



Savings Incentive Match Plan

for employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE) not for use with designated financial institution
Form 5304-SIMPLE (Rev. March 2012) Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service

The attached agreement has not been updated to reflect changes in the law due to the SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022, which was signed into law on December 29, 2022, with respect to death distributions.

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Savings Incentive Match Plan

Form 5304-SIMPLE

(Rev. March 2012)

Department of the Treasury | Internal Revenue Service

ARTICLE I

Employee Eligibility Requirements

- 1.01 **General Eligibility Requirements.** The Employer agrees to permit salary reduction contributions to be made in each calendar year to the SIMPLE IRA established by each employee who meets the requirements selected in the Adoption Agreement.
- 1.02 **Excludable Employees.** If elected in the Adoption Agreement, the Employer shall exclude employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement for which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining. If the Employer maintains a qualified plan covering only such employees, the Employer is deemed to select this provision.

ARTICLE II

Salary Reduction Agreements

- 2.01 **Salary Reduction Election.** An eligible employee may make an election to have his or her compensation for each pay period reduced. The total amount of the reduction in the employee's compensation for a calendar year cannot exceed the applicable amount for that year.
- 2.02 **Timing of Salary Reduction Elections.**
 - (a) For a calendar year, an eligible employee may make or modify a salary reduction election during the 60-day period immediately preceding January 1 of that year. However, for the year in which the employee becomes eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the period during which the employee may make or modify the election is a 60-day period that includes either the date the employee becomes eligible or the day before.
 - (b) No salary reduction election may apply to compensation that an employee received, or had a right to immediately receive, before execution of the salary reduction election.
 - (c) An employee may terminate a salary reduction election at any time during the calendar year.

ARTICLE III

Contributions

- 3.01 **Salary Reduction Contributions.** The amount by which the employee agrees to reduce his or her compensation will be contributed by the Employer to the employee's SIMPLE IRA.
- 3.02 (a) **Matching Contributions.**
 - (i) For each calendar year, the Employer will contribute a matching contribution to each eligible employee's SIMPLE IRA equal to the employee's salary reduction contributions up to a limit of 3% of the employee's compensation for the calendar year.
 - (ii) The Employer may reduce the 3% limit for the calendar year in (i) only if:
 - (A) The limit is not reduced below 1%;
 - (B) The limit is not reduced for more than 2 calendar years during the 5-year period ending with the calendar year the reduction is effective; and
 - (C) Each employee is notified of the reduced limit within a reasonable period of time before the employees' 60-day election period for the calendar year (described in Article II, section 2.02(a)).
- (b) **Nonelective Contributions**
 - (i) For any calendar year, instead of making matching contributions, the Employer may make nonelective contributions equal to 2% of compensation for the calendar year to the SIMPLE IRA of each eligible employee who has at least the amount of compensation indicated in the Adoption Agreement, but not

more than \$5,000, in compensation for the calendar year. No more than \$350,000* in compensation can be taken into account in determining the nonelective contribution for each eligible employee.

- (ii) For any calendar year, the Employer may make 2% nonelective contributions instead of matching contributions only if:
 - (A) Each eligible employee is notified that a 2% nonelective contribution will be made instead of a matching contribution; and
 - (B) This notification is provided within a reasonable period of time before the employees' 60-day election period for the calendar year (described in Article II, section 2.02(a)).

This is the amount for 2025. For later years, the limit may be increased for cost-of-living adjustments. The IRS announces the increase, if any, in a news release, in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, and on the IRS's internet website at www.irs.gov.

3.03 Time and Manner of Contributions.

- (a) The Employer will make the salary reduction contributions (described in section 2.02(a) above) for each eligible employee to the SIMPLE IRA established at the financial institution selected by that employee no later than 30 days after the end of the month in which the money is withheld from the employee's pay. See SIMPLE IRA Plan Disclosure.
- (b) The Employer will make the matching or nonelective contributions (described in sections 3.02(a) and 3.02(b) above) for each eligible employee to the SIMPLE IRA established at the financial institution selected by that employee no later than the due date for filing the Employer's tax return, including extensions, for the taxable year that includes the last day of the calendar year for which the contributions are made.

ARTICLE IV

Other Requirements and Provisions

4.01 **Contributions in General.** Prior to December 19, 2015, the Employer will make no contributions to the SIMPLE IRAs other than salary reduction contributions (described in Article III, section 3.01) and matching or nonelective contributions (described in Article III, sections 3.02(a) and 3.02(b)). Effective December 19, 2015, this SIMPLE Plan will accept rollover contributions as described in section 408(p)(1)(B) of the Code including any subsequent guidance provided by the IRS.

4.02 **Vesting Requirements.** All contributions made under this SIMPLE IRA plan are fully vested and nonforfeitable.

4.03 **No Withdrawal Restrictions.** The Employer may not require the employee to retain any portion of the contributions in his or her SIMPLE IRA or otherwise impose any withdrawal restrictions.

4.04 **Selection of IRA Trustee.** The employer must permit each eligible employee to select the financial institution that will serve as the trustee, custodian, or issuer of the SIMPLE IRA to which the employer will make all contributions on behalf of that employee.

4.05 **Amendments To This SIMPLE IRA Plan.** This SIMPLE IRA plan may not be amended except to modify the entries inserted in the blanks or boxes provided in the Adoption Agreement.

4.06 **Effects Of Withdrawals and Rollovers.**

- (a) An amount withdrawn from the SIMPLE IRA is generally includable in gross income. However, a SIMPLE IRA balance may be rolled over or transferred on a tax-free basis to another IRA designed solely to hold funds under a SIMPLE IRA plan. In addition, an individual may roll over or transfer his or her SIMPLE IRA balance to any IRA after a 2-year period has expired since the individual first participated in any SIMPLE IRA plan of the Employer. Any rollover or transfer must comply with the requirements under section 408.
- (b) If an individual withdraws an amount from a SIMPLE IRA during the 2-year period beginning when the individual first participated in any SIMPLE IRA plan of the Employer and the amount is subject to the additional tax on early distributions under section 72(t), this additional tax is increased from 10% to 25%.

ARTICLE V

Definitions

5.01 **Compensation.**

- (a) **General Definition of Compensation.** Compensation means the sum of the wages, tips, and other compensation from the Employer subject to federal income tax withholding (as described in section 6051(a)(3)) the amounts paid for domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority, and the employee's salary reduction contributions made under this Plan, and, if applicable, elective deferrals under a section 401(k) plan, a SARSEP, or a section 403(b) annuity contract and compensation deferred under a section 457 plan required to be reported by the Employer on Form W-2 (as described in section 6051(a)(8)).
- (b) **Compensation for Self-Employed Individuals.** For self-employed individuals, compensation means the net earnings from self-employment determined under section 1402(a), without regard to section 1402(c) (6), prior to subtracting any contributions made pursuant to this plan on behalf of the individual.

