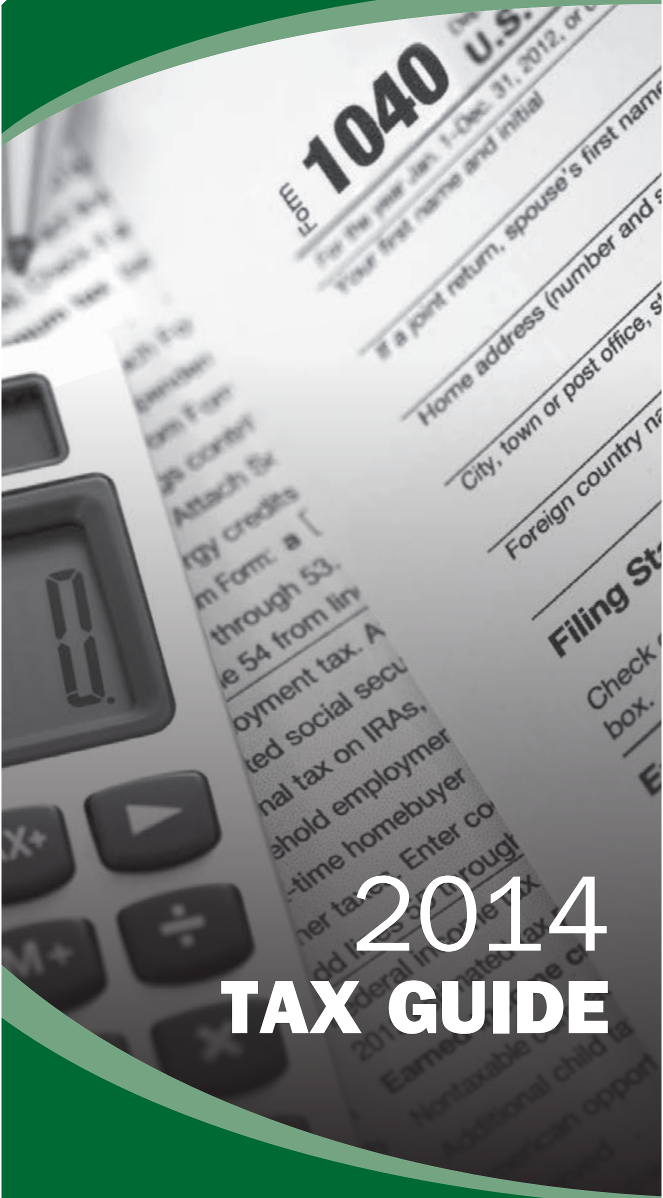
THRIVENT®
MUTUAL FUNDS



2014
TAX GUIDE

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The information provided in this guide is not intended to replace qualified tax advice. Thrivent Financial and its representatives and employees cannot provide legal, accounting, or tax advice or services. Work with your Thrivent Financial representative and, as appropriate, your attorney and tax professional for additional information.

Securities offered through Thrivent Investment Management Inc., 625 Fourth Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55415, a FINRA and SIPC member and a wholly owned subsidiary of Thrivent Financial, the marketing name for Thrivent Financial for Lutherans. For additional important information, visit Thrivent.com/disclosures.

Thrivent Mutual Fund Resources

- Your December 31 statement provides a history of your 2014 transactions. This statement should be kept with your permanent records. However, use the appropriate tax form(s), when provided, as your official tax document.
- Go to **Thrivent.com**/ta**xresources** for answers to frequently asked questions. You will also find information on:
    - Estimated tax form mailing dates.
    - IRS changes in retirement plan contribution limits.
    - Common reasons for receiving a tax form.
    - Additional mutual fund-specific resources.
- View or print your 2014 tax forms by logging in at MyThrivent using your Thrivent user ID and selecting **MyAccounts—View All > View Statements & Documents > Tax Forms**. If you have not logged in before, click on the Register Now button to get a Thrivent user ID. (Note: You will need your Thrivent Member ID to register; click on the “Find ID” link in the Get Started section of the registration process if you need help.)

- Call the Customer Interaction Center at 800-847-4836; when prompted for requested services, say “Mutual funds.” Please listen carefully for further instructions. Business hours: Monday–Thursday, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Central time). Or write to us at PO Box 219348, Kansas City, MO 64121-9348.
- Contact your registered representative with Thrivent Investment Management.

IRS and State Agencies

At the end of this guide, you’ll find contact information for IRS and state resources that can help with your tax preparation questions.

☎ IRS TeleTax Topic Reference

Call 800-829-4477 to access the IRS TeleTax Topics. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Expecting a tax refund?

Use direct deposit to have your refund sent to your Thrivent Mutual Funds account. Direct deposit is quick and easy! See page 43 for more information.

The IRS requires mutual fund companies to report all dividends, including federal tax-exempt dividends of $10 or more, on Form 1099-DIV. This includes short-term capital gains subject to federal income tax. **If the dividends for your account were less than $10 for 2014, you will not receive Form 1099-DIV. However, you may be required to report this income on your tax return.** To find this distribution information, refer to your December 31 statement that includes all 2014 transactions in your accounts plus a summary of distributions.

Distributions to certain exempt accounts, such as qualified retirement plans, do not need to be reported on Form 1099-DIV or to the IRS.

Federal tax-exempt dividends paid by a fund are reported on Form 1099-DIV.

Understanding your Form 1099-DIV

Box 1a—Total ordinary dividends

Reports taxable dividends and short-term capital gains. Short-term capital gain distributions are reported in this box because they are included in ordinary income for tax purposes.

Box 1b—Qualified dividends

Reports the amount of dividends that may qualify for lower tax rates. The amount shown in Box 1b assumes the shareholder has met the 61-day holding period required for dividends to be qualified. The shareholder is responsible for determining if the holding period was met and adjusting the amount accordingly. Use your December 31 statement to determine if your holding period has been met. See the IRS Form 1040 Instructions for more information.

Dividends qualify for the lower tax rates to the extent that the mutual fund has received qualified dividend income from domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations.

Box 2a—Total capital gain distributions

Reports the total long-term capital gains.

Box 2b—Unrecaptured Section 1250 gain

Will only apply to the Thrivent Natural Resources, Diversified Income Plus, and Growth and Income Plus Funds. The amount reported in Box 2b, if any, is unrecaptured Section 1250 gain of certain depreciable real property.

Box 3—Nondividend distributions

Reports a nondividend distribution due to a return of capital. The Thrivent Natural Resources, Diversified Income Plus, and Growth and Income Plus Funds may have a return of capital distribution in 2014. See page 11 for additional information.

Box 4—Federal income tax withheld

Reports the amount withheld from any dividend or capital gain distributions earned on your account as a prepayment of your federal income tax. For more information, see page 10.

Box 6—Foreign tax paid

Reports foreign taxes paid on foreign investments. For 2014, the Thrivent Partner Worldwide Allocation Fund did not pass through foreign tax credits to shareholders. *Foreign taxes do not affect any other dividends in Thrivent Mutual Funds.*

Box 8—Cash liquidation distributions

Shows liquidation distributions paid in cash.

