional IRA contribution limit is contributed to either IRA.

ROLLOVER IRA If you retire or change jobs, you may be eligible for a distribution from your employer's retirement plan. To avoid mandatory withholding of 20% of your distribution, and to preserve the tax-deferred status of the distribution,

you can roll it over directly to a Rollover IRA. If you choose to have the distribution paid directly to you, 20% withholding will apply. You may still reinvest up to 100% of the total amount of your distribution, which is eligible for rollover treatment, by replacing the 20% that was withheld for federal taxes with other assets you may own. You generally have 60 days of receipt of your distribution to roll it over. The amount invested in a Rollover IRA will not be included in your taxable income for the year in which you received the plan distribution. Rollovers can also be made from distributions from another IRA, but are only permitted once from *all* IRAs, on an aggregate basis during any 12-month period (rather than on an "IRA by IRA" basis).

SEP IRA Your employer may establish a separate IRA for use as part of a Simplified Employee Pension Plan ("SEP") arrangement. Your employer may contribute to your SEP IRA up to a maximum 25% of your compensation or \$72,000 in 2026 and \$70,000 in 2025, whichever is less. In addition to the SEP contributions made on your behalf by your employer, you may contribute to a Traditional IRA, although the amount you are able to deduct may be limited (see "Deductibility of IRA Contributions" below for further information).

SIMPLE IRA SIMPLE stands for "savings incentive match plan for employees" and is a plan that allows you to contribute on your own behalf through salary reduction contributions. You may defer up to \$17,000 in 2026 and \$16,500 in 2025, and if you are age 50 or older, you are eligible to defer an additional catch up contribution of \$3,500 in 2025 and \$4,000 in 2026. These contribution limits will automatically increase by 10% for employers with no more than 25 employees (see below to see how employers with more than 25 employees may offer these increased deferral limits). Beginning in 2025, if you reach ages 60 through 63, the catch-up contribution is increased to the greater of \$5,000 or 150% of the regular age 50 catch-up contribution if permitted by your plan. [Please see Table B (below) for contribution limits.]

Your employer will either match the first 3% that you defer or will contribute 2% of each eligible employee's compensation. In two of every five years, your employer may elect to match less than the first 3% you defer but cannot match less than 1%. Employers with more than 25 employees may permit the increased deferral limits if they offer a 4% match or contribute 3% of each eligible employee's compensation. All SIMPLE contributions are made to your IRA and are subject to the rules which govern IRA distributions (see *IRA Distributions*), except that distributions taken within two years of participating in a SIMPLE are subject to a 25% penalty tax, unless an exception applies. Only employers who have 100 eligible employees or fewer and do not maintain other retirement plans may sponsor a SIMPLE.

TABLE B: SIMPLE IRA Contribution Limits

Tax Year	If Under Age 50	If Age 50–59 or 64 and Over	If Age 60 to 63
2025	\$16,500	\$20,000	\$21,750
2026	\$17,000	\$21,000	\$22,250

SARSEP IRA Your employer may allow you to contribute on your own behalf to the SEP Plan through a salary reduction SEP ("SARSEP")

arrangement. This will enable you to reduce your annual compensation up to a maximum of 25% of your compensation (adjusted for deferrals) or \$24,500 in 2026 and \$23,500 in 2025, whichever is less.

Only employers with 25 or fewer eligible employees may establish a SARSEP arrangement, and at least 50% of those eligible must participate. No new SARSEP plans may be established after December 31, 1996. Existing SARSEP plans may be maintained with the previously mentioned conditions and employees hired after December 31, 1996 may still participate in previously existing SARSEPs.

TABLE C: SARSEP IRA Contribution Limits

Tax Year	If Under Age 50	If Age 50 or Over
2025	\$23,500	\$31,000
2026	\$24,500	\$32,500

EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions which exceed the allowable maximum limits per year 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 remains in your IRA. If you make a contribution [or your employer makes a SEP (including SARSEP) contribution on your behalf] which is not eligible to be deducted for a tax year, the 6% penalty may be avoided by withdrawing the excess contribution and its earnings by your tax filing deadline, including extensions, for that year. Although the excess contribution withdrawn is not taxable, the earnings will be included as income for the tax year the excess was made and may be subject to a 10% premature penalty tax if you are under age 59½.

After your tax filing deadline, only IRA contributions in excess of the "lesser of 100% of compensation or the Traditional IRA contribution limit" may be withdrawn. Provided that the total IRA contribution you made for the year did not exceed the Traditional IRA contribution limit, the amount of any excess contribution withdrawn will not be considered a premature distribution nor (except in the case of a salary reduction contribution) be taxed as ordinary income.

TIME OF CONTRIBUTION

Contributions to your IRA may be made any time up to and including the due date for filing your tax return for the year (not including extensions). Employer contributions to a SEP IRA may be made up by the employer's tax filing deadline including extensions.

DEDUCTIBILITY OF IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

The deductibility of your IRA contributions will depend upon whether you are an "active participant." An "active participant" is one who is, at any time during the year, covered by a "retirement plan" of an employer or union under which employer or employee contributions are made, or one is eligible to earn retirement credits, regardless of vested status. For these purposes, "retirement plans" includes profit sharing plans, government plans (other than a 457 plan),

tax sheltered annuity arrangements or 403(b) custodial accounts, SEP IRAs, 401(k), SIMPLE, and defined benefit plans. Active participation in a retirement plan for a given year is generally indicated on one's Form W-2.

If you are single and not an active participant (as defined above), your IRA contributions are fully deductible (up to 100% of your compensation or the Traditional IRA contribution limit, whichever is less). You are also entitled to the same if you are married and neither you nor your spouse is an active participant.

