



2009 Mutual Fund Tax Guide

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Purpose of This Tax Guide

This tax guide provides some basic information about the tax forms you have received or that may be mailed to you later this year. The information on pages 7-14 lists the various tax forms, who will receive them, and when the forms are required to be mailed. We have included a detailed explanation of each tax form, frequently asked questions and answers, and where to go for further information.

Although this guide may assist you in preparing your tax return, it is not designed to provide specific tax advice or guidance. Given the scope and complexity of our tax laws, you should consult your tax or financial advisor who may have knowledge of your personal financial history and who can best assist you in preparing your tax return.

Tax Items of Interest

Roth IRA Conversion changes effective January 1, 2010

The Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (TIPRA) eliminates, as of January 1, 2010, the income eligibility requirements for conversions to a Roth IRA. From that date forward, IRA shareholders can convert their Traditional, SEP, and SIMPLE (if eligible) IRAs to a Roth IRA regardless of their adjusted gross income. Furthermore, TIPRA allows shareholders who perform a conversion in 2010 to spread the taxable portion of that conversion over the tax years of 2011 and 2012.

2009 Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Waiver

The Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008 waives 2009 RMDs from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), 401(k), Profit-Sharing, Money Purchase Pension, 403(b), and certain 457 retirement plans. The Act did not waive any 2008 RMD due by April 1, 2009. IRS Notice 2009-82 provides relief from the 60-day rollover rule for plan participants and spouse beneficiaries who have already taken all or a part of their 2009 RMDs. Individuals may roll over any RMD payments distributed in 2009 by the later of November 30, 2009, or the end of their 60-day period. Please see IRS Notice 2009-9 for more information regarding this waiver and note that this provision is set to expire on January 1, 2010.

Qualified Dividends – A portion of ordinary income that is paid to you may represent Qualified Dividend Income (QDI) earned by the fund. This amount may be taxed at a lower rate. QDI is defined as dividends from domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations that meet certain requirements under current tax law. The rate on qualified dividend income is 15% for most taxpayers and 0% for those in the lowest income tax bracket. See box 1b titled “Qualified Dividends” of your 2009 Form 1099-DIV for applicable totals from your fund.

Please see the instructions for forms 1040/1040A for more information on how to report these dividend totals.

Maximum Contribution Limits – Taxpayers can contribute up to the amounts listed below for the 2009 tax year. “Catch-up” contributions, for those shareholders age 50 or over on December 31, 2009 are also provided below.

<u>2009</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>“Catch-Up”</u>
Traditional IRA	\$5,000	\$1,000
Roth IRA	\$5,000	\$1,000
SEP IRA	\$49,000*	\$5,500
SIMPLE IRA	\$11,500	\$2,500
Coverdell Education Savings (CESA)	\$2,000	N/A

*or the lesser of 25% of your 2009 compensation

Savers Credit –

If you make eligible contributions to an employer-sponsored retirement plan or to an IRA, you may be able to take a tax credit. To be eligible for the credit you must be at least 18 years of age, not a full-time student, and cannot be claimed as a dependent on another person's federal tax return. The tax credit may be up to \$1,000 or up to \$2,000 if married filing jointly. Please review IRS Publication 590 and IRS Form 8880 for more details.

Federal Tax Rate on Dividends

The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (JGTRRA) and the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (TIPRA) contain provisions impacting the federal tax rate on dividends. The following chart details those tax rates, noting that the preferential tax treatment for Qualified Dividends is set to expire on January 1, 2011.

2008 – 2010		
Ordinary Income Tax Rate	Ordinary Dividend Tax Rate	Qualified Dividend Tax Rate (QDI)
10%	10%	0%
15%	15%	0%
25%	25%	15%
28%	28%	15%
33%	33%	15%
35%	35%	15%

2011 –		
Ordinary Income Tax Rate	Ordinary Dividend Tax Rate	Qualified Dividend Tax Rate (QDI)
15%	15%	15%
28%	28%	28%
31%	31%	31%
36%	36%	36%
39.6%	39.6%	39.6%
39.6%	39.6%	39.6%

American Opportunity Tax Credit

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 modifies and renames the existing Hope Credit for tax years 2009 and 2010 making the credit available to a broader range of taxpayers to help pay for qualified tuition and related expenses. The full credit is available to individuals, whose modified adjusted gross income is \$80,000 or less, or \$160,000 or less for married couples filing jointly. For more information please see IRS Publication 970, Tax Benefits for Education.