5.02 **Employee.** Employee means a common-law employee of the Employer. The term employee also includes a self-employed individual and a leased employee described in section 414(n) but does not include a nonresident alien who received no earned income from the Employer that constitutes income from sources within the United States.

5.03 **Eligible Employee.** An eligible employee means an employee who satisfies the conditions in the Adoption Agreement and is not excluded under section 1.02.

5.04 **SIMPLE IRA.** A SIMPLE IRA is an individual retirement account described in section 408(a), or an individual retirement annuity described in section 408(b), to which the only contributions that can be made are contributions under a SIMPLE IRA plan and rollovers or transfers from another SIMPLE IRA. Effective December 19, 2015, this SIMPLE Plan will accept rollover contributions as described in section 408(p)(1)(B) of the Code including any subsequent guidance provided by the IRS.

ARTICLE VI

Procedures for Withdrawal

6.01 The Employer will provide each Employee with the procedures for withdrawals of contributions received by the financial institution selected by that Employee, and that financial institution's name and address by attaching that information to this Plan unless: (1) that financial institution's procedures are unavailable, or (2) that financial institution provides the procedures directly to the employee.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

PURPOSE OF FORM

Form 5304-SIMPLE is a model Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE) plan document that an employer may use to establish a SIMPLE IRA plan described in section 408(p), under which each eligible employee is permitted to select the financial institution for his or her SIMPLE IRA.

These instructions are designed to assist in the establishment and administration of the SIMPLE IRA plan. They are not intended to supersede any provision in the SIMPLE IRA plan.

Do not file Form 5304-SIMPLE with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

For more information, **see** **Pub. 560**, Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans), and **Pub. 590**, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

SIMPLE IRA Plan Disclosure

IN GENERAL

Which Employers May Establish and Maintain a SIMPLE IRA Plan?

To establish and maintain a SIMPLE IRA plan, you must meet both of the following requirements:

1. Last calendar year, you had no more than 100 employees (including self-employed individuals) who earned \$5,000 or more in compensation from you during the year. If you have a SIMPLE IRA plan but later exceed this 100-employee limit, you will be treated as meeting the limit for the 2 years following the calendar year in which you last satisfied the limit.
2. You do not maintain during any part of the calendar year another qualified plan with respect to which contributions are made, or benefits are accrued, for service in the calendar year. For this purpose, a qualified plan (defined in section 219(g)(5)) includes a qualified pension plan, a profit-sharing plan, a stock bonus plan, a qualified annuity plan, a tax-sheltered annuity plan, and a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan.

A qualified plan that only covers employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement for which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining is disregarded if these employees are excluded from participating in the SIMPLE IRA plan.

If the failure to continue to satisfy the 100-employee limit or the one-plan rule described in 1 and 2 above is due to an acquisition or similar transaction involving your business, special rules apply. Consult your tax advisor to find out if you can still maintain the plan after the transaction.

Certain related employers (trades or businesses under common control) must be treated as a single employer for purposes of the SIMPLE IRA requirements. These are:

- (a) a controlled group of corporations under section 414(b);
- (b) a partnership or sole proprietorship under common control under section 414(c); or
- (c) an affiliated service group under section 414(m). In addition, if you have leased employees required to be treated as your own employees under the rules of section 414(n), then you must count all such leased employees for the requirements listed above.

What is a SIMPLE IRA Plan?

A SIMPLE IRA plan is a written arrangement that provides you and your employees with an easy way to make contributions to provide retirement income for your employees. Under a SIMPLE IRA plan, employees may choose whether to make salary reduction contributions to the SIMPLE IRA plan rather than receiving these amounts as part of their regular compensation. In addition, you will contribute matching or nonelective contributions on behalf of eligible employees (see **Employee Eligibility Requirements and Contributions** below). All contributions under this plan will be deposited into a SIMPLE individual retirement account or annuity established for each eligible employee with the financial institution selected by him or her.

When To Use Form 5304-SIMPLE

A SIMPLE IRA plan may be established by using this Model Form or any other document that satisfies the statutory requirements.

Do not use Form 5304-SIMPLE if:

1. You want to require that all SIMPLE IRA plan contributions initially go to a financial institution designated by you. That is, you do not want to permit each of your eligible employees to choose a financial institution that will initially receive contributions. Instead, use Form 5305-SIMPLE, Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE)—for Use With a Designated Financial Institution.
2. You want employees who are nonresident aliens receiving no earned income from you that constitutes income from sources within the United States to be eligible under this plan; or
3. You want to establish a SIMPLE 401(k) plan.

Completing Form 5304-SIMPLE

The Form 5304-SIMPLE along with the Adoption Agreement contain the operative provisions of your SIMPLE IRA plan. This SIMPLE IRA plan is considered adopted when you have completed all applicable boxes and blanks in the Adoption Agreement and it has been executed by you.

The SIMPLE IRA plan is a legal document with important tax consequences for you and your employees. You may want to consult with your attorney or tax advisor before adopting this Plan.

ANALYSIS OF PLAN ARTICLES

Employee Eligibility Requirements (Article I)

Each year, for which this SIMPLE IRA plan is effective, you must permit salary reduction contributions to be made by all of your employees who are reasonably expected to receive at least \$5,000 in compensation from you during the year, and who received at least \$5,000 in compensation from you in any 2 preceding years. However, you can expand the group of employees who are eligible to participate in the SIMPLE IRA plan by completing the options provided in Item 5 of the Adoption Agreement. To choose full eligibility, check the box 5(a) in the Adoption Agreement. Alternatively, to choose limited eligibility, check the box 5(b) in the Adoption Agreement, and then complete the blank boxes in Item 5(b)(i) and (ii) as instructed on the Adoption Agreement.

In addition, you can exclude from participation those employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement for which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining. You may do this by checking the box in Item 6 of the Adoption Agreement. Under certain circumstances, these employees must be excluded. See **Which Employers May Establish and Maintain a SIMPLE IRA Plan?** above.