Box 10—Exempt-interest dividends

Reports the amount of federal tax-exempt dividends earned on your account in the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund. For 2014, 99.41% of the dividends distributed by the Fund are exempt from federal income tax. However, dividends still may be taxable at the state level. See page 13 for more information.

Note: Federal taxable dividends earned on your account are reported on Form 1099-DIV in Box 1a.

Box 11—Specified private activity bond interest dividends

Reports the amount of federal tax-exempt dividends subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT). For 2014, 5.17% of the tax-exempt dividends for the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund are subject to the AMT. See alternative minimum tax (AMT) information on page 12.

Box 12-14—State information

Reports information concerning state income tax withheld. Your state information will display only if state tax withholding was taken.

Income received by corporate shareholders

Corporate shareholders may receive a deduction from gross income for ordinary income received from a mutual fund. A complete list of Thrivent Mutual Funds eligible for the corporate "dividend-received" deduction and their percentages can be obtained by:

- Visiting **Thrivent.com/taxresources.**
- Calling 800-847-4836; when prompted, say "Mutual funds."

If you are a corporate shareholder, please consult with your tax advisor about this deduction.

Forms 1099-DIV and 1099-B mail date extension for funds investing in real estate investment trusts (REITs):

- Thrivent Natural Resources Fund
- Thrivent Diversified Income Plus Fund
- Thrivent Growth and Income Plus Fund

In most cases, Thrivent Mutual Funds will mail Forms 1099-DIV and 1099-B by January 31. However, these forms for your account in the Thrivent Mutual Funds listed above will not be mailed by January 31. As is common with mutual funds that invest in REITs, the classification of the distribution made by the REIT holdings will not be available to the Fund in time to provide accurate and complete forms by January 31.

Once Thrivent Mutual Funds receives the information from the REITs, we will be able to accurately identify the portion of the distribution that is a long-term capital gain or a return of capital for Form 1099-DIV. This information also is needed to calculate the cost basis information included on Form 1099-B. We anticipate mailing your Forms 1099-DIV and 1099-B in late February. An extension of the mail date has been requested from the IRS for Thrivent Mutual Funds.

How to report on your tax return	Where to find on your Form 1099-DIV
Dividends and Short-Term Capital Gains	
Ordinary dividends IRS Form 1040 or 1040A, Line 9a If dividends were more than $1,500, complete Schedule B or Schedule 1.	Box 1a
Qualified dividends IRS Form 1040 or 1040A, Line 9b	Box 1b
Exempt interest dividends IRS Form 1040 or 1040A, Line 8b In addition, Social Security recipients must include the federal tax-exempt income amount when calculating taxable Social Security benefits. Refer to your IRS Form 1040 Instructions for more information.	Box 10
Specified Private Activity Bond Interest See Instructions for IRS Form 6251—Alternative Minimum Tax–Individuals—for further information.	Box 11
Long-Term Capital Gains	
Schedule D Complete Part II for long-term and qualified capital gains.	Box 2a
Withholding	
Federal income tax withheld IRS Form 1040, Line 64 IRS Form 1040A, Line 40	Box 4
Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain	
Schedule D Complete Part III, Line 19. See Schedule D instructions for more information.	Box 2b

For state income tax purposes, a number of states allow "pass-through" treatment of mutual fund dividends derived from interest on U.S. government obligations. To calculate the amount of dividends qualifying for pass-through treatment, multiply the amount in Box 1a of your Form 1099-DIV by the percentages that apply to your state.

The types of government securities that qualify for such treatment vary by state. Please consult with your tax advisor to determine which, if any, of the obligations listed below may be exempt from your state income tax.

2014 Dividends Attributable to Interest Earned on U.S. Government Obligations

	Percent of Dividends
Thrivent Aggressive Allocation Fund	
U.S. Treasury Department (d)	**1.84%**
U.S. Government Agencies (i)	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	0.02%
Federal Home Loan Bank	0.12%
Federal National Mortgage Association	0.04%
SLM Corporation	0.01%
Total:	**0.19%**
Thrivent Government Bond Fund	
U.S. Treasury Department (d)	**47.61%%**
U.S. Government Agencies (i)	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	0.01%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	8.20%
Federal Home Loan Bank	1.82%
Federal National Mortgage Association	11.42%
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	1.66%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	0.55%
Government National Mortgage Association	0.32%
Tennessee Valley Authority	3.09%
Total:	**27.07%**
Thrivent Income Fund	
U.S. Treasury Department (d)	**2.03%**
U.S. Government Agencies (i)	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	0.01%
Federal Home Loan Bank	0.02%
SLM Corporation	0.66%
Total:	**0.69%**

	Percent of Dividends
Thrivent Limited Maturity Bond Fund	
U.S. Treasury Department (d)	**7.35%**
U.S. Government Agencies (i)	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	0.96%
Federal Home Loan Bank	0.12%
Federal National Mortgage Association	3.75%
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	0.49%
Government National Mortgage Association	0.46%
SLM Corporation	0.82%
Total:	**6.60%**
Thrivent Moderate Allocation Fund	
U.S. Treasury Department (d)	**3.76%**
U.S. Government Agencies (i)	
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	0.03%
Government National Mortgage Association	0.02%
Tennessee Valley Authority	0.02%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	0.15%
Federal Home Loan Bank	0.14%
Federal National Mortgage Association	0.53%
SLM Corporation	0.15%
Total:	**1.04%**
Thrivent Moderately Aggressive Allocation Fund	
U.S. Treasury Department (d)	**3.17%**
U.S. Government Agencies (i)	
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	0.01%
Tennessee Valley Authority	0.02%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	0.09%
Federal Home Loan Bank	0.13%
Federal National Mortgage Association	0.22%
SLM Corporation	0.06%
Total:	**0.53%**
Thrivent Moderately Conservative Allocation Fund	
U.S. Treasury Department (d)	**4.19%**
U.S. Government Agencies (i)	
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	0.04%
Governmental National Mortgage Association	0.03%
Tennessee Valley Authority	0.02%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	0.19%
Federal Home Loan Bank	0.21%
Federal National Mortgage Association	0.89%
SLM Corporation	0.17%
Total:	**1.55%**

(d) Direct obligation of the U.S. government.
(i) Indirect obligation of the U.S. government.

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 404: Dividends**

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 409: Capital Gains and Losses**

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 307: Backup Withholding**

Q. Why did I receive a Form 1099-DIV?

A. Federal regulations require companies to report all dividend and capital gain distributions greater than $10 to shareholders and to the IRS on Form 1099-DIV, regardless of whether the shareholder reinvested or received dividends in cash. These distributions are taxable in the year received. See page 3 for additional information.

Q. What is a capital gain distribution?

A. A capital gain distribution is the result of appreciation in the assets sold by the fund as part of day-to-day management. Capital gain distributions paid by a mutual fund are taxable and reported on Form 1099-DIV as ordinary dividends if the gain was short-term (fund held assets one year or less), and as total capital gain distributions if the gain was long-term (fund held assets more than one year).

