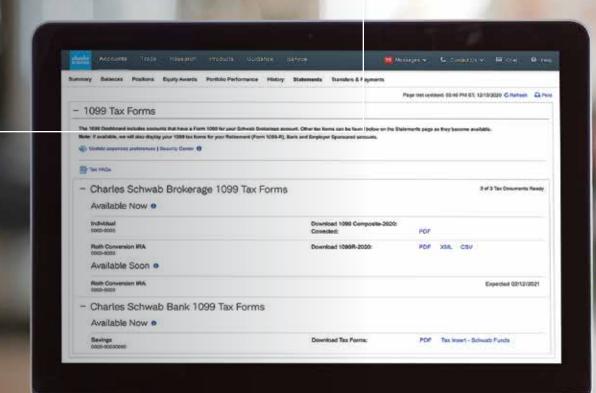


Own your tomorrow

A Guide to Your Schwab Tax Forms for the 2020 Tax Year





Getting Started

Feeling overwhelmed? We get it.

We know it can be difficult to keep track of important tax deadlines, where to find tax data, and which forms you may need to file your tax return. That's why we've put together this guide: to help you navigate and understand the various tax forms that you may receive from Schwab.

This guide provides some basic information about several of the most common forms you may need to prepare your 2020 taxes, including:

- Form 1099 Composite*
- Retirement and Education tax forms, including Form 5498, Form 5498-ESA, Form 1099-R, and Form 1099-Q

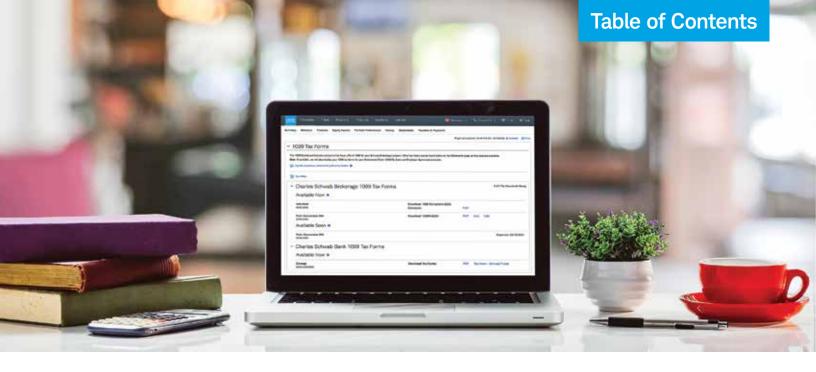
We also included a section of frequently asked questions, to help make sure you get answers to some of the most popular tax preparation questions.

While this guide is not intended to provide specific tax advice, it's our hope that we've given you some practical information about the tax forms you receive from Schwab and where your tax data resides. For your convenience, we compiled information from various IRS resources to help you connect the information on your Schwab tax forms to other IRS tax forms that may be part of your tax return. For specific tax advice for your particular situation, we recommend that you consult a tax professional, such as a CPA, IRS enrolled agent, or tax attorney.

Note: This information is for use for individual U.S. taxpayers. Tax law is complex. Please contact your tax advisor or an IRS representative for guidance on your individual circumstances.

representative for guidance on your individual circumstance *Form OID and Form MISC are not addressed in this guide.

2020 Tax Guide



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While taxes are a constant, tax forms themselves are not. We of course make every effort to provide up-to-date information and reproduce the most recent forms in this guide. But tax forms change, and we urge you to check this guide against the most recent forms provided by the IRS by visiting the Forms and Publications section of IRS.gov.

Throughout the document, we will be referencing IRS forms that may be relevant to you and your tax situation, focusing on the following forms in particular.

Form 1099 Composite

Your Form 1099 Composite is a key tax preparation document that consolidates your Schwab-related tax information from various forms (Form 1099-DIV, Form 1099-INT, and Form 1099-B) and summarizes relevant account information for the tax year.

The referenced IRS Form images (Schedule B, Schedule D, and Form 8949) are not issued or produced by Schwab and are meant as visual aids. Please visit IRS.gov if you wish to obtain these specific IRS forms and instructions.

Schedule B (Form 1040)

Taxpayers typically use Schedule B to report ordinary dividends and taxable interest received for the year. For instance, if you receive a Form 1099-DIV or Form 1099-INT from Schwab, you may need to attach Schedule B along with your Form 1040.

SCHEDULE B (Form 1040) Department of the Trea Internal Revenue Service	sury :e (99)	Interest and Ordinary Dividends ►Go to www.irs.gov/ScheduleB for instructions and the latest information. ►Attach to Form 1040 or 1040-SR.		2020 Attachment Sequence No. 08
Name(s) shown on ref	turn		Your	social security number
Part I Interest	1	List name of payer. If any interest is from a seller-financed mortgage and the buyer used the property as a personal residence, see the instructions and list this interest first. Also, show that buyer's social security number and address ▶		Amount
(See instructions and the instructions for Forms 1040 and 1040-SR, line 2b.) Note: If you received a Form 1099-INT, Form 1099-OID, or substitute statement from a brokerage firm, list the firm's name as the payer and enter the total interest shown on that form.			1	
	3	Add the amounts on line 1	2	
	4	Attach Form 8815	4	

Schedule D (Form 1040) and Form 8949

Taxpayers typically use Schedule D to report capital gains and losses, together with IRS Form 8949, which is used to report Sales and other Dispositions of Capital Assets. If you receive a Form 1099-B from Schwab, you may need to attach Schedule D and Form 8949 along with your Form 1040.

SCHEDULE I	P	Capital Ga	ains and Los	sses		-	OMB No. 1545-0074		
► Attach to Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. Partment of the Treasury ternal Revenue Service (99) ■ Go to www.irs.gov/ScheduleD for instructions and the latest information. ■ Use Form 8949 to list your transactions for lines 1b, 2, 3, 8b, 9, and 10.							2020 Attachment Sequence No. 12		
Name(s) shown on	return					Your social	security number		
f "Yes," attach	,	vestment(s) in a qualified opportunity 9 and see its instructions for addition		,	_	No oss.			
Part I Sh	ort-Tern	n Capital Gains and Losses—Ge	nerally Assets	Held One Year	or Les	s (see i	nstructions)		
lines below.		to figure the amounts to enter on the to complete if you round off cents to	(d) Proceeds (sales price)	(e) Cost (or other basis)	to gair Form(s	(g) justments n or loss from) 8949, Part , column (g)	I, combine the result		
1099-B fo which yo However,	or which be ou have if if you che	term transactions reported on Form asis was reported to the IRS and for no adjustments (see instructions), cose to report all these transactions to this line blank and go to line 1b.							
1b Totals for Box A ch		ctions reported on Form(s) 8949 with							
2 Totals for Box B ch		ctions reported on Form(s) 8949 with							
3 Totals for Box C ch		ctions reported on Form(s) 8949 with							
4 Short-terr	n gain fror	m Form 6252 and short-term gain or (l	oss) from Forms 4	684, 6781, and 88	324 .	. 4			
		ain or (loss) from partnerships,			rusts 1	from 5			
		oss carryover. Enter the amount, if an istructions	y, from line 8 of y	our Capital Loss	Carry	over 6	(
7 Net short		oital gain or (loss). Combine lines 1a	through 6 in colu e, go to Part III on						



In this chapter, we'll guide you through the key sections of the Form 1099 Composite, including Form 1099-DIV, Form 1099-INT, and Form 1099-B.



DANA JONES JOHN JONES

1111-9999

TAX YEAR 2020 FORM 1099 COMPOSITE & YEAR-END SUMMARY

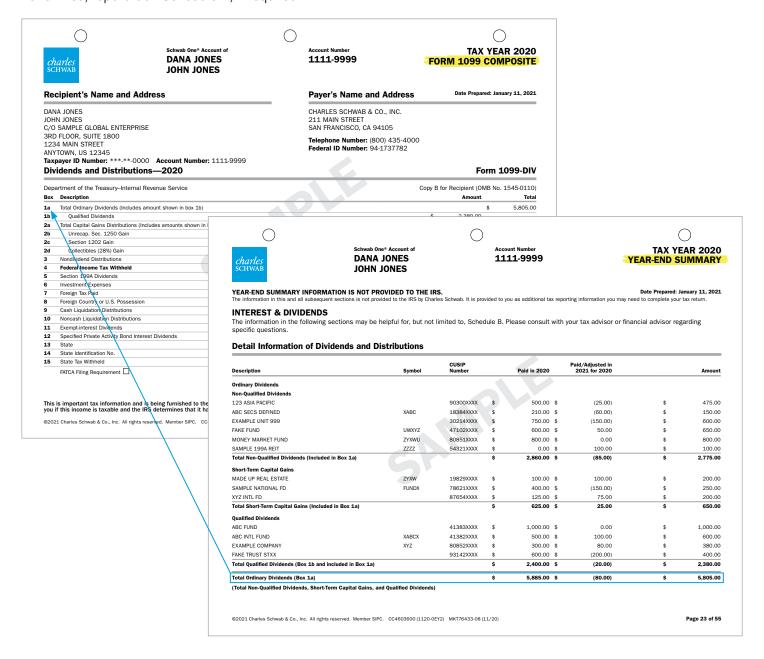
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Form 1099-DIV

This section of the Form 1099 Composite reports any dividend amounts earned on certain investments in your Schwab account(s), including capital gains distributions.

Box 1a. Total Ordinary Dividends (Includes amount shown in box 1b)

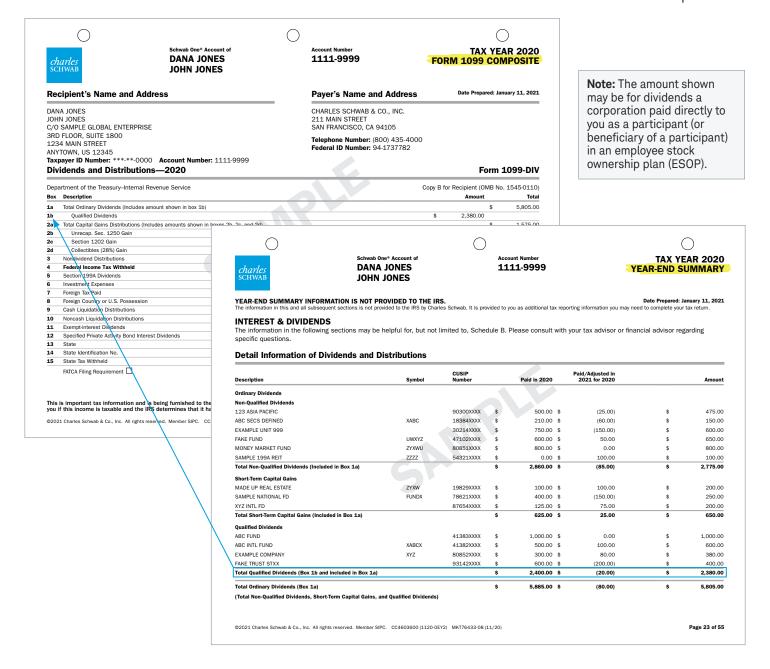
This box shows your total taxable ordinary dividends. Include this amount on the Ordinary dividends line (line 3b) of Form 1040. Also, report it on Schedule B, if required.



Box 1b. Qualified Dividends

This box shows the portion of the amount in box 1a that may be eligible for reduced capital gains rates.

Enter your total qualified dividends on line 3a. Remember, your qualified dividends are also included in the ordinary dividend total shown on line 3b. See the Instructions for Form 1040 to learn how to determine this amount and where to report it.



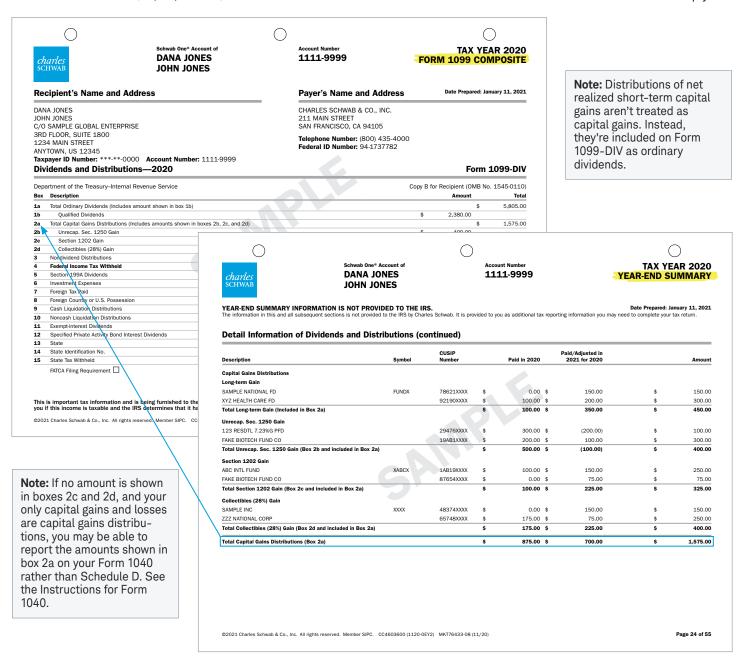
Box 2a. Total Capital Gains Distributions (Includes amounts shown in boxes 2b, 2c, and 2d)

This box shows total capital gains distributions from a mutual fund, regulated investment company (RIC), or real estate investment trust (REIT).

On Schedule D, line 13, enter the total capital gains distributions paid to you during the year, regardless of how long you held your investment. This amount is shown in box 2a of Form 1099-DIV.

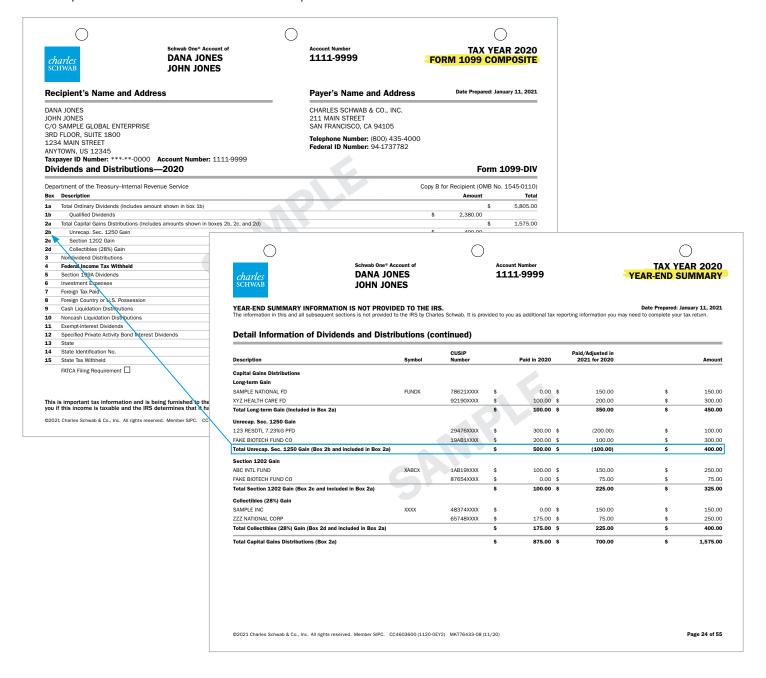
See "How to Report" in the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) for more information.

The next three boxes (2b, 2c, and 2d) are related to box 2a. The instructions found on Schedule D of Form 1040 will help you.



Box 2b. Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain

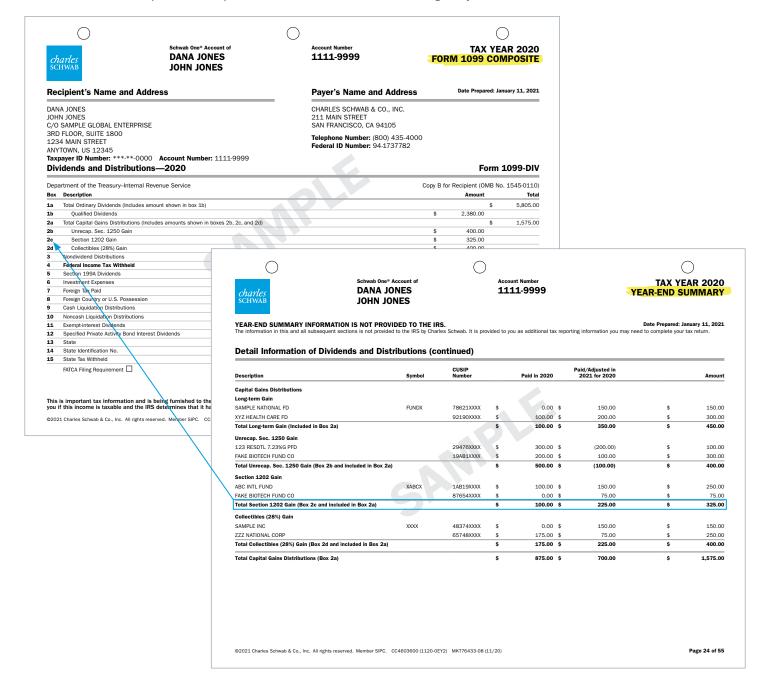
If your form shows an amount in box 2b and you complete line 19 of Schedule D, include that amount on line 11 of the "Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet" part of the Instructions for Schedule D.