Gift Tax Exclusion

Gift tax is a tax on the transfer of property by one 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. The annual exclusion for gifts made to a donee during the calendar year has increased to \$13,000, for the 2009 and future tax years.

Backup Withholding Rate

Section 3406(b) of the Internal Revenue Code requires backup withholding to occur upon certain payments made to a shareholder. Mutual Fund transactions potentially eligible for such withholding include dividends, short-term capital gains, long-term capital gains, and redemptions (exchanges). The current backup withholding rate of 28% is set to expire on January 1, 2011.

Qualified Charitable Distributions

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 created an income exclusion of up to \$100,000 for qualifying distributions from IRAs paid to certain charitable organizations made on or after the IRA owner attains the age of 70 ½. Distributions may be eligible if they are paid directly to the Charitable Organization, are distributed from a Traditional or Roth IRA, is for a value not greater than \$100,000 and occurs by December 31, 2009. Charitable organizations are further described in the IRS Code under section 170(b) and within IRS Publication 526. Note that this provision is set to expire on January 1, 2010.

Mandatory Cost Basis Reporting

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 requires mutual funds to report cost basis information for shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012. Shareholders will generally be required to use the cost basis information provided by the mutual fund for shares purchased on or after that effective date. Eligible accounts currently have their cost basis tracked using the IRS single-category average cost method. The long-term or short-term designation of a gain/loss associated with a redemption (or exchange) of mutual fund shares is also required under the Act, beginning with the 2012 tax year. For your benefit, that gain/loss information will be incorporated into the Average Cost statement you receive in conjunction with your 2009 1099-B tax form, if applicable.

TAX FORMS

Form 1099-DIV

Purpose - Reports all dividend and capital gain earned from distributions (cash or reinvested) on non-retirement accounts. If there were no taxable capital gain or dividend distributions, you will not receive a 1099-DIV. 1099-DIV information is reported on either IRS Form 1040, Schedule B or Form 1040A, Schedule 1. Your capital gain may be reported on Schedule D. See the instructions for filing Schedule D. You will not receive a Form 1099-DIV if your total dividends for a fund are less than \$10. Even if you do not receive Form 1099-DIV, you must still report all of your taxable dividend income on your tax return.

Who Will Receive It? - Individuals, trusts, estates, partnerships and certain other institutions. Retirement plan accounts will NOT receive this form.

Required Mailing Date - February 1, 2010

Box 1a: Reports total ordinary dividends, including short-term capital gains (will include amount from box 1b)

Box 1b: Reports qualified dividend income that may be taxed at a reduced rate depending on your tax bracket

Box 2a: Reports total long-term capital gains

Box 3: Reports non-taxable portion of a dividend distribution

Box 4: Reports backup withholding to include on your tax return as taxes withheld

Box 6: Reports foreign tax paid

Form 1099-B

Purpose - If you have made any redemptions, exchanges, or payments from non-retirement or non-money market accounts, a Form 1099-B will be sent. The information from the 1099-B is reported on the IRS Form 1040, Schedule D. Sales of municipal income fund shares are taxable and are reported on IRS Form 1040, Schedule D.

Who Will Receive It? - All accounts which had redemptions during 2009 except for retirement plan, corporate, and certain institutional accounts.

Required Mailing Date - February 15, 2010

Box 1a: Trade date fund shares were sold

Box 2: Reports gross proceeds from sale, is reported on Schedule D

Box 4: Reports backup withholding to include on your tax return as taxes withheld

Box 5: Reports number of shares that were sold

Box 7: Description, including share price and number of shares of transaction

Form 1099-R

Purpose - Reports distributions from a Traditional IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, SIMPLE IRA and certain Qualified Plans. This information must be reported on IRS Form 1040 or Form 1040A, and may be reported on Form 8606.

