


CORRECTED (if checked)

PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no. INTEGRATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ACCOUNT ABILITY COMPLIANCE SOFTWARE 555 BROADHOLLOW ROAD SUITE 273 MELVILLE NY 11747-5001		1 Original issue discount for 2018* \$ 3695000.00 <small>*This may not be the correct figure to report on your income tax return. See Instructions for Recipient.</small>		OMB No. 1545-0117		2018	Original Issue Discount		
631-249-7744/SALES DEPT		2 Other periodic interest \$ 258656.36		Form 1099-OID					
PAYER'S TIN 13-3249958		RECIPIENT'S TIN XXX-XX-0029		3 Early withdrawal penalty \$		4 Federal income tax withheld \$ 775000.00			
RECIPIENT'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code  JOHN DOE 33 EAST 17 STREET UNIT 2101 NEW YORK NY 10003-2005		5 Market discount \$ 52500.00		6 Acquisition premium \$ 13852.00		Copy B For Recipient This is important tax information and is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. If you are required to file a return, a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed on you if this income is taxable and the IRS determines that it has not been reported.			
FATCA filing requirement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		8 Original issue discount on U.S. Treasury obligations* \$ 334112.00		9 Investment expenses \$ 33435.00					
Account number (see instructions) 5332134D356646		10 Bond premium \$ 88500.00		11 Tax-exempt OID \$ 475000.00					
		12 State NY		13 State ID number 133249958				14 State tax withheld \$ 335000.00	
		13 State ID number NJ 133249958001		14 State tax withheld \$ 118258.00					

Form 1099-OID

(Keep for your records)

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Recipient

Original issue discount (OID) is the excess of an obligation's stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price (acquisition price for a stripped bond or coupon). OID on a taxable obligation is taxable as interest over the life of the obligation. If you are the holder of a taxable OID obligation, generally you must include an amount of OID in your gross income each year you hold the obligation. Obligations that may have OID include a bond, debenture, note, certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness having a term of more than 1 year. For example, the OID rules may apply to certificates of deposit (CDs), time deposits, bonus savings plans, and other deposit arrangements, especially if the payment of interest is deferred until maturity. In addition, the OID rules apply to Treasury inflation-protected securities. See Pub. 550 for more information.

If, as the record holder, you receive Form 1099-OID showing amounts belonging to another person, you are considered a nominee recipient. Complete a Form 1099-OID for each of the other owners showing the amounts allocable to each. File Copy A of the form with the IRS. Furnish Copy B to each owner. List yourself as the "payer" and the other owner as the "recipient." File Form(s) 1099-OID with Form 1096, with the Internal Revenue Service Center for your area. On Form 1096, list yourself as the "filer." A spouse is not required to file a nominee return to show amounts owned by the other spouse. If you bought or sold an obligation during the year and you are not a nominee, you are not required to issue or file Form 1099-OID showing the OID or stated interest allocable to the seller/buyer of the obligation.

The information provided may be different for covered and noncovered securities. For a description of covered securities, see the Instructions for Form 8949. For a covered security acquired with acquisition premium, your payer generally must report either (1) a net amount of OID that reflects the offset of OID by the amount of acquisition premium amortization for the year or (2) a gross amount for both the OID and the acquisition premium amortization for the year. For a noncovered security acquired with acquisition premium, your payer is only required to report the gross amount of OID.

Recipient's taxpayer identification number. For your protection, this form may show only the last four digits of your TIN (social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN)). However, the issuer has reported your complete TIN to the IRS.

FATCA filing requirement. If the FATCA filing requirement box is checked, the payer is reporting on this Form 1099 to satisfy its chapter 4 account reporting requirement. You also may have a filing requirement. See the Instructions for Form 8938.

Account number. May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

Box 1. Shows the OID on the taxable obligation for the part of the year you owned it. Report the amount in box 1 as interest income on your income tax return. However, depending on the type of debt instrument, the issue or acquisition date, and other factors (for example, if you paid acquisition or bond premium, or the obligation is a stripped bond or coupon), you may have to figure the correct amount of OID to report on your return. See Pub. 1212 for details on how to figure the correct OID. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium.

Box 2. Shows qualified stated interest on this obligation for the year, which is an amount separate from the OID. If you held the obligation the entire year, report this amount as interest income on your tax return. If you disposed of the obligation or acquired it from another holder during the year, see Pub. 550 for reporting instructions. If there is an amount in both boxes 2 and 8, the amount in box 2 is interest on a U.S. Treasury obligation and is exempt from state and local income taxes. If there is an amount in both boxes 2 and 11, the amount in box 2 is tax-exempt interest and is not included in interest income on your tax return. In general, report tax-exempt interest on line 8b on Form 1040 or 1040A.

