

2018 Mutual Fund Tax Guide



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This guide provides basic information about the 2018 tax forms you may receive this year.

This guide may assist you in preparing your tax return, but it is not intended to provide specific tax advice.

Given the scope and complexity of tax laws, please consult your tax or financial advisor who can provide advice based on your personal financial history and can best assist you in preparing your tax return.

Please do not hesitate to contact one of our representatives at (800) 492-8332 if you have any questions, concerns, or need additional clarification regarding your account.

Thank you for investing with the Buffalo Funds in 2018!

Important Dates

Tax Return Filing Deadline

The Federal Tax Return filing deadline for the 2018 tax year is April 15, 2019. Request for filing extensions are also due (if required).

2018 IRA & CESA Contributions

The deadline to make contributions into your Traditional IRA, Roth IRA, and Coverdell Education Savings Account (CESA) for the 2018 tax year coincide with the Federal Tax Return filing deadline of April 15, 2019.

Required Tax Form Mail Dates

Form	Date
1099-Q, 1099-R, 592-B	January 31, 2019
1099-B, 1099-DIV, 1099-INT	February 15, 2019
1042-S	March 15, 2019
5498-ESA	April 30, 2019
5498	May 31, 2019

Duplicate Tax Form Requests

Please allow 5 -7 business days for the original tax forms to arrive at your address before requesting a duplicate copy. Please do not hesitate to contact one of our representatives if you have any questions, concerns, or need additional clarification regarding your account.

1099-B

Mailed by: February 15, 2019

What does Form 1099-B report?

Form 1099-B reports redemptions or exchanges from a non-retirement or non-money market account. Gain/Loss information is also provided as a courtesy.

The section titled 'Not Reported to the IRS' may contain cost basis information for non-covered shares. This section may indicate the cost basis method for a transaction (See 1099-B instructions for further information).

What types of accounts receive a Form 1099-B?

Taxable accounts for individuals, trusts, estates, partnerships, S corporations, and certain other institutions. Retirement plan accounts will NOT receive this form.

How does cost basis information pertain to Form 1099-B reporting?

If you redeemed shares from a taxable account during 2018, this form may include cost basis information. Please note, cost information is required only for covered shares purchased *on or after January 1, 2012* and *only* those shares are reported to the IRS. It is your responsibility to calculate and report basis information to the IRS for any non-covered shares (generally acquired prior to January 1, 2012).

How is basis reported?

Reporting may contain up to five holding periods based on the length of time the depleted shares were held and the basis reporting requirement of those shares. Reporting of basis information to the IRS depends upon the depleted share designation as Covered, Non-covered, or Unknown.

An IRS basis reporting requirement exists for Covered shares acquired after 1/1/2012. Basis for Non-covered shares *may* be available (and reported on Form 1099-B as a courtesy), but it is not reported to the IRS.

Holding period (Basis reporting requirement)

- Short-term (Covered)
- Long-term (Covered)
- Short-term (Non-covered)
- Long-term (Non-covered)
- Unknown (Non-covered)

Multiple Holding Periods

Each redemption or exchange transaction may contain shares with more than one holding period. In the example below, one redemption depleted shares from three separate holding periods on Form 1099-B:

Date of Acquisition	Holding Period	Basis Reported to IRS?
12/5/2011	Long-Term	No, Non-covered
4/14/2012	Long-Term	Yes, Covered
8/6/2018	Short-Term	Yes, Covered

Tax Forms – Taxable Accounts

1099-B (cont'd)

Mailed by: February 15, 2019

Common Field Descriptions

- 1a** Description of property including share price and quantity sold
- 1b** Date of acquisition of the fund shares that were sold; will be blank if shares acquired at different dates are included in the transaction or if Box 5 shows YES
- 1c** Reports date shares sold
- 1d** Reports net proceeds from sale
- 1e** Reflects the cost or other basis of shares redeemed. If Box 5 shows YES, Box 1e may be blank
- 1g** Shows the amount of non-deductible loss in a wash sale transaction
- 4** Reports backup withholding to include on your tax return as taxes withheld
- 5** If this box displays YES, the shares sold were non-covered (cost basis not reported to the IRS) and boxes 1b, 1e, and 1g may be blank

(1a) Description of Property				(1c)	(1d)	(1e)	(1g)	(4)	(5)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Transaction	Share Price**	Quantity Sold**	(1b) Date Acquired	Date sold or disposed	Net proceeds	Cost or other basis	Wash sale loss disallowed	Federal income tax withheld	Non-covered security	State name	State Identification no.	State tax withheld	Cost basis method**	Gain/ (Loss)**
Fund:		Fund-Acct. no.:			PAYER'S Fed. ID no.:			CUSIP no.:						
FUND TOTAL:														

1099-DIV

Mailed by: February 15, 2019

What does Form 1099-DIV report?

