

2018/2019 TAX SEASON GUIDE

Investor Edition

 LPL Financial

INTRODUCTION

To ease some of the burdens of tax season we've created this helpful guide, which contains all the information you may need to easily address tax issues and questions that you might face. It will assist you in becoming familiar with important dates, deadlines, challenges, and opportunities that may arise during tax season.

Of course, if you have additional questions about anything included in this guide, we're just a phone call away. We look forward to working with you this tax season!

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GETTING STARTED

Preliminary Tax Statement

Preliminary Tax Statements will allow you to receive an advanced preliminary DRAFT copy of your 1099-Consolidated tax forms that will be available in AccountView on February 19. This is only for accounts not receiving the original 1099-Consolidated tax statement on January 31 or February 15. For this population of accounts, you will receive your original final tax forms either on March 1 or March 15. A preliminary 1099 Consolidated Tax Form Statement is an advanced DRAFT copy of your 1099 tax forms. The draft form should NOT be considered final and should NOT be used for the purpose of filing tax returns with the IRS or with any state or other regulatory authority. All pages of the document are for your information only and may assist you with tax preparation. A preliminary 1099 Consolidated Tax form statement will be available in AccountView, or through your Financial Advisor on February 19 for accounts that will not receive a final 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement until March 1 or March 15. The preliminary statements will NOT be mailed or viewable on TurboTax.

The preliminary form will be watermarked with the message “Preliminary- DO not use for tax return.” You should submit the FINAL documents to the IRS.

IMPORTANT: Preliminary tax statements are ONLY for 1099-Consolidated.

LPL will not be responsible for reimbursement of re-filing fees or any other fees associated with the preparation and filing of an amended tax return.

Access AccountView to View Your Tax Forms

How can I access my AccountView Profile to view my tax statements?

Providing you with AccountView is one way we are committed to help you pursue your financial goals. Accessed from your computer, tablet or smartphone, AccountView provides secure, convenient, 24-hour online access to your investment account information.

Here are a few things to keep in mind:

- You will need to have your email open in order to retrieve a verification message that will be sent from noreply.myaccountviewonline@lpl.com. Adding noreply.myaccountviewonline@lpl.com to your contacts or address book will ensure receipt of the verification message.
- Have one of your LPL Financial account numbers on hand as it will be required to validate your identity.

Follow these steps:

1. Access AccountView through my website or directly at:
<https://myaccountviewonline.com/AccountView/>
2. Create an account by clicking Sign Up for AccountView.
3. Enter the last 4 digits of your Social Security Number or Tax ID Number, one of your LPL Financial Account Numbers and your Zip or Postal Code. The zip code and SSN you enter have to match what is on the account. Once you have entered your information, click Continue.
4. Create a User Name by typing a name into the User Name field. Click on Test Availability to check if your desired User Name is available. If not, select a new User Name.
5. Please reach out to me if you have any questions regarding setting up your Account View Profile.

Year-End Checklist

To prepare for tax season, here are a few things you will need to keep in mind. Should any of these circumstances apply to you, please notify your advisor to discuss your account.

- Federal and State Voluntary Withholding** – If you have had a change of address in 2018, you must notify your advisor by December 14, 2018 to ensure that withholding amounts can be corrected within the same tax year. It's recommended that you review your account transactions regularly with your advisor to verify that withholdings on distributions have been properly applied.

LPL is not able to reverse or apply any federal and state withholding in 2019 on distributions that occurred in 2018 for Individual Retirement Account (IRA) and Qualified Retirement Plan (QRP) accounts. Federal and state withholdings will be reported in boxes 4 and 12, respectively, on IRS Form 1099-R, and these tax payments may be claimed as dollar-for-dollar credits on your tax returns.