Salary Reduction Agreements (Article II)

As indicated in Article II, section 2.01, a salary reduction agreement permits an eligible employee to make a salary reduction election to have his or her compensation for each pay period reduced by a percentage (expressed as a percentage or dollar amount). The total amount of the reduction in the employee's compensation cannot exceed the applicable amount for any calendar year. The applicable amount since 2002 is:

Applicable Annual Dollar Limitation

Tax Year	Contribution Limit
2019	\$13,000
2020–2021	\$13,500
2022	\$14,000
2023	\$15,500
2024	\$16,000
2025	\$16,500

In the case of an eligible employee who will be 50 or older before the end of the calendar year, the above limitation is increased by the following:

Tax Year	Catch-Up Limit
2019–2022	\$3,000
2023–2025	\$3,500

Increase to Elective Deferral Contributions and Catch-up Contributions

Employers with no more than 25 participants: The annual elective deferral limit and the age 50 catch-up elective deferral contribution are increased by 10%, compared to the applicable limits for the first year this change is effective. This increase is automatic for employers with less than 26 employees.

Employers with 26 to 100 employees: The annual elective deferral limit and the age 50 catch-up elective deferral contribution is increased by 10%. If hereby elected by the employer, the employer contribution must increase to one of the following:

- * 4% match; OR
- * 3% non-elective

Catch-up Contribution for participants age 60-63: Individuals who have attained age 60, 61, 62 and 63 may make a catch-up elective deferral that is the greater of \$5,000 or 50% more than the regular catch-up amount.

Timing of Salary Reduction Elections

For any calendar year, an eligible employee may make or modify a salary reduction election during the 60-day period immediately preceding January 1 of that year. However, for the year in which the employee becomes eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the period during which the employee may make or modify the election is a 60-day period that includes either the date the employee becomes eligible or the day before.

You can extend the 60-day election periods to provide additional opportunities for eligible employees to make or modify salary reduction elections using the blank in Item 7 of the Adoption Agreement. For example, you can provide that eligible employees may make new salary reduction elections or modify prior elections for any calendar quarter during the 30 days before that quarter.

You may use the **Model Salary Reduction Agreement** to enable eligible employees to make or modify salary reduction elections.

Employees must be permitted to terminate their salary reduction elections at any time. They may resume salary reduction contributions for the year if permitted under the Adoption Agreement. However, by checking the box in Item 8 of the Adoption Agreement, you may prohibit an employee who terminates a salary reduction election outside the normal election cycle from resuming salary reduction contributions during the remainder of the calendar year.

Contributions (Article III)

Only contributions described below may be made to this SIMPLE IRA plan. No additional contributions may be made.

Salary Reduction Contributions

As indicated in Article III, section 3.01, salary reduction contributions consist of the amount by which the employee agrees to reduce his or her compensation. You must contribute the salary reduction contributions to the financial institution selected by each eligible employee.

Matching Contributions

In general, you must contribute a matching contribution to each eligible employee's SIMPLE IRA equal to the employee's salary reduction contributions. This matching contribution cannot exceed 3% of the employee's compensation. See **Definition of Compensation**, below.

You may reduce this 3% limit to a lower percentage, but not lower than 1%. You cannot lower the 3% limit for more than 2 calendar years out of the 5-year period ending with the calendar year the reduction is effective.

Note: If any year in the 5-year period described above is a year before you first established any SIMPLE IRA plan, you will be treated as making a 3% matching contribution for that year for purposes of determining when you may reduce the employer matching contribution.

To elect this option, you must notify the employees of the reduced limit within a reasonable period of time before the applicable 60-day election periods for the year. See **Timing of Salary Reduction Elections** above.

Nonelective Contributions

Instead of making a matching contribution, you may, for any year, make a nonelective contribution equal to 2% of compensation for each eligible employee who has at least \$5,000 in compensation for the year. Nonelective contributions may not be based on more than \$350,000 for 2025 limit of compensation. To elect to make nonelective contributions, you must notify employees within a reasonable period of time before the applicable 60-day election periods for such year. See **Timing of Salary Reduction Elections** above.

Note: Insert "\$5,000" in Item 10 of the Adoption Agreement to impose the \$5,000 compensation requirement. You may expand the group of employees who are eligible for nonelective contributions by inserting a compensation amount lower than \$5,000.

Additional Non-Elective Contributions

The employer may elect to make additional contributions to each employee of the plan in a uniform manner, provided that the contribution does not exceed the lesser of 10% of an employee's compensation or \$5,000 (indexed). Compensation is capped at the 401(a)(17) amount for the year (\$350,000 for 2025).

Rollover Contributions

Effective December 19, 2015, this SIMPLE Plan will accept rollover contributions from qualified plans under section 401(a); qualified annuities under 403(a); tax-sheltered annuities and custodial accounts under 403(b); governmental plans under section 457(b); and from traditional IRAs. Such rollovers are permitted after the SIMPLE IRA has been in existence for 2 years measured from the date of the initial contribution to the account.

Effective Date (Article VII)

Insert in Item 11 of the Adoption Agreement, the date you want the provisions of the SIMPLE IRA plan to become effective. You must insert January 1 of the applicable year unless this is the first year for which you are adopting any SIMPLE IRA plan. If this is the first year for which you are adopting a SIMPLE IRA plan, you may insert any date between January 1 and October 1, inclusive of the applicable year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Timing of Salary Reduction Contributions

The employer must make the salary reduction contributions to the financial institution selected by each eligible employee for his or her SIMPLE IRA no later than the 30th day of the month following the month in which the amounts would otherwise have been payable to the employee in cash.

The Department of Labor has indicated that most SIMPLE IRA plans are also subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Under Department of Labor regulations at 29 CFR 2510.3-102, salary reduction contributions must be made to each participant's SIMPLE IRA as of the earliest date on which those contributions can reasonably be segregated from the employer's general assets, but in no event later than the 30-day deadline described above.

These rules also apply in the case of self-employed individuals. Thus, the latest day for the deposit of salary reduction contributions made on behalf of a self-employed individual for a calendar year is 30 days after the end of such year, which is January 30th. In order to meet the "as soon as you can reasonably segregate" standard, the DOL regulations provide for a 7-business day deadline for depositing the employee's salary deferral into their account.

Definition of Compensation

"Compensation" means the amount described in section 6051(a)(3) (wages, tips, and other compensation from the employer subject to federal income tax withholding under section 3401(a), and, amounts paid for domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority. Usually, this is the amount shown in box 1 of **Form W-2**, Wage and Tax Statement. For further information, see **Pub. 15**, Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide. Compensation also includes the salary reduction contributions made under this plan, and, if applicable, compensation deferred under a section 457 plan. In determining an employee's compensation for prior years, the employee's elective deferrals under a section 401(k) plan, a SARSEP, or a section 403(b) annuity contract are also included in the employee's compensation.

For self-employed individuals, compensation means the net earnings from self-employment determined under section 1402(a), without regard to section 1402(c)(6), prior to subtracting any contributions made pursuant to this SIMPLE IRA plan on behalf of the individual.