If your combined Adjusted Gross Income ("AGI") is in excess of \$252,000 in 2026 and \$246,000 in 2025, your spouse's active participation in a retirement plan automatically makes you an active participant for purposes of determining deductibility of your IRA contribution. Also, if your combined AGI is more than \$242,000 but less than \$252,000 in 2026 and \$236,000 but less than \$246,000 in 2025, and you are not an active participant, you can make a partially deductible IRA contribution. If your combined AGI is \$242,000 or less in 2026 and \$236,000 or less in 2025, your spouse's active participation in a retirement plan will have no effect on whether you are considered an active participant. If you and your spouse file separate tax returns (and you live apart for the entire year), your spouse's active participation in a retirement plan will not affect the deductibility of your IRA contribution.

If you are an active participant, you must look at your Adjusted Gross Income ("AGI") for the year (if you filed a joint tax return with your spouse, use your combined AGI) to determine your deductible IRA contribution. Your tax return will show you how to calculate your AGI for this purpose. If you are at or below a certain AGI level, called the Threshold Level, you are treated as if you were not an active participant and can deduct your entire IRA contribution (up to 100% of your compensation or the Traditional IRA contribution limit, whichever is less).

If you are single, your Threshold Level is \$81,000 for 2026 and \$79,000 for 2025. The Threshold Level, if you are married and file a joint tax return, is \$129,000 for 2026 and \$126,000 for 2025, and if you are married but file a separate tax return, the Threshold Level is \$0 for 2026 and 2025. You are still entitled to a partial IRA deduction if your AGI falls within an applicable phase-out range. Refer to the IRS worksheet in Publication 590-A to determine your exact partial deduction amount. If all or any part of your IRA contribution is nondeductible, you must indicate this amount on your tax return by completing IRS Form 8606.

IRA DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions from your IRA are taxed at ordinary income tax rates. However, if you have made nondeductible contributions to your IRA, a portion of each distribution you receive will be considered a partial return of those contributions and will not be taxed. Use IRS Form 8606 to compute the nontaxable portion of your IRA distribution. Distributions from your IRA do not qualify for capital gains treatment, nor do they qualify for the 10-year forward averaging tax treatment that is available to certain qualified plan distributions. When you are ready to take a distribution, please contact FTIOS to obtain current information regarding distribution procedures and any forms you may require.

PREMATURE DISTRIBUTIONS A distribution you receive prior to reaching age 59½ is subject to a 10% federal tax penalty, in addition to ordinary income tax. There is no 10% tax penalty for distributions made because of: (i) death,

permanent disability, distributions "rolled over" within 60 days of receipt or timely removal of an excess contribution, (ii) distributions in the form of substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) over your life expectancy (or the joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary) made in accordance with Section 72(t) of the Code, (iii) deductible medical expenses, (iv) medical insurance payments for recipients of unemployment compensation for at least 12 consecutive weeks, (v) higher education expenses for you, your spouse, your child or grandchild, (vi) expenses related to the purchase of your first principal residence in two years (\$10,000 lifetime cap), (vii) a direct payment to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy, (viii) expenses related to the birth or adoption of a child (limit of \$5,000 per child), (ix) specified emergency expenses (limited to one distribution per year up to \$1,000; certain restrictions apply), or (x) victims of domestic abuse meeting certain eligibility criteria (limited to the lesser of \$10,000 (to be adjusted for inflation) or 50% of the account balance).

MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS

You must begin distributions from your IRA by April 1 following the calendar year you reach 73, if attained on January 1, 2024 or later (or 72, if attained on January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022 or 70½ if attained in 2019 or earlier). The assets in your IRA at that time may be distributed in a single payment, or in substantially equal monthly, quarterly, or annual payments over a uniform distribution period that is determined by using a single table and your actual age attained in the distribution year regardless of whether or not you have named a beneficiary. An exception applies if your spouse is your sole beneficiary for the entire year and is more than 10 years younger than you are. In that case, your distributions must be made over a period not longer than the joint life expectancy of you and your spouse. (The IRS provides a Uniform Lifetime Table, available in Publication 590, for this purpose). Subsequent distributions must be made by December 31 of each calendar year, starting with the calendar year containing your required beginning date.

ON TRANSFERS AND ROLLOVERS Should you transfer or roll over assets in your custodial account to another custodian or trustee, the minimum distribution rules, if applicable, for such amounts must be met prior to the transfer or rollover.

AT DEATH Your beneficiary will be required to take minimum distributions, and their options will be based on whether they are an Eligible Designated Beneficiary, a Designated Beneficiary, or a Non-Designated Beneficiary. An Eligible Designated Beneficiary is defined as: (i) your surviving spouse; (ii) a disabled beneficiary if they meet the definition of disabled under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 72(m)(7); (iii) a chronically ill beneficiary if their condition meets the definition of chronically ill under IRC Section 7702B(c)(2); (iv) a beneficiary that is less than 10 years younger than you; or (v) your minor child. An Eligible Designated Beneficiary must generally distribute over a period that does not exceed their life expectancy, beginning in the year after your death. If your spouse is your beneficiary, distributions are not required until the year you would have attained age 72. A Designated Beneficiary is an individual, including a designated beneficiary trust, that does not meet the definition of an Eligible Designated Beneficiary. A Designated Beneficiary must distribute the entire account by the end of the 10th year following your death. A Non-Designated Beneficiary is a non-person, such as a trust, estate, or charity. If you die before minimum distributions have begun,

a Non-Designated Beneficiary must distribute the entire account by the end of the 5th year following your death. If you die after minimum distributions have begun, a Non-Designated Beneficiary may take distributions over your life expectancy with distributions beginning in the year after your death.

INHERITED IRAs If your beneficiary is your surviving spouse, he or she may elect to treat your entire interest in the IRA as his own IRA, subject to the Traditional IRA distribution requirements.

IMPACT OF DIVORCE Effective November 1, 2016, if you named your spouse as your primary or contingent beneficiary, but you later divorce that spouse, that designation is automatically revoked and invalid upon your death, unless after your divorce you affirmatively elect to name your former spouse as your non-spouse beneficiary.