- Required Minimum Distribution** – You are required by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to take a required minimum distribution (RMD) by April 1 of the year following the calendar year in which you reach age 70½ and each year thereafter from your retirement accounts. The first year following the year you reach age 70½ you will generally have two required distribution dates: an April 1 withdrawal (for the year you turn 70½), and an additional withdrawal by year end (for the year following the year you turn 70½). To avoid having both of these amounts included in your income for the same year, you can make your first withdrawal by year end of the year you turn 70½ instead of waiting until April 1 of the following year. If you're already meeting your RMD requirements elsewhere and therefore do not need to take a distribution from LPL, the IRS still requires that LPL furnish this

information. If you need to take an RMD, please contact your financial advisor to help you request this distribution.

RMDs generally are determined by dividing the prior year-end IRA balance by the life expectancy factor (or distribution period), as defined in IRS tables. RMDs during your lifetime are based on a distribution period that can be determined using the Uniform Lifetime Table and your age. The distribution period is not affected by your beneficiary's age unless your sole beneficiary (for the entire year) is your spouse who is more than 10 years younger than you. If these assumptions are not accurate, please contact your financial advisor for a new RMD calculation.

Please note: If your IRA is holding assets in which the values are not readily ascertainable on an established exchange or generally recognized market, your ability to rely upon the year-end account balance as a basis for computing the required minimum distribution relating to your IRA will depend upon such balance reflecting the fair market value of such assets. Please review the value shown for any such asset on your year-end account statement and provide any other valuation information you may have for such asset to your financial advisor so that a new RMD calculation can be made. [Please note that neither LPL Financial nor the Custodian of your IRA is responsible for any loss resulting from the valuation of any such asset.]

- **Gift**ing – Charitable giving is one way you can positively impact your current tax position, and satisfy RMD requirements with proper distribution paperwork. You may gift shares from an LPL account to a third party as a charitable donation. To facilitate a year-end gifting request, please contact your advisor. LPL must receive signed instructions from you no later than December 14, 2018 to ensure that the gifting of shares takes place and settles in the desired account by year-end. Any requests received after December 14, 2018, will be processed on a best-efforts basis.

*Shares may be gifted from an LPL Financial non-retirement account to a third party (shares held directly with transfer agent) using the Accommodation Transfer form (F30). F30 must be received by November 9, 2018.

- **Roth Conversions** – You may want to contact your advisor before the end of the year to discuss the details of converting your existing IRAs to a Roth IRA. You're likely aware of the benefits of Roth IRAs: tax-free withdrawals in retirement, no RMDs, and the option to leave an income-tax-free legacy to the next generation. To process requests by December 31, 2018, we must receive completed request forms by December 14, 2018.

Any requests received after December 14, 2018 will be processed on a best-efforts basis.

Please be aware that LPL is only responsible for reporting during the time your assets were held at LPL. If you transferred your assets into LPL you should check with your previous Broker Dealer for necessary Tax forms.

* Traditional IRA account owners should consider the tax ramifications, age and income restrictions in regards to executing a conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. The converted amount is generally subject to income taxation. Effective January 1, 2018, pursuant to the Tax Cuts and

Jobs Act (Pub. L. No. 115-97), a conversion from a traditional IRA, SEP or SIMPLE to a Roth IRA cannot be recharacterized. The new law also prohibits recharacterizing amounts rolled over to a Roth IRA from other retirement plans, such as 401(k) or 403(b) plans.

- **Cost Basis** – Your cost basis must be adjusted for certain events such as: corporate action, wash sale, return of capital, liquidation distribution, OID accrual, partnership distribution, undistributed capital gain, bond premium amortization, market discount accrual, dividends effective for prior year (i.e. mutual funds), etc.

Also, if you have any securities transferring from another firm, please be sure to have the cost basis transferred before December 14, 2018. Please contact your financial advisor if you have any questions.

Finally, please keep in mind that any fixed income elections for 2018 must be made by close of business on December 31, 2018. This may affect tax reporting for fixed income on the 1099-INT. Please contact your financial advisor if you have any questions.