Q. Why was federal income tax withheld from my dividends and capital gains?

A. The IRS requires mutual fund companies to withhold federal income tax at a rate of 28% for one of two reasons:

- We do not have a certified Social Security number on file for your account.
- The IRS has instructed us to withhold on your account.

This withholding has been forwarded to the IRS on your behalf as a prepayment of your income taxes. Therefore, we cannot refund to you amounts withheld. Report the amount of tax withheld on your IRS Form 1040.

Q. Which federal tax rates apply to dividends and capital gains?

A. Nonqualified dividends and short-term capital gains are subject to ordinary income tax rates. Qualified dividends and long-term capital gains are subject to the applicable capital gain rate, depending on your income tax bracket.

Q. Is a return of capital (nontaxable distribution) reported on my IRS Form 1040?

A. Return of capital distributions are generally not taxed unless the return of capital amount exceeds the cost basis of the mutual fund shares you own. The return of capital distribution reduces your cost basis for the mutual fund shares. If cost basis is available for your account, the applicable adjustments are made for return of capital distributions. See IRS Publication 550—Investment Income and Expenses—for more information.

Q. Why wasn't my Form 1099-DIV mailed by January 31?

A. See page 6 for more information on why your 1099-DIV for the Thrivent Natural Resources, Diversified Income Plus, and Growth and Income Plus Funds was not mailed by January 31.

Q. Is a capital gain distribution for the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund taxable?

A. Yes. Only the dividends may be exempt from federal income tax. Capital gains, whether from the sale of shares of the Fund or capital gain distributions made by the Fund, are taxable.

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 556: Alternative Minimum Tax**

Tax-exempt dividends

Q. Why aren't all of the dividends from the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund exempt from federal income tax?

A. Most of the dividends paid by the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund are exempt from federal income tax because the Fund primarily invests in municipal bonds that are tax-exempt. However, a small portion of the dividends paid by the Fund is considered taxable income because some bonds were purchased at a discount to the market. This discount results when the purchase price is lower than the issue price of the bond. The difference is accrued as taxable income for the bond's life and is not tax-exempt. Capital gain distributions, if paid by the Fund, are also taxable at the federal level.

Q. How are the dividends from a tax-exempt fund reported?

A. The portion of your dividends subject to federal income tax is reported on Form 1099-DIV in Box 1a. The federal tax-exempt portion is reported in Box 10.

Q. Why are some of the dividends from the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund subject to the AMT?

A. The portion of earnings subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT) calculation for each fund comes from the fund's investment in private activity municipal bonds. Earnings from these bonds are a preference item for the AMT calculation and are reported in Box 11 on Form 1099-DIV.

For 2014, the following percentage of federal tax-exempt dividends are subject to the AMT:

- **Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund 5.17%**

State tax information for federal tax-exempt dividends

For the most part, all of the distributions you received from the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund are taxable at the state level. However, some states do not tax their residents on interest attributed to municipal securities issued by that state. You may be able to exclude the appropriate percentage (as shown in the chart below) of the tax-exempt income you received from the Fund when calculating your state income tax. Please consult with your tax advisor or state tax agency for more information about your specific state's requirements. See the back cover of this guide for state agency contact information.

Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund

State	Percentage	State	Percentage
Alabama	0.11%	Nebraska	0.93%
Alaska	0.00%	Nevada	0.00%
Arizona	0.84%	New Hampshire	0.14%
Arkansas	0.34%	New Jersey	1.23%
California[1]	13.04%	New Mexico	0.82%
Colorado	4.36%	New York	6.50%
Connecticut	0.00%	North Carolina	1.82%
Delaware	0.00%	North Dakota	0.78%
Dist. of Col.	1.16%	Ohio	5.10%
Florida	4.91%	Oklahoma	0.47%
Georgia	1.43%	Oregon	0.23%
Hawaii	1.73%	Pennsylvania	4.01%
Idaho	0.00%	Puerto Rico	0.41%
Illinois	8.73%	Rhode Island	0.00%
Indiana[2]	2.64%	South Carolina	2.30%
Iowa	0.63%	South Dakota	0.25%
Kansas	0.28%	Tennessee	0.54%
Kentucky	1.60%	Texas	10.71%
Louisiana	2.25%	Utah[4]	1.12%
Maine	0.00%	Vermont	0.00%
Maryland	0.15%	Virginia	1.63%
Massachusetts	3.92%	Virgin Islands	0.00%
Michigan	2.04%	Washington	4.78%
Minnesota[3]	2.51%	West Virginia	0.00%
Mississippi	0.22%	Wisconsin	1.18%
Missouri	1.09%	Wyoming	0.74%
Montana	0.33%	Other	0.00%

[1]California residents: The information reported on Form 1099-DIV for federal tax-exempt dividends will also be reported to the California Franchise Tax Board.

[2]For Indiana residents, 80.00% of the dividends from the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund are considered tax-exempt for state tax purposes.

[3]Minnesota residents: 100.00% of your federal tax-exempt dividends from the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund are subject to Minnesota Income Tax.

[4]For Utah residents, 36.00% of the dividends from the Thrivent Municipal Bond Fund are considered tax-exempt for state tax purposes (using the "piggyback" method).

☎ IRS Tax Topic 553: Tax on a Child's Investment Income

Q. When does my child need to file a tax return to report investment income?

A. If your child had investment income in 2014 and your child's unearned income (i.e., taxable interest, dividends, capital gains) was more than $1,000, a return must be filed.

However, you may elect to report your child's unearned income on your return. You and your child must meet certain conditions to qualify for this election. See IRS Publication 929—Tax Rules for Children and Dependents—for more information.

Q. What if my child's dividends and capital gains were less than $1,000?

A. Generally your child will not owe taxes on unearned income of less than $1,000 and will not need to file a tax return if he or she was a single dependent.

However, if your child also had earned income, such as wages, tips, taxable scholarships and grants, it may be necessary to file a tax return if:

- That income was more than $6,100; or
- Child's total income (earned plus unearned) was more than the larger of:
  - $1,000; or
  - Earned income (up to $5,750) plus $350.

Q. Who can contribute to a Coverdell Education Savings Account (CESA)?

A. Anyone can contribute to a CESA established on behalf of an eligible beneficiary, subject to certain income restrictions. See IRS Publication 970—Tax Benefits for Education—for help in determining your eligible contribution amount.

Thrivent Mutual Funds are required to report cost basis information for covered shares (those purchased after Jan. 1, 2012) to the IRS. See **Thrivent.com/taxresources** for more information.

Understanding your Form 1099-B

To assist with completing your tax return, Form 1099-B includes separate sections by holding period and category of shares. Portions of a single redemption can be shown in two or more sections based on the purchase date of the shares redeemed.

Box 1a—Description of property

Shows a brief description of the item or service for which the proceeds are being reported. It includes Share price (selling price per share) and Quantity (the number of shares sold).

Box 1b—Date acquired

A specific date will be included when applicable. If multiple dates apply, the box will be blank.