Form 1099-DIV reports all tax reportable dividend, tax-exempt dividend, and capital gains earned from distributions (cash or reinvested) on non-retirement accounts.

What types of accounts receive a Form 1099-DIV?

Taxable accounts for individuals, trusts, estates, partnerships, S corporations, and certain other institutions. Retirement plan accounts will NOT receive this form.

I received a small capital gain or dividend distribution. Why haven't I received a Form 1099-DIV?

Unless backup withholding applies, you will not receive Form 1099-DIV if the total amount of dividends and capital gains for an account is less than \$10. However, even if you do not receive Form 1099-DIV, you must still report all of your taxable dividends and capital gains on your tax return.

What is a capital gain distribution?

A *Fund* capital gain distribution can occur when a fund buys and sells stocks and other securities within the fund's portfolio. This activity may create a net capital gain for the fund. This capital gain distribution is taxable for non-retirement accounts.

How is a capital gain distribution different than a capital gain incurred when shares of my account are sold?

A *shareholder* capital gain distribution occurs when the shareholder sells shares for a gain in a taxable, non-retirement, non-money market account.

Do I have to report capital gains and dividends if they are reinvested into my non-retirement account?

Yes, capital gains and dividend distributions are considered income the year they are distributed, regardless of whether they are paid in cash or reinvested. The amount of the reinvested dividends and/or capital gains are then added to your account basis.

Tax Forms – Taxable Accounts

1099-DIV (cont'd)

Mailed by: February 15, 2019

Common Field Descriptions

- 1a** Total ordinary dividends (including amounts from Box 1b) and short-term capital gains
- 1b** Qualified dividends that may be taxed at a reduced rate depending on your tax bracket
- 2a** Total long-term capital gains
- 3** A return of your initial investment, also known as return of capital
- 4** Backup withholding to include on your tax return as taxes withheld
- 5** Dividends eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction
- 7** Foreign tax paid
- 11** Exempt interest dividends. If applicable, includes amount shown in box 12
- 12** Amount of exempt-interest dividends subject to alternative minimum tax (AMT)

(1a) Total ordinary dividends	(1b) Qualified dividends	(2a) Total capital gain distributions	(2b) Unrecap. Sec. 1250 gain	(2d) Collectibles (28%) gain	(3) Nondividend distributions*	(4) Federal income tax withheld	(5) Section 199A dividends	(7) Foreign tax paid*	(9) Cash liquidation distributions	(10) Noncash liquidation distributions	(11) Exempt- interest dividends	(12) Specified private activity bond interest dividends	(15) State tax withheld
Fund:		Fund-Acct. no.:				PAYER'S TIN:		(12) State: XX		(14) State identification no.:			

1099-INT

Mailed by: February 15, 2019

What does Form 1099-INT report?

Form 1099-INT reports bank deposit-type interest dividends on non-retirement accounts.

What types of accounts receive a Form 1099-INT?

Taxable accounts for individuals, trusts, estates, partnerships, S corporations, and certain other institutions. Retirement plan accounts will NOT receive this form.

Common Field Descriptions

- 1 Interest income
- 4 Backup withholding to include on your tax return as taxes withheld

Fund-Acct. no.	(1) Interest income	(3) Interest on U.S. savings bonds and treasury obligations	(4) Federal Income tax withheld	(6) Foreign tax paid*	(8) Tax-exempt interest	(9) Specified private activity bond interest	(14) Tax-exempt and tax credit bond CUSIP no.	(15) State	(16) State identification no.	(17) State tax withheld
Fund:										
PAYER'S Fed. ID no.:										

592-B

Mailed by: January 31, 2019

What does Form 592-B report?

Form 592-B reports State of California backup withholding on redemptions and long-term capital gains.

What types of accounts receive a Form 592-B?

Accounts subject to federal backup withholding and also registered with a California residential address.

