

IRA — Trust/Self-Directed Contribution Form

Custodian/Trustee Information

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____

Depositor Information

Name _____
Social Security No. _____ Plan No. _____
Home Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
County _____ Date of Birth _____
Phone: Home _____ Work _____

Eligibility Determination

 (Not required if this deposit is an in-house change of instrument.)

You certify that you are eligible to make this deposit because:

- You have compensation equal to the proposed contribution, and you will not be age 70½ or older (during the current year for which the contribution is being made).
- You qualify under special spousal contribution rules.
- You qualify under special rollover, transfer, contribution or recharacterization rules.
- You qualify under special SEP or SIMPLE-IRA contribution rules.
- You qualify under special recontribution rules with respect to certain storms and hurricanes, special recontribution contribution rules with respect to certain military reservists, special contribution rules with respect to combat zones, or special rules relating to the Exxon Valdez litigation.

(The special contribution rules are discussed in the IRA disclosure statement and there is a brief discussion on the reverse side.)

Type of Contribution

- Regular or Spousal for: Current Year, or Prior Year
- Rollover*** to: Regular/Spousal IRA, SEP IRA,
 Conduit IRA,** SIMPLE-IRA or Inherited IRA
- Recharacterization*
- Transfer* — from Another IRA Custodian to: Regular/Spousal IRA,
 Conduit IRA,** SIMPLE-IRA, or SEP IRA
- Transfer* — Incident to Divorce
- Transfer* — Surviving Spouse Elects to Treat as Own
- Transfer* — Of an Inherited IRA from Another Custodian
- Transfer* — From a Decedent's IRA to Beneficiary's Inherited IRA
- SEP for: Current Year, or Prior Year
- SIMPLE for: Current Year, or Prior Year
- Special Contribution Regarding Exxon Valdez Litigation*
- Postponed Contribution For Prior Year _____
 - FD — Federal Disaster EF — Enduring Freedom
 - AF — Allied Force IF — Iraqi Freedom
 - JE — Joint Endeavor
- Repayment Contribution
 - QR — Qualified Reservist DD — Designated Disaster
- In-House Change of Investment

Certification & Signature

I have certified above why I am eligible to make my contribution. I, the depositor, accept full responsibility for the tax consequences relating to this contribution, and certify that the contribution complies with the contribution and rollover limitations of the Internal Revenue Code. I expressly understand that a rollover contribution or a recharacterization contribution, if any, is irrevocable. I also certify that my rollover contribution, if any, does not include, to any extent, a required minimum distribution amount or funds from an inherited IRA and that is eligible to be rolled over. I also expressly understand that I am personally responsible for determining what portion, if any, of my IRA contribution is deductible, and if I have rolled over any after-tax employee contributions, that I am solely responsible to account for such contributions within my IRA now and in the future. I understand that there are special rules which allow me to essentially undo my IRA contribution by recharacterizing it or by withdrawing it. These special rules are explained in the IRA Disclosure Statement which was previously furnished to me.

Depositor _____ Date _____

Custodian _____ Date _____

Deposit Information

Date _____
Deposit Amount \$ _____
For Tax Year _____
Instr. No. _____

Contribution Limit for Your Regular or Spousal Contribution

Tax Year	If Not Age 50	If Age 50 or Older
2008-2012	\$5,000	\$6,000
2013-2017	\$5,500*	\$6,500*

*These limits may be adjusted for cost of living changes after 2017..

The contributions which you make to your traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs must be combined for purposes of the contribution limit. Contributions are first considered made to the traditional IRA and then to the Roth IRA, regardless of when the actual contributions are made. Thus, if you contribute more than the limit to such accounts, the excess will arise in the Roth IRA. **Note: All contributions must be in cash. However, rollover, transfer and recharacterization contributions need not be in cash as long as the IRA custodian/trustee agrees to accept such contributions. Special rules apply and would need to be met.**

Age Instruction

You are age 50 or older, or

You are NOT age 50 or older.

You qualify as being age 50 or older if you have attained the age of 50 before December 31 of the applicable tax year.

*For any type of transfer, recharacterization, or rollover an acceptable transfer, rollover or recharacterization form must be completed.

**If this box is checked, then this deposit qualifies as a conduit IRA and is to be kept separate from all other IRAs.

*** In IRS Publication 590, the IRS states "You can take (receive) a distribution from an IRA and make a rollover contribution (of all or part of the amount received) to another IRA only once in any one-year period." If this box is checked, you certify that you comply with this rule and the rule which requires this rollover contribution to be made within 60 days after the date you received it, or within 120 days if you were eligible for the special First-Time Home Buyer rule. A rollover certification form is also to be completed.