Box 1c—Date sold or disposed

Reports the trade date of your sale of shares.

Box 1d—Net proceeds

Reports the amount of proceeds from the sale of shares, either through redemption or exchange.

Box 1e—Cost or other basis

Provides the cost basis used to calculate your capital gain or loss on the shares redeemed.

Box 1f/1g—Wash sale adjustments

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

Box 4—Federal income tax withheld

Reports the amount withheld from your redemptions as a prepayment of your federal income tax.

Box 5—Noncovered securities

If marked "YES," cost basis for the shares that were sold will not be reported to the IRS. You do not have to use the average cost basis information provided to complete your tax return.

If blank, the cost basis information provided for this transaction must be used and will be reported to the IRS.

Boxes 14-16—State information

These boxes will be filled with state-specific information if state backup withholding was taken from the distribution.

Cost Basis Method and Gain/(Loss)

These two columns are not reported to the IRS and are included for your information only. The Cost Basis Method column indicates the method used to calculate cost basis. The Gain/(Loss) column contains the gain or loss amount for the sale of shares; this amount has been adjusted for any wash sales or sales load basis deferral adjustments occurring within the same account. There may be other adjustments that you will need to make to the cost basis for activity between different accounts. See your tax advisor for more information.

Completing IRS Form 8949 and Schedule D

Capital gain activity due to the sale of assets is entered on IRS Form 8949, with totals carried over to IRS Schedule D.

How to report the sale of shares on IRS Form 8949	Where to find the information on Form 1099-B
Separate forms are needed if more than one box needs to be checked:	See headings above each section to determine holding period.
• Report short-term gains and losses on Part I, check (A) or (B).	Short-term gains and losses: • Check (A) if Box 5 is blank. • Check (B) if Box 5 indicates "Yes."
• Report long-term gains and losses on Part 2, check (D) or (E).	Long-term gains and losses: • Check (D) if Box 5 is blank. • Check (E) if Box 5 indicates "Yes."
Column 1(a): Description of property	Fund name and Box 1a description.
Column 1(b): Date acquired	Use the date in Box 1b if provided. If Box 1b is blank, use "Various."
Column 1(c): Date sold	Box 1c
Column 1(d): Proceeds (sale price)	Box 1d
Column 1(e): Cost or other basis	Box 1e
Column 1(f): Code	Review the IRS Form 8949 instructions to determine the correct code; more than one code may apply.
Column 1(g): Amount of adjustment	Box 1f/1g shows any disallowed loss amount that would reduce the amount of a loss. Other adjustments may also apply; see Schedule D instructions to learn more.

Completing your IRS Form 1040

How to report the sale of shares on IRS Form 1040	Where to find the information
Line 13: Capital gain or (loss)	Schedule D, Part III.
Line 44: Tax	Qualified Dividends and Capital Gains Tax Worksheet, located in the IRS Form 1040 Instructions.
Line 64: Federal income tax withheld	Form 1099-B, Box 4.

☎ IRS Tax Topic 703: Basis of Assets

Q. What is cost basis and how is it calculated?

A. The cost basis is the amount invested in the account, or simply the cost of the investment. It is used to determine any gains or losses on the sale of your shares.

Q. How is cost basis used to calculate the gains and losses shown on my Form 1099-B?

A. The gain or loss shown on your Form 1099-B is the difference between the amount for which the shares were sold and the cost basis of your shares using the elected accounting method.

Q. How does the holding period of the shares I sold affect my taxes?

A. Holding periods affect the rate at which you are taxed. The holding period is based on the length of time you owned the shares you sold.

- Short-term (one year or less): Gains are taxed at your ordinary income tax rate.
- Long-term (more than one year): Gains are taxed at the applicable capital gains rate depending on your tax bracket.

Form 1099-B mail date extended for the Thrivent Natural Resources, Diversified Income Plus, and Growth and Income Plus Funds.

Whether a distribution is treated as unrecaptured Section 1250 gains or a return of capital gains will affect cost basis calculations. Because information on these transactions will not be available until after January 31, your Form 1099-B for your accounts in these Funds will be delayed. We will mail forms in late February. See page 6 for more information.

Q. What is the difference between a covered and noncovered share?

A. **Covered shares** are shares purchased on or after Jan. 1, 2012. We are required to track and report cost basis information to you and the IRS for these shares.

Noncovered shares are shares purchased prior to Jan. 1, 2012, or are shares purchased after the effective date for which cost basis information is unavailable.

Q. Am I required to use the cost basis information Thrivent Mutual Funds provides on my tax returns?

A. Cost basis information provided for covered shares is required to be used on your 2014 tax return filed in 2015. You (and the IRS) will receive cost basis information for all of your covered shares on Form 1099-B. When available, average cost basis information for any noncovered shares will be provided to you on Form 1099-B as well but will not be provided to the IRS. You can choose to use cost basis information on noncovered shares or calculate the cost basis on your own. You should always use Form 1099-B to complete your tax return. Information from other sources can change due to cost basis adjustments that may occur from other activity in your account.

For more information on cost basis methods, we suggest you refer to:

- Your tax advisor.
- IRS Publication 550—Investment Income and Expenses.
- IRS Publication 551—Basis of Assets.

Q. What cost basis methods are available for Thrivent Mutual Fund accounts?

A. You may use these methods for Thrivent Mutual Fund accounts:

- **Average Cost**—Uses the average cost of the shares as the basis for redemptions to calculate capital gains and losses. To determine the holding period for the shares, Average Cost uses the First-In, First-Out method. The Average Cost method is only allowed for mutual funds.
- **First-In, First-Out (FIFO)**—Shares acquired first in the account are the first shares depleted to determine cost basis.
- **Last-In, First-Out (LIFO)**—Shares acquired last in the account are the first shares depleted to determine cost basis.
- **High Cost**—Shares acquired with the highest cost per share in the account are the first shares depleted to determine cost basis.
- **Low Cost**—Shares acquired with the lowest cost per share in the account are the first shares depleted to determine cost basis.
- **Loss/Gain Utilization**—Depletes lots with losses before lots with gains, consistent with the objective of minimizing taxes. For lots with a loss, short-term loss lots will be redeemed ahead of long-term loss lots. For gains, long-term gain lots will be redeemed before lots with short-term gains since long-term capital gains rates are lower than short-term.
- **Specific Lot Identification**—You select specific shares to be sold in an account at the time shares are sold to determine cost basis.

You do not need to use the same method on all mutual funds. However, you must use the same method for all accounts in the same mutual fund.

Once you have elected a method for determining your gains and losses, please contact your tax advisor if you wish to change that method.

Q. What cost basis information is available for noncovered shares in my Thrivent Mutual Funds account?

A. Thrivent Mutual Funds provide gain/loss information using the average cost method on noncovered shares. Other methods are not available for noncovered shares held in Thrivent Mutual Funds. If you choose a method other than average cost for your covered shares, you can still choose to receive average cost information on your noncovered shares. In this case, all noncovered shares will be redeemed first using average cost. Once all noncovered shares are depleted, covered shares will be depleted using the elected cost basis method.