Common Field Descriptions

- 1 Income subject to backup withholding
- 3 Total backup withholding for the State of California

Part III Type of Income Subject to Withholding. Check the applicable box(es).		
A <input type="checkbox"/> Payments to Independent Contractors	E <input type="checkbox"/> Estate Distributions	I <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (describe)
B <input type="checkbox"/> Trust Distributions	F <input type="checkbox"/> Elective Withholding	
C <input type="checkbox"/> Rents or Royalties	G <input type="checkbox"/> Elective Withholding/Indian Tribe	
D <input type="checkbox"/> Distributions to Domestic (U.S.) Nonresident Partners/Members/Beneficiaries/S Corporation Shareholders	H <input type="checkbox"/> Allocations to Foreign (non-U.S.) Nonresident Partners/Members	
Part IV Tax Withheld		
(1) Total income subject to withholding	(2) Total California tax withheld (excluding backup withholding)	(3) Total backup withholding
Fund:	Fund-Acct. no.:	
TOTALS		

1099-R

Mailed by: January 31, 2019

What does Form 1099-R report?

Form 1099-R reports distributions from a Traditional IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, SIMPLE IRA, and certain Qualified Plans. IRA trustee to trustee transfers are not reportable.

What types of accounts receive a Form 1099-R?

Individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or certain Qualified Plans accounts.

Common Field Descriptions

- 1 Gross distributions including rollovers, conversions to a Roth IRA, or recharacterized IRA contributions
- 2a Taxable amount for distributions from IRAs is generally not computed
- 4 Federal withholding
- 7 Codes to identify the type of distribution (See 1099-R instructions for code descriptions)

Copy B		
Report this income on your federal tax return. If this form shows federal income tax withheld in box 4, attach this copy to your return. This information is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.		
Fund-Acct. no.	RECIPIENT'S identification number	
1 Gross distribution	PAYER'S federal identification number	
2a Taxable amount	4 Federal income tax withheld	
2b Taxable amount not determined <input type="checkbox"/>	7 Distribution code(s)	IRA/SEP/SIMPLE <input type="checkbox"/>
Total distribution <input type="checkbox"/>		
13 State/Payer's state no.	12 State tax withheld	

5498

Mailed by: May 31, 2019

What does Form 5498 report?

Form 5498 reports IRA contributions, rollovers, conversions, and recharacterizations. Trustee to trustee transfers are not reported on this form. Form 5498 also reports the fair market value (FMV) of an IRA as of December 31, 2018, for purposes of determining Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) amounts for the following tax year.

What types of accounts receive a Form 5498?

Individual retirement accounts (IRAs)

Are reinvested capital gains and dividends reported on IRAs?

Capital gains and dividends reinvested into an IRA are not reportable. However, distributions paid in cash are reportable on Form 1099-R.

Why are the SEP and SIMPLE IRA contributions made in 2019 for the 2018 tax year not reported on Form 5498?

IRS rules require calendar year reporting of contributions made to a SEP or SIMPLE IRA. While your investor statement may provide a breakdown of the specific tax year of your SEP or SIMPLE IRA contributions, your 2018 Form 5498 is required to report those contributions were made during the calendar year of 2018, regardless of the tax year to which those contributions apply.

Maximum Contribution Limits

Taxpayers may contribute up to amounts shown below for the 2018 tax year. For shareholders that reached age 50 by December 31, 2018, "Catch-Up" contribution amounts are provided. See [IRS Publication 590-A](#) (Traditional or Roth IRAs) or [IRS Publication 560](#) (SEP or SIMPLE IRAs) for further eligibility requirements.

IRA Type	2018 Contribution Limit	2018 "Catch-Up" Contribution
Traditional IRA	\$5,500	\$1,000
Roth IRA	\$5,500	\$1,000
SEP IRA	\$55,000*	N/A
SIMPLE IRA	\$12,500	\$3,000

* The lesser of 25% of compensation or \$55,000

IRA Type	2019 Contribution Limit	2019 "Catch-Up" Contribution
Traditional IRA	\$6,000	\$1,000
Roth IRA	\$6,000	\$1,000
SEP IRA	\$56,000*	N/A
SIMPLE IRA	\$13,000	\$3,000

* The lesser of 25% of compensation or \$56,000

5498 (cont'd)