Who Will Receive It? - Individuals who took a distribution in 2009. Any IRA trustee to trustee transfers are not reportable.

Required Mailing Date - February 1, 2010

Box 1: Gross distributions including rollovers or transfer conversions to a Roth IRA or a recharacterized IRA contribution

Box 2a: The taxable amount for distributions from IRAs is generally not computed

Box 4: Federal withholding

Box 7: Codes that identify the type of distribution made. See the reverse side of Form 1099-R for detailed descriptions of the codes

Box 10: State withholding

Form 1099-Q

Purpose - Reports distributions from Coverdell ESA accounts.

Who Will Receive It? - Individuals who took a distribution in 2009. Trustee to trustee transfers are considered reportable on this form.

Required Mailing Date - February 1, 2010

Box 1: Gross distributions including rollovers and transfers

Box 2: Only displays earnings made on excess contributions, otherwise not applicable for 2009

Box 3: N/A

Box 4: Reports if the distribution in Box 1 was a trustee to trustee transfer

Form 1099-INT

Purpose - Reports tax-exempt interest dividends on non-retirement accounts. See the appropriate 1040 tax return instructions to determine the proper manner in which to report this information to the IRS.

Who Will Receive It? - Individuals, trusts, estates, partnerships and certain other institutions. Retirement plan accounts will NOT receive this form.

Required Mailing Date - February 1, 2010

Box 1: Reports interest income

Box 4: Reports backup withholding to include on your tax return as taxes withheld

Box 8: Reports tax-exempt interest dividends - Reportable on line 8b of Form 1040 or 1040A

Box 9: If applicable, reports tax-exempt interest AMT dividends – See the Instructions for Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax - Individuals

Form 1042-S

Purpose - Used to report dividends (including short term capital gains) subject to withholding paid to nonresident aliens.

Who Will Receive It? - Foreign investors who are not U.S. citizens.

Required Mailing Date - March 15, 2010

Box 1: Income code

Box 2 : Gross income paid

Box 5: Country withholding rate

Box 6: Exemption code

Box 7: Federal tax withheld

Box 13b: Type of Recipient

Box 16: Country code

Box 17-20: Non-Qualified Intermediary information

Form 5498

Purpose - Reports IRA contributions, rollovers, conversions, and recharacterizations. These amounts are reported on one of the IRS Forms 1040, 1040A or Form 8606.

Who Will Receive It? - Individuals who contributed to a Traditional, Roth, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA for 2009. Assets transferred between like arrangements from one custodian or trustee to another will not generate this form.

Required Mailing Date - June 1, 2010 (except for fair market value information which is supplied via an annual statement by February 1, 2010)

Box 1: Traditional IRA contributions made in 2009 and through April 15, 2010 for 2009

Box 2: Rollover contributions

Box 3: Amount converted or reconverted to a Roth IRA from a Traditional, SEP or SIMPLE IRA

Box 4: Amount recharacterized from one IRA type to another

Box 5: Fair market value at year end

Box 7: Type of IRA

Box 8: SEP contributions made in 2009

Box 9: SIMPLE contributions made in 2009

Box 10: Roth IRA contributions made in 2009 and through April 15, 2010 for 2009

Box 11: Reports to the IRS if a Required Minimum Distribution is required to be taken for the tax year of 2010

Form 5498-ESA

Purpose - Reports Coverdell ESA contributions, rollovers, and transfers.

Who Will Receive It? - Individuals who contributed to a Coverdell ESA account on behalf of a beneficiary for the tax year of 2009. A shareholder who transferred assets from one custodian or trustee to another will also receive this form.

Required Mailing Date - April 30, 2010

Box 1: Coverdell ESA contributions made in 2009 and through April 15, 2010 for 2009

Box 2: Rollovers and transfers made during 2009

Special Tax Considerations

Cost Basis Statements

Shareholders who took a distribution from their mutual fund accounts may receive an Average Cost Basis Statement. Retirement plan accounts or those accounts which have had a change of ownership or control will not receive an Average Cost Basis Statement.