UNDER-DISTRIBUTION PENALTY If you reach age 73, if attained on January 1, 2024, or later (or 72, if attained on January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022 or 70½ if attained in 2019 or earlier) and the amount distributed to you or your beneficiary in any year is less than the amount required to be distributed, you or your beneficiary could be subject to a federal excise tax penalty.

FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

Amounts payable to your spouse as beneficiary of your IRA may qualify for the estate tax marital deduction. An election under an IRA to have a distribution payable to your beneficiary on your death will not be treated as a gift subject to federal gift tax as long as you are able to change your beneficiary.

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS AND LOANS

If you or your beneficiary engage in a "prohibited transaction" as described in the Code, which includes borrowing from your IRA or pledging your IRA as security for a loan, your IRA will lose its tax exemption. In that event, you will be taxed on the full market value of the assets in the custodial account on the first day of the year in which the prohibited transaction occurred, and you will also be subject to a 10% penalty tax if you are under age 59½ and not permanently disabled.

FILING WITH THE IRS

Contributions to your IRA must be reported on your tax return (Form 1040 or 1040A, and Form 8606 for nondeductible IRA contributions) for the taxable year contributed. You (or your beneficiary) must also file Form 5329 if you (or your beneficiary) are subject to any of the federal penalty taxes due to excess contributions, premature distributions, excess distributions, or under-distributions.

IRS APPROVAL

The form of your Individual Retirement Account has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service. The approval is a determination only as to the form and does not represent a determination of the merits of the custodial account. Further information concerning IRAs can be obtained from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service. In particular, please obtain a copy of IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

The significant changes to retirement plans contained in EGTRRA pertain only to federal tax law. To determine whether your state has adopted conforming laws, you should consult with your tax advisor or financial professional.

Franklin Templeton
Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account
Under Section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code

DO NOT
FILE WITH INTERNAL
REVENUE SERVICE

☒ **NEW AGREEMENT** ☐ **AMENDMENT**

This Agreement is entered into on the date listed next to the signature(s) on the Application by and between the person(s) (each such person being hereinafter referred to separately as "Depositor") and the Custodian listed on the Application. The Custodian's principal place of business is listed on the Disclosure Statement provided to the Depositor by the Custodian as required under Regulations Section 1.408-6.

The Depositor is establishing a Roth Individual Retirement Account (Roth IRA) under Section 408A to provide for his retirement and for the support of his beneficiaries after death. The Depositor has deposited with the Custodian the sum listed on the Application in cash.

The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE VIII

This agreement will be amended 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 persons whose signatures appear below.

ARTICLE IX

1. The Custodian shall invest each custodial account contribution as directed by the Depositor. The amount of each contribution to be invested in Franklin Templeton Funds shall be applied to the purchase of full and fractional shares issued by the Franklin Templeton Fund(s) selected by Depositor.

For purposes of this Agreement only, the terms "Franklin Templeton Fund" or "Fund" shall mean an open end investment company or series thereof (a "mutual fund") whose shares are distributed by Franklin Distributors, LLC.

2. The Depositor has the sole authority and discretion to select and direct the investments in this custodial account and accepts full and sole responsibility for any investment selection that is made. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article, the Custodian reserves the right to refuse to follow any investment direction which the Custodian determines would violate Section 408A. A designation by the Depositor of an investment as a rollover contribution shall be deemed irrevocable, and such investment shall be deemed to meet the eligible rollover requirements of the Code.

3. All dividends and capital gains distributions received on shares of a Franklin Templeton Fund held in the custodial account shall be reinvested in additional shares of the same Fund unless the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) affirmatively elects otherwise.

4. The Custodian shall forward to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) any notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies, and proxy soliciting materials relating to shares issued by a mutual fund whose shares are distributed by an affiliate of Custodian (each a "Franklin Templeton Fund") and held in this custodial account ("Account"). Each such mailing shall be effective if sent by mail to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) at his or her last address on record with the Custodian. By establishing this Account, the Depositor directs the Custodian to vote Franklin Templeton Fund shares held in the Account for

which no voting instructions are timely received in the same proportion as shares timely voted by such Fund's other shareholders.

5. Any income taxes or other taxes of any kind that may be levied or assessed upon the custodial account, any administrative expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties, including fees for legal services rendered to the Custodian, and the maintenance fees to the Custodian as set forth in paragraph 6 of this Article, shall be paid from assets of the custodial account in such manner as the Custodian may determine.

The Custodian shall have the right to withhold such amounts as are required by federal, state or local tax law from any distribution from the Custodial Account, whether such distributions are requested by the Depositor or Beneficiary or required by state unclaimed property laws or any other federal, state or local laws. The Custodian shall have the right to liquidate any securities or other assets held in the custodial account if necessary to satisfy such required tax withholding.

6. The Custodian shall charge a custodial maintenance fee, as specified on the Application, per beneficial owner. The Custodian shall deduct the maintenance fee from any Fund Account during or immediately preceding each calendar year, at the time of the initial investment, or at the time the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) redeems an amount from the custodial account which causes the custodial account balance to be less than the maintenance fee. The Depositor (or Beneficiary) may pay this fee separately by check only if payment is received before the fee is scheduled to be deducted from the custodial account. The Custodian shall have the right to change its maintenance fee upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable).

7. "Beneficiary" shall mean the person or persons (including a trust or estate) designated as such by the Depositor or, following the death of the Depositor, designated as such by a Beneficiary (each person making such beneficiary designation is referred to as a "Designator"). Such designation shall be (a) in writing on a form provided by the Custodian for such purpose, or in such other written format acceptable to the Custodian, (b) signed by each Designator and (c) received by the Custodian prior to the Designator's death. The Custodian may rely upon the last written designation received at the Custodian's office which shall revoke all prior designations and such designation shall apply to all custodial account assets, including each Fund Account opened and maintained in this custodial account. Unless indicated otherwise on the application or designation form, if any primary or contingent beneficiary dies before the Designator, the interest attributable to such beneficiary and to his heirs shall terminate completely and the percentage share of any remaining beneficiary(ies) shall be increased on a pro rata basis. If none of the Designator's primary beneficiaries survive him, the interest in his IRA shall pass to his contingent beneficiary(ies), if named. If no designated beneficiary survives the Designator or if no ascertainable beneficiary is designated, the Designator's Beneficiary shall be his spouse or, if he has no surviving spouse, his estate. A Beneficiary (other than a minor or otherwise under a legal disability, as addressed in Section 8 of this Article) with a present interest shall have sole authority and investment discretion with respect to the portion of the custodial account to which he is entitled

and accept full and sole responsibility for any investment selection that is made.