Box 2c. Section 1202 Gain

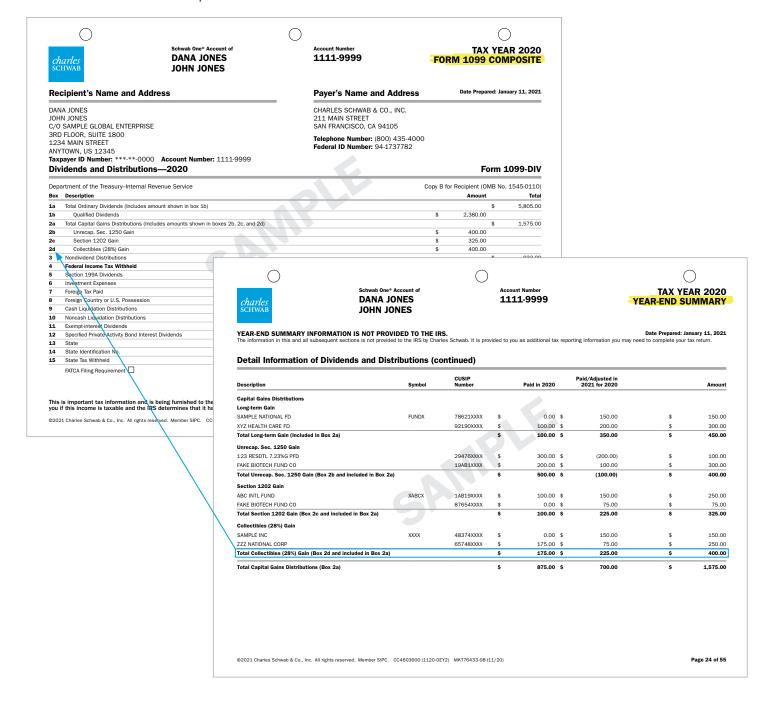
If the form displays an amount in box 2c, see the "Exclusion of Gain on Qualified Small Business (QSB) Stock" section of the Instructions for Schedule D.

Be sure to consult a qualified tax professional to learn more about eligibility.



Box 2d. Collectibles (28%) Gain

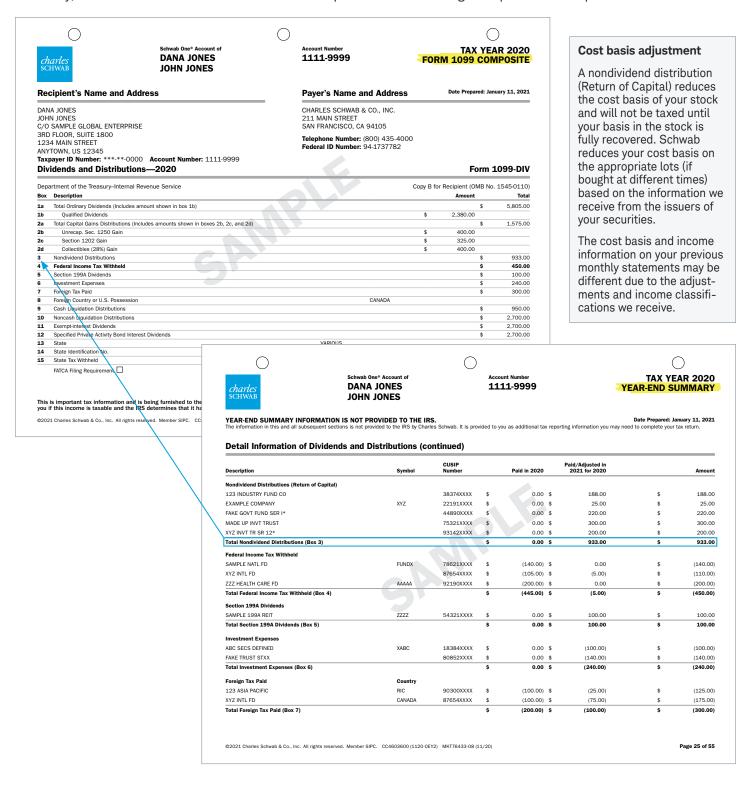
If your form shows an amount in box 2d and you complete line 18 of Schedule D, include that amount on line 4 of the "28% Rate Gain Worksheet" part of the Instructions for Schedule D.



Box 3. Nondividend Distributions (Return of Capital)

Box 3 shows nondividend distributions or return of capital. Generally, the amount in this box reduces your basis and is not taxable. However, any amount received in excess of your basis is taxable to you as a capital gain. See IRS Publication 550 for more information.

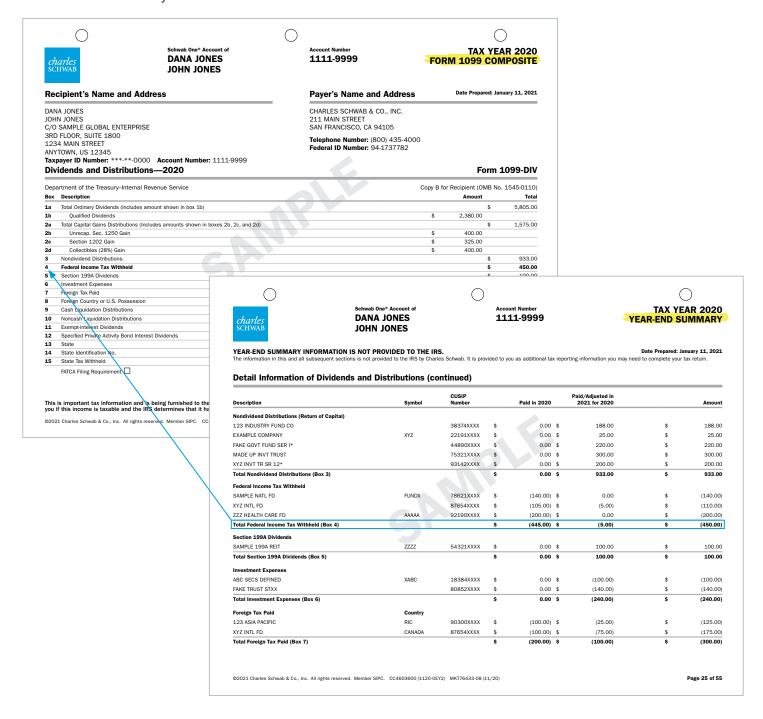
Generally, a nondividend distribution is one that is not paid out of the earnings and profits of a corporation or a mutual fund.



Box 4. Federal Income Tax Withheld

This box will contain an amount if you were subject to backup withholding.

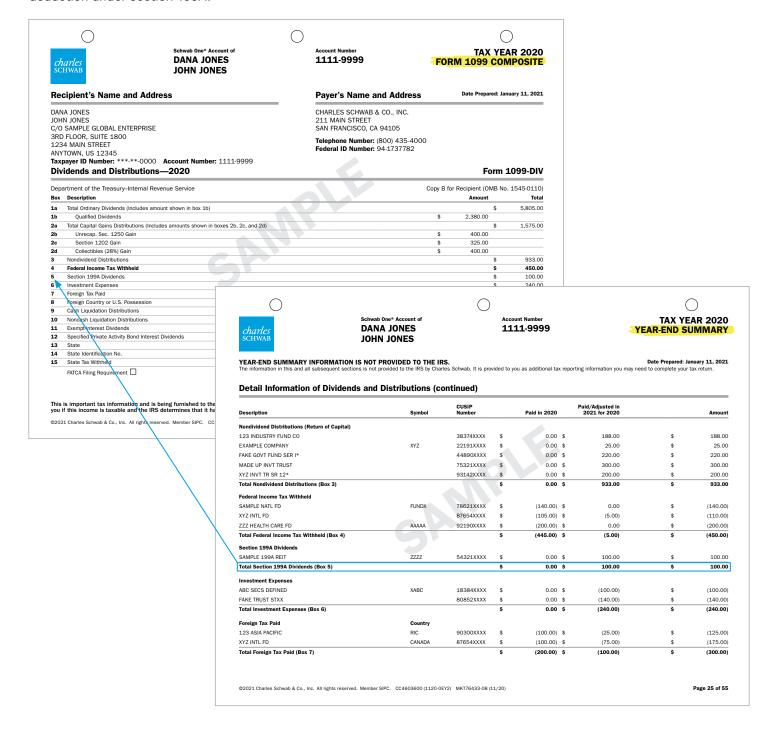
Box 4 shows backup withholding. Generally, Schwab must apply backup withholding if you did not furnish your taxpayer identification number (TIN) or you did not furnish the correct TIN. See Form W-9 for information on backup withholding. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.



Box 5. Section 199A Dividends

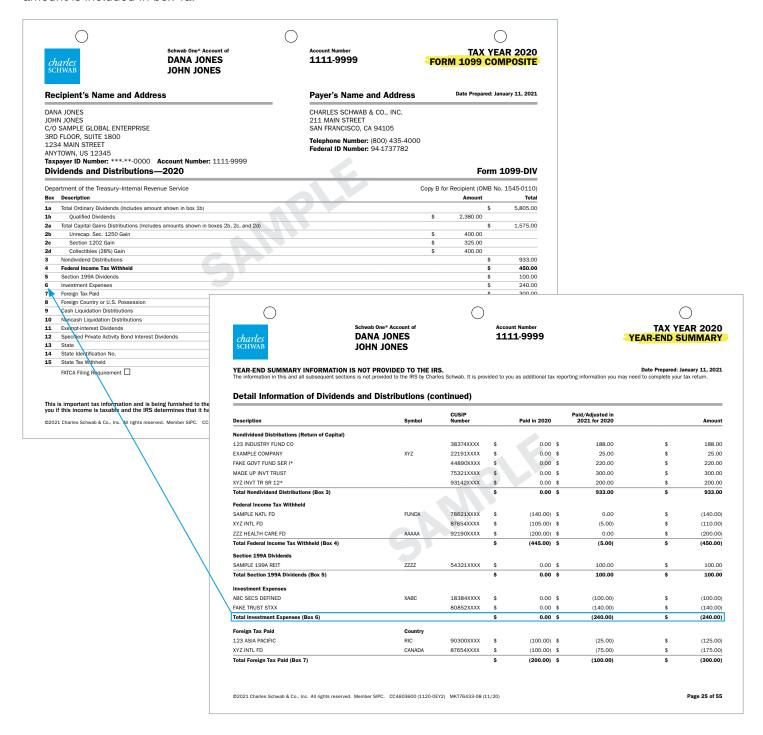
This box displays the portion of the amount in box 1a that may be eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction under section 199A.

Generally, you may be entitled to a deduction of up to 20% of your net qualified business income plus 20% of qualified REIT dividends and publicly traded partnership (PTP) income. See the instructions for Form 8995 and Form 8995-A for more information. Be sure to consult a qualified tax professional about eligibility for the qualified business income deduction under section 199A.



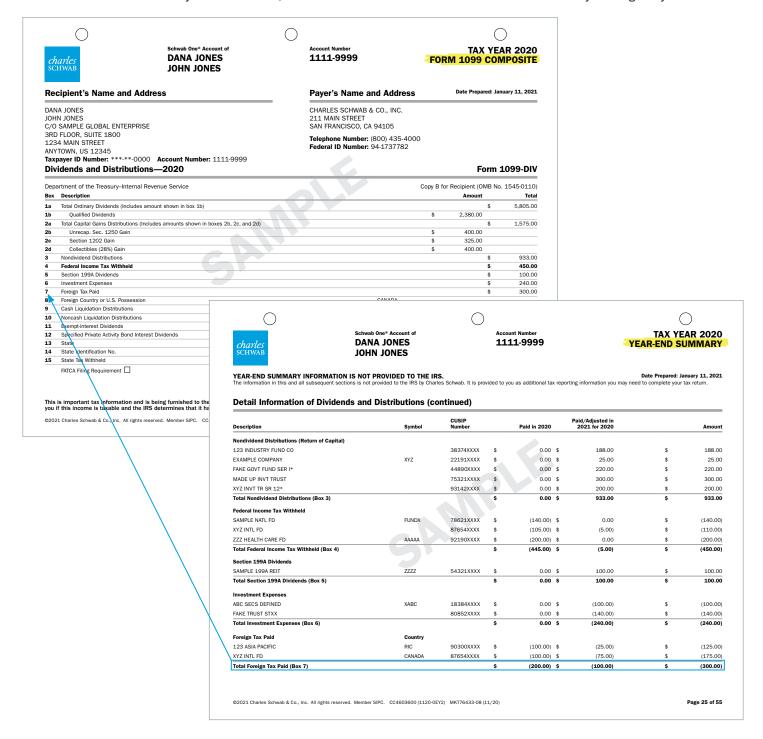
Box 6. Investment Expenses

Box 6 shows your share of expenses of a nonpublicly offered RIC-generally a nonpublicly offered mutual fund. This amount is included in box 1a.



Box 7. Foreign Tax Paid

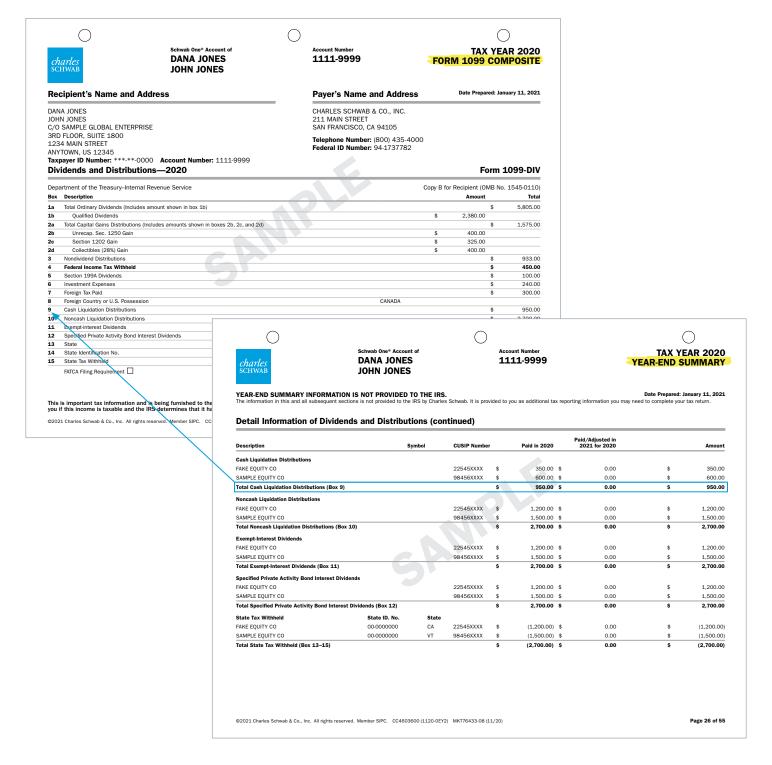
This box displays foreign taxes paid from dividends and other distributions. If you'd like to claim this amount as a deduction or as a credit on your Form 1040, be sure to consult a certified tax consultant about your eligibility.