Employee Notification

You must notify each eligible employee prior to the employee's 60-day election period described above that he or she can make or change salary reduction elections and select the financial institution that will serve as the trustee, custodian, or issuer of the employee's SIMPLE IRA. In this notification, you must indicate whether you will provide:

1. A matching contribution equal to your employees' salary reduction contributions up to a limit of 3% of their compensation;
2. A matching contribution equal to your employees' salary reduction contributions subject to a percentage limit that is between 1 and 3% of their compensation; or
3. A nonelective contribution equal to 2% of your employees' compensation.

You can use the **Model Notification to Eligible Employees** to satisfy these employee notification requirements for this SIMPLE IRA plan.

A **Summary Description** must also be provided to eligible employees at this time. This summary description requirement may be satisfied by providing a completed copy of Form 5304-SIMPLE (including the information described in Article VI - Procedures for Withdrawal) and the executed Adoption Agreement.

If you fail to provide the employee notification (including the summary description) described above, you will be liable for a penalty of \$50 per day until the notification is provided. If you can show that the failure was due to reasonable cause, the penalty will not be imposed.

If the financial institution's name, address, or withdrawal procedures are not available at the time the employee must be given the summary description, you must provide the summary description without this information. In that case, you will have reasonable cause for not including this information in the summary description, but only if you ensure that it is provided to the employee as soon as administratively feasible.

Reporting Requirements

You are not required to file any annual information returns for your SIMPLE IRA plan, such as Forms 5500 or 5500-EZ. However, you must report to the IRS which eligible employees are active participants in the SIMPLE IRA plan and the amount of your employees' salary reduction contributions to the SIMPLE IRA plan on Form W-2. These contributions are subject to social security, medicare, railroad retirement, and federal unemployment tax.

Deducting Contributions

Contributions to this SIMPLE IRA plan are deductible in your tax year containing the end of the calendar year for which the contributions are made.

Contributions will be treated as made for a particular tax year if they are made for that year and are made by the due date (including extensions) of your income tax return for that year.

Summary Description

Each year the SIMPLE IRA plan is in effect, the financial institution for the SIMPLE IRA of each eligible employee must provide the employer the information described in section 408(l)(2)(B). This requirement may be satisfied by providing the employer a current copy of Form 5304-SIMPLE (including instructions) together with the financial institution's procedures for withdrawals from SIMPLE IRAs established at that financial institution, including the financial institution's name and address. The summary description must be received by the employer in sufficient time to comply with the **Employee Notification** requirements above.

There is a penalty of \$50 per day imposed on the financial institution for each failure to provide the summary description described above. However, if the failure was due to reasonable cause, the penalty will not be imposed.

Summary Description



Wealth
Management

PLAN INFORMATION

1. Name of Employer: _____
Address of Employer: _____
2. Name of Trustee/Custodian: **RBC Capital Markets, LLC**
Address of Trustee/Custodian: **250 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55401**

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

3. All Employees of the Employer shall be eligible to participate under the Plan except:
 - a. Employees included in a unit of employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement described in Section 2.02(a) of the Plan.
 - b. Non-resident alien employees who did not receive US source income described in Section 2.02(b) of the Plan.
 - c. Employees who are not reasonably expected to earn \$ _____ (not to exceed \$5,000) during the Plan Year for which the contribution is being made.
 - d. There are no eligibility requirements. All Employees are eligible to participate upon the later of the plan's effective date or the employee's date of hire.
4. Each Eligible Employee will be eligible to become a Participant after having worked for the Employer during any _____ prior year(s) (0, 1, or 2) and received at least \$ _____ in compensation (not to exceed \$5,000), during each of such prior years.

WRITTEN ALLOCATION FORMULA

Standard Contributions

5. The Employer has agreed to provide contributions for the _____ Plan Year as follows (complete only one choice):
 - a. Matching Contribution — The amount of the Participant's Elective Deferral not in excess of 3% of such Participant's Compensation.
 - b. Matching Contribution — The amount of the Participant's Elective Deferral not in excess of _____% (not less than 1% nor more than 3%) of each Participant's Compensation.
 - c. Nonelective Employer Contribution — 2% of each Eligible Employee's Compensation, who receives at least \$5,000, or _____, if lesser, in Compensation from the Employer for the Plan Year.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTION

6. Catch-up elective deferral contributions shall not exceed \$3,500 in 2025 (subject to cost-of-living adjustments) and may only be made by eligible employees who have attained or who will attain the age of 50 on or before December 31st of that year.

SECURE 2.0 LEGISLATIVE INCREASES AND ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Note: Certain contribution elections made in items 7 through 9 may replace or supplement the options in items 5 and 6 above.

7. Additional non-elective contributions: The employer hereby elects to make additional contributions to each employee of the plan in a uniform manner, provided that the contribution does not exceed the lesser of 10% of an employee's compensation or \$5,000 (indexed). Compensation is capped at the 401(a)(17) amount for the year (\$350,000 for 2025).
8. Individuals who have attained age 60, 61, 62 and 63 may make a catch-up elective deferral that is the greater of \$5,000 or 50% more than the regular catch-amount.

9. Increase to elective deferral contributions and catch-up contributions:

a. **Employers with no more than 25 participants:** The annual elective deferral limit and the age 50 catch-up elective deferral contribution are increased by 10%, compared to the applicable limits for the first year this change is effective. This increase is automatic for employers with less than 26 employees.

b. **Employers with 26 to 100 employees:** The annual elective deferral limit and the age 50 catch-up elective deferral contribution is increased by 10%. If hereby elected by the employer, the employer contribution must increase to one of the following:

4% match; OR

3% non-elective

TIMING OF ELECTION

10. If a participant elects to stop deferring during a plan year, such participant:

a. May not resume elective deferrals until January 1 of the next plan year; or

b. May resume elective deferrals at the next change date permitted under Item 11 below.

11. An eligible employee will be permitted to make or modify their deferral election: _____ (insert date(s) which will apply to all eligible employees).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Employer has designated _____ (insert Name & title) to provide additional information to participants about the Employer's SIMPLE Plan.

GENERAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

The following information explains what a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees ("SIMPLE") is how contributions are made, and how to treat these contributions for tax purposes. For more specific information, refer to the SIMPLE Retirement Plan document itself, the completed Adoption Agreement and the accompanying "Employer Disclosure".

For a calendar year, you may make or modify a salary reduction election during the 60-day period immediately preceding January 1 of that year. However, for the year in which you first become eligible to make salary reduction contributions, the period during which you may make or modify the election is a 60 day period that includes either the date you become eligible or the day before. If indicated on the Adoption Agreement, you may have additional opportunities during a calendar year to make or modify your salary reduction election.