- **2019 Requests** – To ensure we’re processing your distribution requests correctly, it’s important that you wait to submit your 2019 distribution requests until the new year. Any requests processed in 2018 will be applied to 2018 tax reporting, so waiting to submit your 2019 request until the new year will ensure that we apply reporting of your transactions in the correct year and avoid sending multiple (and corrected) tax forms to you and the IRS.

2019 Mailing Schedule

Mail Date	IRS Tax Form	Recipient Accounts	Purpose
January 31 (Accounts not subject to reclassification)	1099 Consolidated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1099-DIV 	Non-Retirement	Reports payments clients receive as taxable dividend income, capital gain distributions from mutual funds, gross income attributable to WHFITs, federally tax-exempt interest, original issue discount (OID) on debt obligations, royalty payments, sale of securities (and their cost basis and holding period), and merger considerations.
February 15 March 1 (Accounts subject to Reclassification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1099-INT ▪ 1099-B ▪ 1099-MISC ▪ 1099-OID 		
February 19 (Preliminary 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement – Draft Copy. Includes accounts that will not receive a final 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement until March 1 or March 15.)			
March 15 (Accounts subject to Reclassification, OID/REMICs, & WHFITs) (Revised 1099s Issued April through October 2019)			

January 31 (Revised 1099-Rs Issued February through July 2019)	1099-R	IRA / QRP	Reports distributions clients receive from IRAs and QRPs. Includes direct rollovers from a QRP to an IRA and trustee-to-trustee transfers of recharacterized contributions.
January 31	1099-Q	COVERDELL ESA	Reports distributions your client received from qualified education programs under sections 529 and 530.
January 31 (Beneficiaries Only)	5498	IRA	The fair market value (FMV) of your account is reported on your December 2018 monthly statement. This 5498 is provided to beneficiaries who may not be the recipient of the year-end statement.
March 15	1042-S	Non-Resident Alien/Foreign Accounts	Reports dividend and interest income distributed, and associated withholding to non-resident alien (NRA) or foreign accounts.
March 29	2439	Non-Retirement	Reports client's portion of undistributed long-term capital gains retained by mutual funds, which you can claim as a credit on your tax return.
April 15	990-T	IRA	Reports unrelated business taxable income (UBTI) earned in an IRA on an alternative investment such as a limited partnership.
May 1	5498-ESA	Coverdell ESA	Reports contributions made to a Coverdell education savings account (ESA) to pay qualified education expenses.
May 31	5498-IRA	IRA	Reports contributions made to a traditional or Roth IRA for the 2018 tax year from January 1, 2018, through April 15, 2019. Includes receipt of direct rollovers and recharacterized contributions. SEP and SIMPLE employer contributions are reported in the calendar year made, not applied. FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. These documents are not required to be filed with your tax return.

YEAR-END PLANNING

Roth Conversions

What are the benefits of moving from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA?

Benefits of Roth IRAs include: tax-free withdrawals in retirement (as long as they are qualified), no required minimum distributions, and the option to leave an income-tax-free legacy to the next generation. When considering a Roth IRA conversion, it is not a “one size fits all” approach as a variety of factors will need to be considered and discussed with your tax professional.*

After we discuss your options with your tax professional, if you decide to convert assets from a traditional, SEP, SAR-SEP or SIMPLE IRA (only available after two years since the first contribution) into a Roth IRA (only available after two years since the first contribution) then we will need to complete the appropriate request form. The year-end deadline for 2018 to submit Roth Conversions for guaranteed processing is December 14, 2018. Roth conversions requested after this date will be processed on a best efforts basis due to the increased volume during this period.

Please note: Beginning in 2016, clients can make only one rollover from an IRA to another (or the same) IRA in any 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs they own.