Box 9. Cash Liquidation Distributions and Box 10. Noncash Liquidation Distributions

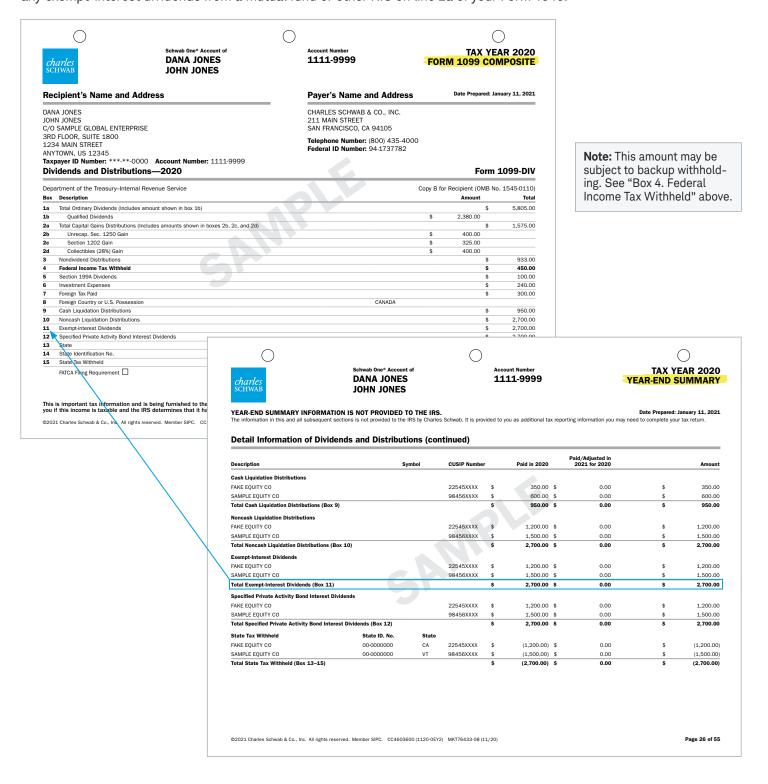
These boxes display cash and noncash liquidation distributions. Liquidation distributions, sometimes called liquidation dividends, are distributions you receive from a partial or complete liquidation of a corporation. These distributions are similar to a return of capital and may be paid in one or more installments.

You should consult a tax professional on how to report this, depending on your situation. See IRS Publication 550 for more information.



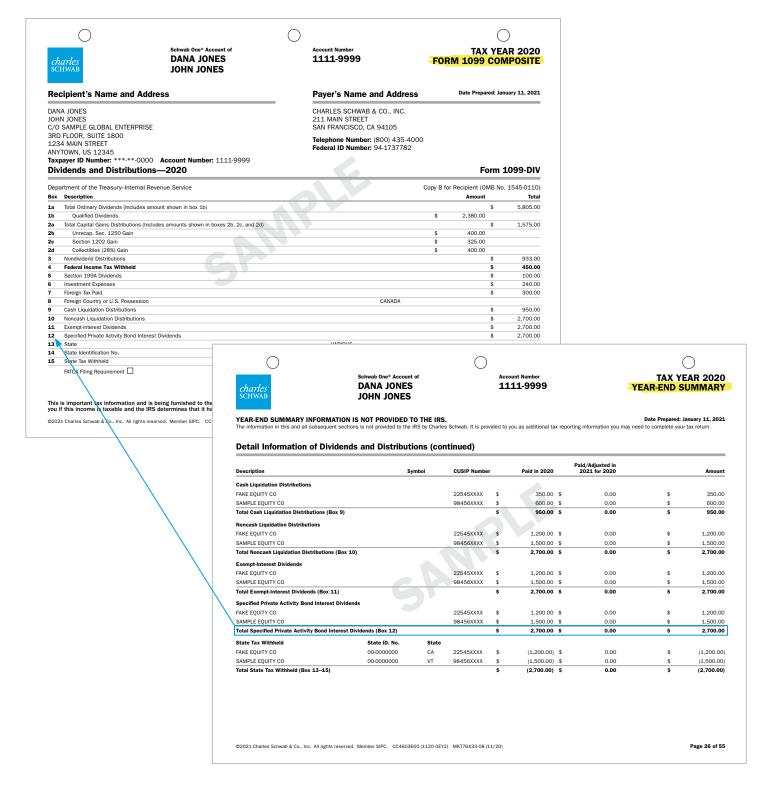
Box 11. Exempt-interest Dividends

Box 11 shows exempt-interest dividends from a mutual fund or other RIC paid to you during the calendar year. Include any exempt-interest dividends from a mutual fund or other RIC on line 2a of your Form 1040.



Box 12. Specified Private Activity Bond Interest Dividends

This box reports exempt-interest dividends paid by a mutual fund or other regulated investment company. These dividends are treated as interest income on specified private activity bonds and are subject to alternative minimum tax rules. See the instructions for Form 6251 for more information.



Boxes 13-15 are for recording state income tax information for up to two states.

Box 13. State

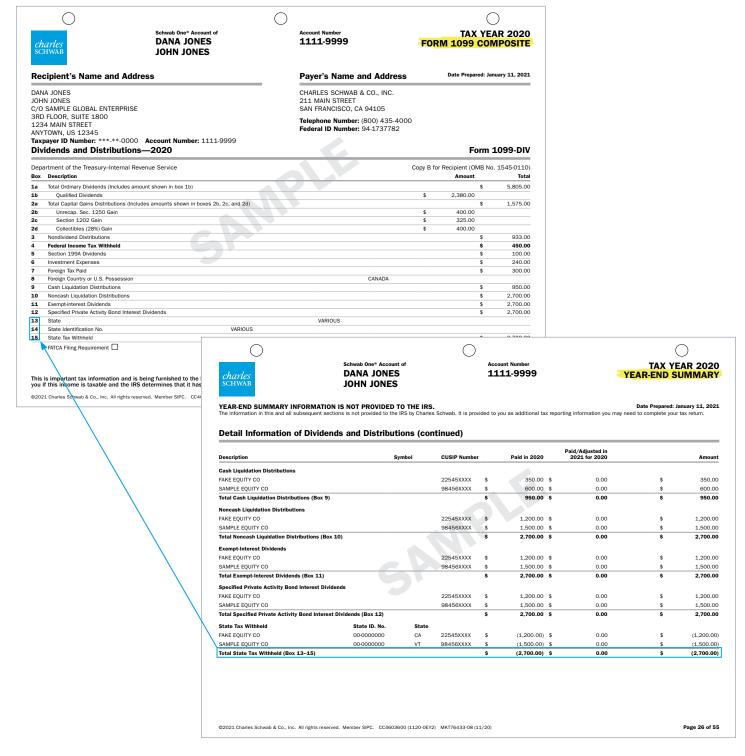
Box 13 lists the state(s) in which income tax was withheld. If there is withholding from more than two states, "VARIOUS" will appear.

Box 14. State Identification No.

Box 14 displays the Schwab identification number for the states in which you paid income tax. If there is withholding from more than two states, "VARIOUS" will appear.

Box 15. State Tax Withheld

This box shows the amount of state income tax withheld.



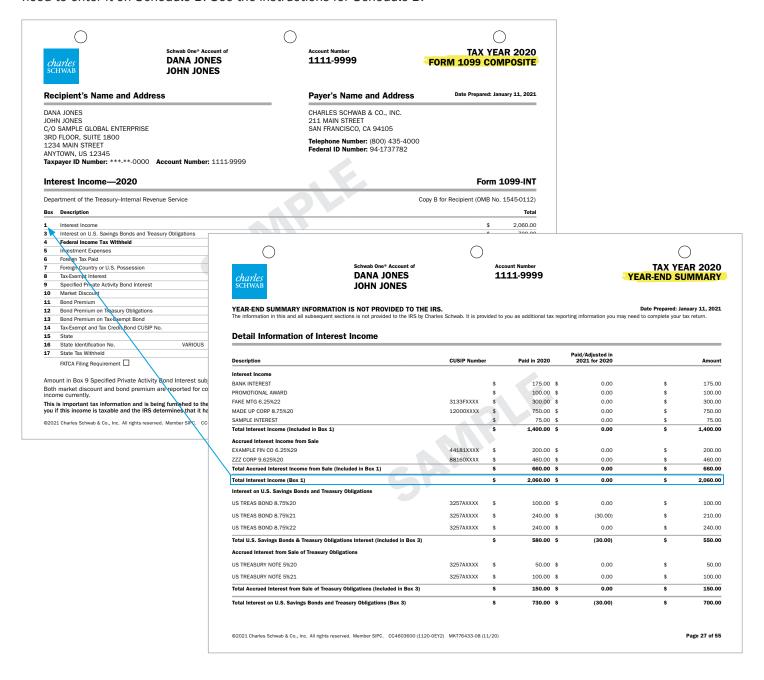
Form 1099-INT

This section of your Form 1099 Composite reports any interest paid to your Schwab account(s), including interest on U.S. savings bonds and Treasury obligations.

Box 1. Interest Income

This box shows the taxable interest paid to you during the year. The amount in this box does not include the amount you may see later in box 3 (Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury Obligations) of this section.

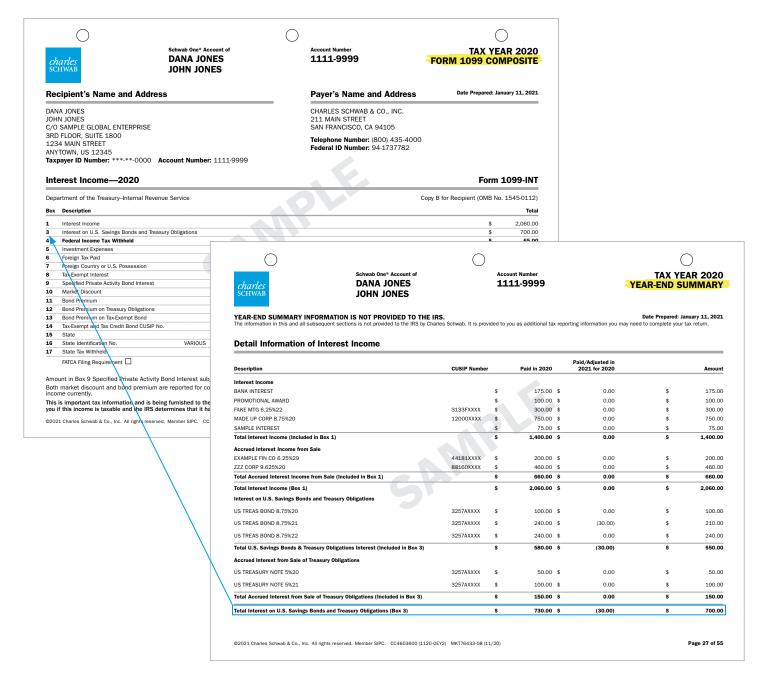
Enter your total taxable interest on line 2b of your Form 1040. Generally, if the amount is more than \$1,500, you may also need to enter it on Schedule B. See the instructions for Schedule B.



Box 3. Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury Obligations

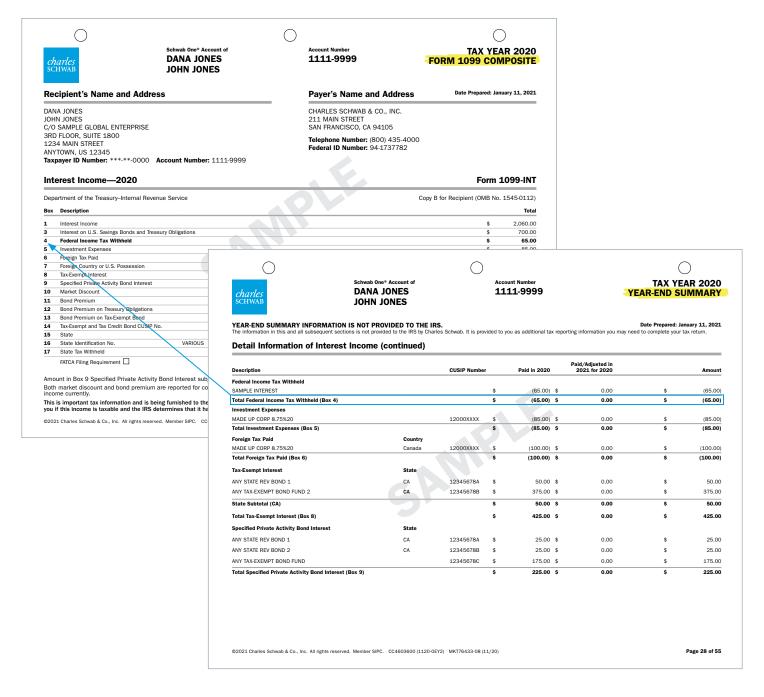
Box 3 shows the interest income you received from U.S. Savings Bonds, Treasury bills, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. This may or may not be taxable to you.

This interest is exempt from state and local income taxes and is not included in box 1. You can also find more information in IRS Publication 550.



Box 4. Federal Income Tax Withheld

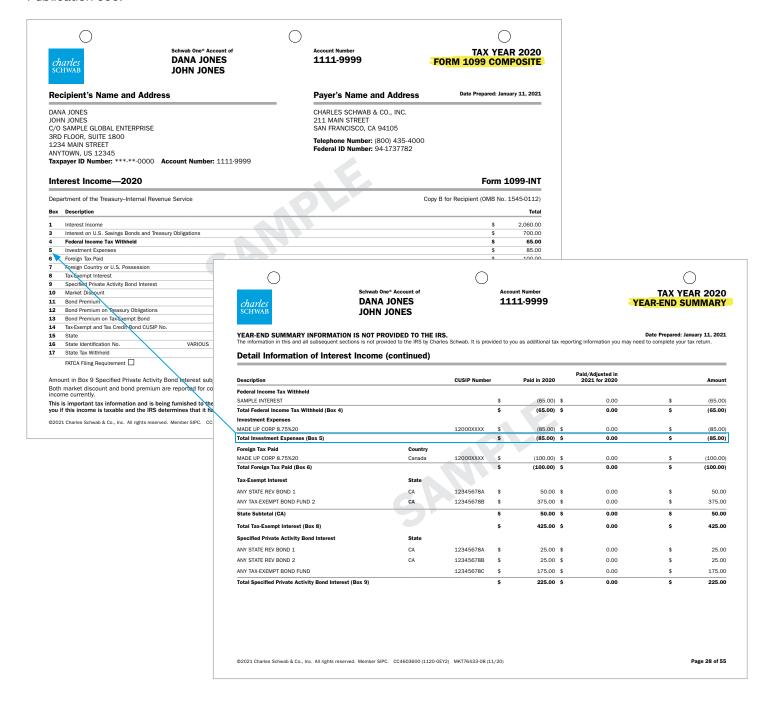
This box will contain an amount if you were subject to backup withholding. Generally, Schwab must apply backup withholding if you did not furnish your TIN or you did not furnish the correct TIN. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld. See Form W-9 for more information.



Box 5. Investment Expenses

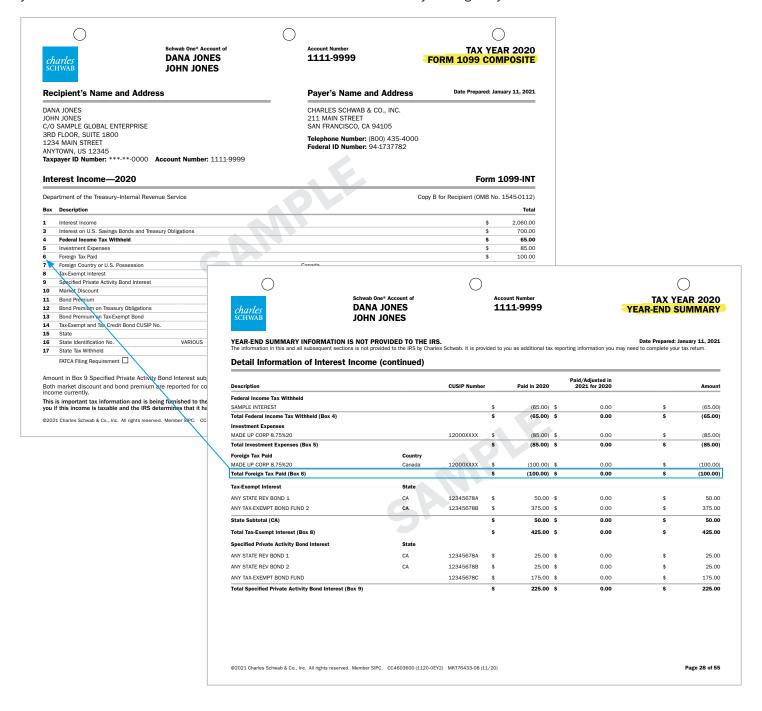
Box 5 shows your share, if any, of investment expenses of a single-class real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC). This amount is included in box 1.

You may be able to take the amount as an itemized deduction. You should consult a qualified tax professional for information on how to report this on your taxes. For more information about investment expenses, see Chapter 3 of IRS Publication 550.