Box 3. Shows interest or principal forfeited if you withdrew the money before the maturity date of the obligation, such as from a CD. You may deduct this amount to figure your adjusted gross income on your income tax return. See the Instructions for Form 1040 to see where to take the deduction.

Box 4. Shows backup withholding. Generally, a payer must backup withhold if you did not furnish your TIN or you did not furnish the correct TIN to the payer. See Form W-9 for information on backup withholding. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

Box 5. For a taxable covered security acquired with OID, if you made an election under section 1278(b) to include market discount in income as it accrues and you notified your payer of the election in writing in accordance with Regulations section 1.6045-1(n)(5), shows the market discount that accrued on the debt

instrument during the year while held by you. For a tax-exempt obligation that is a covered security acquired on or after January 1, 2017, and issued with OID, shows the market discount that accrued on the obligation during the year while held by you. For a covered security acquired on or after January 1, 2015, market discount will be calculated on a constant yield basis unless you notified your payer in writing in accordance with Regulations section 1.6045-1(n)(5) that you did not want to make a constant yield election for market discount under section 1278(b). The payer may, but is not required to, report the market discount for a tax-exempt obligation that is a covered security acquired before January 1, 2017. Report the accrued market discount on your income tax return as directed in the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040A. Market discount on a tax-exempt security is includible in taxable income as interest income.

Box 6. For a covered security, shows the amount of acquisition premium amortization for the year that reduces the amount of OID that is included as interest on your income tax return. If an amount is reported in this box, see the instructions for Form 1040 (Schedule B). If an amount is not reported in this box for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium, the payer has reported a net amount of OID that reflects the offset of OID that is included in income. If the payer has reported a net amount of OID in box 1 or box 8, you must report the net amount of OID on Form 1040 (Schedule B) and you must not make an adjustment to this amount for acquisition premium on Form 1040 (Schedule B).

If there is an amount in both boxes 6 and 11, for a tax-exempt obligation that is a covered security acquired on or after January 1, 2017, and issued with OID, the amount in box 6 shows the amount of acquisition premium amortization for the year that reduces the amount of your tax-exempt OID for the year. The payer may, but is not required to, report the acquisition premium for a tax-exempt obligation that is a covered security acquired before January 1, 2017, and issued with OID. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium.

Box 7. Shows the identification (CUSIP) number or description of the obligation (may include the stock exchange, issuer, coupon rate, and year of maturity).

Box 8. Shows OID on a U.S. Treasury obligation for the part of the year you owned it. Report this amount as interest income on your federal income tax return, and see Pub. 1212 to figure any appropriate adjustments to this amount. This OID is exempt from state and local income taxes and is not included in box 1. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium. If the number in this box is negative, it represents a deflation adjustment. See Pub. 550 for further information on accounting for this adjustment.

Box 9. Any amount shown is your share of investment expenses of a single-class REMIC. If you file Form 1040, you may deduct these expenses on the "Other expenses" line of Schedule A (Form 1040) subject to the 2% limit. This amount is included in box 2.

Box 10. For a taxable covered security, including a Treasury inflation-protected security, shows the amount of premium amortization allocable to the interest payment(s), unless you notified the payer in writing in accordance with Regulations section 1.6045-1(n)(5) that you did not want to amortize bond premium under section 171. If an amount is reported in this box, see the instructions for Form 1040 (Schedule B). If an amount is not reported in this box for a taxable covered security acquired at a premium and the payer is reporting premium amortization, the payer has reported a net amount of interest in box 2. If the amount in this box is greater than the amount of interest paid on the covered security, see Regulations section 1.171-2(a)(4).

If there is an amount in both boxes 10 and 11, for a tax-exempt obligation that is a covered security acquired on or after January 1, 2017, and issued with OID, the amount in box 10 shows the amount of premium amortization for the year that reduces the amount of your tax-exempt interest for the year. The payer may, but is not required to, report the premium amortization for a tax-exempt obligation that is a covered security acquired before January 1, 2017, and issued with OID.

Box 11. For a tax-exempt obligation that is a covered security acquired on or after January 1, 2017, shows the tax-exempt OID on the obligation for the part of the year you owned it. The payer may, but is not required to, report the OID for a tax-exempt obligation that is a covered security acquired before January 1, 2017. In general, report the amount of tax-exempt OID in box 11 on line 8b on Form 1040. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium.

Box 12-14. State income tax withheld reporting.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form 1099-OID and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/Form1099OID.