Mailed by: May 31, 2019

Common Field Descriptions

- 1 Traditional IRA contributions made in 2018 and through April 15, 2019 for the 2018 tax year
- 2 Rollover contributions
- 3 Amount converted or reconverted to a Roth IRA from a Traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA
- 4 Amount recharacterized from one IRA type to another
- 5 Fair market value as of 12/31/2018
- 7 Type of IRA
- 8 SEP IRA contributions made in 2018
- 9 SIMPLE IRA contributions made in 2018
- 10 Roth IRA contributions made in 2018 and through April 15, 2019 for the 2018 tax year
- 11 Will be checked if a Required Minimum Distribution is required for specified tax year

(1) IRA contributions (other than amounts in boxes 2-4, 8-10, and 13a)	(2) Rollover contributions	(3) Roth IRA conversion amount	(4) Recharacterized contributions	(5) FMV of account as of 12-31-18	(8) SEP contributions	(9) SIMPLE contributions	(10) Roth IRA contributions	(11) If checked, required minimum distribution for 2019	(13a) Postponed/late contrib.	(13c) Code	(15a) FMV as of 12-31-18 of certain specified assets
FUND:				Fund-Acct. no.:		(7) Type of IRA:		<input type="checkbox"/>	(15b) Code(s):		

1099-Q

Mailed by: January 31, 2019

What does Form 1099-Q report?

Distributions from a Coverdell Education Savings Account (CESA). Trustee to trustee transfers are reportable on this form.

What types of accounts receive a Form 1099-Q?

CESAs

Common Field Descriptions

- 1 Gross distributions including rollovers and transfers
- 2 Only displays earnings made on excess contributions, otherwise not applicable for 2018
- 4 Reports if the distribution in Box 1 was a trustee to trustee transfer

Fund-Acct. no.	(1) Gross distribution*	(2) Earnings **	(3) Basis	(4) Trustee -to-trustee transfer	(5) Distribution is from	(6) If this box is checked, the recipient is not the designated beneficiary	Coverdell ESA fair market value (FMV) as of 12-31-18
Fund:				<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

5498-ESA

Mailed by: April 30, 2019

What does Form 5498-ESA report?

Form 5498-ESA reports contributions, rollovers and transfers into a CESA.

What types of accounts receive a Form 5498-ESA?

CESAs

What is the maximum contribution limit?

Contributions up to \$2000 are allowed for the 2018 tax year. See [IRS Publication 970](#) for further eligibility requirements.

Common Field Descriptions

- 1 CESA contributions made in 2018 and through April 15, 2019 for the 2018 tax year
- 2 Rollovers and transfers made in 2018

Fund-Acct. no.	(1) Coverdell ESA contributions	(2) Rollover contributions
FUND:		
Summary		

Tax Forms – Non-U.S. Citizen Accounts

1042-S

Mailed by: March 15, 2019

What does Form 1042-S report?

Dividends and capital gains from taxable accounts, and distributions from IRA and Qualified Plan accounts paid to a non-U.S. citizen.

What types of accounts receive a Form 1042-S?

Form 1042-S is mailed to non-U.S. citizens who received Fund capital gain or dividend distributions on their taxable account, or liquidated assets from a retirement account.

Common Field Descriptions

- 1 Income code
- 2 Gross income paid
- 3 Chapter indicator (3 or 4)
- 3a Chapter 3 exemption code
- 3b Chapter 3 tax rate
- 4a Chapter 4 exemption code
- 4b Chapter 4 tax rate
- 7a Federal tax withheld
- 10 Total withholding credit
- 13b Recipient's country code
- 13h Recipient's governmental issued ID number (GIIN) if any