In addition to fund and shareholder registration information, your statement will show:

- Trade date
- Number of shares redeemed
- Redemption price
- Redemption proceeds
- Average cost basis
- Gain (loss)

The dollar amount of your gain (loss) is calculated by using the IRS approved "Average Cost Single Category" method of accounting. Cost basis is a way of measuring the dollar amount of your investment for tax purposes. The basis of stocks, bonds and mutual fund shares includes acquisition cost, commissions and fees paid, as well as other adjustments. The Average Cost Single Category method uses an average basis of shares you own, taking into consideration those shares acquired at different times with different prices. For example, a shareholder makes three share purchases: 100 shares on 1/2/09 at \$10.00 per share, 100 shares on 6/1/09 at \$12.00 per share and 100 shares on 12/1/09 at \$20.00 per share. The 300 shares purchased cost a total of \$4,200. The average cost per share is \$14.00 (\$4,200 divided by 300 shares.) If you sell 150 shares, the basis of those shares sold is \$2,100 (150 shares multiplied by \$14.00 average cost per share)

A wash sale transaction occurs when you sell shares at a loss and purchase new

shares (including reinvested dividends) in the same fund within a 61 day period, beginning 30 days prior to the sale and ending 30 days after the sale. With wash sales, you may not be able to claim some or all of the capital loss immediately. The amount of any postponed loss is added back to the cost basis of the remaining shares you own. When you eventually sell those shares, your average cost will reflect the postponed loss amount.

Before you elect to use the average cost basis statement for reporting purposes, you should consider the several ways to calculate the cost basis of shares sold. Please consult with your tax advisor to determine whether or not the average cost basis method is the most advantageous method for your specific financial situation.

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 may accompany your Form 1099-DIV indicating the percentage of income your fund earned that was attributable directly to U.S. Government obligations.

Alternative Minimum Tax

The Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) was created to prevent excessive use of tax deductions and credits. Its goal is to ensure that individuals who benefit from these deductions pay a minimum amount of federal income tax. Refer to the instructions for Form 1040 or Form 6251 to determine if this tax applies to you.

The AMT calculation begins with your regular taxable income and adjusts for certain “tax-preference” items. One of these “tax-preference” items that would be added back to your regular taxable income is tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds. Private activity bonds are municipal bonds issued to benefit private, for-profit operations. If you own shares of a fund that invests in private activity bonds, you must include that portion of the funds distributions that are attributable to private activity bonds as a “tax-preference” item in your AMT calculation. If a fund invests in private activity bonds, a letter will generally be sent that reports to its shareholders the amount of distributions subject to the AMT.

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 are:

Wash Sales

If you purchase shares of a mutual fund (including reinvested dividends) 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 gains regardless of how long you owned shares in a fund. However, if you owned shares for less than six months, received a capital gain on these shares, and sold them at a loss, part or all of the loss on the sale of the shares (which would normally be 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. See IRS Publication 564 or consult a tax advisor before making this calculation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q - *How can I request duplicate tax forms?*

A - After February 1, 2010, you can contact U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC to receive duplicate copies of your tax forms.

Q - *Will I receive a Cost Basis Statement?*

A - You should receive a Cost Basis Statement, using the IRS Single Category Average Cost method, if you meet ALL of the following criteria:

-You redeemed shares from a non-IRA account in 2009

-You received Form 1099-B

-Your account was opened after January 1, 1987

Average Cost Basis Statements are mailed by February 1, 2010, in conjunction with Form 1099-B. There are certain situations such as transfers of shares which may prevent you from receiving a cost basis statement. Please contact U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC to inquire about your specific account.

Q - *How will Roth conversions be shown on tax forms?*

A - Conversion purchases into a Roth IRA will be shown within Box 3 of Form 5498, while Form 1099-R will detail the distribution amount in Box 1 and the applicable distribution code in box 7.

Q - *At what point can I no longer recharacterize a Roth IRA for 2009?*

A - A Roth IRA can be recharacterized through October 15, 2010.