Q. Why isn't average cost basis information available on my noncovered shares?

A. There are three reasons why average cost basis information may not be available on your account:

- You had shares transferred into your account due to an ownership change, such as a gift or inheritance.
- Your account was established prior to the date the Fund began calculating cost basis information.
- You have an IRA, Coverdell, 403(b), qualified plan or a Thrivent Money Market Fund account, which is excluded from tracking cost basis because these redemptions are not reported on Form 1099-B.

If your account does not have cost basis information available, and you are using the Average Cost Accounting method to report your gains and losses, you may provide us with cost basis information to add to your account. We suggest you consult with your tax advisor to determine your cost basis as of Jan. 28, 2010. We can provide a copy of the history for an account if requested by the account owner or registered representative. Once your cost basis has been determined, contact the Customer Interaction Center at the number listed on page 2 for instructions on how to add average cost for the noncovered shares to your account.

Q. How can I change my cost basis election for my covered shares?

A. You can change your election by going online to Thrivent.com; by sending written instructions; and, in some cases, by calling the Customer Interaction Center at 800-847-4836. Contact your Thrivent Financial representative or the Customer Interaction Center for more information.

Q. How does average cost work?

A. The average cost of shares purchased up to the date of the sale is used to determine the capital gain or loss.

The total cost basis of all shares owned is divided by the total number of shares in the account to determine the average cost per share. For example:

$$\frac{\text{\$1,000 (total cost basis of all shares owned)}}{\text{100 (total number of shares owned)}} = \text{\$10 (average cost per share)}$$

The average cost per share is compared to the selling price per share to determine any gains or losses.

Understanding your Form 1099-R

Box 1—Gross distribution

Reports the total amount of distributions from your IRA and 403(b) accounts this year, including federal and state tax withheld on your behalf.

Box 2a—Taxable amount

Generally, Box 2a will report the same amount as provided in Box 1. Exceptions include:

- Roth IRA distributions.
- Removal of excess contributions.
- Recharacterizations.

Please see charts on pages 28 and 29 or the instructions on the back of Form 1099-R for additional information.

You are responsible for determining the taxable amount of your distributions from your mutual fund accounts.

Box 2b—Informational boxes

Contains further information about your distributions.

- The *Taxable amount not determined* box is generally marked for mutual fund accounts. Shareowners are responsible for determining the taxable amount of these distributions.
- An “X” in the *Total distribution* box indicates the account was closed by the distribution.

Box 4—Federal income tax withheld

Reports the amount withheld from your distributions. This amount is a prepayment of your federal income tax.

Note: *If withholding is reported and you are not filing electronically, copy B of Form 1099-R must be filed with IRS Form 1040.*

Box 7—Distribution code(s)

Identifies the type of distribution received. Refer to the instructions on the back of Form 1099-R for more details.

Box 12—State tax withheld

Reports the amount withheld on your distribution as a prepayment of your state income tax.

Box 13—State/payer's state no.

Indicates your state of residence on our records at the time of the distribution. If state withholding was taken, it was remitted to the state listed on the form.

Required minimum distributions—traditional IRAs/403(b)s

Generally, if you are age 70½ or older, you are required to take an annual distribution from your account by December 31 each year. However, in the year you turn 70½, you have until April 1 of the following year to take your first required minimum distribution (RMD). Beneficiaries who inherit a traditional or Roth IRA or 403(b) typically must take an RMD each year by December 31, starting in the year following death. See page 32 for more details.

Understanding your Form 5498

Box 1—IRA contributions

Reports traditional IRA contributions made for tax year 2014.

Box 2—Rollover contributions

Reports the amount of any rollovers made to your IRA in calendar year 2014. This includes a direct rollover from a qualified plan to an IRA.

Box 3—Roth IRA conversion amount

Reports the amount received in calendar year 2014 from a traditional, SEP or SIMPLE IRA that was converted to a Roth IRA.

Box 4—Recharacterized contributions

Reports the amount recharacterized from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA, or a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA in calendar year 2014.

Box 5—Fair market value of account

Reports the Dec. 31, 2014, account value; 2014 contributions made in 2015 are not included in this value.

Box 7—Type of IRA

Indicates if your plan is an IRA, SEP, SIMPLE or Roth IRA.

Box 8—SEP contributions

Reports both employer contributions and employee salary reduction contributions made to your SEP/SARSEP IRA in calendar year 2014. If you made a traditional IRA contribution to your SEP/SARSEP IRA for tax year 2014, that contribution will be reported in Box 1.

2014 IRA contribution reminder

Remember to designate the tax year when you send your 2014 contribution in 2015. If a year is not indicated, the IRS requires us to designate it as a current-year contribution. 2014 contributions must be postmarked by April 15, 2015.

Box 9—SIMPLE contributions

Reports both employer contributions and employee salary reduction contributions made to your SIMPLE IRA in calendar year 2014.

Box 10—Roth IRA contributions

Reports Roth IRA contributions made for tax year 2014.

Box 11—RMD checkbox

Will be checked if there is a required minimum distribution (RMD) for 2015 due from your IRA.

2014 Coverdell Education Savings Account contribution reminder

Contributions made to a Coverdell Education Savings Account are reported on Form 5498-ESA. You have until April 15, 2015, to make a contribution for 2014. The 2014 Form 5498-ESA will be mailed to you by April 30, 2015.

Excess contributions

Q. What should I do if my IRA contribution exceeded the maximum amount allowed?

A. You can avoid the 6% excise tax on excess contributions by withdrawing the excess and earnings attributable to it by the due date of your tax return (generally, April 15). If you file your tax return on time, you'll have an automatic six-month extension (generally, October 15) to make the withdrawal. If removed in a timely manner, the excess contribution is not taxable. The earnings, however, are taxable in the year the excess contribution was made. If you're under age 59½, the earnings are also subject to a 10% premature distribution penalty unless an exception applies.

Q. What happens if I don't remove the excess contribution and earnings in a timely manner?

A. If the excess contribution and earnings are not removed in a timely manner, the 6% excise tax will apply for the year the excess occurred and all subsequent years until the excess is either withdrawn or utilized as a contribution.

Catch-up contributions

Q. If I am age 50 or older, can I make a catch-up contribution to my IRA?

A. If you were age 50 or older by the end of 2014, you may contribute an additional $1,000 to your traditional or Roth IRA for 2014.

Contribution limits

The traditional and Roth IRA contribution limits for 2014 and 2015 tax years are the lesser of 100% of earned income or the contribution amount listed below:

	Contribution	Catch-up*
2014	$5,500	$1,000
2015	$5,500	$1,000

*Age 50 and older.