If the Designator designates his or her spouse as a Beneficiary, and the Designator subsequently divorces that spouse, such former spouse will be removed as a Beneficiary, and such designation shall be deemed automatically revoked and void as of the Designator's death, unless prior to the Designator's death and subsequent to such divorce, the Custodian receives a written designation (in accordance with this Article, Section (7) a through c above) that affirmatively names such former spouse as a non-spouse Beneficiary.

The Depositor should ensure that Beneficiary contact information on file with the Custodian remains current and accurate. If, upon notification of the death of the Depositor, the Custodian is unable to find the Beneficiary, the Custodian may engage an outside search company to attempt to find the Beneficiary. Upon locating the Beneficiary, the search company may charge the Beneficiary a percentage (agreed upon by both parties) of the value of the custodial account as a fee in exchange for its location services to establish contact between the Beneficiary and the Custodian. The Beneficiary shall remain responsible for all taxes connected with distributions (including any portion thereof authorized as payment to the search company) from the custodial account.

8. If upon the death of the Depositor (or Beneficiary) the custodial account 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 (a) a parent of such person, (b) the guardian, conservator, or other legal representative, wherever appointed, of such person, (c) a custodial account established under a Uniform Gifts to Minors, Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, or similar act, (d) any person having control or custody of such person, or (e) to such person directly.

9. The Custodian will keep records of all receipts, investments, disbursements, and other transactions for this custodial account and for each Fund Account. As soon as is practicable after the close of each calendar year, and whenever required by the Code, the Custodian shall deliver to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) a written report(s) reflecting all activity in the custodial account during the prior calendar year and the fair market value of the custodial account. Upon the expiration of sixty (60) days after the Custodian has furnished such written report(s) to the Depositor (or Beneficiary), the Custodian shall be released and discharged from all liability and accountability with respect to any such acts or transactions except those to which the Depositor (or Beneficiary) has filed written objections with the Custodian within the sixty (60) day period after the calendar year.

10. The Depositor shall have sole responsibility for determining whether any contribution, conversion, or distribution shall be permitted, including (but not limited to) the determination of the allowable amount and tax effect of any such transaction to or from the custodial account. The Depositor shall also be responsible for reporting on his personal tax return, whenever required by the Internal Revenue Service, any transaction made to or from the custodial account.

11. The Custodian shall have the right to amend this Agreement in any manner it deems necessary or advisable in order to qualify (or maintain

qualifications of) this Agreement under the applicable provisions of the Code or to maintain proper and desirable operation of this custodial account. Any such amendment shall be effected by delivery to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) of a restatement of this Agreement including any such amendment. The Depositor (or Beneficiary) shall be deemed to consent to any such amendment(s) if he fails to object thereto by written notice received by the Custodian within fifteen (15) calendar days from the date of the Custodian's mailing to the Depositor (or Beneficiary) a copy of such amendment(s) or restatement.

12. The Depositor shall have the right to terminate this custodial account or to remove the Custodian upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Custodian, which notice shall include instructions regarding the final distribution or transfer of all custodial account assets. If the Depositor fails to provide such distribution or transfer instructions, the Custodian may terminate this custodial account by distributing all custodial account assets (less amounts required to satisfy unpaid fees, costs, expenses, and obligations) directly to the Depositor.

13. The Custodian shall have the right to resign as custodian under this Agreement upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable). Unless the Depositor (or Beneficiary) provides written instructions to the contrary, the Custodian shall have the right to appoint and transfer the custodial account assets (less amounts required to satisfy unpaid fees, costs, expenses, and obligations), together with copies of relevant books and records, to a successor custodian. A successor custodian shall satisfy the requirements of Section 408(a)(2). The Custodian is not liable for the acts or omissions of any successor custodian.

14. The Custodian is authorized to perform all acts necessary to carry out the terms of this Agreement and to hire an agent to perform certain of its duties hereunder, which agent may be the Transfer Agent for the Fund (if such transfer agent is other than the Custodian).

15. Distribution requests that are received by the Custodian in good order will be made to the Depositor, his beneficiary (if appropriate), or a successor custodian, normally within five (5) business days. To be in good order, distribution requests must meet the Roth IRA distribution requirements of the Custodian. The Custodian reserves the right to change these requirements at any time without prior notice to the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable).

16. The Custodian may transfer custodial account assets to a successor custodian named by the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable) in reliance on, and without any duty of investigation, receipt of a letter of acceptance signed by an individual claiming to be an authorized officer or principal of the successor custodian. The Depositor (or Beneficiary) shall be responsible for satisfying the minimum distribution rules in Section 408(a)(6), if applicable, prior to such transfer. Furthermore, if a Beneficiary is requesting the transfer, such Beneficiary shall be solely responsible for ensuring that the transfer is made to an IRA registered in the Depositor's name in order to maintain the tax-deferred status of the IRA.

17. The Custodian does not assume any responsibility to make any distribution unless and until the Depositor (or Beneficiary, if applicable)

specifies in a manner acceptable to the Custodian. Furthermore, the Custodian shall not be responsible to make minimum distributions other than upon the Depositor's or Beneficiary's, as applicable, expressed written instructions as herein provided.

The Custodian will, however, comply with any state unclaimed property laws, to the extent applicable, requiring assets in the custodial account to be turned over to a state fund after the custodial account has been abandoned or unclaimed for the period required by state law.