I. SIMPLE RETIREMENT PLAN AND SIMPLE IRA DEFINED

A SIMPLE Retirement Plan is a retirement income arrangement established by your employer. Under this SIMPLE Plan, you may choose to defer compensation to your own SIMPLE Individual Retirement Account or Annuity ("SIMPLE IRA"). You may base these "elective deferrals" on a salary reduction basis that, at your election, may be contributed to a SIMPLE IRA or received in cash. This type of plan is available only to an employer with 100 or fewer employees who earned at least \$5,000 during the prior calendar year.

A SIMPLE IRA is a separate IRA plan that you establish with an eligible financial institution for the purpose of receiving contributions under this SIMPLE Retirement Plan. Your employer must provide you with a copy of the SIMPLE agreement containing eligibility requirements and a description of the basis upon which contributions may be made. All amounts contributed to your SIMPLE IRA belong to you, even after you quit working for your employer.

II. ELECTIVE DEFERRALS — NOT REQUIRED

You are not required to make elective deferrals under this SIMPLE Retirement Plan. However, if the Employer is matching your elective deferrals, no Employer contribution will be made on your behalf unless you elect to defer under the plan.

III. ELECTIVE DEFERRALS — ANNUAL LIMITATION

The maximum amount that you may defer under this SIMPLE Plan for any calendar year is limited to the lesser of the percentage of your compensation indicated in the Deferral Form or “the applicable annual dollar limitation” described below:

Applicable Annual Dollar Limitation

Tax Year	Contribution Limit
2019	\$13,000
2020–2021	\$13,500
2022	\$14,000
2023	\$15,500
2024	\$16,000
2025	\$16,500

The maximum amount will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases in multiples of \$500.

If you attain age 50 or over by the end of a calendar year, you can elect to have your compensation reduced by an additional “catch-up” amount listed below. The maximum additional amount will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases in multiples of \$500.

Tax Year	Catch-Up Limit
2019–2022	\$3,000
2023–2025	\$3,500

If you work for other employers (unrelated to this Employer) who also maintain a salary deferral plan, there is an overall limit on the maximum amount that you may defer in each calendar year to all elective SEPs, cash or deferred arrangements under section 401(k) of the Code, other SIMPLE plans and 403(b) plans regardless of how many employers you may have worked for during the year. This limitation is referred to as the section 402(g) limit. The section 402(g) limit on elective deferrals is listed below and is indexed according to the cost of living.

Elective Contributions
\$19,000 for 2019
\$19,500 for 2020–2021
\$20,500 for 2022
\$22,500 for 2023
\$23,000 for 2024
\$23,500 for 2025

IV. ELECTIVE DEFERRALS — TAX TREATMENT

The amount that you may elect to contribute to your SIMPLE IRA is excludable from gross income, subject to the limitations discussed above, and is not includable as taxable wages on Form W-2. However, these amounts are subject to FICA taxes.

V. ELECTIVE DEFERRALS — EXCESS AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED

When “excess elective deferrals” (i.e., amounts in excess of the SIMPLE elective deferral limit (“the applicable annual dollar limitation” described in Section III above) or the section 402(g) limit) are made, you are responsible for calculating whether you have exceeded these limits in the calendar year. The section 402(g) limit for contributions made to all elective deferral plans is listed in Section III above.

VI. EXCESS ELECTIVE DEFERRALS — HOW TO AVOID ADVERSE TAX CONSEQUENCES

Excess elective deferrals are includable in your gross income in the calendar year of deferral. Income on the excess elective deferrals is includable in your income in the year of withdrawal from the SIMPLE IRA. You should withdraw excess elective deferrals and any allocable income, from your SIMPLE IRA by April 15 following the year to which the deferrals relate. These amounts may not be transferred or rolled over tax-free to another SIMPLE IRA.

VII. INCOME ALLOCABLE TO EXCESS AMOUNTS

The rules for determining and allocating income attributable to excess elective deferrals and other excess SIMPLE contributions are the same as those governing regular IRA excess contributions. The trustee or custodian of your SIMPLE IRA will inform you of the income allocable to such excess amounts.

VIII. AVAILABILITY OF REGULAR IRA CONTRIBUTION DEDUCTION

In addition to any SIMPLE contribution, you may contribute to a separate Traditional IRA the lesser of 100% of compensation or the regular IRA contribution dollar limit to a Traditional IRA as a regular IRA contribution. However, the amount that you may deduct is subject to various limitations since you will be considered an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored plan. Instead of a Traditional IRA, you may be eligible to make a regular contribution to a Roth IRA. See Publications 590-A and 590-B, “Individual Retirement Arrangement”, for more specific information.

IX. SIMPLE IRA AMOUNTS — ROLLOVER OR TRANSFER TO ANOTHER IRA

You may not roll over or transfer from your SIMPLE IRA any SIMPLE contributions (or income on these contributions) made during the plan year to another IRA (other than a SIMPLE IRA) or to an employer plan until the 2 years following the date you first participated in the SIMPLE plan. Also, any distribution made before this time will be includable in your gross income and may also be subject to a 25% additional income tax for early withdrawal. You may, however, remove excess elective deferrals and income allocable to such excess amounts from your SIMPLE IRA before this time, but you may not roll over or transfer these amounts to another IRA.

If the Adoption Agreement indicates that all initial SIMPLE contributions will be made to a single designated Trustee or Custodian, you may transfer your SIMPLE IRA without cost or penalty to another SIMPLE IRA (if within the 2 year period) or thereafter to any other IRA.

After the 2-year restriction described above no longer applies, you may withdraw, or receive, funds from your SIMPLE IRA, and no more than 60 days later, place such funds in another IRA, SIMPLE IRA, qualified plan, 403(b) plan, or 457 plan. This is called a “rollover” and may not be done without penalty more frequently than at one-year intervals, if you are rolling to another SIMPLE IRA or IRA. However, there are no restrictions on the number of times that you may make “transfers” if you arrange to have such funds transferred between the trustees/custodians so that you never have possession of the funds. You may not, however, roll over or transfer excess elective deferrals and income allocable to such excess amounts from your SIMPLE IRA to another IRA. These excess amounts may be reduced only by a distribution to you.

X. SIMPLE IRA AMOUNTS — ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTIONS INTO THIS SIMPLE IRA

Beginning December 19, 2015, you may roll over from a qualified plan, qualified annuity, 403(b) plan, governmental 457(b) Plan or from a traditional IRA into your SIMPLE IRA account. Such rollover may only be made after the 2 year period has expired measured from the date of the first contribution made to your SIMPLE IRA.