How to report on your tax return	Where to find the information
Traditional IRA Contributions	
IRA deduction **IRS Form 1040, Line 32:** • Deductible contributions made to a traditional IRA less any excess contributions. **IRS Form 8606, Part I:** • Nondeductible contributions made to a traditional IRA.	Form 5498, Box 1
Roth IRA Contributions	
Roth IRA contributions are not deductible and not reported on IRS Form 1040.	Form 5498, Box 10
IRA and 403(b) Distributions[1]	
IRA distributions **IRS Form 1040, Line 15a** **Taxable amount, Line 15b** **Pensions and annuities** **IRS Form 1040, Line 16a** **Taxable amount (including 403b), Line 16b:** Enter the entire amount of the distribution on line 15b/16b and leave 15a/16a blank unless one of the following applies: • You have ever made nondeductible contributions to any of your traditional IRAs. Complete IRS Form 8606, Part I. • Your distribution was from a Roth IRA. Complete IRS Form 8606, Part III. • Your distribution is the removal of an excess contribution for 2014 (code 8). Enter the total distribution on line 15a/16a and the taxable portion (earnings) on line 15b/16b. Code P represents the removal in calendar year 2014 of an excess contribution originally made in 2013. These earnings were reportable on your 2013 tax return.	Form 1099-R, Boxes 1 and 2a

How to report on your tax return	Where to find the information
Rollovers	
IRA distributions **IRS Form 1040, Line 15a** **Taxable amount, Line 15b** **Pensions and annuities** **IRS Form 1040, Line 16a** **Taxable amount, Line 16b:** • Use your rollover contribution information from your Form 5498 along with your Form 1099-R from the distributing company and IRS Form 1040 Instructions to complete. • If the amounts on your Forms 5498 and 1099-R match, your taxable amount is zero on line 15b/16b.	Form 5498, Box 2 and Form 1099-R, Boxes 1 and 2a
Roth IRA Conversions	
IRA distributions **IRS Form 1040, Line 15a** **Taxable amount, Line 15b:** • Enter the total distribution on line 15a and complete IRS Form 8606, Part II, to determine the amount to enter on line 15b.	Form 1099-R, Boxes 1 and 2a and Form 5498, Box 3
Federal Withholding	
Federal income tax withheld **IRS Form 1040, Line 64**	Form 1099-R, Box 4

[1]If this is a Premature Distribution (Box 7, Code 1 or S), you must also complete IRS Form 5329 and attach to your IRS Form 1040.

Traditional IRA

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 451: Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)**

Maximum Annual Contribution	**Under age 50 in 2014:** Lesser of $5,500 or 100% of earned income. **Age 50 and older in 2014:** Lesser of $6,500 or 100% of earned income. Spousal IRAs allow contributions to be made for spouses with little or no earned income. Note: One limit applies to all of an individual's traditional and Roth IRAs. If you have contributed more than the annual contribution allowed by the IRS, or are not eligible to contribute to your IRA for 2014, you have until April 15, 2015 (or your tax-return deadline, including the automatic six-month extension if you filed on time), to remove the excess contribution without incurring IRS excess contribution penalties.
Deadline for 2014 Contributions	Postmarked by April 15, 2015, or later if you qualify for the military extension. Refer to www.irs.gov to determine if you qualify for the extension.
Eligibility to Contribute	Individuals who: • Have earned income or alimony; and • Have not reached the year in which they turn 70½.
Deductible Contributions	The amount you are able to deduct on your IRS Form 1040 depends on your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) and active participant status. See IRS Publication 590—Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)—for help in determining if your traditional IRA contribution is deductible.
Nondeductible Contributions	Report on IRS Form 8606. If you do not want your nondeductible contribution to remain in your traditional IRA, you may remove it as an excess contribution or recharacterize it as a Roth IRA contribution by your tax-filing deadline, including the automatic six-month extension if you filed on time.
Mail Contributions to:	Thrivent Mutual Funds PO Box 219334 Kansas City, MO 64121-9334

Roth IRA

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 309: Roth IRA Contributions**

Maximum Annual Contribution	**Under age 50 in 2014:** Lesser of $5,500 or 100% of earned income. **Age 50 and older in 2014:** Lesser of $6,500 or 100% of earned income. Spousal IRAs allow contributions to be made for spouses with little or no earned income. Note: One limit applies to all of an individual's traditional and Roth IRAs. If you have contributed more than the annual contribution allowed by the IRS, or are not eligible to contribute to your IRA for 2014, you have until April 15, 2015 (or your tax-return deadline, including the automatic six-month extension if you filed on time), to remove the excess contribution without incurring IRS excess contribution penalties.
Deadline for 2014 Contributions	Postmarked by April 15, 2015, or later if you qualify for the military extension. Refer to www.irs.gov to determine if you qualify for the extension.
Eligibility to Contribute	Individuals who have earned income or alimony, within IRS limits. See IRS Publication 590—Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)—for Roth IRA contribution limits and eligibility.
Deductible Contributions	No deduction allowed.
Nondeductible Contributions	All Roth IRA contributions are nondeductible.
Mail Contributions to:	Thrivent Mutual Funds PO Box 219334 Kansas City, MO 64121-9334

Required minimum distributions

Q. What is a required minimum distribution (RMD)?

A. An RMD is the annual distribution the IRS requires you to take from your account starting in the year that you turn 70½. If you have a 403(b) plan and are still working for the employer who sponsors the 403(b) plan, you may be able to delay the first distribution until you retire. The amount you are required to take is usually based on the uniform life expectancy table. Roth IRA owners do not have an RMD requirement during the owner's lifetime.

- In the year you reach age 70½, Thrivent Mutual Funds will send you a reminder notice that includes the options available to meet your RMD.
- In most cases, in the year you turn age 70½, you have until April 1 of the following year to take your first distribution. If you wait until the following year to take your first distribution, you will need to take two RMDs in that year, one by April 1, and the current year's RMD by Dec. 31. You will also need to include both as taxable income on that year's tax return.
- Once you are over age 70½, your RMD must be taken by December 31 annually.
- Beneficiaries of traditional or Roth IRAs, 403(b)s or qualified plans are subject to RMD requirements. Beneficiaries must start distributions in the year following the year the owner died.
- The penalty for failure to meet your RMD is 50% of the amount not taken for that year. Please contact your registered representative if you have any questions about your RMD.

Taxation

Q. Why did I receive a Form 1099-R?

A. You received Form 1099-R because you took a distribution from your IRA or 403(b) account. The distribution could be taxable as well as subject to a 10% IRS early distribution penalty if you are under age 59½.

Q. How is my traditional IRA distribution taxed?

A. Generally, traditional IRA distributions are taxable as ordinary income in the year withdrawn. If you made nondeductible contributions, you must complete IRS Form 8606 to determine the nontaxable portion of each distribution.

If you receive a distribution before age 59½, a 10% IRS early distribution penalty could apply to the distribution unless you meet one of the exceptions under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 72(t) listed on page 34. See the instructions on the back of Form 1099-R for more information.

Q. As a beneficiary of an IRA, how are my distributions taxed?

A. Traditional IRA distributions are taxable to the beneficiary as ordinary income for the year of the distribution. This distribution qualifies as an exemption to the 10% IRS early distribution penalty, regardless of the age of the beneficiary or deceased owner. See IRS Publication 590—Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)—for more information.