18. The terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be applicable without regard to the community property laws of any state.

19. This Agreement shall be construed under the laws of the State of California.

20. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the acceptance of this Agreement by the Depositor is indicated by the Depositor's signature in the Custodian's Application, and the Custodian, to evidence acceptance of this Agreement, has signed the Agreement as written below.

Authorized Signature
Fiduciary Trust International of the South, Custodian:

X 

Craig Richards. President, CEO and Chairman of the Board

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

PURPOSE OF FORM Form 5305-RA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of Section 408A and has been automatically approved by the IRS. A Roth Individual Retirement Account (Roth IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Depositor) and the Custodian.

This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor or his beneficiaries.

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

ARTICLE I The Depositor may be subject to a 6-percent tax on excess contributions if (1) contributions to other individual retirement arrangements of the Depositor have been made for the same tax year, (2) the Depositor's adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable limits in Article II for the tax year, or (3) the Depositor's and spouse's compensation does not exceed the amount contributed for them for the tax year. The Depositor should see the disclosure statement or IRS Publication 590 for more information.

Roth Individual Retirement Account Disclosure Statement

The following information 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 your Roth Individual Retirement Account ("IRA"). Your Roth IRA is a tax-deferred custodial account, created for your exclusive benefit, and amounts held in it are generally not taxed until distributed. Your interest in your Roth IRA is at all times nonforfeitable.

RIGHT TO REVOKE

You may revoke this custodial account at any time within seven (7) calendar days after it is established by mailing or delivering a written request (including your name, Social Security number, and the name(s) of your investment option(s)) for revocation to the Custodian, Fiduciary Trust International of the South ("FTIOS") at: c/o Franklin Templeton Investor Services, LLC, 100 Fountain Parkway N., St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1205.

ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS You may be eligible to make an annual contribution into a Roth IRA (reduced by any contributions to a Traditional IRA) or 100% of your compensation, whichever is less. [Please see Table A (below) for contribution limits.] If you file a joint tax return and your spouse earns less than the Roth IRA contribution limit, you may be able to set up two Roth IRAs – one for yourself, and one for your spouse. You can contribute the lesser of (1) the Roth IRA contribution limit for each spouse, or (2) 100% of your combined compensation between the two Roth IRAs so long as no more than the Roth IRA contribution limit is contributed to either Roth IRA. Compensation includes such items as salaries, bonuses, commissions, and, in the case of a self-employed individual, net earnings from self-employment. All taxable alimony and separate maintenance payments received by an individual under a divorce decree or a separate maintenance agreement are also treated as compensation.

TABLE A: Roth IRA Contribution Limits

Tax Year	If Under Age 50	If Age 50 or Over
2025	\$7,000	\$8,000
2026	\$7,500	\$8,600

Roth IRA contributions are not permitted if you are single and your adjusted gross income ("AGI") is in excess of \$168,000 in 2026, or if you are married, file a joint return and your AGI is in excess of \$252,000 in 2026.

Partial contributions can be made if you are single and your AGI is more than \$153,000 but less than \$168,000 in 2026; or if you are married, file a joint return, and your AGI is more than \$242,000 but less than \$252,000 in 2026; and for a married depositor filing separately, between AGI of \$0 and \$10,000 in 2026.

CONVERSIONS A Roth IRA can also be established by converting your Traditional IRA into a Roth IRA. A conversion is a distribution from a Traditional IRA that is rolled over into a Roth IRA. Roth IRAs established by conversion may be registered as Roth Conversion IRAs. Generally, the amount that is converted, not including any nondeductible contributions, is taxed to you in the calendar year of conversion (conversions are not subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty).

ROLLOVERS Distributions from another Roth IRA may be rolled over into your Roth IRA. You will generally have 60 days after you receive your distribution to roll it over. Rollovers are only permitted once from *all* IRAs, on an aggregate basis, during any 12-month period (rather than on an "IRA by IRA" basis). This restriction does not apply to conversions.

EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions which exceed the allowable maximum limits per year 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 remains in your Roth IRA. Although the excess contribution withdrawn is not taxable, the earnings will be included as income for the tax year the excess was made and may be subject to a 10% premature penalty tax if you are under age 59½. After your tax-filing deadline, only Roth IRA contributions in excess of the "lesser of 100% of compensation or the Roth IRA contribution limit" may be withdrawn. Provided that the total Roth IRA contribution you made for the year did not exceed the Roth IRA contribution limit, the amount of any excess contribution withdrawn will not be considered a premature distribution nor be taxed as ordinary income.

TIME OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to your Roth IRA may be made any time up to and including the due date for filing your tax return for the year (not including extensions).

DEDUCTIBILITY OF ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to a Roth IRA or conversions to a Roth Conversion IRA are not deductible.

ROTH IRA DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions from your Roth IRA are not taxable to you if you meet the following two requirements: first, your Roth IRA has been established for at least five calendar years (the five-year period begins on January 1 of the first calendar year in which the contribution or conversion was made); and second, you are at least 59½, are permanently disabled or have died, or are using the distribution in a manner that meets the "first-time homebuyer" exception under Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code. Under the first-time homebuyer exception, up to \$10,300 may be distributed to acquire, construct or reconstruct a principal residence, and the \$10,300 limit is a lifetime exception. Distributions that do not meet both of the two above requirements are potentially subject to ordinary income tax and a 10% premature penalty tax, and are considered to first come from contributions, amounts converted, and then earnings. Distributions made within five calendar years of the establishment of a Roth Conversion IRA may also be subject to a 10% premature penalty tax. When you are ready to take a distribution, please contact FTIOS to obtain current information regarding distribution procedures and any forms you may need.