The one-per year limit does not apply to:

- rollovers from traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs (conversions)
- trustee-to-trustee transfers to another IRA
- IRA-to-plan rollovers
- plan-to-IRA rollovers
- plan-to-plan rollovers

*Traditional IRA account owners should consider the tax ramifications, age and income restrictions in regards to executing a conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) may not be converted to a Roth IRA. The converted amount is generally subject to income taxation. The Roth IRA offers tax deferral on any earnings in the account. Withdrawals from the account may be tax free, as long as they are considered qualified. Limitations and restrictions may apply. Withdrawals prior to age 59.5 or prior to the account being opened for 5 years, may result in a 10% IRS penalty tax. Future tax laws can change at any time and may impact the benefits of Roth IRAs. Their tax treatment may change.

Effective January 1, 2018, pursuant to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (Pub. L. No. 115-97), a conversion from a traditional IRA, SEP or SIMPLE to a Roth IRA cannot be recharacterized. The new law also prohibits recharacterizing amounts rolled over to a Roth IRA from other retirement plans, such as 401(k) or 403(b) plans.

For more information on Roth conversions please visit (<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p4530.pdf>).

Using Premier Check Writing Distributions

If you are planning on using Premier Check Writing for a 2018 distribution, please be aware that the distribution is reported for the tax year that the check is cashed (not the year that check is written). It is strongly recommended that you avoid using Premier Check Writing checks on retirement accounts near year-end if the check is intended to be reported in tax year 2018 because we do not have control over when the check will be cashed. Distributions are reported in the year the funds leave the account; therefore, checks cashed in 2019 will be reported as a 2019 distribution. All Premier Check writing distributions are processed without any federal or state withholding. You should speak to your tax advisor prior to processing a distribution without withholding as under-withholding penalties may apply to those that choose not to withhold taxes.

Other methods you can use to request distributions near year end are:

- ACH
- Wire transfer
- Manual check created and mailed by LPL

What are the Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Service Deadlines?

New Requests for 2018 Processing

If you are 70½ years of age or older, or you have Beneficiary accounts subject to RMD, you can establish a distribution schedule for the RMD that recalculates each year. Once the service is established, you will no longer need to manage the RMD process. During the first year that you subscribe to the RMD Service, distributions of the calculated RMD amount will be divided to fit the time remaining in the year.

For example, if you choose a monthly frequency with distributions to begin in October, the RMD amount for the year will be divided into three equal monthly installments. Each following year, the RMD Service will automatically calculate your RMD and withdraw it on a monthly basis.

If you would like to establish RMD Service for 2018, the request should be received no later than December 1, 2018 as RMD's cycle on the 10th and the 25th of each month. If you fail to withdraw a RMD, fail to withdraw the full amount of the RMD, or fail to withdraw the RMD by the applicable deadline, the amount not withdrawn is taxed at 50%. LPL is not responsible for any penalties related to failure in withdrawing RMD's.

The IRS has guidance on what happens if the RMD is not fulfilled:

<https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/retirement-plans-faqs-regarding-required-minimum-distributions#8>

The RMD Service can be established for the following types of accounts: Traditional IRAs, Rollover IRAs, SEP IRAs, SAR-SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs and Beneficiary IRAs (including Beneficiary Roth IRAs). The service is not offered for Roth IRAs as they do not require distributions. Post year-end adjustments from Alternative Investment/Private Placement valuation changes will result in an adjusted Fair Market Value. RMD Service will be automatically adjusted to account for any revisions to the FMV or your account.

Changes to Federal and State Voluntary Withholding

If you have had a change of address in 2018, your broker-dealer, must be notified, by December 14, 2018 to ensure that the withholding amount(s) can be corrected within the same tax year. We will not be able to reverse or apply any federal and state withholding in 2019 on distributions that occurred in 2018 for IRA and QRP accounts. Federal and state withholding will be reported in boxes 4 and 12, respectively, on IRS Form 1099-R, and these tax payments may be claimed as dollar-for-dollar credits on your tax returns.

State Withholding FAQs

Q: When is the latest I can make withholding adjustments?

A: December 14 is the deadline to make any withholding adjustments.

Q: What should I do if I find out state withholding was made to the incorrect state after December 31?