XI. FILING REQUIREMENTS

You do not need to file any additional forms with the IRS because of your participation in your employer’s SIMPLE Plan.

XII. EMPLOYER TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON SIMPLE IRAS AND THE SIMPLE AGREEMENT

Your employer must provide you with a copy of the executed SIMPLE agreement, this Summary Description, the form you should use to elect to defer amounts to the SIMPLE, and a statement for each taxable year showing any contribution to your SIMPLE IRA.

XIII. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION WHERE IRA IS ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The financial institution must provide you with a disclosure statement that contains the following items of information in plain nontechnical language.

1. The statutory requirements that relate to the SIMPLE IRA;
2. The tax consequences that follow the exercise of various options and what those options are;
3. Participation eligibility rules and rules on the deductibility and nondeductibility of retirement savings;

4. The circumstances and procedures under which you may revoke the SIMPLE IRA, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person designated to receive notice of revocation (this explanation must be prominently displayed at the beginning of the disclosure statement);
5. Explanations of when penalties may be assessed against you because of specified prohibited or penalized activities concerning the SIMPLE IRA; and
6. Financial disclosure information which:
 - a). Either projects value, growth, rates of the SIMPLE IRA under various contribution and retirement schedules, or describes the method of computing and allocating annual earnings and charges which may be assessed;
 - b). Describes whether, and for what period, the growth projections for the plan are guaranteed or a statement of earnings rate and terms on which these projections are based, and;
 - c). States the sales commission to be charged in each year expressed as a percentage of \$1,000.

See Publications 590-A and 590-B, "Individual Retirement Arrangements", which is available at most IRS offices, for a more complete explanation of the disclosure requirements. IRS Publication 560 also contains more information regarding SIMPLE IRA Plans.

In addition to the disclosure statement, the financial institution is required to provide you with a financial statement each year. It may be necessary to retain and refer to statements for more than one year in order to evaluate the investment performance of your SIMPLE IRA and in order that you will know how to report SIMPLE IRA distributions for tax purposes.

Neither RBC Wealth Management, a division of RBC Capital Markets, LLC, nor its affiliates or employees provide legal, accounting or tax advice. All legal, accounting or tax decisions regarding your accounts and any transactions or investments entered into in relation to such accounts, should be made in consultation with your independent advisors. No information, including but not limited to written materials, provided by RBC WM or its affiliates or employees should be construed as legal, accounting or tax advice.

Salary reduction agreement



Wealth
Management

SECTION I — GENERAL PLAN INFORMATION

	SSN:
Participant's name:	Participant's address:
Name of employer:	Trustee/Custodian:

SECTION II — SALARY REDUCTION DEFERRAL ELECTION

Subject to the requirements of the SIMPLE Retirement Plan of the above-named employer, I authorize the following amount or percentage of my compensation to be withheld from each of my paychecks and contributed to my SIMPLE IRA:

- _____ percent of my salary (not in excess of 100%); OR
- \$_____ per pay period; OR
- \$_____ as of _____ [insert amount and date of single-sum deferral payment].

I elect not to participate in my Employer's SIMPLE Plan with respect to Salary reduction contributions.

This salary reduction authorization shall remain in effect until I give a written modification or termination of its terms to my employer.

SECTION III — AMOUNT OF DEFERRAL

- If I will be under age 50 by the end of the relevant year, I understand that the total amount of my salary reduction contributions cannot exceed a specified dollar amount explained in the Summary Description.
- If I will be age 50 or over by the end of the relevant year, I understand that the total amount of my age 50 catch-up salary reduction contributions cannot exceed a specified dollar amount explained in the Summary Description.
- If I am between the ages of 60–63, I understand that the total amount of my age 60–63 catch-up salary reduction contributions cannot exceed the greater of \$5,000 or 150% of the standard catch-up contribution of \$3,500.
- I understand that the total amount I defer in any calendar year to this SIMPLE may not exceed the lesser of:
_____ % of my compensation; or the dollar limitation indicated in (a) or (b) above.

SECTION IV — COMMENCEMENT OF DEFERRAL

The deferral election specified in Section II above shall not become effective before _____ (Specify a date no earlier than the first day of the first pay period beginning after you sign this agreement.)

SECTION V — DISTRIBUTIONS FROM SIMPLE IRA

I understand that any amounts withdrawn from my SIMPLE IRA are includable in my gross income and may be subject to a 25% additional income tax if withdrawn within 2 years of the day I first participated in this SIMPLE Plan.

SECTION VI — EMPLOYEE SELECTION OF SIMPLE IRA TRUSTEE OR CUSTODIAN

I select the following financial institution to serve as the trustee, custodian, or issuer of my SIMPLE IRA.

Name of financial institution:

Address:

SIMPLE IRA account name/number:

I understand that I must establish a SIMPLE IRA to receive any contributions made on my behalf under this SIMPLE IRA Plan. If the information regarding my SIMPLE IRA is incomplete when I first submit my salary reduction agreement, I realize that it must be completed by the date contributions must be made under the SIMPLE IRA Plan. If I fail to update my agreement to provide this information by that date, I understand that my employer may select a financial institution for my SIMPLE IRA.

Date: _____ Signature of Participant: _____

SECTION VII — TERMINATION OF ELECTIVE DEFERRALS

I understand that my Employer may restrict me from resuming Elective Deferrals until the January 1st of the next Plan Year, if so indicated on the Adoption Agreement.

I wish to stop my Elective Deferrals as of _____. (Fill in the date you want your salary reduction contributions to end. The date must be after you sign this agreement).

Employee Initials _____

SECTION VIII — DURATION OF ELECTION

This salary reduction agreement replaces any earlier agreement and will remain in effect as long as I remain an Eligible Employee under the SIMPLE IRA Plan or until I provide my Employer with a new salary reduction agreement as permitted under this SIMPLE IRA Plan.

Important information regarding your individual retirement account



RBC Capital Markets, LLC ("RBC CM") is registered as a broker-dealer and investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). You may receive services from RBC CM as a client of its RBC Wealth Management division or as a client of another broker-dealer or registered investment adviser for which RBC CM provides custody and clearing services through its RBC Clearing & Custody division. Neither RBC CM, nor its affiliates or employees provide legal, accounting or tax advice. All legal, accounting or tax decisions regarding your accounts and any transactions or investments entered into in relation to such accounts, should be made in consultation with your independent advisors. No information, including but not limited to written materials, provided by RBC CM or its affiliates or employees should be construed as legal, accounting or tax advice.