EXCEPTIONS TO EARLY WITHDRAWAL PENALTY

If you are taking a distribution from your Roth IRA or Roth Conversion IRA which is subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty tax, the following circumstances are the exceptions to this penalty tax: (i) death, permanent disability, distributions "rolled over" within 60 days of receipt or timely removal of an excess contribution; (ii) distributions in the form of substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) over your life expectancy (or the joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary) made in accordance with Section 72(t) of the Code; (iii) deductible medical expenses; (iv) medical insurance payments for recipients of unemployment compensation for at least 12 consecutive weeks; (v) higher education expenses for you, your spouse, your child or grandchild; (vi) expenses related to the purchase of your first principle residence in two years (\$10,000 lifetime cap); (vii) a direct payment to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy, (viii) expenses related to the birth or adoption of a child (limit of \$5,000 per child), (ix) specified emergency expenses (limited to one distribution per year up to \$1,000; certain restrictions apply), or (x) victims of domestic abuse meeting certain eligibility criteria (limited to the lesser of \$10,000 (to be adjusted for inflation) or 50% of the account balance).

MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS AFTER DEATH

AT DEATH Your beneficiary will be required to take minimum distributions and their options will be based on whether they are an Eligible Designated Beneficiary, a Designated Beneficiary or a Non-Designated Beneficiary. An Eligible Designated Beneficiary is defined as: (i) your surviving spouse; (ii) a disabled beneficiary if they meet the definition of disabled under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 72(m)(7); (iii) a chronically ill beneficiary if their condition meets the definition of chronically ill under IRC Section 7702B(c)(2); (iv) a beneficiary that is less than 10 years younger than you; or (v) your minor child. An Eligible Designated Beneficiary must generally distribute over a period that does not exceed their life expectancy, beginning in the year after your death. If your spouse is your beneficiary, distributions are not required until the year you would have attained age 72. A Designated Beneficiary is an individual, including a designated beneficiary trust, that does not meet the definition of an Eligible Designated Beneficiary. A Designated Beneficiary must distribute the entire account by the end of the 10th year following your death. A Non-Designated Beneficiary is a non-person, such as a trust, estate, or charity. A Non-Designated Beneficiary must distribute the entire account by the end of the 5th year following your death.

INHERITED ROTH IRAs If your beneficiary is your surviving spouse, he or she may elect to treat your entire interest in the Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA, subject to the Roth IRA distribution requirements.

UNDER-DISTRIBUTION PENALTY If any amount distributed to your beneficiary in any year is less than the amount required to be distributed, your beneficiary could be subject to a federal excise tax penalty.

FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

Amounts payable to your spouse as beneficiary of your Roth IRA may qualify for the estate tax marital deduction. An election under a Roth IRA to have a distribution payable to your beneficiary on your death will not be treated as a gift subject to federal gift tax as long as you are able to change your beneficiary.

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS AND LOANS

If you or your beneficiary engage in a "prohibited transaction" as described in the Code, which includes borrowing from your Roth IRA or pledging your Roth IRA as security for a loan, your Roth IRA will lose its tax exemption. In that event, you will be taxed on the full market value of the assets in the custodial account on the first day of the year in which the prohibited transaction occurred, and you will also be subject to a 10% penalty tax if you are under age 59½ and not permanently disabled.

FILING WITH THE IRS

Use Form 8606 to report conversions to, distributions from, and recharacterizations involving a Roth IRA. IRS Form 8606 should be filed with IRS Form 1040. Any special Roth IRA penalty taxes are reported on IRS Form 5329 as an attachment to IRS Form 1040 for the taxable year of the penalty. These include the excise tax on excess contributions and the penalty tax for receiving certain nonqualified distributions.

IRS APPROVAL

The form of your Individual Retirement Account has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service. The approval is a determination only as to the form and does not represent a determination of the merits of the custodial account. Further information concerning Roth IRAs can be obtained from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service. In particular, please obtain a copy of IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

The significant changes to retirement plans contained in EGTRRA pertain only to federal tax law. To determine whether your state has adopted conforming laws, you should consult with your tax advisor or financial professional.

Franklin Templeton
SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account
Under Section 408(a) and 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code

DO NOT
FILE WITH INTERNAL
REVENUE SERVICE

Name of Custodian:
FIDUCIARY TRUST INTERNATIONAL OF THE SOUTH ("FTIOS")

Address or principal place of business of Custodian:
100 FOUNTAIN PARKWAY N., ST. PETERSBURG, FL 33716-1205

☒ **NEW AGREEMENT** ☐ **AMENDMENT** ☐ **TRANSFER SIMPLE IRA**

The Participant whose name appears on the custodial account agreement is establishing a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers Individual Retirement Account [(SIMPLE IRA) under Section 408(a) and 408(p) 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 above has given the Participant the disclosure statement required under Regulations Section 1.408-6.

The Participant and the Custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

The Custodian will accept cash contributions made on behalf of the Participant by the Participant's employer under the terms of a SIMPLE IRA plan described in Section 408(p). In addition, the Custodian will accept transfers or rollovers from other SIMPLE IRAs of the Participant and, after the 2-year period of participation defined in Section 72(t)(6), transfers or rollovers from any eligible retirement plan (as defined in Section 402(c)(8)(B)) other than a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account. No other contributions will be accepted by the Custodian.

ARTICLE II

The Participant'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 Participant's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with Section 408(a)(6) and the regulations there under, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.

2. The Participant's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the Participant's required beginning date, which is April 1 following the calendar year in which the Participant reaches age 70½. By that date, the Participant may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in:

- (a)** A single sum or
- (b)** Payments over a period not longer than the life of the Participant or the joint lives of the Participant and his or her designated Beneficiary.

3. If the Participant dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:

(a) If the Participant dies on or after the required beginning date and:

- (i)** the designated Beneficiary is the Participant's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period.

(ii) the designated Beneficiary is not the Participant's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Participant and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer.

(iii) there is no designated Beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Participant as determined in the year of the Participant's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

(b) If the Participant dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated Beneficiary, in accordance with (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 Participant's death. If, however, the designated Beneficiary is the Participant's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Participant would have reached age 70½. But, in such case, if the Participant's surviving spouse dies before distributions are

required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (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 Participant's death.