Box 6. Foreign Tax Paid

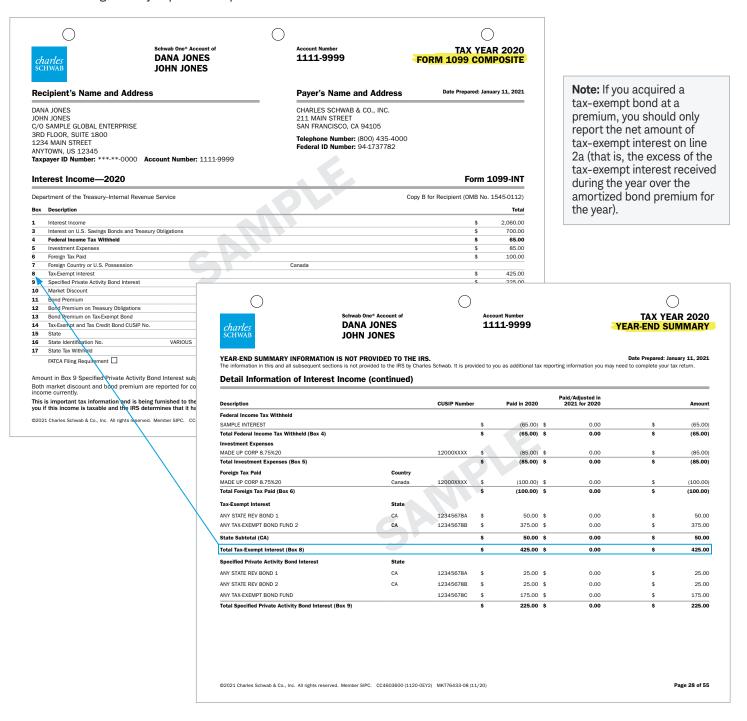
Box 6 shows foreign tax paid. Depending on your situation, you may be able to claim this tax as a deduction or a credit on your Form 1040. Be sure to consult a certified tax consultant about your eligibility.



Box 8. Tax-Exempt Interest

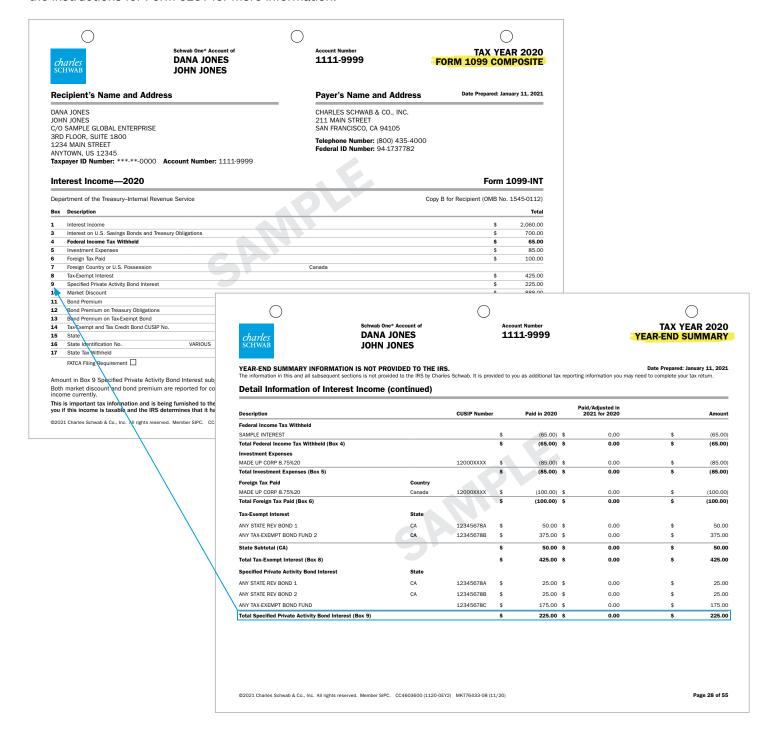
This box shows tax-exempt interest, such as income from tax-exempt municipal bonds, paid to you during the year. See how to report this amount in the Instructions for Form 1040. This amount may be subject to backup withholding (see box 4 above).

This amount is generally reported as part of the total on line 2a of Form 1040.



Box 9. Specified Private Activity Bond Interest

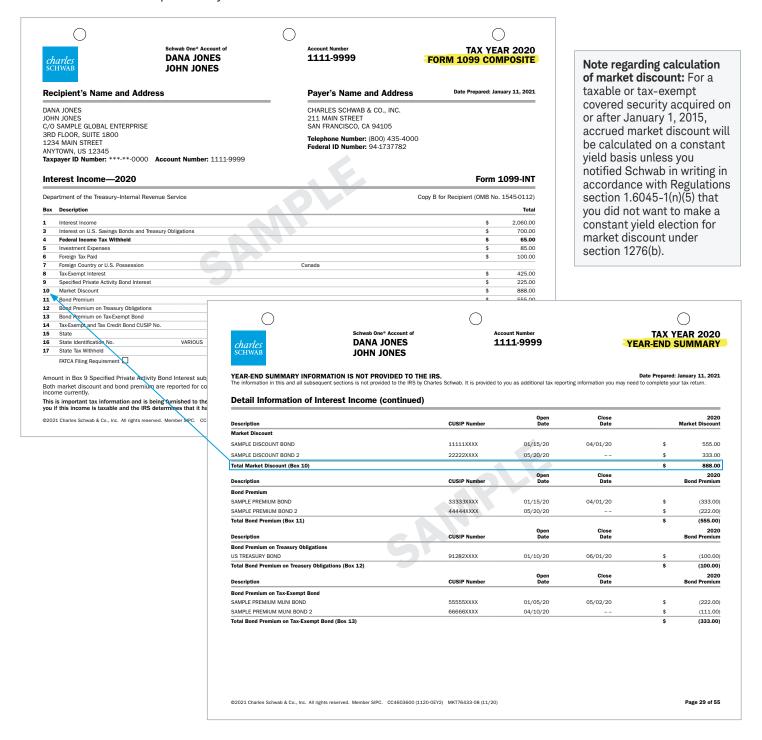
Box 9 shows tax-exempt interest subject to the alternative minimum tax. This amount is included in box 8 as well. See the instructions for Form 6251 for more information.



Box 10. Market Discount

Box 10 shows market discount for a taxable or tax-exempt covered security. If you made an election under section 1278(b) to include market discount in income as it accrues, and you notified Schwab of the election in writing, this box will show the market discount that accrued on the debt instrument during the year it was held by you. For original issue discount (OID) bonds, this information will be reported on Form 1099-OID.

Report the accrued market discount on your income tax return as directed in the Instructions for Form 1040. Market discount on a tax-exempt security is includible in taxable income as interest income on line 2b.

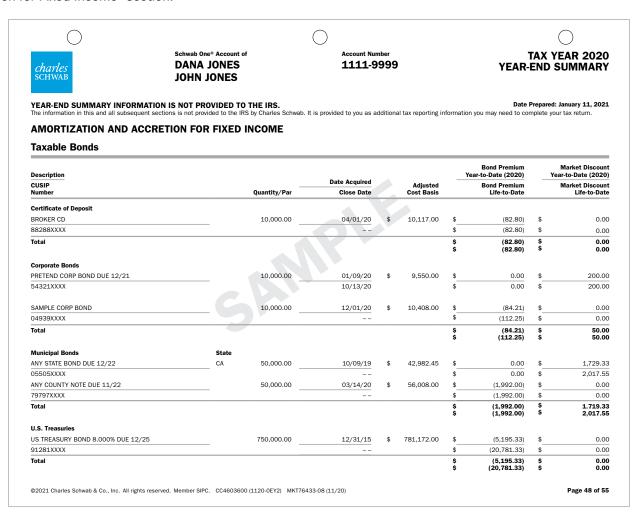


Covered and noncovered securities

Before we review the next sections of this form, keep in mind that the information provided may be different for covered and noncovered securities.

For a taxable or tax-exempt covered security acquired at a premium, Schwab reports a gross amount for both the interest paid to you and the premium amortization allocable to the payment(s). However, if you notified Schwab in writing that you did not want to amortize the premium on a taxable covered security, then Schwab will only report the gross amount of interest paid to you.

For a noncovered security acquired at a premium, Schwab reports the gross amount of interest paid to you. However, your Year-End Summary of the Form 1099 Composite will display your allocable premium in the "Amortization and Accretion for Fixed Income" section.



What is bond premium?

Generally, bond premium is defined as the excess of a holder's basis in a bond over the sum of the remaining amounts payable on the bond other than payments of qualified stated interest.

For example, if you purchased a bond for \$1,050, a bond with a maturity value of \$1,000 would have bond premium of \$50.

Per IRS Publication 550, if you buy a bond at a premium, the premium is part of your cost basis. If the bond pays **taxable interest**, as with a corporate bond, you can typically choose to amortize the premium. This generally means that each year, and over the life of the bond, the premium is used to reduce the amount of interest includible in your income. If you make this choice, you must reduce your basis in the bond by the amortization for the year.

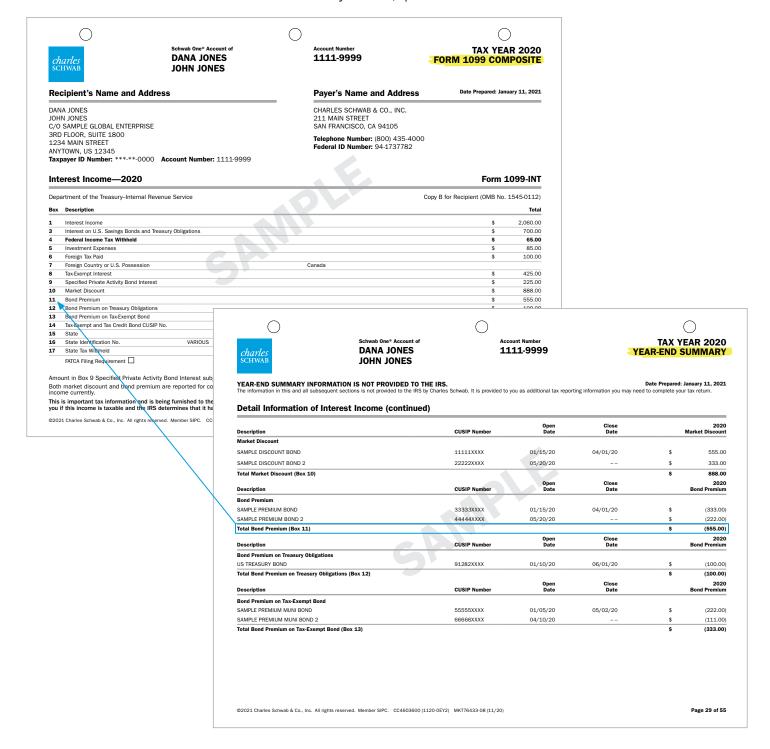
If the bond yields **tax-exempt interest**, as with a tax-exempt municipal bond, the premium must be amortized. This amortized amount is typically not deductible in determining taxable income. Each year, the cost basis in the bond is reduced by the amortization for the year.

Box 11. Bond Premium

Box 11 shows the amount of bond premium amortized for the year for covered taxable bonds (other than covered U.S. Treasury obligations). Bond premium will typically amortize when there is a coupon payment.

If an amount is reported in this box, see the Instructions for Schedule B (Form 1040) to determine the net amount of interest includible in income on Form 1040 with respect to the security.

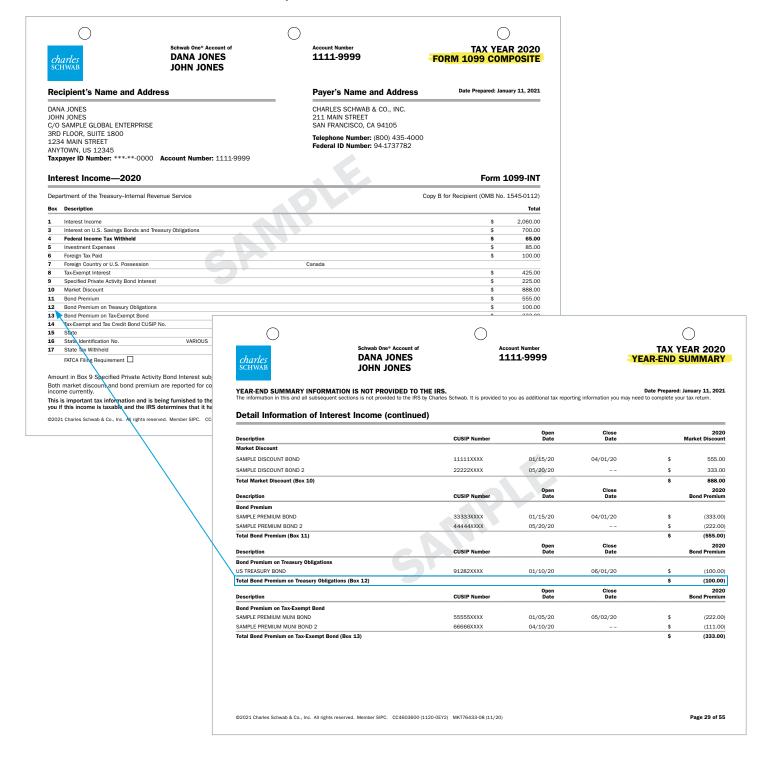
If you elect to reduce your interest income on a taxable bond by the amount of taxable amortizable bond premium, the amount to be subtracted is identified as the "ABP Adjustment," per the instructions on Schedule B.



Box 12. Bond Premium on Treasury Obligations

Box 12 reports the amount of bond premium amortized for the tax year for covered U.S. Treasury obligations, unless you notified Schwab in writing that you did not want to amortize the bond premium under section 171.

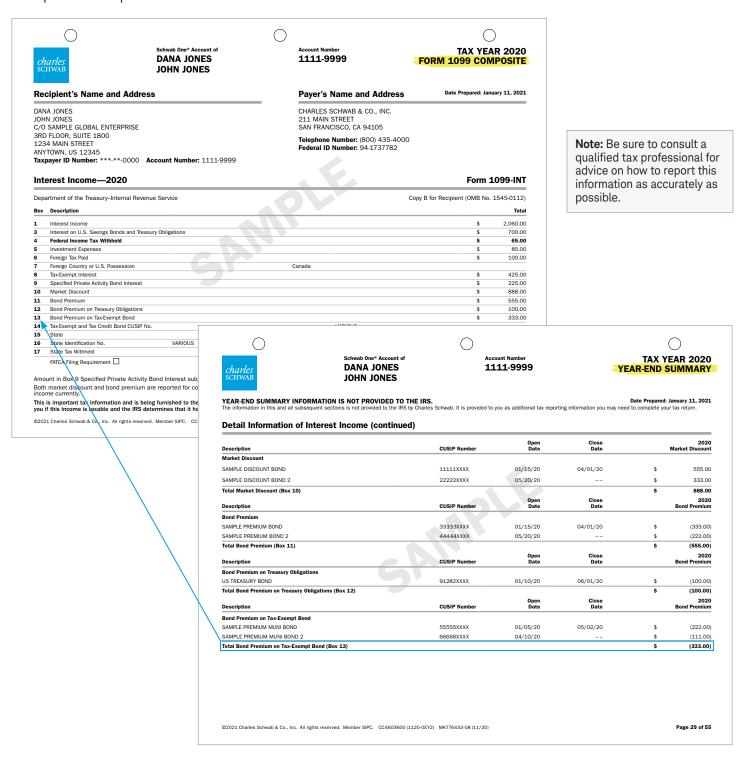
If your Form 1099-INT reports an amount in this box, see the Instructions for Schedule B (Form 1040) to determine the net amount of interest related to the security that is includible in income on Form 1040.



Box 13. Bond Premium on Tax-Exempt Bond

Box 13 reports the amount of bond premium amortized for the current tax year for tax-exempt covered securities.

If you acquired a tax-exempt bond at a premium, you'll typically report the net amount of tax-exempt interest on line 2a of your Form 1040. If an amount is reported in this box, see IRS Publication 550 to determine the net amount of tax-exempt interest reportable on Form 1040.



Boxes 15-17 are for recording state income tax information for up to two states.