A: You will need to file a tax return with the incorrect state to claim a refund and should consult with a tax advisor to determine the best course of action.

Q: My address has temporarily changed due to vacationing at a summer home. How do I ensure that any state withholding applied on retirement distributions continue to pay to the correct state?

A: Since your permanent residence address has not changed, your advisor should submit a request to have duplicate statements sent to the temporary address or set up the temporary address as an "interested party" mailing, so state withholding is not impacted and your 1099-R forms will report correctly. It will show state taxes paid to the correct jurisdiction.

Year-end Gifting

Charitable giving is one way you can positively impact your current tax position. One way to maximize charitable giving is to gift stock or mutual funds rather than cash. When you decide to gift rather than sell long-term appreciated shares, you'll potentially get to take a reduction for the full fair market value of shares and avoid tax on the long term capital gain.

You also have the option of reducing your taxable estate by gifting up to \$15,000 per year for single, or \$30,000 per year for a couple without any tax ramifications to you or the recipients of the gift. This allows the beneficiary to benefit from the gift much sooner than if the inheritance was tied up in the estate until death.

Gifts Shares to Recipient at another Financial Institution

To facilitate a year-end gifting request, we will need to fill out the appropriate gifting form to gift shares from your account to a third party as a charitable donation. The third party's account must already be established at an eligible receiving institution.

Signed instructions must be received no later than December 14, 2018, to ensure that the gifting of shares takes place and settles in the desired account by year end. Any requests received on or after December 14, 2018, will be processed on a best efforts basis.

Please Note: Other types of gifting requests are due by November 9, so contact our office as soon as possible to discuss the best option for your request.

For more information on year-end gifting, please visit <https://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Frequently-Asked-Questions-on-Gift-Taxes>.

TAX SEASON ESSENTIALS

Important Dates and Deadlines

2019 Mailing Schedule	Description
January 31	1099-R Form mailing First wave of 1099 Consolidated Forms mailing
February 15 February 19	Second wave of 1099 Consolidated Forms mailing Preliminary 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement (AccountView only)
March 1	Third wave of 1099 Consolidated Forms mailing
March 15	Fourth wave of 1099 Consolidated Forms (including AMBIR information) mailing
April 15	IRS tax filing or extension request deadline
October 15	IRS extension tax filing deadline

Tax Form Mailing Schedule

Staggered Mailing Schedule for 1099 Consolidated Forms

During the 2019 tax season, 1099 Consolidated Statements will be mailed in four phases in order to meet all IRS deadlines, reduce errors, and reduce the need to mail corrected 1099.

Phase	Description
1: January 31 Release	Includes accounts with the simplest tax information and not subject to income reclassification
2: February 15 Release February 19 Release	Includes accounts holding securities that may be subject to income reclassification Preliminary 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement – DRAFT COPY. Includes accounts that will not receive a final 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement until March 1 or March 15
3: March 1 Release	Includes accounts where investment companies did not furnish tax information to LPL Financial, the broker of record, in time for the February 15 mailing deadline
4: March 15 Release	Includes accounts where investment companies did not furnish tax information to LPL Financial, the broker of record, in time for the February 15 or March 1 mailing deadlines, and any accounts that hold securities that provide mortgage-backed income reporting information

Providing timely information is a priority, but it's equally important to provide you with accurate and reliable tax information the first time you receive it.

All Mortgage Backed Income Reporting (AMBIR) Information

For tax year 2018, AMBIR reporting will be included within the standard 1099 consolidated statement.

REMICs and mortgage pools have a reporting deadline of March 15. As a result, to capture correct data on the original 1099 consolidated statement and to minimize the number of corrected forms you receive, the mailing date of original 1099 consolidated statements will be extended to March 15 for clients who hold these particular types of investments.

If you were invested in any of the following types of securities listed below, you'll receive the original 1099 consolidated statement on or before March 15, 2019.