Form 1042-S		Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding		2018		OMB No. 1545-0096	
Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		Go to www.irs.gov/Form1042S for instructions and the latest information.		UNIQUE FORM IDENTIFIER <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDED <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT NO.		Copy B for Recipient	
1 Income code	2 Gross income paid	3 Chapter indicator. Enter "3" or "4"	3a Exemption code	4a Exemption code	13e Recipient's U.S. TIN, if any	13f Ch. 3 status code	13g Ch. 4 status code
5 Withholding allowance	6 Net income	3b Tax rate	4b Tax rate	13h Recipient's GIIN	13i Recipient's foreign tax identification	13j LOB code	
7a Federal tax withheld	7b Check if federal tax withheld was not deposited with the IRS because escrow procedures were applied (see instructions) <input type="checkbox"/>			13k Recipient's account number			
8 Tax withheld by other agents	9 Overwithheld tax repaid to recipient pursuant to adjustment procedures (see instructions) ()			13l Recipient's date of birth (YYYYMMDD)			
10 Total withholding credit (combine boxes 7a, 8, and 9)	11 Tax paid by withholding agent (amounts not withheld) (see instructions)			14a Primary Withholding Agent's Name (if applicable)			
12a Withholding agent's EIN	12b Ch. 3 status code	12c Ch. 4 status code		14b Primary Withholding Agent's EIN	15 Check if pro-rata basis reporting <input type="checkbox"/>		
12d Withholding agent's name	12e Withholding agent's Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN)			15a Intermediary or flow-through entity's EIN, if any	15b Ch. 3 status code	15c Ch. 4 status code	
12f Country code	12g Foreign taxpayer identification number, if any			15d Intermediary or flow-through entity's name			
12h Address (number and street)	12i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code			15e Intermediary or flow-through entity's GIIN	15f Country code	15g Foreign tax identification number, if any	
13a Recipient's name	13b Recipient's country code			15h Address (number and street)	15i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code		
13c Address (number and street)	13d City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code			16a Payer's name	16b Payer's TIN		
				16c Payer's GIIN	16d Ch. 3 status code	16e Ch. 4 status code	
				17a State income tax withheld	17b Payer's state tax no.	17c Name of state	

Backup Withholding

Generally, backup withholding applies on a taxable account when the Fund did not receive either a properly completed application or IRS Form W-9. Another reason is that the IRS may have instructed the Fund to withhold due to a TIN/Name mismatch on your account, or due to your failure to pay federal taxes. The backup withholding rate is equal to the fourth lowest rate of tax on individual taxpayers. For 2018, a 24% rate applies.

Section 3406(b) of the Internal Revenue Code requires backup withholding to occur upon certain payments being made to a mutual fund shareholder, including dividends, short-term and long-term capital gains, and redemptions/exchanges.

See [IRS Publication 1281](#) for more information.

Capital Losses

Taxpayers who redeemed mutual fund shares at a capital loss during the year may be able to use those losses to offset other capital gains or, in some cases, ordinary income. The IRS has created several rules in order to discourage loss-oriented selling. Two of these rules, *wash sales* and *long-term capital gain distributions*, are detailed below.

Wash sales

If you purchase shares of a mutual fund, including reinvested dividends or capital gains, within 30 days before or after you redeemed shares of the same mutual fund for a loss, the redemption will be considered a “wash sale” and some or all of your capital loss will be deferred. The amount of your deferred loss increases the cost basis of the shares purchased which created the wash sale. When those shares are subsequently sold the deferred loss is then allowed. Please consult your tax advisor for more information about wash sale rules.

Long-term capital gain distributions

Capital gain distributions from a mutual fund are generally reported as long-term capital gain regardless of how long you owned shares in a fund. However, if you received a capital gain on shares owned for less than six months, and subsequently sold the shares at a loss, part or all of the loss on the sale of the shares that would normally be considered short-term based on the holding period may be recharacterized as long-term instead. The amount of the loss equal to or less than the capital gain distribution is the amount which will be recharacterized as long-term. The amount of the loss greater than the capital gain distribution remains short-term.

Conversions & Recharacterizations

Conversions

A conversion occurs when you move assets directly from a Traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA. Conversions are reported based upon the calendar year in which they are received.

Recharacterization of a contribution

Recharacterization of a contribution occurs when the type of contribution is changed from one type (Traditional or Roth) to the other type, prior to the individual's income tax return due date (including extensions).

Regarding a Recharacterization of a Conversion: Section 13611 of the Act eliminated the ability, under Code section 408A(d)(6), to recharacterize a conversion to a Roth IRA, effective for taxable years beginning 2018. For Roth conversions that occurred in 2017, taxpayers had until the 2017 tax return deadline of October 15, 2018 to undo the conversion.

Dividends from U.S. Government Obligations

Some states do not tax their residents on mutual fund income received that is earned directly from U.S. Government obligations. Short-term capital gain distributions, although treated as ordinary income, are generally not eligible for state tax-exemption. A statement indicating the percentage of income your fund earned that was attributable directly to U.S. Government obligations may be included when you receive a Form 1099-DIV.