10% IRS penalty exceptions

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 557: Additional Tax on Early Distributions From Traditional and Roth IRAs**

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 558: Additional Tax on Early Distributions From Retirement Plans Other Than IRAs**

The IRS allows several exceptions to the 10% IRS early distribution penalty if you receive a distribution from your IRA before age 59½.

- Death.
- Disability.
- Series of substantially equal periodic payments based on life expectancy.
- Qualified higher-education expenses.
- Qualifying first-time home buyer expenses.
- Deductible medical expenses.
- Health insurance premiums for unemployed individuals.
- Distributions as a result of IRS levy.

Q. What do I do to avoid the 10% IRS early distribution penalty if one of these exceptions applies to my distribution?

A. Complete Part I of IRS Form 5329 and include with your tax return to avoid the 10% IRS early distribution penalty.

Q. Can losses in my IRA reduce my tax liability?

A. You may be able to recognize the loss on your income tax return. See IRS Publication 590 or your tax advisor for more information.

Roth IRA distributions

Q. How is my Roth IRA distribution taxed?

A. You must treat all of your Roth IRAs as a single Roth IRA for purposes of determining the tax treatment of your distribution(s). All distributions are deemed to come from: Roth IRA contributions first, Roth IRA conversions second, and Roth IRA earnings third.

Roth IRA contributions are not deductible and, therefore, are not subject to income tax upon distribution.

You pay income tax on the amount you take out of your other IRA(s) and convert into your Roth IRA(s). Because of this, the amount of the conversion is not subject to income tax upon distribution from the Roth IRA.

The only portion of your Roth IRA distribution that may be subject to income tax is the amount of the distribution attributable to earnings. Earnings will not be subject to income tax upon distribution if:

1) A five-year “aging” requirement is satisfied;

   and

2) The distribution is made on account of at least one of these:

   - Attainment of age 59½.
   - Death.
   - Disability.
   - First-time home purchase ($10,000 lifetime maximum).

Note: Conversions and qualified rollover contributions, while not subject to income tax when distributed, may be subject to a 10% IRS early distribution penalty if a separate five-year aging requirement is not satisfied.

See IRS Form 8606 instructions for information on the rules for determining your taxation. Because all your Roth IRAs must be aggregated, Thrivent Mutual Funds cannot determine the taxable amount of your distribution.

Q. What is a Roth IRA conversion?

A. A Roth IRA conversion is a reportable movement of assets from a traditional/SEP/SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA.

Q. What are the tax implications of my Roth IRA conversion?

A. All or a portion of the amount you converted may be taxable to you in the year of your Roth IRA conversion. Conversions are generally taxable in the year the distribution occurred. Use IRS Form 8606 to determine your taxable amount.

The chart on page 29, "Completing Your IRS Form 1040," gives information about which parts of IRS Form 8606 need to be completed. Use the IRS Form 8606 instructions or the help of a tax advisor to complete.

Q. What tax forms should I receive related to my Roth IRA conversion?

A. You should receive Form 1099-R for the distributing traditional/SEP/SIMPLE IRA and Form 5498 for the receiving Roth IRA.

Q. Can a distribution from my company retirement plan go into a Roth IRA?

A. There are two ways a distribution from your company retirement plan/403(b) plan/governmental 457 plan can be moved to a Roth IRA:

- You can move the distribution directly to a Roth IRA. This type of conversion is referred to as a "qualified rollover contribution."
- You can roll over the distribution to a traditional IRA and then convert the traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

Q. What if I completed a Roth conversion/qualified rollover contribution in 2014 and now realize I want to reverse it?

A. A recharacterization reverses a Roth IRA conversion/qualified rollover contribution and eliminates the taxable event of the conversion/qualified rollover contribution. A recharacterization is a trustee-to-trustee transfer of the original funds plus any related earnings since the conversion/qualified rollover contribution occurred. For each of your Roth IRAs, you are allowed one conversion per year. If you recharacterize the conversion, you must wait until the later of January 1 of the following year or 30 days before doing another conversion.

If you moved your company retirement plan/403(b) plan/governmental 457 plan distribution directly to a Roth IRA and now realize you want to reverse the qualified rollover contribution, you can recharacterize the funds to a traditional IRA (even though the funds didn't originate in an IRA).

Q. Can I recharacterize a traditional or Roth IRA contribution?

A. Yes. If you made contributions to a traditional or Roth IRA, a recharacterization changes the nature of the contributions. You should report the contributions as if they had been originally made to the IRA to which the contributions were moved. A recharacterization is a trustee-to-trustee transfer of the original contribution plus any related earnings.

Q. What is the deadline for completing a recharacterization?

A. You have until the due date for filing your 2014 tax return, including extensions, to recharacterize a 2014 conversion or contribution. In addition, the IRS allows an automatic six-month extension (until October 15) to elect to recharacterize.

Note: In 2015, if you recharacterize a conversion or contribution made in 2014, it impacts your 2014 tax return even though the recharacterization will be reported on a 2015 Form 1099-R. You may need to file an amended return if you have already filed your 2014 tax return.

Q. How are recharacterizations reported on Forms 1099-R and 5498?

A. The Roth IRA custodian reports the recharacterization distribution on Form 1099-R, and the traditional IRA custodian reports the same amount on Form 5498.

- Code N on Form 1099-R indicates the conversion/contribution and the recharacterization both occurred in 2014.
- Code R indicates the recharacterization completed in 2014 was for a conversion/contribution made in 2013 and should have been accounted for on your 2013 tax return.

See the instructions for IRS Forms 1040 and 8606 on how recharacterizations are reported.

Q. Why doesn't the amount shown on Form 5498 match the amount of my 2014 employer contributions and salary deferrals for my SEP IRA or SIMPLE IRA?

A. SEP and SIMPLE IRA contributions reported on Form 5498 were received in the Funds during the calendar year:

- Box 8 reports employer and salary reduction contributions to a SEP received in 2014.
- Box 9 reports employer and salary reduction contributions to a SIMPLE received in 2014.

If your employer did not make 2013 contributions until 2014, the IRS requires the 2013 contribution be reported on your 2014 Form 5498. For 2014 employer contributions made in 2015, the IRS requires the contribution be reported on your tax year 2015 Form 5498.

Q. If I take a distribution from my SIMPLE IRA before age 59½, is there a penalty for early withdrawal?

A. Generally, distributions from any IRA before age 59½ are subject to a 10% IRS early withdrawal penalty. (There are several exceptions—see page 34.) If a distribution from a SIMPLE IRA is taken within two years of the date of your first contribution to the SIMPLE IRA, the distribution is subject to a 25% early withdrawal penalty instead of the 10% early withdrawal penalty. After two years, if the early withdrawal penalty still applies, it reverts back to 10%.

Distributions taken within the first two years of participation will be indicated with code S in Box 7 on your Form 1099-R.

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 413: Rollovers From Retirement Plans**

Q. I will be receiving money from my company retirement plan/403(b) plan/governmental 457 plan soon and want to roll it over to my IRA. What is the best way to do this?