- Unit investment trusts organized as grantor trusts
- Royalty trusts
- Commodity trusts
- Holding company depository receipt (HOLDR) trusts
- Mortgage-backed pass-through pools

Reclassification, Corrections, and Filing Extensions

Income Reclassification

Investment Types Most Likely to Reclassify Each Year

Income reclassification is an annual process where security issuers change the tax characterization of distributions that were paid during the tax year. Often, the result of income reclassification is a more favorable tax treatment. The income reclassification process takes place after the end of the tax year, during the first quarter, when security issuers announce their income reclassification for the previous tax year. The income reclassification process affects income distributions you may have received during the previous tax year. The IRS requires final income reclassification to be reported to you on Form 1099.

Example: An investor receives a \$200 distribution from XYZ Fund on July 1st. At the time of the distribution XYZ Fund characterizes the distribution as a non-qualified dividend. After the end of the year, XYZ Fund announces that the distribution is actually composed of 50% qualified dividend and 50% return of capital; and, your 1099 is amended to reflect the current tax characterization of the distribution.

Please note: Reclassification is an industry-wide activity. All financial industry firms receive reclassified data from the issuers.

Corrected Forms

Even with our staggered mailing system, further delayed reporting and reclassification from security issuers can sometimes occur, which will result in you receiving corrected 1099 forms.

Tax statement corrections due to income reclassifications are more likely for certain investments. Security types most likely to reclassify are:

- Regulated investment companies (mutual funds)
- Unit investment trusts (UITs)
- Real estate investment trusts (REITs)
- Widely held fixed investment trusts (WHFITs)

Because brokers are required by the IRS to amend any 1099 tax form that has an adjustment greater than \$100, therefore you may receive an amended 1099 tax form after March 15. An income reclassification announcement could prompt an amended 1099 at any point during the year. However, income reclassification events typically occur less frequently after March.

If you need to file an amended tax return, it's recommended that you discuss the situation with your tax advisor prior to refiling so they can determine the best course of action based on your individual circumstances.

***If you need to request a corrected tax form, please contact your financial advisor.

Filing Extensions

How to know if you should file an extension

It's always a good idea for you to maintain an open line of communication with me and your tax advisor throughout the year in order to ensure the best tax strategy and outcomes for you. This dialogue will help us decide if filing an extension is the best course of action. There are many reasons why filing an extension might make sense for you. For example, the volume of data or complexity of certain transactions inside or outside your account may require additional time to address. Also, if you're expecting to receive your 1099 in the third or fourth mailing wave in March, it may be reasonable to consider filing an extension to allow sufficient time for your tax advisor to accurately complete your tax return forms. LPL Financial does not have a method to verify in advance what mailing wave your account (s) will fall under.

What filing an "extension" accomplishes

Filing an extension grants additional time (six months) to submit a complete and accurate tax return. However, you'll still need to estimate whether you'll owe any taxes and pay that estimated balance by April 15. Extending the return allows you and your tax advisor more time to prepare and ensure filing of an accurate tax return. In many cases, you may still be waiting for additional information, such as your Schedule K-1 or corrected 1099s, to complete your tax return.

Primary benefits of extending a tax return

Filing an extension allows additional time to file returns without penalty when you're waiting for missing information or tax documents (such as corrected 1099s). In addition, you may be eligible for additional retirement planning opportunities or additional time to fund certain types of retirement plans, such as a SEP IRA. Please remember: An extension provides additional time to file, but not additional time to pay. Penalties may be assessed if sufficient payment is not remitted with the extension.

It's often less expensive (and easier) to file an extension rather than rushing to meet the deadline and having to amend the tax return later.

Extensions and Audits

Extending will not increase the likelihood of being audited by the IRS. It's better to file an extension rather than to file a return that's incomplete or doesn't give you adequate time to review carefully before signing.

Should I do anything differently if I'm filing an extension?

No. You still should give your tax advisor whatever information you have as early as possible or as soon as it becomes available, and should expect to pay any anticipated taxes owed by April 15.