Dividends Received Deduction (DRD)

A dividend received by a corporation due to stock ownership in another corporation is included in its gross income. At year-end, that income is taxed to the corporation. When the income is paid out to shareholders in the form of a dividend, it is again taxed to the shareholder. When the dividend payment is made to a corporate shareholder and the distributee corporation subsequently pays these earnings out to its shareholders, triple taxation of the earnings can result. To help relieve this triple taxation, corporations are allowed a Dividends Received Deduction (DRD) for the dividends received from other domestic corporations and from certain foreign corporations.

A Regulated Investment Company (mutual fund) is not entitled to the DRD when computing its taxable income. Instead, because of a mutual fund's conduit treatment, the corporate shareholders of a mutual fund are generally entitled to take the DRD with respect to the qualified ordinary income dividends paid by the mutual fund to such shareholders. It should be noted that capital gain distributions by a mutual fund do not qualify for the DRD, as these distributions are treated as long-term capital gains by the shareholders. DRD designation must be made within 60 days of fiscal year end, therefore the DRD is generally included as a footnote in the mutual fund's financial statements.

Excess Contributions

IRA

You will receive Form 5498 that details the total amount of your contribution. If the excess contribution is removed, you will receive Form 1099-R detailing the amount of the excess contribution that was removed, including any earnings. Please consult [IRS Publication 590-A](#) for more information regarding IRS penalties associated with excess contributions.

Coverdell Education Savings Account (CESA)

For CESAs, you will receive Form 5498-ESA that details the total amount of your contribution. If the excess contribution is removed, you will receive Form 1099-Q detailing the amount of the excess contribution that was removed, including any earnings. See [IRS Publication 970](#) for more information regarding IRS penalties associated with excess contributions.

Foreign Tax Credit

To avoid double taxation, foreign sourced income already taxed by a foreign country may be passed through to your account as a foreign tax credit. If applicable, Box 7 of Form 1099-DIV will report the foreign tax credit amount, while Box 1a will be increased by that same amount as shown in Box 7. See [IRS Publication 514](#) for more information.

Gift Tax Exclusion

Gift tax is a tax on the transfer of property from an individual to another while receiving nothing, or less than full value, in return. The tax applies whether the donor intends the transfer to be a gift or not. For 2018, a gift of up to \$15,000 per donee per calendar year can be given without paying a gift tax. For example, a gift of \$16,000 to a donee requires that tax is only paid on the difference of \$1,000 for the 2018 tax year. See [IRS Publication 559](#) for more information.

Qualified Charitable Distributions

The Pension Protection Act provision allowing an income exclusion of up to \$100,000 for qualified charitable distributions from IRAs, which were paid directly to certain charitable organizations after the IRA owner attained the age of 70 ½, was extended through December 31, 2014. Distributions from a SEP or SIMPLE IRA do not qualify for this type of designation. The PATH Act of 2015 permanently extended this provision for 2015 and future tax years. See [IRS Publication 526](#) for more information.

Return of Capital

On occasion, an income distribution may have a portion that is considered a return of capital. The return of capital portion of the original income distribution is not considered income. Therefore, it is returned to you by decreasing the basis in your account by the return of capital amount. If applicable, Box 3 of Form 1099-DIV will contain the return of capital amount.

Schedule K-1

A partnership that invests in a mutual fund is eligible to receive Forms 1099-B and 1099-DIV. The partnership is then required to provide Schedule K-1 to each underlying partner, reporting each partner's share of the partnership's income. The partnership is additionally required to file a copy of Schedule K-1 with the IRS. Schedule K-1 inquiries should be forwarded directly to the partnership.

Online Tools and Resources

- Resolve many tax issues online or by phone using the [Let Us Help You](#) page available on the IRS website.
- Use the [Interactive Tax Assistant](#) or [Publication 17](#) "Your Federal Income Tax", a comprehensive tax guide for individuals to locate information quickly.
- The [IRS Tax Map](#) allows taxpayers to search by topic or keyword for information.
- Visit [Take Steps Now for Tax Filing Season](#) page to access IRS information and reminders for this tax year.

IRS Forms and Publications

Access IRS [Forms and Publications](#) page to view publications.

IRS Services Guide

Check [Publication 5136](#) for additional information on available services from the IRS.

Contact Your Local Office

Locate the closest Taxpayer Assistance Center to make an in-person appointment by visiting the [Taxpayer Assistance Center Office Locator](#) or by calling (844) 545-5640.