Box 15. State

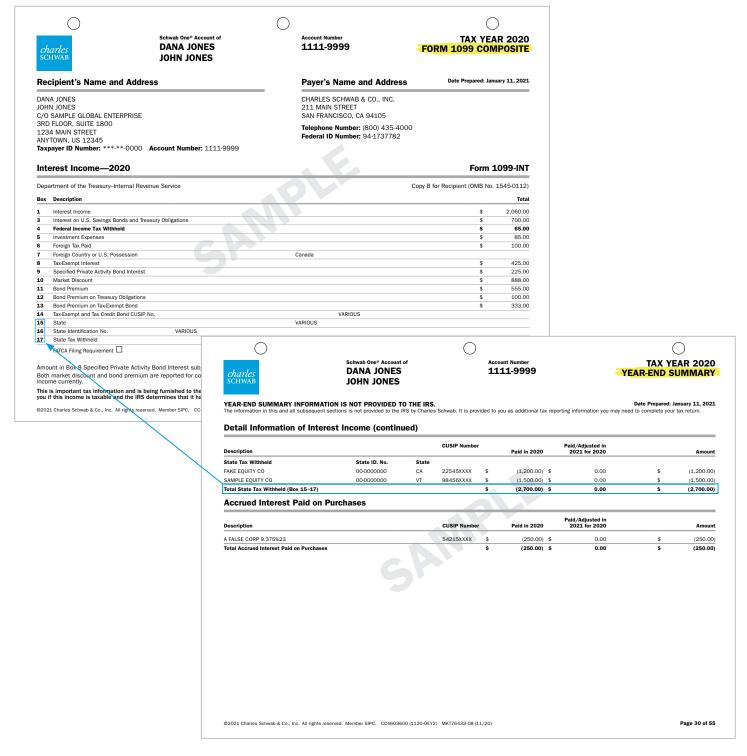
Box 15 lists the state(s) in which income tax was withheld. If an account has withholding from multiple states, "VARIOUS" will appear.

Box 16. State Identification No.

Box 16 displays the Schwab identification number for the states in which you paid income tax. If an account has withholding from multiple states, "VARIOUS" will appear.

Box 17. State Tax Withheld

This box shows the amount of state income tax withheld.

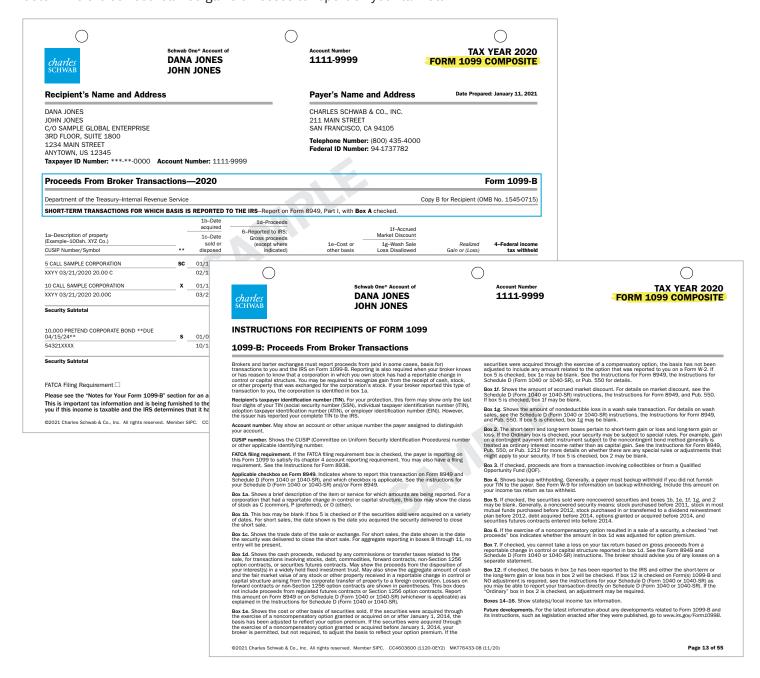


Form 1099-B

The Form 1099-B section of your Form 1099 Composite reports the sale or exchange of securities, including gross proceeds and cost basis, from broker transactions. Schwab reports any proceeds from the sale of securities in your Schwab account(s), including tenders, redemptions, and taxable corporate reorganizations.

How proceeds are calculated

Proceeds are generally calculated by deducting commissions from the sales price. We report your overall net proceeds on Form 1099-B. You typically need the proceeds reflected on Form 1099-B, together with the cost basis information, to determine the correct realized gains or losses to report on your tax return.



Form 8949 and Schedule D (Form 1040)

The referenced IRS Form images (Schedule D and Form 8949) are not issued or produced by Schwab and are meant as visual aids. Please visit IRS.gov if you wish to obtain these specific IRS forms and instructions.

Form 8949: Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets is the form U.S. taxpayers use to report short- and long-term capital gains and losses from sales and exchanges of capital assets. Form 8949 allows you and the IRS to reconcile amounts that were reported to you and the IRS on Form 1099-B with the amounts you report on your return.

Net proceeds (gross proceeds minus any commissions) are shown in column (d) of Form 8949.

Schedule D (Form 1040): Capital Gains and Losses is used to report most capital gain or loss transactions.

Don't forget to complete Form 8949 before you complete Schedule D (Form 1040).

Note regarding cost basis: Schwab reports covered cost basis directly to the IRS; noncovered cost basis is displayed on Form 1099-B but is not directly reported to the IRS. Your 1099-B will have a prominent note showing what information is reported to the IRS and what is not.

combine the result

Form 8949	49 Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets				s	OMB No. 1545-0074		
Porm Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		► Go to www.irs.gov/Form8949 for instructions and the latest information. File with your Schedule D to list your transactions for lines 1b, 2, 3, 8b, 9, and 10 of Schedule D						2020 Attachment Sequence No. 12A
Name(s) shown on return	me(s) shown on return Social security number or taxpayer					r taxpayer ide	identification number	
Before you check Box a statement will have the broker and may even te	same informa	tion as Form						
instructi Note: Y reported	ons). For lo ou may agg to the IRS	ng-term tra pregate all si and for whi	nsactions, s hort-term tr ich no adjus	see page 2. ansactions rep atments or coo	eld 1 year or le ported on Form les are required ransactions on	(s) 1099-E i. Enter th	showing l e totals dir	basis was ectly on
You must check Bos complete a separate for one or more of the	Form 8949, p	page 1, for ea	ach applicabl	e box. If you ha	ve more short-te	rm transac		
(A) Short-term (B) Short-term (C) Short-term	transactions	reported on	Form(s) 1099	9-B showing bas			-	bove)
1 Description of		(b) Date acquired (Mo., day, yr.)	(c) Date sold or disposed of	(d) Proceeds (sales price)	(e) Cost or other basis. See the Note below and see Column (e)	If you enter an enter a c	f any, to gain or amount in colum ode in column (f) parate instruction	n (g), (h) Gain or (loss).

(Mo., day, yr.) (see instructions)

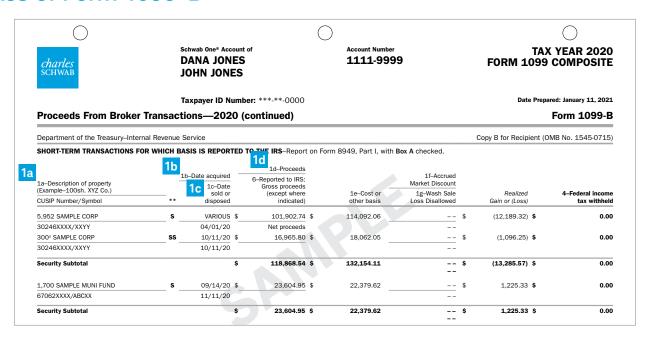
in the separate

Code(s) from

adjustment

Form 8949 (2020) Attachment Sequence No. 12A Page 2 Name(s) shown on return. Name and SSN or taxpayer identification no. not required if shown on other side Social security number or taxpayer identification number Before you check Box D, E, or F below, see whether you received any Form(s) 1099-B or substitute statement(s) from your broker. A substitute statement will have the same information as Form 1099-B. Either will show whether your basis (usually your cost) was reported to the IRS by your broker and may even tell you which box to check. Long-Term. Transactions involving capital assets you held more than 1 year are generally long-term (see instructions). For short-term transactions, see page 1. Note: You may aggregate all long-term transactions reported on Form(s) 1099-B showing basis was reported to the IRS and for which no adjustments or codes are required. Enter the totals directly on Schedule D. line 8a; you aren't required to report these transactions on Form 8949 (see instructions). You must check Box D, E, or F below. Check only one box. If more than one box applies for your long-term transactions, complete a separate Form 8949, page 2, for each applicable box. If you have more long-term transactions than will fit on this page for one or more of the boxes, complete as many forms with the same box checked as you need. (D) Long-term transactions reported on Form(s) 1099-B showing basis was reported to the IRS (see Note above) (E) Long-term transactions reported on Form(s) 1099-B showing basis wasn't reported to the IRS (F) Long-term transactions not reported to you on Form 1099-B Adjustment, if any, to gain or loss If you enter an amount in column (g) (e) Cost or other basis. enter a code in column (f). (d) Proceeds Gain or (loss). (n) Date sold or disposed of Subtract column (e) from column (d) and See the Note below Description of property (Example: 100 sh. XYZ Co.) Date acquired (sales price) and see Column (e) (Mo., day, yr.) (Mo., day, yr.) (see instructions) in the separate combine the result Code(s) from instructions with column (g) Amount of

Boxes of Form 1099-B



1a Box 1a. Description of property

Shows a brief description of the security for which information is being reported.

1b Box 1b. Date acquired

This box may be blank if the securities were acquired on a variety of dates. For short sales, the date shown is the acquired security's settlement date, on which the short sale closed.

1c Box 1c. Date sold or disposed

Shows the trade date of the sale or exchange. For short sales, the date shown is the date the security was delivered to close the short sale. For aggregate reporting in boxes 8–11, no entry will be present.

1d Box 1d. Proceeds

Shows the cash proceeds, reduced by any commissions or transfer taxes related to the sale, for transactions involving stocks, debt, commodities, forward contracts, non–Section 1256 option contracts, or securities futures contracts.

This box may also show the following:

- Proceeds from the disposition of your interest(s) in a widely held fixed investment trust.
- The aggregate amount of cash and the fair market value (FMV) of any stock or other property received from transferring property to a foreign corporation.
- Losses on forward contracts or non–Section 1256 option contracts, shown in parentheses. **Note:** This box does not include proceeds from regulated futures contracts or Section 1256 option contracts.

Typically, you'll report the amount shown in box 1d on Form 8949 or on Schedule D (whichever applies for you) as explained in the Instructions for Schedule D.

charles SCHWAB	D	hwab One® Account ANA JONES OHN JONES		Account Number 1111-999			X YEAR 2020 COMPOSITE
Proceeds From Broker			per: ***-**-0000 continued)			Date Prep	Form 1099-E
Department of the Treasury-Inter	nal Revenue Se	ervice				Copy B for Recipient (OMB No. 1545-0715
1a–Description of property (Example–100sh. XYZ Co.) CUSIP Number/Symbol		-Date acquired 1c-Date sold or disposed	1d-Proceeds 6-Reported to IRS: Gross proceeds (except where indicated)	1e 1e-Cost or other basis	1f 1f-Accrued Market Discount 1g 1g-Wash Sale Loss Disallowed	Realized Gain or (Loss)	4–Federal incom tax withhel
	_	VARIOUS \$	101,902.74 \$	114,092.06	\$	(12,189.32) \$	0.0
30246XXXX/XXYY 300° SAMPLE CORP	s ss	04/01/20 10/11/20 \$ 10/11/20	Net proceeds 16,965.80 \$	18,062.05	 \$	(1,096.25) \$	0.00
30246XXXX/XXYY 300° SAMPLE CORP 30246XXXX/XXYY		10/11/20 \$		18,062.05	\$	(1,096.25) \$ (13,285.57) \$	
5,952 SAMPLE CORP 30246XXXX/XXYY 300° SAMPLE CORP 30246XXXX/XXYY Security Subtotal 1,700 SAMPLE MUNI FUND 67062XXXX/ABCXX		10/11/20 \$ 10/11/20	16,965.80 \$		\$		0.00

1e Box 1e. Cost or other basis

Shows the cost basis of securities sold. Note the following:

- If the securities were acquired through the exercise of a noncompensatory option granted or acquired **on or after** January 1, 2014, the basis has been adjusted to reflect your option premium.
- If the securities were acquired through the exercise of a noncompensatory option granted or acquired **before** January 1, 2014, your broker is permitted, but not required, to adjust the basis to reflect your option premium.
- If the securities were acquired through the exercise of a compensatory option, the basis has not been adjusted to include any amount related to the exercise that was reported to you on a Form W-2.
- See the Instructions for Form 8949, Instructions for Schedule D, or IRS Publication 550 for details.

15 Box 1f. Accrued Market Discount

Shows the amount of the accrued market discount.

For details on market discount, see the following:

- Instructions for Schedule D
- IRS Publication 550 and Instructions for Form 8949

18 Box 1g. Wash Sale Loss Disallowed

Shows the amount of nondeductible loss in a wash sale transaction.

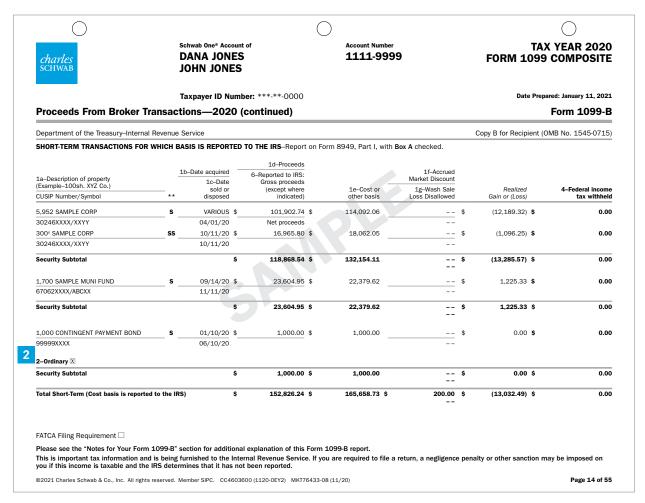
For details on the reporting of wash sales on your return, see the following:

- Instructions for Schedule D
- IRS Publication 550 and Instructions for Form 8949

You'll need to report wash sale transactions in Part I or Part II (depending on how long you owned the stock or securities) of Form 8949. Be sure to:

- Check the appropriate box.
- Complete all columns.
- Enter "W" in column (f).
- Enter the amount of the loss not allowed as a positive number in column (g).

For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8949.

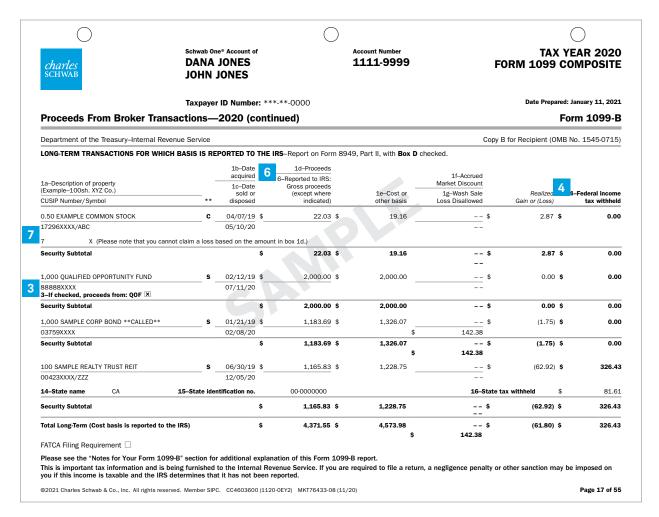


Box 2. Checkboxes for type of gain or loss

This box indicates whether the gain or loss is considered short-term or long-term and whether any part of the gain or loss is considered ordinary income.

If the "Ordinary" box is checked, your security may be subject to special rules. For example, a gain on a contingent payment debt instrument subject to the noncontingent bond method is generally treated as ordinary interest income rather than as a capital gain.

See the Instructions for Form 8949, IRS Publication 550, or IRS Publication 1212 for more details on whether any special rules or adjustments might apply to your security.



Box 3. Checkboxes for source of proceeds

If checked, the proceeds result from a transaction involving collectibles or from a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF).

Box 4. Federal income tax withheld

This box will contain an amount if you were subject to backup withholding. Generally, Schwab must apply backup withholding if you did not furnish your TIN or you did not furnish the correct TIN.