The information below is adapted from "Important information regarding your individual retirement account", © PenServ Plan Services, Inc. Summary of Changes to IRAs (07-2024).

Several recent law changes have impacted Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). Your IRA Plan document cannot be updated to reflect these changes until the Internal Revenue Service releases their version of the language that must appear in your Plan. As your IRA provider, we await technical guidance from the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor in order to administer the enacted provisions. In the meantime, we would like to take this opportunity to provide you with an informational summary to retain with your current IRA plan document.

SECURE Act – Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act of 2019

Repeal of maximum age for traditional IRA contributions

- Individuals are able to make contributions to their IRA even after attaining the age of 70 ½ (now 73), as long as income is earned.
- Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

Increase in age for required beginning date for mandatory distributions

- The required beginning date for mandatory distributions was amended from age 70 ½ to age 72.
- This only applies to persons turning 70 ½ after December 31, 2019. Anyone who turned 70 ½ prior to 2020 must begin taking, and continue to take, distributions under pre-SECURE Act rules.

Modification of required distribution rules for designated beneficiaries

- Upon the death of an IRA account owner, distributions of the entire account balance to anyone other than an "eligible designated beneficiary" must generally be made within 10 years of the account owner's death.
- An eligible designated beneficiary includes the surviving spouse, a child of the IRA account owner who has not yet reached the age of majority (age 21 as defined in IRS regulations), a disabled individual, a chronically ill individual, or an individual who is not more than 10 years younger than the decedent.

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- This change eliminates the ability to have “stretch IRAs” by limiting the distribution period for certain beneficiaries.
- Effective for distributions on behalf of IRA account owners who die after December 31, 2019.

Penalty-free withdrawals from retirement plans for individuals in case of birth of child or adoption

- Distributions from a retirement plan, in the case of a qualified birth or adoption, are exempt from the 10% early withdrawal penalty.
- The child must be under 18 years of age, the distribution must be made within the 1-year period after the birth or adoption date of the child, and the distribution exception is capped at \$5,000 per child, per parent.
- These funds may be repaid to the plan by a rollover, and the repayment would be treated as a nontaxable direct rollover (reported as a “repayment”).
- Effective for distributions made after December 31, 2019.

Tax-exempt “difficulty of care payments”, a type of qualified foster care payment to individual care providers under a state Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services waiver program (Medicaid Waiver payments), may be treated as compensation for purposes of making an IRA contribution.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2019, certain taxable non-tuition fellowship and stipend payments are treated as compensation for the purpose of IRA contributions. Compensation will include any amount included in gross income and paid to aid in pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study.

CARES Act – Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020

The CARES Act provided assistance to the American people from the public health and economic impact of COVID-19. The provisions under the CARES Act were mostly available during 2020, but the highlights are listed here:

- Coronavirus-related distributions – a coronavirus-related distribution (CRD) is a distribution made on or after January 1, 2020 and before December 30, 2020 to a qualified individual from an IRA, qualified plan, 403(b), or governmental 457(b) of up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for any taxable year. A CRD was directly repaid (i.e., rolled over) to any IRA or other eligible plan that accepts rollovers ratably within 3 years. Amounts not repaid could be taxed over a 3-year period.
- The CARES Act provides for 2 special coronavirus-related loan conditions to qualified individuals: 1) increases the amount that can be borrowed; and 2) extends the time to repay an existing loan. Loans are not permitted from individual retirement accounts, however.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)

All Required Minimum Distributions were waived for the calendar year 2020 under the CARES Act, including for a participant whose required beginning date is in 2020 (e.g., initial year 2019 RMDs due by April 1, 2020). Beneficiaries required to take RMDs from inherited IRAs were included in the waiver.

The 2020 RMD waiver applied to all IRA owners, not only to qualified individuals affected by COVID-19.

RMDs taken at any point during 2020 could have been rolled back into an eligible plan. IRS notice 2020-51 provided an extension to roll back any RMD taken on or after January 1, 2020 by August 31, 2020 without regard to the 60-day deadline that applies to IRA to IRA rollovers, or the one rollover in a 12-month period restriction.

RMD amounts that were received after August 31st were still eligible for rollover, but were subject to the normal rollover restrictions.

Qualified Charitable Distributions are not affected by the CARES Act. As it relates to the change in RMD age under the SECURE Act mentioned previously, an IRA owner or beneficiary who was age 70 ½ could still request a QCD even if they did not have a 2020 RMD. Those individuals continue to remain QCD eligible despite the increase in RMD age to 72. See Appendix D in IRS Publication 590-B to determine the correct amount of the QCD.

SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 (SECURE 2.0)

Continuing the initiatives of the SECURE Act of 2019, SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 (SECURE 2.0), Division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023, was signed into law on December 29, 2022 (date of enactment). Some changes became effective on the date of enactment—or even retroactively, but the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor must provide technical guidance to practitioners and taxpayers for them to be practicable.

Increase in Age for Required Beginning Date for Mandatory Distributions

- The required beginning date for Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) has been increased from age 72 to age 73 starting on January 1, 2023.
- The Act further increases the RMD age, starting January 1, 2033, from 73 to 75.

Indexing IRA Catch-Up Limit

- Indexes the current \$1,000 age 50 catch-up limit.
- Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

Withdrawals for Certain Emergency Expenses

- Provides an exception for certain distributions used for emergency expenses, which are unforeseeable or immediate financial needs relating to personal or family emergency expenses.
- Only one distribution is permissible per year of up to \$1,000, and a taxpayer has the option to repay the distribution within 3 years.
- No further emergency distributions are permissible during the 3-year repayment period unless repayment occurs.
- Effective for distributions made after December 31, 2023.

Special Rules for Certain Distributions from Long-Term Qualified Tuition Programs to Roth IRAs

- SECURE 2.0 amended the Internal Revenue Code to allow for tax and penalty free rollovers, up to \$35,000 over the course of a taxpayer's lifetime, from any 529 account in their name to their Roth IRA.
- These rollovers are subject to Roth IRA annual contribution limits, but not the income threshold for contributions. To qualify, the 529 account must have been open for 15 years or more.

Remove Required Minimum Distribution Barriers of Life Annuities

- An actuarial test related to certain commercial lifetime annuities in qualified plans and IRAs in the required minimum distribution regulations is eliminated. This will reinstitute certain guarantees for the benefit of individuals who are otherwise unwilling to elect a life annuity under a defined contribution plan or IRA.
- This provision is effective for calendar years ending after the date of enactment of the Act.

Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contracts

- To preserve the intended longevity protection, the 25% limit is eliminated, and the dollar limit is increased to \$200,000.
- In addition, QLACs with spousal survival rights are available, and free-look periods are permitted up to 90 days with respect to contracts purchased or received in an exchange on or after July 2, 2014.

Eliminating a Penalty on Partial Annuitization

- A participant that holds an annuity contract in their retirement account may elect to calculate the Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) by aggregating the value of the annuity with the value of the non-annuitized portion of the account. The annuity contract payments for the year can then be deducted from the combined RMD amount.
- This became effective on the date of enactment of the Act, however, the Treasury Secretary is to update the relevant regulations accordingly. Until then, taxpayers may rely on a good faith interpretation of the law.

Reduction in Excise Tax on Certain Accumulations in Qualified Retirement Plans

- The penalty for failure to take Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) is reduced from 50% to 25%.
- In addition, if a failure to take the RMD is corrected within a 2-year correction period, the excise tax on the failure is further reduced from 25% down to 10% percent. This correction window begins on the tax filing due date for the year the excess occurred, and ends on the earlier of the last day of the second taxable year following such deadline or when the taxpayer is audited.
- Effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of the Act.

Updating Dollar Limit for Mandatory Distributions

- Under current law, employers may automatically roll over former employees' retirement accounts from a workplace retirement plan into an IRA if their balances are between \$1,000 and \$5,000.
- The limit is now increased from \$5,000 to \$7,000, effective for distributions made after December 31, 2023.

One-Time Election for Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD) to Split-Interest Entity; Increase in Qualified Charitable Distribution Limitation

- Expands the Qualified Charitable Distribution provision to allow for a one-time, \$50,000 distribution to charities through charitable gift annuities, charitable remainder unitrusts, and charitable remainder annuity trusts.
- This is effective for distributions made in taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of the Act.
- In addition, the \$50,000 special distribution amount, as well as \$108,000 overall QCD limit, will be indexed for inflation for distributions made in taxable years ending after the date of enactment of the Act.

Repayment of Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution Limited to 3 Years

- The recontributorship period for distributions made in the case of birth or adoption, a qualified birth or adoption distribution (QBAD), is restricted to 3 years.
- Effective to distributions made after the date of the enactment of the Act, and retroactively to the 3-year period beginning on the day after the date on which such distribution was received.

Penalty-Free Withdrawal from Retirement Plans for Individual Case of Domestic Abuse

- Retirement plans may permit participants to self-certify that they experienced domestic abuse within the past year, allowing the participant to withdraw a small amount of money (the lesser of \$10,000, indexed for inflation, or 50% of the participant's account).
- This distribution is not subject to the 10% tax on early distributions. Additionally, a participant has the opportunity to repay the withdrawn money from the retirement plan over 3 years, and will be refunded for income taxes on money that is repaid.
- Effective for distributions made after December 31, 2023.

Tax Treatment of IRA Involved in a Prohibited Transaction

- When an individual engages in a prohibited transaction with respect to their IRA, the IRA is disqualified and treated as distributed to the individual, irrespective of the size of the prohibited transaction.
- This provision clarifies that if an individual has multiple IRAs, only the IRA with respect to which the prohibited transaction occurred will be disqualified.
- Effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of the Act.

Clarification of Substantially Equal Periodic Payment Rule

- Clarification of what does not constitute a modification of the additional tax on early distributions for the Substantially Equal Periodic Payment (SEPP) rule.
- The exception continues to apply in the case of a rollover of the account, an exchange of an annuity providing the payments, or an annuity that satisfies the Required Minimum Distribution rules.
- This provision is effective for transfers, rollovers, and exchanges after December 31, 2023; and effective for annuity distributions on or after the date of enactment of the Act.

Exception to Penalty on Early Distributions from Qualified Plans and IRAs to Individuals with a Terminal Illness

- Provides an exception to the 10% additional tax on early distributions made to individuals with a terminal illness.
- A physician must certify that the illness is reasonably expected to result in death within 84 months.
- These withdrawals currently have no dollar limitation, and can be repaid to the account in a manner that is similar to qualified birth or adoption distributions.
- The exception is effective for distributions made after the date of enactment of the Act.

Special Rules for Use of Retirement Funds in Connection with Qualified Federally Declared Disasters

- Issues permanent rules that aim to standardize access to retirement funds in the event of a federally declared disaster.
- To be eligible, an individual must have their primary residence in the federally declared disaster area, and sustain an economic loss as a result of the disaster event.
- If eligible, up to \$22,000 can be considered a Qualified Disaster Distribution (or Qualified Disaster Recovery Distribution), taken no later than 180 days after the federal disaster was declared.
- The funds are exempt from the 10% excise tax on early distributions.
- There is a 3-year window following the date of distribution to repay all or a portion of the payment back to an eligible retirement plan. Alternatively, taxes can be spread ratably over a 3-year period.
- A list of federally declared disasters can be found on the Federal Emergency Management Agency website, [fema.org](https://www.fema.gov).
- Effective retroactively for disasters occurring on or after January 26, 2021.

Elimination of Additional Tax on Corrective Distributions of Excess Contributions

- Earnings attributable to timely correction of an excess contribution is not subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions.
- Effective for any determination made on or after the date of enactment of the Act, even if the correction occurred before date of enactment.

Modification of Required Minimum Distribution Rules for Special Needs Trust

- In the case of a special needs trust established for a beneficiary with a disability, the trust may provide for a charitable organization as the remainder beneficiary.
- Effective for calendar years beginning after the date of enactment of the Act.

IRA and Roth IRA Contribution Limits – Cost of Living Adjustments (COLAs)		
	2024	2025
Traditional IRA regular contribution limit	\$7,000	\$7,000
Age 50 catch-up limit for traditional IRAs	\$1,000	\$1,000
AGI phase-out ranges for determining traditional IRA deductions for active participants:		
Unmarried taxpayers	\$77,000–\$87,000	\$79,000–\$89,000
Married taxpayers filing joint returns	\$123,000–\$143,000	\$126,000–\$146,000
Married taxpayers filing separate returns	\$0–\$10,000	\$0–\$10,000
Non-active participant spouse	\$230,000–\$240,000	\$236,000–\$246,000
Roth IRA regular contribution limit	\$7,000	\$7,000
Age 50 catch-up limit for traditional and Roth IRAs	\$1,000	\$1,000
AGI phase-out ranges for determining Roth IRA regular contributions:		
Unmarried taxpayers	\$146,000–\$161,000	\$150,000–\$165,000
Married taxpayers filing joint returns	\$230,000–\$240,000	\$236,000–\$246,000
Married taxpayers filing separate returns	\$0–\$10,000	\$0–\$10,000