4. If the Participant dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated Beneficiary is not the Participant's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.

5. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the Participant's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:

(a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the Participant reaches age 70½, is the Participant's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Participant's designated Beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Participant's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the Participant's (or, if applicable, the Participant and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.

(b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Participant's death [or the year the Participant would have reached age 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 Participant 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 IRAs (other than Roth IRAs) may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under Section 408(a)(6).

ARTICLE V

1. The Participant agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary for the Custodian to prepare any reports required under Section 408(i) and 408 (I)(2) and Regulations Section 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.

2. The Custodian agrees to submit reports to the Internal Revenue Service and the Participant as prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service.

3. The Custodian also agrees to provide the Participant's employer the summary description described in Section 408(I)(2) unless this SIMPLE IRA is a transfer SIMPLE IRA.

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 408(p) and related regulations will be invalid.

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

1. The Custodian shall invest each custodial account contribution as directed by the Participant. The amount of each contribution to be invested in Franklin Templeton Funds shall be applied to the purchase of full and fractional shares issued by the Franklin Templeton Fund(s) selected by the Participant.

For purposes of this SIMPLE IRA Custodial Account Agreement only, the terms "Franklin Templeton Fund" or "Fund" shall mean an open end investment company or series thereof (a "mutual fund") whose shares are distributed by Franklin Distributors, LLC.

2. The Participant has the sole authority and discretion to select and direct the investments in this custodial account and accepts full and sole responsibility for any investment selection that is made. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article, the Custodian reserves the right to refuse to follow any investment direction which the Custodian determines would violate Section 408. A designation by the Participant of an investment as a rollover contribution shall be deemed irrevocable, and such investment shall be deemed to meet the eligible rollover requirements of the Code.

3. All dividends and capital gains distributions received on shares of a Franklin Templeton Fund held in the custodial account shall be reinvested in additional shares of the same Fund unless the Participant (or Beneficiary, if applicable) affirmatively elects otherwise.

4. The Custodian shall forward to the Participant (or Beneficiary, if applicable) any notices,

prospectuses, financial statements, proxies, and proxy soliciting materials relating to any custodial account assets, which shall be effective if sent by mail to him at his last address of record. The Custodian shall vote only those Shares with respect to which it has received timely written directions from the Participant (or Beneficiary); provided, however, that the Custodian may without such direction vote Shares "present" to the extent that such a vote is needed to establish a quorum.

5. Any income taxes or other taxes of any kind that may be levied or assessed upon the custodial account, any administrative expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties, including fees for legal services rendered to the Custodian, and the maintenance fees to the Custodian as set forth in paragraph 6 of this Article, shall be paid from assets of the custodial account in such manner as the Custodian may determine.

The Custodian shall have the right to withhold such amounts as are required by federal, state or local tax law from any distribution from the Custodial Account, whether such distributions are requested by the Depositor or Beneficiary or required by state unclaimed property laws or any other federal, state or local laws. The Custodian shall have the right to liquidate any securities or other assets held in the custodial account if necessary to satisfy such required tax withholding.

6. The Custodian shall charge a custodial account maintenance fee, in the amount specified in the Application, on a per beneficial account owner basis. This maintenance fee shall be collected from the custodial account (a) in December of each year; and (b) at the time this account is closed or at the time of any redemption request that would cause the value of assets in this account to fall below the amount of the maintenance fee (at which time this account will be closed). The beneficial account owner may elect to pay this fee separately by check only if payment is received before the fee is scheduled to be deducted from the custodial account. The Custodian shall have the right to change this maintenance fee, from time to time, upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the beneficial account owner.

7. "Beneficiary" shall mean the person or persons (including a trust or estate) designated as such by the Participant or, following the death of the Participant, designated as such by a Beneficiary (each person making such beneficiary designations is referred to as a "Designator"). Such designation shall be (a) in writing on a form provided by the Custodian for such purpose, or in such other written format acceptable to the Custodian, (b) signed by each Designator and (c) received by the Custodian prior to the Designator's death. The Custodian may rely upon the last written designation received at the Custodian's office which shall revoke all prior designations and such designation shall apply to all custodial account assets, including each Fund Account opened and maintained in this custodial account. Unless indicated otherwise on the application or designation form, if any primary or contingent beneficiary dies before the Designator, the interest attributable to such beneficiary and to his heirs shall terminate completely and the percentage share of any remaining beneficiary(ies) shall be increased on a pro rata basis. If none of the Designator's primary beneficiaries survive

him, the interest in his SIMPLE IRA shall pass to his contingent beneficiary(ies), if named. If no designated beneficiary survives the Designator or if no ascertainable beneficiary is designated, the Designator's Beneficiary shall be his spouse or, if he has no surviving spouse, his estate. A Beneficiary (other than a minor or otherwise under a legal disability, as addressed in Section 8 of this Article) with a present interest shall have sole authority and investment discretion with respect to the portion of the custodial account to which he is entitled and accept full and sole responsibility for any investment selection that is made.

If the Designator designates his or her spouse as a Beneficiary, and the Designator subsequently divorces that spouse, such former spouse will be removed as a Beneficiary, and such designation shall be deemed automatically revoked and void as of the Designator's death, unless prior to the Designator's death and subsequent to such divorce, the Custodian receives a written designation (in accordance with this Article, Section (7) a through c above) that affirmatively names such former spouse as a non-spouse Beneficiary.

The Participant should ensure that Beneficiary contact information on file with the Custodian remains current and accurate. If, upon notification of the death of the Participant, the Custodian is unable to find the Beneficiary, the Custodian may engage an outside search company to attempt to find the Beneficiary. Upon locating the Beneficiary, the search company may charge the Beneficiary a percentage (agreed upon by both parties) of the value of the custodial account as a fee in exchange for its location services to establish contact between the Beneficiary and the Custodian. The Beneficiary shall remain responsible for all taxes connected with distributions (including any portion thereof authorized as payment to the search company) from the custodial account.