See Form W-9 for more information. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

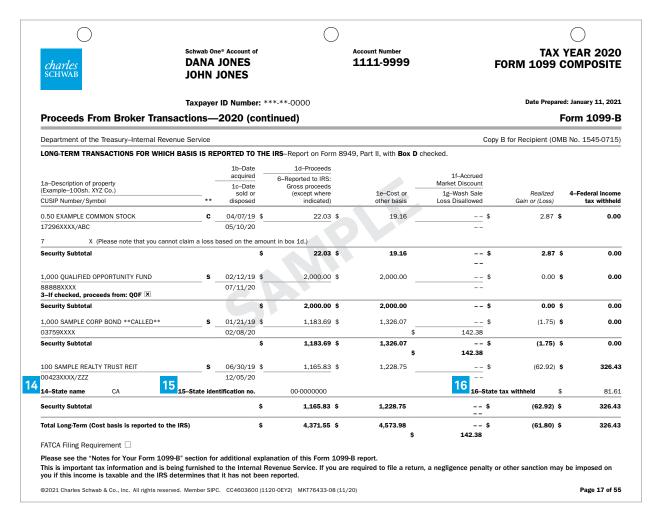
Box 6. Reported to IRS

If the exercise of a noncompensatory option resulted in the sale of a security, a checked "Net proceeds" box indicates that the amount in box 1d was adjusted by the amount of any option premiums. Otherwise, the "Gross proceeds" box will be checked.

Box 7. Check if loss is not allowed based on amount in 1d

If checked, you cannot take a loss on your tax return based on gross proceeds from a reportable change in control or capital structure reported in box 1d.

See the Instructions for Form 8949 and the Instructions for Schedule D for more information.



Boxes 14-16.

Shows state income tax information for your convenience.

Box 14. State name

Lists the state(s) in which income tax was withheld. If an account has withholding from multiple states, "VARIOUS" will appear.

Box 15. State identification no.

Displays the Schwab identification number for the state(s) in which you paid income tax. If an account has withholding from multiple states, "VARIOUS" will appear.

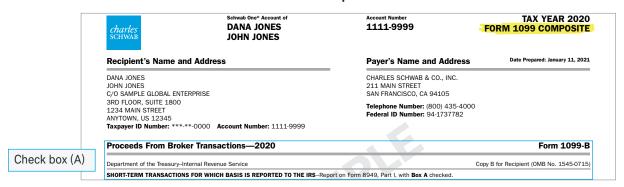
16 Box 16. State tax withheld

Shows the amount of state income tax withheld.

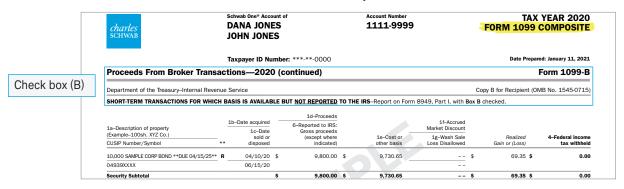
Reading Form 1099-B

If you receive Form 1099-B, you most likely need to provide these transaction details on Form 8949 and transfer the totals to Schedule D. Form 1099-B is also separated into 6 sections to assist you in completing Form 8949 and 1040 Schedule D:

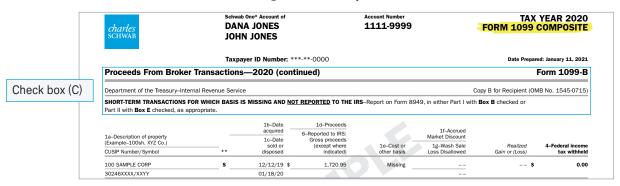
Short-term transactions for which cost basis is available and is reported to the IRS.

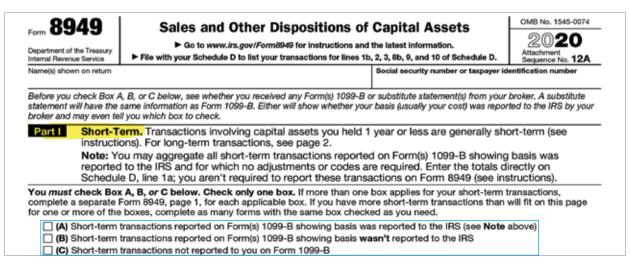


Short-term transactions for which cost basis is available but is not reported to the IRS.

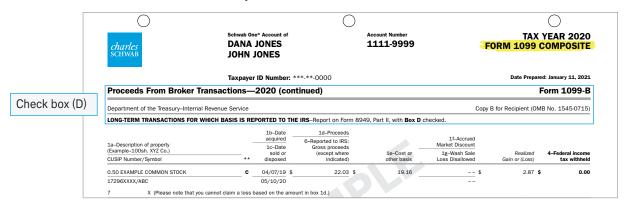


Short-term transactions for which cost basis is missing and is not reported to the IRS.

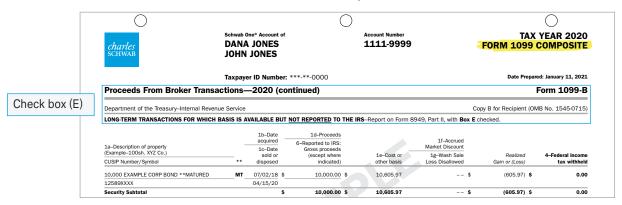




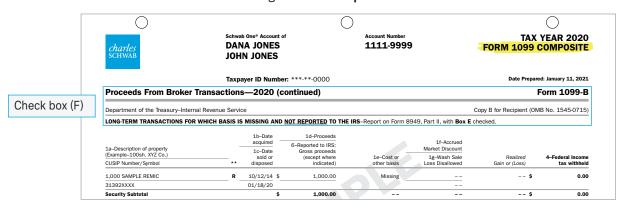
Long-term transactions for which cost basis is reported to the IRS.



Long-term transactions for which cost basis is available but is not reported to the IRS.



Long-term transactions for which cost basis is missing and is not reported to the IRS.



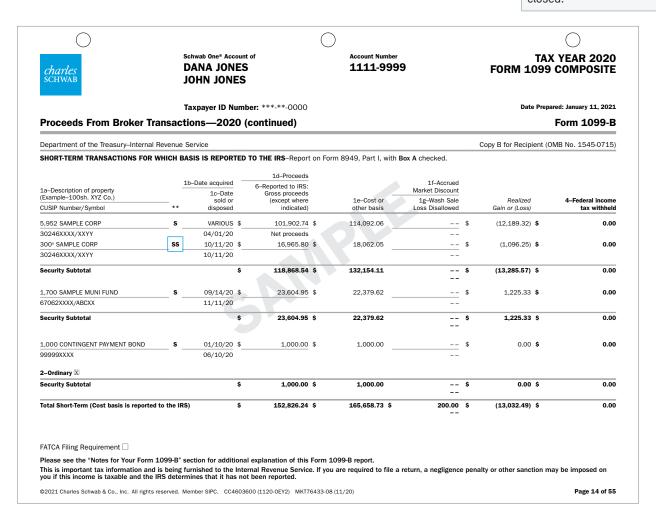
Attachment Sequence No. 12A Social security number or taxpayer identification number Name(s) shown on return. Name and SSN or taxpayer identification no. not required if shown on other side Before you check Box D, E, or F below, see whether you received any Form(s) 1099-B or substitute statement(s) from your broker. A substitute statement will have the same information as Form 1099-B. Either will show whether your basis (usually your cost) was reported to the IRS by your broker and may even tell you which box to check. Long-Term. Transactions involving capital assets you held more than 1 year are generally long-term (see instructions). For short-term transactions, see page 1. Note: You may aggregate all long-term transactions reported on Form(s) 1099-B showing basis was reported to the IRS and for which no adjustments or codes are required. Enter the totals directly on Schedule D, line 8a; you aren't required to report these transactions on Form 8949 (see instructions). You must check Box D, E, or F below. Check only one box. If more than one box applies for your long-term transactions, complete a separate Form 8949, page 2, for each applicable box. If you have more long-term transactions than will fit on this page for one or more of the boxes, complete as many forms with the same box checked as you need. (D) Long-term transactions reported on Form(s) 1099-B showing basis was reported to the IRS (see Note above) (E) Long-term transactions reported on Form(s) 1099-B showing basis wasn't reported to the IRS (F) Long-term transactions not reported to you on Form 1099-B

Short Sale Reporting on Form 1099-B

The IRS requires closing transactions on short positions based on settlement date, not the trade date.

A short sale transaction can be identified on Form 1099-B by the "SS" code located to the left of the "Date acquired" column. The short sale transaction will display the settlement date of the closing transaction for the acquisition and disposition dates. The "Proceeds reported" column shows the amount of proceeds received when the short sale was opened. The "Cost or other basis" column shows the amount paid for the shares used to close out the short sale.

Note regarding short sales and backup withholding:
Short sales are reported by settlement date unless there is backup withholding on a transaction. In that case,
Schwab reports the withholding in the year the short sale was opened and reports the proceeds in the year it was closed.

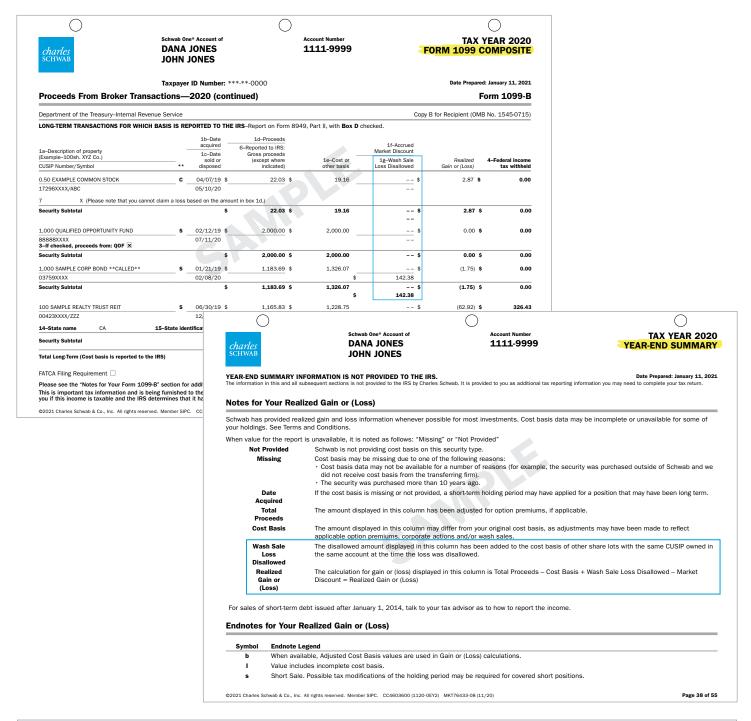


Wash Sales

A wash sale occurs if securities are sold at a loss and substantially identical shares are purchased within 30 days before or after the sale. The wash sale period for any sale at a loss consists of 61 days: the day of the sale, the 30 days before the sale, and the 30 days after the sale.

Schwab is only required to track wash sales at the individual account and by each security's unique identifier (CUSIP).

Be sure to consult a qualified tax professional on how to report this accurately on your return if you have multiple accounts.



Wash sales are calculated and reported on your Form 1099-B in the following manner:

- Any loss from the original sale is disallowed and added proportionately to the cost basis of the repurchased shares. The disallowed loss is reported to the IRS in box 1g of your tax form.
- The buy date of the repurchased lot(s) is adjusted to reflect the acquisition date of the original lot(s) that was sold plus any days that the position was not held (the number of days between the sell and the repurchase that triggered the wash sale).

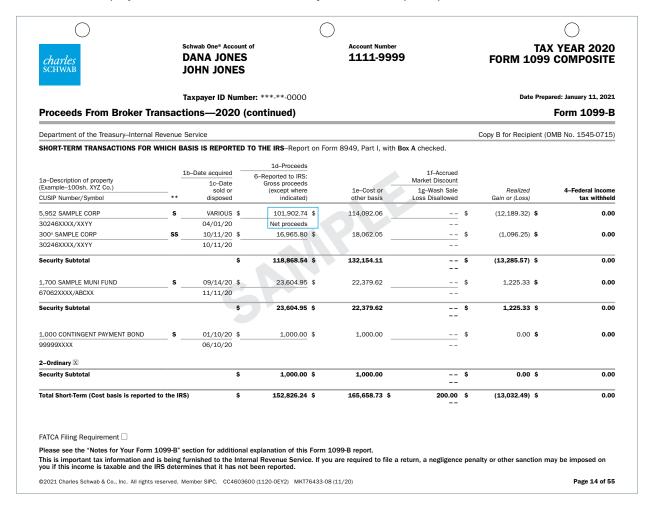
Options Reporting

Schwab will report sale date, acquisition date, proceeds, cost basis, and wash sale disallowed loss data for options to the IRS, as we do for all other covered securities. If you trade multileg options strategies such as spreads, straddles, and strangles, Schwab will report the individual legs of the strategy as separate transactions.

If an option is exercised or assigned, brokers are required to adjust the cost or proceeds of the underlying position.

The following example displays proceeds that have been adjusted for premiums received on Form 1099-B.

Net proceeds will be displayed for a trade that has been adjusted for an option premium.



Corrected Form 1099 Composite

While we regret the inconvenience it may cause, if we receive updated information from the Issuers of securities you hold, after we've produced your original form, we're required to send a Corrected Form 1099 Composite.

Here are the most common reasons why corrected tax forms are generated:

- Income reclassification: Issuers of securities may contact Schwab after we've produced your original form, informing us that certain income (e.g., dividends, capital gains) may need to be reclassified.
- Corrected cost basis: If an asset is transferred to Schwab, the delivering firm may send a corrected cost basis report that may trigger a corrected form.

On your Corrected Form 1099 Composite, you will find the revision(s) clearly visible and displayed with the word "Corrected" for your convenience.

Please keep in mind that Issuers of securities may reclassify the income from your securities at any time after we've mailed your original Form 1099 Composite.

charles schwab	Schwab One® Account of DANA JONES JOHN JONES	Account Number 1111-9999	FOR	TAX YEA RM 1099 COM	AR 2020 MPOSITE
Recipient's Name	e and Address	Payer's Name and Address		Date Prepared: Jai	nuary 11, 2021
DANA JONES JOHN JONES C/O SAMPLE GLOBAL		CHARLES SCHWAB & CO., INC. 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105			
3RD FLOOR, SUITE 18 1234 MAIN STREET ANYTOWN, US 12345		Telephone Number: (800) 435-4000 Federal ID Number: 94-1737782)		
	***-**-0000 Account Number: 1111-9999 stributions—2020	CORRECTED		Form :	1099-DIV
Department of the Treason	ury–Internal Revenue Service		Copy B fo	r Recipient (OMB No	. 1545-0110) Total
1a Total Ordinary Divider	nds (Includes amount shown in box 1b)	CORRECTED		\$	5,805.00
1b Qualified Dividend	ls		\$	2,380.00	
2a Total Capital Gains D	istributions (Includes amounts shown in boxes 2b, 2c, and 2d)	CORRECTED		\$	1,575.00
2b Unrecap. Sec. 12	50 Gain		\$	400.00	
2c Section 1202 Gai	n		\$	325.00	
2d Collectibles (28%)	Gain		\$	400.00	
3 Nondividend Distribut	tions			\$	933.00
4 Federal Income Tax	Withheld			\$	450.00
5 Section 199A Divider	nds			\$	100.00
6 Investment Expenses				\$	240.00
7 Foreign Tax Paid				\$	300.00
8 Foreign Country or U.		CANADA			
9 Cash Liquidation Dist	ributions			\$	950.00
10 Noncash Liquidation				\$	2,700.00
11 Exempt-interest Divid				\$	2,700.00
	vity Bond Interest Dividends			\$	2,700.00
13 State		VARIOUS			
14 State Identification N	o. VARIOUS				
15 State Tax Withheld				\$	2,700.00
FATCA Filing Requiren		ervice. If you are required to file a return, a negligence pen			

How to Read Your Corrected Form 1099 Composite

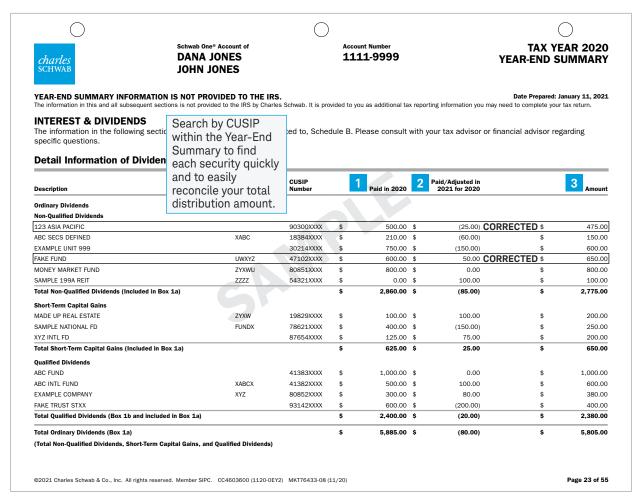
We understand that your Corrected Form 1099 Composite may not be easy to read. We hope these tips help make the changes clearer as you review the updated information.