If you're required to make quarterly estimated tax payments, your first quarter estimated tax payment is still due April 15. Your tax advisor may recommend that you pay the balance due for last year and your first quarter estimated tax payment for this year with the extension.

If you're anticipating a large refund, your tax advisor will likely try to get the extended return done as soon as possible once all tax information is available. Your tax advisor may also want to discuss tax planning opportunities with you so that in future years, you don't give the IRS an interest-free loan!

For more information on filing extensions, please visit <https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/extension-of-time-to-file-your-tax-return>.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Preliminary Tax Statement

Q: What is a Preliminary 1099-Consolidated Tax Information Statement?

A: A preliminary 1099- Consolidated Tax Information Statement is an advanced draft copy of your 1099-Consolidated tax forms.

Q: Can I use the preliminary 1099-Consolidated Tax Information Statement to file my taxes?

A: No. This draft form should NOT be considered final and should NOT be used for the purpose of filing tax returns with the IRS or with any state or other regulatory authority. All pages of this document are for informational purposes only and may assist you with tax preparation.

Q: Even though this is a preliminary 1099C tax form, is this information final?

A: No. Your 1099 Tax Information Statement is not finalized because your account holds certain securities that are subject to income reclassification and/or subject to special reporting requirements.

Before your statement can be finalized, additional tax reporting information is required from these securities; and, has not yet been provided by the issuers of these securities.

Q: When will the preliminary 1099C tax form be available?

A: The advanced preliminary draft copy of your 1099C tax form will be available on AccountView on February 19.

Q: If I received a preliminary 1099C, when will I receive the original tax form?

A: You will receive your original tax forms either on March 1 or March 15.

Q: Will the preliminary 1099C tax form be mailed?

A: No, the preliminary 1099C tax form will not be mailed.

Q: Will the preliminary 1099C tax form be viewable on TurboTax?

A: No, the preliminary 1099C tax form will not be viewable on TurboTax.

Q: Will I receive a preliminary tax statement for any other tax forms?

A: No. Preliminary tax statements are ONLY available for 1099-Consolidated.

Q: How will I know which document is the preliminary 1099C tax form in AccountView?

A: The preliminary form will be watermarked with the message “Preliminary-DO not use for tax return.”

Tax Season

Q: Why did I receive a 1099 this year?

A: You received a 1099 this year because you received more than \$10 in taxable income this year in the form of:

- Dividend income
- Interest income
- Proceeds from share sales income

Q: Didn't I previously receive my 1099-C forms at the end of January? Why did it change?

A: In the fall of 2008, the IRS recognized that there was not sufficient time to make the necessary changes in January, verify the data, print the forms, and mail them by January 31, so it changed the deadline from January 31 to February 15. However, for clients with the simplest holdings, the IRS still wants to mail as early as possible, so those forms are mailed January 31.

Q: Can I download my tax data to TurboTax®?

A: You'll need to have an active Account View profile to upload your tax data into TurboTax®.

Forms will be available for download once all of the forms for your account(s) are available. We recommend you wait to download your tax forms until you've received your tax statements in the mail in order to compare the data and ensure the TurboTax® download is complete and accurate.

For technical questions, please contact Intuit TurboTax® or visit <http://turbotax.intuit.com/support/>.

Q: Will I be able to import the cost basis information from the Realized Gains and Losses statement from Account View into TurboTax®?

A: No, but the cost basis will be automatically imported from the 1099 consolidated form. You should refer to your mailed hard-copy statements for accuracy.

Q: If I'm expecting a corrected form, when will it arrive?

A: For the current tax year, you may start receiving corrected 1099s in the week following the next correction mailing. The correction mailing schedule is as follows:

Correction Run Cycle	Mailing Date
1st Correction Run	February 15

2nd Correction Run	March 1
3rd Correction Run	March 15
4th Correction Run	March 29
5th Correction Run	April 11
6th Correction Run	July 19
7th Correction Run	October 10

Contact your financial advisor to request a prior year corrected tax form. Please be aware these requests can take longer to process and your Broker dealer is only obligated to correct up to three years prior.