Q - *How will Roth IRA recharacterizations be shown on tax forms?*

A - Recharacterizations will be shown as a gross distribution on Form 1099-R, box 7, with code N for current year and code R for prior year. Form 5498 will show the recharacterized amount in box 4.

Q - *What is a capital gain distribution and how is that different from a capital gain that is incurred when shares of my account are sold?*

A - 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-IRA accounts. A Shareholder Capital Gain occurs when the shareholder sells shares for a gain in a taxable, non-IRA, non-money market account.

Q - *Do I have to report reinvested capital gains & dividends on a non-IRA account?*

A - Yes, capital gain and dividend distributions are considered income in the year they are distributed regardless whether they are paid in cash or reinvested. The amount of the reinvested dividends and capital gains are then added to the cost basis when a redemption occurs. This is to avoid being taxed twice on the same dollars.

Q - *Why are SEP and SIMPLE contributions that were made in 2010 for the 2009 tax year NOT on Form 5498?*

A - IRS rules state that only contributions made to a SEP and SIMPLE IRA during the calendar year are to be reported on Form 5498. Only contributions made during the 2009 calendar year will be reported on the 2009 Form 5498, regardless of which tax year those contributions were directed.

Q - *What happens if I make an excess contribution?*

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

Q - *Why was there withholding on my account?*

A - Generally there is withholding because the fund did not have a signed application or IRS Form W-9 on file, or the IRS has instructed the fund to withhold on distributions made from your account.

Q - *Do I have to report capital gains and dividends on an IRA account?*

A - No, if they were reinvested in the same IRA. Yes, if taken as a cash distribution.

Q - *What tax forms are mailed to nonresident aliens?*

A - Form 1042-S is mailed to nonresident aliens who received capital gain and/or dividend distributions on their account in 2009. A nonresident alien is not a US citizen.

Q - *Where can I get more information on completing my tax return?*

A - Please refer to the Additional Resources section in this tax guide for more information, or consult a tax advisor.

Additional Resources

IRS Web Site - Download forms, instructions, and publications: www.irs.gov

IRS Tele Tax Topics - Touch tone service on topics, 24 hours/day, 7 days/week (rotary service will vary) 1-800-829-4477

*** See the IRS Form 1040 instructions or IRS Publication 910 for a complete list of Tele Tax Topics**

*Topic

Number

Subject

155	Forms/Publications
307	Backup Withholding
309	Roth IRA Contributions
310	Coverdell Education Savings Accounts
404	Dividends
409	Capital Gains & Losses
410	Pensions and Annuities
412	Lump-Sum Distributions
413	Rollovers from Retirement Plans
424	401(k) Plans
451	IRAs
553	Tax on a Child's Investment Income
556	Alternative Minimum Tax
557	Tax on Early Distributions from Traditional and Roth IRA's
558	Tax on Early Distributions from Retirement Plans
610	Retirement Savings Contribution Credit
652	Notice of Underreported Income

Tax Forms - Forms, instructions, and publications can be found at your local IRS office, bank, post office, library, or by calling the IRS Forms Distribution Center at 1-800-TAX-FORM.

IRS General Information - 1-800-829-1040

****Key IRS Publications** - Please see IRS Publication 17 or 910 for a complete list.

<u>Number</u>	<u>**Title</u>
3	Armed Forces' Tax Guide
17	Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals)
54	Tax Guide for US Citizens and Resident Aliens Abroad
505	Tax Withholding & Estimated Tax
514	Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals
515	Withholding of Tax on Non-Resident Aliens and Foreign Entities
525	Taxable and Nontaxable Income
526	Charitable Contributions
530	Tax Information for Homeowners
550	Investment Income and Expenses
552	Recordkeeping for Individuals
553	Highlights of Tax Changes
554	Tax Guide for Seniors
560	SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans
564	Mutual Fund Distributions
590	IRAs
593	Tax Highlights for U.S. Citizens and Residents Going Aboard
907	Tax Highlights for Persons with Disabilities
929	Tax Rules for Children & Dependents
970	Tax Benefits for Education

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