Discussion of Special IRA Contribution Rules

There are two types of IRA repayment contributions – those with respect to a qualified reservist distribution and those with respect to a designated disaster. The concept of this rule is that the law permitted an individual to take a distribution and then he or she is given an extended period in which he or she can recontribute the funds. The repayment rules really create special rollover rules.

Qualified reservist repayments. If you were a member of a reserve component and you were ordered or called to active duty after September 11, 2001, you may be able to contribute (repay) to an IRA amounts equal to any qualified reservist distributions you received. You can make these repayment contributions even if they would cause your total contributions to the IRA to be more than the general limit on contributions. To be eligible to make these repayment contributions, you must have received a qualified reservist distribution from an IRA or from a section 401(k) or 403(b) plan or a similar

Limit. Your qualified reservist repayments cannot be more than your qualified reservist distributions.

When repayment contributions can be made. You cannot make these repayment contributions after the later of the date that is 2 years after your active duty period ends.

No deduction. You cannot deduct qualified reservist repayments.

Reserve component. The term “reserve component” means the:

- Army National Guard of the United States,
- Army Reserve,
- Naval Reserve,
- Marine Corps Reserve,
- Air National Guard of the United States,
- Air Force Reserve,
- Coast Guard Reserve, or
- Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

Figuring your IRA deduction. The repayment of qualified reservist distributions does not affect the amount you can deduct as an IRA contribution.

Reporting the repayment. If you repay a qualified reservist distribution, include the amount of the repayment with nondeductible contributions on line 1 of Form 8606, Nondeductible IRAs.

Example. In 2017, your IRA contribution limit is \$5,500. However, because of your filing status and AGI, the limit on the amount you can deduct is \$5,000. You can make a nondeductible contribution of \$500 (\$5,500 - \$5,000). In an earlier year you received a \$3,000 qualified reservist distribution, which you would like to repay this year.

For 2017, you can contribute a total of \$8,500 to your IRA. This is made up of the maximum deductible contribution of \$5,000; a nondeductible contribution of \$500; and a \$3,000 qualified reservist repayment. You contribute the maximum allowable for the year. Since you are making a nondeductible contribution (\$500) and a qualified reservist repayment (\$3,000) you must file Form 8606 with your return and include \$3,500 (\$500 + \$3,000) on line 1 of Form 8606. The qualified reservist repayment is not deductible.

There are also two types of postponed IRA contributions – those with respect to a postponed contribution due date because the individual served in a designated combat zone or those with respect to a postponed due date due to a designated disaster. The individual must determine if he or she is eligible to make a postponed contribution. The standard IRA contribution limit applies for the applicable year, but the individual because of certain defined circumstances is given an extended period in which he or she may make the annual IRA contribution.

Special reporting for U.S. Armed Forces in designated combat zones. A participant who is serving in or in support of the Armed Forces in a designated combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area has an additional period after the normal contribution due date of April 15 to make IRA contributions for a prior year. The period is the time the participant was in the designated zone or area plus at least 180 days. The participant must designate the IRA contribution for a prior year to claim it as a deduction on the income tax return.

General Discussion of Special Relief Rules and Procedures
The federal tax laws give the IRS broad authority to grant tax relief when the President declares a disaster and FEMA designates an area or areas for assistance. This authority is set forth in Code section 7508A.

The primary relief given by the IRS is to extend the time a taxpayer has to file various tax returns and pay the tax owing. In determining whether the performance of a tax act has been timely, the IRS has the authority to grant extensions of up to one year.

What Relief May the IRS Give to the Affected Tax-payers?

There is a postponement until various dates for each act listed in regulation section 301.7508A-1(c)(1) and Rev. Proc. 2007-56 for affected tax payers, if the last day to perform the act would otherwise fall between the indicated dates.

Regulation section 301.7508-1(c)(1)(iii) provides the postponement on rules for making certain IRA and qualified plan contributions, making certain distributions, recharacterizing IRA contributions or making a rollover under section 402(c), 433(a)(4), 403(b)(8), or 408(d)(3). Any act not expressly covered by the Regulation may be covered by Rev. Proc. 2007-56. It is 23 pages in length. It lists many tax acts which are postponed. It would need to be reviewed.