Schwab will reduce the income in one category and increase the income in another category for a payment adjusted in the current year. The amount adjusted will be displayed in the "Paid/Adjusted in 2021 for 2020" column.

For this reason, the amounts shown on your Corrected Form 1099 Composite may not agree with those shown on previous monthly statements or reflect the initial transaction details.

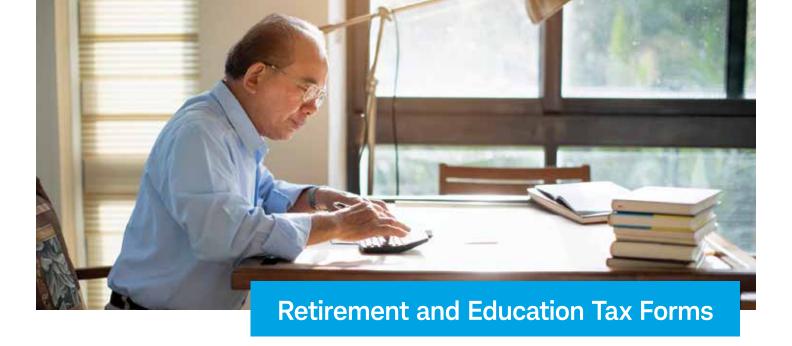
Use the total amount on the far right to determine the new amount to report on your return.

Note that an issuer may reclassify its income in more than one way (i.e., non-qualified dividend income, qualified dividend income, or return of capital).



Your Year-End Summary may also help you understand the adjustments on your Corrected Form 1099. Let's take a look at some of its features.

- Paid in 2020: This column will display the original amount of income paid during the tax year.
- Paid/Adjusted in 2021 for 2020: This column will display the amount adjusted from the original amount of income paid on your account. These adjustments typically take place the following year when Schwab is notified by the issuers of securities in your account that an adjustment must be made for accurate reporting on your tax form.
- Amount: This column will display the total amount reported after adjustments have been made. Use this column to determine the correct total amount to report on your return.



In this chapter, we'll guide you through tax forms that report contributions to or distributions from certain retirement and education savings accounts.

Retirement and education savings account contributions

The deadline to contribute to your IRA and Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA) for the 2020 tax year is April 15, 2021. Coverdell ESA contributions are reported on Form 5498-ESA, which will be mailed in late April and reflect contributions made by April 15, 2021.

Form 5498, which will be mailed to you in mid-to-late May, will reflect your IRA contributions made by April 15, 2021. If applicable, it will also include employer contributions and salary deferrals to a SEP-IRA or SIMPLE IRA made by December 31, 2020.

The IRS requires SEP-IRA and SIMPLE IRA retirement plan custodians to report contributions in the calendar year of receipt, not the designated tax year. As a result, employer contributions or salary deferrals made between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2020, will be reported on Form 5498 as being made in 2020. Since the IRS doesn't require contribution reporting for Qualified Retirement Plans or Individual 401(k)s on Form 5498, you should refer to your monthly statements for a record of contributions received by Schwab.

If you didn't make any reportable contributions to your IRA or ESA for 2020:

- You won't receive an IRS Form 5498 or 5498-ESA from Schwab.
- You should use your December 2020 statement to determine the FMV of your account(s).
- We are required to report the FMV of your account(s) to the IRS.

Retirement accounts and non-resident aliens

Distributions on IRAs held by non-resident alien (NRA) account types with a foreign address and no Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) or SSN will be reported on Form 1042–S and not Form 1099–R. These distributions will usually be subject to NRA withholding at the maximum rate of 30%.

Form 5498

IRA		1545-0747	OMB No.	RA contributions (other nan amounts in boxes -4, 8-10, 13a, and 14a)				TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S name, province, country, and ZIP or fore
Contribution Information Copy B		oril 2020) 5498	(Rev. Ap	3,500.00 tollover contributions 99,805.40 toth IRA conversion mount		,	ΕT	CHARLES SCHWAI 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, 1-800-435-4000
Fo Participan	ncluded in	urance cost in	6 Life inst	210,029.72 MV of account	7	PARTICIPANT'S TIN	N	TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S TIN
			\$			***-**-0000		94-1737782
This information is being furnished to the IRS	ons	Roth IR E contribution red, required in tion for 2021 amount	\$ 11 If check distribut 12b RMD a	RA SEP DEP Contributions Stoth IRA contributions SMD date Sostponed/late contrib.	1	& CO INC CUST L ENTERPRISE 800	WAB & LOBAL JITE 18	PARTICIPANT'S name, street ac state or province, country, and ZI DANA JONES CHARLES SCHWAI IRA ROLLOVER C/O SAMPLE GLOB 3RD FLOOR, SUITE 1234 MAIN STREET ANYTOWN, US 123
		s)	15b Code(s	MV of certain specified ssets	7		ctions)	Account number (see instructions

Overview

Form 5498 reports regular and rollover contributions for traditional IRA accounts (Contributory and Rollover), SEP-IRA, SIMPLE IRA, and ROTH IRA accounts. This will include all IRA and Roth contributions made up until April 15, 2021, and rollovers made by 12/31/2020, for tax year 2020. SEP/SIMPLE contributions made during the 2020 calendar year, even If designated by the business filing as 2019, will also be reported on this form.

Who receives the form?	When is the form mailed?	Digital Delivery
If you made a regular or rollover contribution to an IRA/Roth, received SEP or SIMPLE IRA contributions, if you converted or recharacterized your IRA, you will receive this form.	The forms are mailed by May 31.	When available, you can view, print, or download your tax form(s) by logging in to Schwab.com and visiting Accounts > Statements. You can also access your tax form via the Schwab Mobile app by tapping More on the bottom of the screen, then tapping Client Service, and then selecting Statements & Reports.

What is reported on Form 5498?

Box 1. IRA contributions (other than amounts in boxes 2-4, 8-10, 13a, and 14a)

Box 1 shows Traditional IRA contributions designated for 2020 (made January 1, 2020, through April 15, 2021). This also includes employee contributions to a SEP-IRA.

Box 2. Rollover contributions

This box shows any rollover, including a direct rollover to a Traditional or Roth IRA, made in 2020.

Box 3. Roth IRA conversion amount

Box 3 reports the amount converted directly from a Traditional IRA, SEP-IRA, or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA in 2020. Note: This does not include a rollover from one Roth IRA to another Roth IRA (this is typically reported in box 2).

Box 4. Recharacterized contributions

This box displays the amount recharacterized from transferring any portion of the contribution (plus earnings) from one type of IRA to another.

Box 5. FMV of account

Box 5 shows the FMV of the account as of year-end (December 31, 2020). This also includes the FMV for hard-to-value securities reported in box 15a.

Box 7. Checkboxes: IRA, SEP, SIMPLE, Roth IRA

This box contains checkboxes that identify the type of IRA being reported on Form 5498.

Box 8. SEP contributions

Box 8 reports employer contributions made to SEP-IRA accounts, including salary deferrals under a Salary Reduction Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SARSEP) in 2020. This also includes 2019 contributions made in 2020 and contributions made to an account by a self-employed individual.

Note: This does not include contributions made in 2021 for 2020.

Box 9. SIMPLE contributions

This box displays contributions received in 2020 to a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE). This amount does not include contributions made to a SIMPLE under a 401(k) plan.

Box 10. Roth IRA contributions

Box 10 shows Roth IRA contributions made during 2020 and through April 15, 2021, that have been designated for 2020.

Box 11. Check if RMD for 2021

If this box is checked, you have or will reach the designated age at which you must take a required minimum distribution (RMD) from your IRA in 2021.

This box pertains to Traditional/SEP/Simple IRA account holders that must begin taking distributions in the year in which they reach the designated age to take an RMD. If 2021 represents your first year for an RMD, then you may delay this until April 1, 2022.

Note: An RMD may be required even if the box is not checked.

Box 12a. RMD date

Box 12a displays the date by which you must take an RMD if required to do so. If it's the first year you must take an RMD, the date will appear as April 1. Subsequent RMD years will have a date of December 31. If there is no RMD, the box will be left blank.

Box 12b. RMD amount

This box shows the amount of the RMD for calendar year 2021. If there is no RMD, the box will be left blank.

Box 13a. Postponed/late contribution amount

Box 13a reports the amount of a late rollover contribution made in 2020 or a postponed contribution made in 2020 for a prior year. This amount is not reported in box 1 or 2.

Box 13b. Postponed/late contribution year

This box shows the year to which the late rollover contribution in box 13a was credited. If box 13a does not show a late rollover contribution, box 13b will be blank.

Box 13c. Postponed/late contribution code

For participants who made a late contribution, box 13c codes may include:

- FD: If a participant postponed because of a federally designated disaster
- PO: If a participant makes a rollover of a qualified plan loan offset
- SC: If a participant has used the self-certification procedure for a late rollover contribution
- For participants who served in designated combat zones, qualified hazardous duty areas, or in direct support areas, the codes are:
 - > E013239: For Afghanistan and associated direct support areas
 - > E012744: For areas in the Arabian Peninsula
 - > PL115-97: For the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt
 - > E013119 (or PL106-21): For Yugoslavia operations areas

Box 14a: Repayment

Shows the amount of any repayment of a qualified reservist distribution, a qualified disaster distribution, or a qualified birth or adoption distribution. See Publication 590-A for reporting repayments.

Box 14b: Repayment Code

Shows the code QR for the repayment of a qualified reservist distribution, code DD for repayment of a qualified disaster distribution, or code BA for repayment of a qualified birth or adoption distribution.

Box 15a. FMV of certain specified assets

This box displays the FMV of certain hard-to-value securities in the IRA as of December 31, 2020.

Box 15b. Code(s)

Box 15b reports the type(s) of investments held in the account for which the FMV is reported in box 15a. A maximum of two codes can be entered in box 15b. If more than two codes apply, Code H is entered.

Note: The following boxes on Form 5498 will typically be left blank:

- Box 6. Life insurance cost included in box 1
- Box 14a. Repayments
- Box 14b. Code

Form 5498-ESA

TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code CHARLES SCHWAB & CO., INC. 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105		1 Coverdell ESA contributions \$ 2,000.00 2 Rollover contributions	OMB No. 1545-1815	Coverdell ESA Contribution Information
1-800-435-4000		\$	Form 5498-ESA	
TRUSTEE'S/ISSUER'S TIN 94-1737782	BENEFICIARY'S TIN ***-**-0000			Copy B For Beneficiary
BENEFICIARY'S name, street address state or province, country, and ZIP or DANA JONES FBO JOHN JONES ED SAVING: CHARLES SCHWAB & CO C/O SAMPLE GLOBAL EN 1234 MAIN STREET ANYTOWN, US 12345	foreign postal code S ACCT INC CUST			This information is being furnished to the IRS.
Account number (see instructions)				

Overview

Form 5498-ESA reports regular and rollover contributions to a Coverdell ESA. The form also reports direct trustee-to-trustee transfers into a Coverdell ESA.

Who receives the form?	When is the form mailed?	Digital Delivery
You will receive this form if you made contributions to a Coverdell ESA, including	The forms are mailed by May 1.	When available, you can view, print, or download your tax form(s) by logging in to Schwab.com and selecting Accounts > Statements.
rollover contributions or trustee-to-trustee transfers.		You can also access your tax form via the Schwab Mobile app by tapping More on the bottom of the screen, then tapping Client Service , and then selecting Statements & Reports .

What is reported on Form 5498-ESA?

Box 1. Coverdell ESA contributions

This box reports Coverdell ESA contributions designated for 2020 and made from the beginning of 2020 through April 15, 2021.

Box 2. Rollover contributions

Box 2 reports any rollover contributions, including direct rollovers, made in 2020 to a Coverdell ESA. This amount also includes direct trustee-to-trustee transfers from one Coverdell ESA to another Coverdell ESA.

Form 1099-R

PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and phone no. CHARLES SCHWAB & CO., INC. 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 1-800-435-4000			\$	Gross distribution	8.61	OMB No. 1545-0	P	Distributions From ensions, Annuities Retirement of rofit-Sharing Plans	
			2a Taxable amount \$ 60,698.61 Form 1099-R 2b Taxable amount Total			IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc			
			20	not determined		distribution		Copy E	
PAYER'S TIN	RECIPIENT'S TIN	ı	3	Capital gain (inc in box 2a)	luded	4 Federal inco withheld	me tax	income on you federal tax return. If this	
94-1737782	***-**-0	0000	\$			\$ 15	,174.66	form shows	
RECIPIENT'S name, street add town, state or province, country, DANA JONES CHARLES SCHWAB &	and ZIP or foreign po	ostal code	\$	Employee contrit Designated Roth contributions or insurance premiu		6 Net unrealiz appreciation employer's	n in	federal income tax withheld in box 4, attack this copy to	
IRA ROLLOVER C/O SAMPLE GLOBAL 3RD FLOOR, SUITE 18			7	Distribution code(s)	IRA/ SEP/ SIMPLE	8 Other \$	%	your return This information i	
1234 MAIN STREET ANYTOWN, US 12345			9a	Your percentage distribution		9b Total employee \$		being furnished to the IRS	
10 Amount allocable to IRR within 5 years	11 1st year of desig. Roth contrib.	12 FATCA filing requirement	14 \$	State tax withhek	d 0.00	15 State/Payer	's state no.	16 State distribution \$	
<u> </u>		40 Data of	\$	1 14		10 11	-114	\$	
Account number (see instructions) US 1000-0000)	13 Date of payment	17 \$	Local tax withhel	a 	18 Name of loc		19 Local distribution	
00 1000-0000		I	Ψ			I		Φ	

Overview

Schwab reports partial and total distributions from Traditional, SEP, and SIMPLE IRAs, Keogh/Qualified retirement plans (QRPs) (including 403(b) plans), and Roth IRAs—with the exception of a direct transfer. A separate form is issued for each type of distribution, as well as each recharacterization or conversion.

Who receives the form?	When is the form mailed?	Digital Delivery
If you took a distribution from an IRA, Roth, 403(b) plan, or Keogh/QRP account—as the account holder or as a beneficiary of a decedent's account—you will receive Form 1099-R.	The form is mailed by January 31.	When available, you can view, print, or download your Form 1099-R by logging in to your 1099 Dashboard on Schwab.com. You can also access your tax form via the Schwab Mobile app by tapping More on the bottom of the screen, then tapping Client Service, and then selecting the 1099 Tax Forms menu.

What is reported on Form 1099-R?

Box 1. Gross distribution

This box shows the gross amount of the distribution before income tax or other deductions were withheld.

Box 2a. Taxable amount

For distributions from Traditional, SEP, and SIMPLE IRAs, we are required to report in box 2a the same amount as in box 1 and also to check box 2b to indicate that the taxable amount was not determined.

Note: Distributions from NRA IRA accounts are reportable on Form 1042-S and typically do not appear on Form 1099-R.

Box 2b. Taxable amount not determined or total distribution

The "Taxable amount not determined" box is usually checked only if box 2a is blank or the amount in box 2a is equal to the amount in box 1. The "Total distribution" box is checked if the entire account balance is distributed and the account is closed.

Box 4. Federal income tax withheld

Box 4 shows the amount of federal income tax withheld.

Note: This box pertains to Traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, and SEP-IRAs. You can elect to have Schwab withhold a specific percentage of all distributions for federal income tax. If you choose not to have tax withheld, you may be required to make estimated tax payments to the IRS. You can indicate your withholding preference on Schwab's Tax Withholding Election Form for Individual Retirement Accounts.

Box 7. Distribution code and IRA/SEP/SIMPLE checkbox

The left-hand portion of this box identifies the reason for the distribution based on instructions on the Tax Withholding Election Form for Individual Retirement Accounts.

