

**Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account**

(Under section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)

**DO NOT File  
With the  
Internal  
Revenue Service**

|                      |                                                     |                                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Name of depositor    | Date of birth of depositor                          | Identifying number (see instructions)       |
| Address of depositor |                                                     | Check if Amendment <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Name of custodian    | Address or principal place of business of custodian |                                             |

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

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

The depositor has assigned the custodial account ..... dollars (\$ ..... ) 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), or 403(d)(3), 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 and only up to a maximum amount of \$2,000 for any tax year of the depositor.

**Article II**

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

**Article III**

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

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

**Article 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 Proposed Regulations section 1.408-8, including the incidental death benefit provisions of Proposed Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-2, the provisions of which are incorporated by reference.

2. Unless otherwise elected by the time distributions are required to begin to the depositor under paragraph 3, or to the surviving spouse under paragraph 4, other than in the case of a life annuity, life expectancies shall be recalculated annually. Such election shall be irrevocable as to the depositor and the surviving spouse and shall apply to all subsequent years. The life expectancy of a nonspouse beneficiary may not be recalculated.

3. The depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed by the depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year end 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.
- (b) An annuity contract that provides equal or substantially equal monthly, quarterly, or annual payments over the life of the depositor.
- (c) An annuity contract that provides equal or substantially equal monthly, quarterly, or annual payments over the joint and last survivor lives of the depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.
- (d) Equal or substantially equal annual payments over a specified period that may not be longer than the depositor's life expectancy.
- (e) Equal or substantially equal annual payments over a specified period that may not be longer than the joint life and last survivor expectancy of the depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.

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

- (a) If the depositor dies on or after distribution of his or her interest has begun, distribution must continue to be made in accordance with paragraph 3.
- (b) If the depositor dies before distribution of his or her interest has begun, the entire remaining interest will, at the election of the depositor or, if the depositor has not so elected, at the election of the beneficiary or beneficiaries, either
  - (i) Be distributed by the December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the depositor's death, or
  - (ii) Be distributed in equal or substantially equal payments over the life or life expectancy of the designated beneficiary or beneficiaries starting by December 31 of the year following the year of the depositor's death. If, however, the beneficiary is the depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before December 31 of the year in which the depositor would have reached age 70½.
- (c) Except where distribution in the form of an annuity meeting the requirements of section 408(b)(3) and its related regulations has irrevocably commenced, distributions are treated as having begun on the depositor's required beginning date, even though payments may actually have been made before that date.
- (d) If the depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the beneficiary is other than the surviving spouse, no additional cash contributions or rollover contributions may be accepted in the account.

**5.** In the case of a distribution over life expectancy in equal or substantially equal annual payments, to determine the minimum annual payment for each year, divide the depositor's entire interest in the custodial account as of the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year by the life expectancy of the depositor (or the joint life and last survivor expectancy of the depositor and the depositor's designated beneficiary, or the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, whichever applies). In the case of distributions under paragraph 3, determine the initial life expectancy (or joint life and last survivor expectancy) using the attained ages of the depositor and designated beneficiary as of their birthdays in the year the depositor reaches age 70½. In the case of a distribution in accordance with paragraph 4(b)(ii), determine life expectancy using the attained age of the designated beneficiary as of the beneficiary's birthday in the year distributions are required to commence.

**6.** The owner of two or more individual retirement accounts may use the "alternative method" described in Notice 88-38, 1988-1 C.B. 524, to satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above. This method permits an individual to satisfy these requirements by taking from one individual retirement account the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another.

### Article V

**1.** The depositor agrees to provide the custodian with information necessary for the custodian to prepare any reports required under section 408(i) and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.

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

### 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 that are not consistent with section 408(a) and the related regulations will be invalid.

### Article VII

This agreement will be amended from time to time 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.

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

### Article VIII

Depositor's signature ..... Date .....

Custodian's signature ..... Date .....

Witness' signature .....

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

## General Instructions

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

### Purpose of Form

**Note:** Users of the October 1992 revision of Form 5305-A or of subsequent revisions are not required to use the January 2000 revision of the form.

Form 5305-A is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a) and has been automatically 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 (without regard to 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 record purposes.

For more information on IRAs, including the required disclosures the custodian must give

the depositor, see **Pub. 590**, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) (including Roth IRAs and Education IRAs).

### Definitions

**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.

### Identifying Number

The depositor's social security number will serve as the identification number of his or her IRA. An employer identification number (EIN) is required only for an IRA for which a return is filed to report unrelated business taxable income. An EIN is required for a common fund created for IRAs.

### 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 payment, or a combination of both. The distribution option should be reviewed in the year the depositor reaches age 70½ to ensure 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 to by the depositor and custodian to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the custodian, custodian's fees, state law requirements, beginning date of distributions, accepting only cash, treatment of excess contributions, prohibited transactions with the depositor, etc. Use additional pages if necessary and attach them to this form.

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