8. If upon the death of the Participant (or Beneficiary) the custodial account 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 (a) a parent of such person; (b) the guardian, conservator, or other legal representative, wherever appointed, of such person; (c) a custodial account established under a Uniform Gifts to Minors, Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, or similar act; (d) any person having control or custody of such person; or (e) to such person directly.

9. The Custodian will keep records of all receipts, investments, disbursements, and other transactions for this custodial account and for each Fund Account. As soon as is practicable after the close of each calendar year, and whenever required by the Code, the Custodian shall deliver to the Participant (or Beneficiary), a written report(s) reflecting all activity in the custodial account during the prior calendar year and the fair market value of the custodial account. Upon the expiration of sixty (60) days after the Custodian has furnished such written report(s) to the Participant (or Beneficiary), the Custodian shall be released and discharged from all liability and accountability with respect to any such acts or transactions except those to which the Participant (or Beneficiary), has

filed written objections with the Custodian within the sixty (60) day period after the calendar year.

10. The Participant shall have sole responsibility for determining whether any contribution, or distribution shall be permitted, including (but not limited to) the determination of the allowable amount and tax effect of any such transaction from the custodial account. The Participant shall also be responsible for reporting on his personal tax return, whenever required by the Internal Revenue Service, any transaction made to or from the custodial account.

11. The Custodian shall have the right to amend this Agreement in any manner it deems necessary or advisable in order to qualify (or maintain qualifications of) this Agreement under the applicable provisions of the Code or to maintain proper and desirable operation of this custodial account. Any such amendment shall be effected by delivery to the Participant (or Beneficiary, if applicable) of a restatement of this Agreement including any such amendment. The Participant (or Beneficiary) shall be deemed to consent to any such amendment(s) if he fails to object thereto by written notice received by the Custodian within fifteen (15) calendar days from the date of the Custodian's mailing to the Participant (or Beneficiary) a copy of such amendment(s) or restatement.

12. The Participant shall have the right to terminate this custodial account or to remove the Custodian upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Custodian, which notice shall include instructions regarding the final distribution or transfer of all custodial account assets. If the Participant fails to provide such distribution or transfer instructions, the Custodian may terminate this custodial account by distributing all custodial account assets (less amounts required to satisfy unpaid fees, costs, expenses and obligations) directly to the Participant.

13. The Custodian shall have the right to resign as custodian under this Agreement upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Participant (or Beneficiary, if applicable). Unless the Participant (or Beneficiary) provides written instructions to the contrary, the Custodian shall have the right to appoint and transfer the custodial account assets (less amounts required to satisfy unpaid fees, costs, expenses, and obligations), together with copies of relevant books and records, to a successor custodian. A successor custodian shall satisfy the requirements of Section 408(a)(2). The Custodian is not liable for the acts or omissions of any successor custodian.

14. The Custodian is authorized to perform all acts necessary to carry out the terms of this Agreement and to hire an agent to perform certain of its duties hereunder, which agent may be the Transfer Agent for the Fund (if such transfer agent is other than the Custodian).

15. Distribution requests received by the Custodian in good order will be made to the Participant, his beneficiary (if appropriate), or a successor custodian, normally within five (5) business days. To be in good order, distribution requests must meet the SIMPLE IRA distribution requirements of the Custodian.

The Custodian reserves the right to change these requirements at any time without prior notice to the Participant (or Beneficiary, if applicable).

16. The Custodian may transfer custodial account assets to a successor custodian named by the Participant (or Beneficiary, if applicable) in reliance on, and without any duty of investigation, receipt of a letter of acceptance signed by an individual claiming to be an authorized officer or principal of the successor custodian. The Participant (or Beneficiary) shall be responsible for satisfying the minimum distribution rule in Section 408(a)(6), if applicable, prior to such transfer. Furthermore, if a Beneficiary is requesting the transfer, such Beneficiary shall be solely responsible for ensuring that the transfer is made to a SIMPLE IRA registered in the Participant's name in order to maintain the tax-deferred status of the SIMPLE IRA.

17. Distributions shall not be made as described in subsection (b) or (c) of paragraph 3 of Article IV, but only as provided in subsections (a), (d) and (e). Further, the Custodian does not assume any responsibility to make any distribution unless and until the Participant (or Beneficiary) specifies in writing on the form provided by the Custodian, and the Custodian shall not be responsible to make minimum distributions in accordance with Article IV following the Participant's attainment of age 70½ other than upon the Participant's express written instructions as herein provided.

The Custodian will, however, comply with any state unclaimed property laws, to the extent applicable, requiring assets in the custodial account to be turned over to a state fund after the custodial account has been abandoned or unclaimed for the period required by state law.

18. The terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be applicable without regard to the community property laws of any state.

19. This Agreement shall be construed under the laws of the State of California, and shall become effective upon acceptance by the Custodian as evidenced by receipt of a confirmation statement from the Custodian.

20. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the acceptance of this Agreement by the Participant is indicated by the Participant's signature in the Custodian's Application, and the Custodian, to evidence acceptance of this Agreement, has signed the Agreement as written below.

Authorized Signature
Fiduciary Trust International of the South, Custodian:

X 

Craig Richards. President, CEO and Chairman of the Board

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

PURPOSE OF FORM Form 5305-SA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of Sections 408(a) and 408(p) and has been pre-approved by the IRS. An Individual Retirement Account (IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Participant) and the Custodian. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Participant or his or her beneficiaries.

Do not file Form 5305-SA with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

For more information on IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Participant, see Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

DEFINITIONS

PARTICIPANT The Participant is the person who establishes the custodial account.

CUSTODIAN The Custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in Section 408(n), or any other person who has the approval of the Internal Revenue Service to act as custodian.

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

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

ARTICLE IV Distributions made under this Article may be made in a single sum, periodic payment or a combination of both. The distribution option should be reviewed in the year the Participant reaches age 70½ to insure that the requirements of Section 408(a)(6) have been met.

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

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



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