If the checkbox on the right-hand side is checked, the distribution has been received from a Traditional IRA, SEP-IRA, or SIMPLE IRA.

Box 12. FATCA filing requirement

If this box is checked, it identifies a foreign financial institution or a U.S. taxpayer filing this form to satisfy its chapter 4 reporting requirement.

Box 14. State tax withheld

Box 14 displays the amount of state tax withheld.

Note: State tax withholding may be mandatory depending on tax law for the client's state of residency. In some situations, clients may elect to have withholding apply, or they may increase the rate of withholding.

Box 15. State/Payer's state no.

Box 15 displays the Schwab identification number for the client's state of residency at the time of the distribution and/or withholding. This box will only display information if state withholding is shown in box 14.

Box 16. State distribution

This box reports the amount of the gross distribution reported in box 1 that is associated with the state tax withheld.

Form 1099-Q

PAYER'S/TRUSTEE'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no. CHARLES SCHWAB & CO., INC. 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 1-800-435-4000		1 Gross distribution \$ 1,057.22 2 Earnings	OMB No. 1545-1760 Form 1099-Q (Rev. November 2019) For calendar year 20 20	Payments From Qualified Education Programs (Under Sections 529 and 530)
PAYER'S/TRUSTEE'S TIN 94-1737782	RECIPIENT'S TIN ***-**-0000	3 Basis \$	4 Trustee-to-trustee transfer	Copy E For Recipien
RECIPIENT'S name, street address (including apt. no.), city or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code DANA JONES C/O SAMPLE GLOBAL ENTERPRISE 3RD FLOOR, SUITE 1800 1234 MAIN STREET ANYTOWN, US 12345 Account number (see instructions) US 1000-0000		5 Distribution is from: • Qualified tuition program— Private	6 If this box is checked, recipient is not the designated beneficiary	information and is being furnished to the IRS. If you are required to file a return
		If the fair market value (FMV) is Tax Benefits for Education, for Box 2 includes earnings on exce	how to figure earnings.	a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed on you if this income is taxable and the IRS
		distribution code 2. Fair Market Value is as of 12/31	/2020: \$ 925.99	determines that it has not been reported

Overview

This form reports distributions from a Coverdell ESA, including distributions made directly from another Coverdell ESA (a trustee-to-trustee transfer).

Who receives the form?	When is the form mailed?	Digital Delivery
You'll receive Form 1099- Q if you took a distribution from a Coverdell ESA.	The form is mailed by January 31.	When available, you can view, print, or download your tax form(s) by logging in to Schwab.com and visiting Accounts > Statements .
(This is also true if you took a distribution as the beneficiary of a decedent's Coverdell ESA.)		You can also access your tax form via the Schwab Mobile app by tapping More on the bottom of the screen, then tapping Client Service , and then selecting Statements & Reports .

What is reported on Form 1099-Q?

Box 1. Gross distribution

This box reports the gross amount of the distribution for the year, including refunds, payments upon death or disability, or withdrawal of excess contributions plus earnings.

Box 2. Earnings

Box 2 displays the earnings portion of the gross distribution shown in box 1. Note that this amount may be taxable. Be sure to consult a qualified tax professional to determine the correct way to report this amount when filing your return.

Box 3. Basis

This box reports the basis of the gross distribution reported in box 1. Note: This is not tracked by Schwab.

Box 4. Trustee-to-trustee transfer checkbox

This box is checked if the distribution was made directly to another Coverdell ESA or qualified tuition program as a trustee-to-trustee transfer.

Box 5. Distribution is from:

Box 5 provides checkboxes that indicate whether the gross distribution was from a Coverdell ESA or a private or state qualified tuition program.

Box 6. Designated beneficiary checkbox

This box is checked if the recipient is not the designated beneficiary under a Coverdell ESA or qualified tuition program.



Below, we've gathered answers to common questions on the Form 1099 Composite, cost basis, retirement accounts, and more.

Form 1099 Composite

Why is the Year-End Summary part of my Form 1099 Composite?

The Year-End Summary section of your Form 1099 Composite provides additional information about your investment activity for the year to assist you in filing your tax return. It may include interest, dividend, and distribution details for your account(s) and both short-term and long-term realized gain/loss information. Schwab does not provide the information on the Year-End Summary to the IRS.

Why are some of my short-term fixed income securities listed on my Year-End Summary but not on my Form 1099-B?

Short-term fixed income securities are those with a maturity date not more than one year from the date of issue. This type of position is exempt from cost basis reporting but may be reported on Form 1099-INT when redeemed/matured.

If you sold your short-term fixed income security prior to maturity, we will display the realized transaction in the Year-End Summary section of the Form 1099 Composite.

How does return of capital affect cost basis?

A cost basis reduction due to a return of capital occurs when Schwab receives new information that an issuer has reclassified distributions previously paid as a nondividend distribution (return of capital). When this happens, Schwab will decrease the cost basis by the amount of the return of capital. The amount of the cost basis adjustment should match the amount reported as nondividend distributions on Form 1099-DIV.

Because Schwab receives this information after the distributions in question have been made, the cost basis on your monthly statements may differ from that listed on your Form 1099-B.

Why is certain cost basis information missing from my Form 1099-B?

Your tax form may be missing cost basis information from a transaction because the security in question was transferred from another financial institution. Because of this, Schwab could not determine cost basis at the time we produced your Form 1099-B.

You may provide Schwab missing cost basis information after we've produced your Form 1099-B.

Any client-provided cost basis information will not be directly reported to the IRS and is considered noncovered by the cost basis legislation.

What is cash in lieu (CIL) of fractional shares, and how is it reported on my Form 1099?

CIL payments are cash payments for a partial share of stock received when a security goes through a corporate action. The fractional shares are not credited to the account, but the cash received as payment for the fractional shares is received as "CIL." CIL payments over \$20 are reported on Form 1099-B as proceeds equal to the cash amount received. CIL payments under \$20 are included in the Realized Gain or (Loss) section of the Year-End Summary.

How are gifted securities reported?

For the donor: The donor is typically responsible for providing documentation and filing with the IRS. Schwab does not track or report donor tax information.

For the recipient: Schwab reports covered cost basis on Form 1099-B if the sale was made in a taxable account. Otherwise, reporting is the responsibility of the recipient.

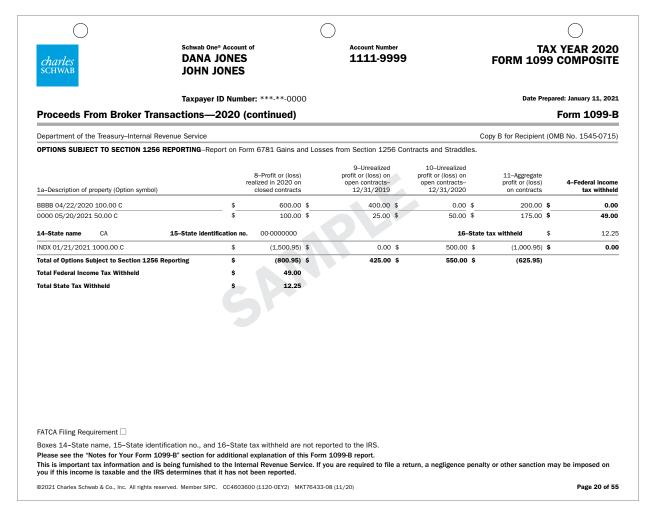
How does Schwab report Broad-Based Index Options?

Schwab is required to report Broad-Based Index Options (BBIOs) to the IRS. These are defined as "nonequity options" that are mark to market under Section 1256 (e.g., listed options on nonequity securities and broad-based stock indexes such as the S&P 500® Index or Russell Index) and will be reported under the rules for regulated futures contracts, as follows:

- Section 1256 contracts are taxed 60% at long-term capital gains tax rates and 40% at short-term capital gains tax rates.
- Section 1256 contracts are reported on Form 6781 rather than Form 8949.
- Clients will find reporting for BBIOs on their Form 1099-B in the section titled "Options Subject to Section 1256 Reporting."

Schwab does not provide the 60/40 percent calculations on Form 1099-B. It is the responsibility of the client to report this information on IRS Form 6781.

Note: The IRS does not require brokers to report wash sales on Broad-Based Index Options.



Why do I receive a corrected Form 1099 Composite for my Widely Held Fixed Investment Trust (WHFIT) securities?

WHFIT security issuers have until March 15 of every calendar year to issue statements that contain their tax reporting information. As a result, you may receive one or more corrected Form 1099 Composites.

Why do I receive a corrected Form 1099 Composite on Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (REMIC) reportable securities?

If you earned income on a REMIC or a Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO), you'll receive a Substitute Form 1099-OID (REMIC) from Schwab by March 15. The interest reported on the OID-REMIC form will be removed from your Form 1099-INT, triggering a corrected 1099 tax form.

How are principal payments reported on Form 1099-B?

Principal payments are received from certain Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMO). They are reported as proceeds on Form 1099-B. There will be no cost basis associated with these transactions.

These types of securities are excluded from cost basis reporting, and the IRS does not provide guidance on how brokers should reflect cost basis for principal payment transactions. Please consult a tax advisor to determine the appropriate cost basis to ensure proper gain/loss reporting.

Schedule K-1 and UBTI income

What is a Schedule K-1 tax form?

Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) provides tax reporting information for partnership investments. If you currently hold or held a master limited partnership or another type of security issuing Schedule K-1 tax forms, this includes some exchange-traded funds (ETFs), you may receive a Schedule K-1 in March. The tax form includes the taxpayer's share of income distributed by the investment.

Where is my Schedule K-1?

The Schedule K-1 is not produced by Schwab. Generally, the Schedule K-1 is mailed in mid-March from the issuer of the investment. However, if the issuer files for a tax extension, this may delay receipt of the Schedule K-1 until after the mid-April tax filing deadline.

What is Unrelated Business Taxable Income?

Unrelated Business Taxable Income (UBTI) is income regularly generated by a tax-exempt entity by means of taxable activities. The tax-exempt purpose of an IRA is to provide income for retirement. Investment income earned in an IRA is considered tax-exempt. If the IRA invests in an MLP, LP, or LLC, they are partners in an active business. If the partnership passes on profits from its business or investment income secured by debt, it may be subject to tax, depending on the amounts earned.

I have a Schedule K-1; what should I do?

If the Schedule K-1 is for a position held in a retirement account and is listed on either Taxpackagesupport.com or Partnerdatalink.com, you do not need to send the tax form to Schwab. If the Schedule K-1 is for a position held in a retirement account but not listed on the previously listed websites, you should forward the tax document, along with any supplemental statements, to Schwab.

Does Schwab ever produce a Schedule K-1?

Yes. If you are the beneficiary of a trust for which Charles Schwab Trust Company is serving as corporate trustee, you may receive from Schwab a Schedule K-1 in late February or early March of each year.

IRA Distributions

Did the CARES Act waive 2020 RMDs for retirement accounts?

Yes. Section 2203 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act waived the 2020 RMD from retirement accounts. This includes IRAs, Inherited IRAs, and qualified defined contribution plans, such as 401(k)s and Roth 401(k)s.

How does the SECURE Act (Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act) impact RMDs?

The law raises the RMD age from $70\frac{1}{2}$ to 72 for those who turned $70\frac{1}{2}$ after December 31, 2019.

Clients who turned $70\frac{1}{2}$ on or before December 31, 2019, will need to take their next RMD in 2021. Clients should ensure that they have taken their 2021 RMD or plan to do so prior to the deadline of December 31, 2021.

Clients who turned $70\frac{1}{2}$ after December 31, 2019, will not need to take their first RMD until April 1 following the year in which they turn age 72.

Please Note: The CARES Act eliminated RMDs for 2020.

If the client	RMD requirement
Turned 70½ on or before December 31, 2019	 The previous rule requiring RMDs starting at age 70½ applied. Clients will continue to take annual RMDs by December 31 each year.
Turned 70½ after December 31, 2019	 The SECURE Act's new rule requiring RMDs starting at age 72 applies. Clients will be required to take their first RMD for the year they turn 72 by April 1 following that year. Clients must take their RMD by December 31 each year after their first.

I missed taking my RMD last year. What are my options?

The IRS can impose a penalty equal to 50% of the RMD amount for missed RMDs. **Note:** Schwab is unable to backdate distributions. Due to the passage of the CARES Act, there were no RMDs for tax year 2020.

Taxpayers who miss their RMD may apply for a penalty waiver. Missed RMDs must satisfy certain "reasonable cause criteria."

Clients should reach out to a tax professional for further guidance regarding missed RMDs.

Why did I get multiple 1099-R forms for the same account?

1099-R forms are issued for each type of distribution from a retirement account. You may also receive multiple forms if you had state tax withholding applied for multiple states. You must file with each state to claim taxes due/refunds.

Transfers of account

Transfers of account (TOA) are nonreportable movements between like retirement accounts. However, if the transfer does not qualify as a direct transfer (through the use of transfer forms validated by each custodian), the TOA may be reportable as a 60-day rollover.

Income tax paid

Deductions from a retirement account paid to the IRS or a state agency for taxes due on Unrelated Business Taxable Income (UBTI) are typically nonreportable.

Deductibility of retirement contributions

Schwab does not report the deductible or nondeductible status of contributions to retirement accounts to the IRS.

Be sure to keep accurate records of the taxable status of contributions to and distributions from your account so that the correct tax liability can be determined. Remember to consult with a qualified tax professional to help determine your liability.

For more information and guidance, see IRS Form 8606.

IRS penalties on retirement distributions

Penalties apply to many situations, including early withdrawals, excess contribution earnings, and failure to complete a rollover within 60 days.

See IRS Publication 590 for more information and consult a qualified tax professional to determine the appropriate penalty depending on your situation. For a penalty exception, refer to IRS form 5329 or consult a qualified tax professional.

IRA Contributions

How does the SECURE Act impact IRA contributions?

The law ends the rule prohibiting contributions to a Traditional IRA after age $70\frac{1}{2}$. Individuals may continue contributing to an IRA at any age, as long as they meet the eligibility requirements.

Clients older than 70½ who have earned income should discuss with a financial planner and tax professional whether making ongoing contributions makes sense for their situation.

Am I able to reverse (recharacterize) a Traditional-to-Roth IRA conversion I did in 2020?

No. The 2017 Tax Cuts and Job Act eliminates the ability to recharacterize a Roth conversion after December 31, 2017. This means that any conversions from tax years 2018 and beyond cannot be recharacterized.

How do I get a statement of all contributions I've made to my IRA account?

Tax forms and statements are available at Schwab.com under Accounts > Statements > Select Document Type Tax Forms > Select Last 10 Years for Date Range. The forms are also available via the Schwab Mobile app.

IRA contributions are reported on Form 5498. Schwab keeps 10 years of tax forms and account statements, in accordance with regulatory requirements.

We encourage you to save your tax documents for longer than 10 years since a complete contribution history may not be available at Schwab.

This general information is not intended to be a substitute for specific individualized tax, legal, or investment planning advice, and is not intended to be construed as tax advice.

This information cannot be used for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed under the Internal Revenue Code or applicable state or local tax law provisions. Where specific advice is necessary or appropriate, Schwab recommends consulting with a qualified tax professional, CPA, financial planner, or investment manager.

Taxpayers are responsible for accurate reporting to the IRS of cost basis on covered and uncovered securities, on their tax returns. Tables are for illustrative purposes only, may be historical in nature, and should not be used as a basis for any investment decision. Any investments reflected are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be, nor should they be construed as, a recommendation to buy, sell, or continue to hold any investment.

This is intended as general information only. Schwab does not claim that one cost basis method is optimal for your individual tax situation. We recommend that all clients (foreign and U.S.) consult their investment and tax advisors prior to selecting a cost basis method.

Individual investors are responsible for ensuring that the cost basis reported to the IRS on their Schedule D form is correct, regardless of the cost basis provided by the broker on Form 1099-B. If the cost basis is not correct, taxpayers may be subject to fines for underreporting capital gains taxes.

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For More Information

To contact Schwab:

Form 1099 Composite questions: 1-800-435-4000

Clients of independent investment advisors, please call your advisor or call Schwab Alliance at 1-800-515-2157.

To contact the IRS:

Tax questions for individuals: 1-800-829-1040
Tax questions for businesses: 1-800-829-4933
Other tax forms or publications: 1-800-829-3676

Pay taxes by credit card: 1-888-272-9829

For additional information and to print forms and publications: IRS.gov.



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