Q: Why didn't I receive a 1099-R?

A: You won't receive a 1099-R form if you didn't take any reportable distributions from your retirement account in the tax year.

Q: If I reside in Puerto Rico, when will I receive my 1099 tax forms?

A: The Government of Puerto Rico Department of the Treasury (Hacienda) historically has introduced changes to the tax rules and filing information early in the new year, which causes revised tax forms formatting. To reduce the likelihood of receiving multiple versions, your tax form may be included in the March 15 1099 mailing.

For more information on filing extensions, please visit <https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/extension-of-time-to-file-your-tax-return>.

APPENDIX

Helpful Information and Tables

Tax Rates, Contribution Limits, and Other Important Data

2017 & 2018 Figures

Standard Deductions		
	2017	2018
Married filing jointly	\$12,700	\$24,000
Head of household	\$9,350	\$18,000
Single	\$6,350	\$12,000
Married filing separately	\$6,350	\$12,000
Standard deduction for dependent	Greater of \$1,050 or \$350 + earned income	Greater of \$1,050 or \$350 + earned income
Additional standard deduction for aged/blind		
Single/ Head of household	\$1,550	\$1,600
All others	\$1,250	\$1,300

Top income tax bracket		
	2017 (39.6%)	2018 (37%)
Married filing jointly	\$470,700	\$600,000
Head of household	\$444,550	\$500,000
Single	\$418,400	\$500,000
Married filing separately	\$235,250	\$300,000

Long-term capital gains and qualified dividends rates at 20%		
		2018
Married filing jointly		\$479,000
Head of household		\$452,400
Single		\$425,800
Married filing separately		\$239,500

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)		
	2017	2018
Maximum AMT exemption amount		
Married filing jointly	\$84,500	\$109,400
Single/ Head of household	\$54,300	\$70,300
Married filing separately	\$42,250	\$54,700
Exemption phaseout threshold		
Married filing jointly	\$160,900	\$1,000,000
Single/ Head of household	\$120,700	\$500,000
Married filing separately	\$80,450	\$500,000
26% on AMTI* up to amount, 28% on AMTI above amount		
Married filing separately	\$93,900	\$95,550
All others	\$187,800	\$191,100

*Alternative minimum taxable income

Kiddie tax: child's unearned income		
	2017	2018
Unearned income over this amount taxed at parent's rate	\$2,100	\$2,100

IRAs		
	2017	2018
Contribution limits		
Traditional and Roth IRAs	\$5,500 (\$6,500 if age 50 or older)	\$5,500 (\$6,500 if age 50 or older)
Roth IRA income phase out range (contributions)		
Single/Head of household	\$118,000 - \$133,000	\$120,000 - \$135,000
Married filing jointly	\$186,000 - \$196,000	\$189,000 - \$199,000
Married filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000
Traditional IRA income phase out range (deductibility)		
1. Covered by an employer-sponsored plan and filing as:		
Single/Head of household	\$62,000 - \$72,000	\$63,000 - \$73,000
Married filing jointly	\$99,000 - \$119,000	\$101,000 - \$121,000
Married filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000

2. Not covered by plan but filing joint return with covered spouse	\$186,000 - \$196,000	\$189,000 - \$199,000
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Estate planning

	2017	2018
Top gift, estate, and generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax rate	40%	40%
Annual gift tax exclusion	\$14,000	\$15,000
Noncitizen spouse annual gift tax exclusion	\$149,000	\$152,000
Gift tax and estate tax applicable exclusion amount	\$5,490,000 + DSUEA1	\$11,180,000 + DSUEA1
GST tax exemption	\$5,490,000	\$11,180,000 (2)

¹Basic exclusion amount

²The GST tax exemption is not portable; 2018 amount may be adjusted by the IRS

For more information on above amounts please visit [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov)

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