A. Assets can be rolled from your employer retirement plan to a traditional IRA by a direct or indirect rollover. Generally, the direct rollover is the better option. The rollover information below and on the next page summarizes the two types of rollovers and the tax forms used to report each type.

The assets can also be converted directly to a Roth IRA (see page 37 for a description of this type of conversion).

Direct rollover

Employer retirement plan to traditional IRA or new employer plan

- The assets are rolled directly into the traditional IRA/new employer plan.
- Investor does not take receipt of the funds; therefore, no federal withholding is required.
- Form 1099-R (code G) will be issued by your employer retirement plan reporting the direct rollover.
- Form 5498 will be issued by the financial institution receiving your IRA rollover contribution.

Indirect rollover

Employer retirement plan to investor; investor to traditional IRA or new employer plan

- 80% of the assets are received by the investor; the remaining 20% is required federal tax withholding.
- Even though the investor received only 80% of the distribution, 100% can be rolled over. For example, if an investor took a $10,000 distribution, he or she would receive $8,000 (80%), with $2,000 (20%) being sent to the IRS as mandatory withholding. To roll over the entire $10,000, the investor would need to make up for the 20% that was withheld out of pocket. (Presumably, the amount withheld would be recovered as a refund.)
- The investor has 60 days from the date of receipt to reinvest the rollover into a traditional IRA or another employer plan and maintain the qualified status of the assets. Any amount not rolled over within 60 days—including the amount withheld—becomes taxable income and subject to early withdrawal penalties if the investor is under age 59½.
- Form 1099-R (code 1 or 7) will be issued by the employer retirement plan reporting the distribution.
- Form 5498 will be issued by the financial institution receiving your traditional IRA rollover contribution.

☎ **IRS Tax Topic 610: Retirement Savings Contributions Credit**

Retirement plan contribution credit

A Savers Credit of up to $1,000 may be available for the first $2,000 in contributions to traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, and salary deferral contributions to 401(k), governmental 457, 403(b), SIMPLE and SARSEP plans. An eligible individual must be at least 18 years of age, not a dependent of another taxpayer, and not a full-time student. The adjusted gross income limits are listed in the table below. For more information, see IRS Form 8880 or consult with your tax advisor.

2014 Adjusted Gross Income Limits

Joint Filers	Heads of Household	All Other Filers	Contribution Credit Rate
Up to $36,000	Up to 27,000	Up to $18,000	50%
$36,001–$39,000	$27,001–$29,250	$18,001–$19,500	20%
$39,001–$60,000	$29,251–$45,000	$19,501–$30,000	10%
Over $60,000	Over $45,000	Over $30,000	0%

TurboTax® Data Entry makes tax prep a breeze!

You can automate the retrieval and entering of your Thrivent Mutual Funds information for this year's tax forms using **TurboTax** tax-preparation desktop software or the **TurboTax® for the Web**℠ service. All of your Form 1099 Thrivent Mutual Funds investment information is entered automatically into the appropriate fields of your **TurboTax** 1040 return. TurboTax products and Thrivent Mutual Funds support Forms 1099-DIV, 1099-B and 1099-R.

The **TurboTax** data entry feature eliminates the need for manual data entry, which helps avoid errors. (You will need your Thrivent.com user ID and password to obtain your Thrivent Mutual Funds data using TurboTax.) Go to **Thrivent.com/taxresources** for information and how to register for a Thrivent user ID and password.

The IRS allows taxpayers to elect to have their federal income tax refunds directly deposited into an account with a bank or other financial institution. In an effort to encourage more savings for retirement, the IRS now permits taxpayers to split the refund into multiple (up to three) accounts, including IRAs and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (CESAs).

Taxpayers electing to directly deposit their federal income tax refund will use IRS Form 1040 (if directing to only one account) or IRS Form 8888 (if splitting a refund between two or three different accounts). When directing the federal income tax refund to a Thrivent Financial account, you should use the following information when completing the election.

Thrivent Financial Product	Routing Number	Account Number	Account Type
Mutual Fund	011000028	LU51-0XX-XXXXX	Savings
Annuity	075972147	4412PXXXXXXXX	Savings

- For mutual funds, replace the X's with your fund and account number as it appears on page 2 of your Mutual Fund Year-End Statement. For example, if your fund and account number on your statement is 17-1234567890, then you would indicate LU51-017-1234567890 either on IRS Form 1040 or IRS Form 8888.
- For annuities, replace the X's with your contract number as it appears on your statement (be sure to include any letters that are part of your contract number, if applicable). For example, if your contract number is 01234567, then you would indicate 4412P<u>01234567</u>; or, if your contract number is B1234567, then you would indicate 4412P<u>B1234567</u> either on IRS Form 1040 or IRS Form 8888.

For direct deposits into an IRA, the contribution will be treated as a current year contribution. If the contribution was received by Thrivent Mutual Funds prior to your tax filing due date (without regard to extensions), and you want it to be treated as a prior year contribution, you must contact Thrivent Mutual Funds after you receive your transaction confirmation.

The instructions for IRS Form 8888 detail what the IRS will do if the refund is increased or decreased due to a math error or refund offset. If the deposit into one or more of your accounts is changed and the account is subject to contribution limits (such as an IRA), you may need to correct your contribution or file an amended return.

IRS Website—www.irs.gov
You can order or download IRS forms and publications and obtain other helpful information on the IRS website.

IRS Tax Help Line—800-829-1040
The IRS provides a toll-free telephone number staffed by representatives who can provide answers to your individual tax questions.

IRS TeleTax Topics—800-829-4477
IRS TeleTax Topics include recorded messages on various topics. Throughout this guide, we have referenced a few of those available. A complete listing can be found in your IRS Form 1040 Instructions. This information is also available through the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

IRS Publications
The publications referenced throughout this guide are available from the IRS. You can download them from the IRS website, order them by calling 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676), or pick up copies at your local public library or post office.

State Agencies
See the back cover for a list of state agency contact information.

State Tax Agency Phone Numbers

State-specific websites—www.state.XX.gov

Note: XX = postal code of your state. The District of Columbia can be found at: www.dc.gov.

Alabama	334-242-1099
Alaska	907-465-2300
Arizona	602-255-3381
Arkansas	501-682-1100
California	800-852-5711
Colorado	303-238-7378
Connecticut	860-297-5962
Delaware	302-577-8200
District of Columbia	202-727-4829
Florida	800-352-3671
Georgia	877-423-6711
Hawaii	800-222-3229 or 808-587-4242
Idaho	800-972-7660 or 208-334-7660
Illinois	800-732-8866 or 217-782-3336
Indiana	317-232-2240
Iowa	800-367-3388 or 515-281-3114
Kansas	785-368-8222
Kentucky	502-564-4581
Louisiana	225-219-0102
Maine	207-626-8475
Maryland	800-638-2937
Massachusetts	617-887-6367
Michigan	517-373-3200
Minnesota	651-296-3781
Mississippi	601-923-7000
Missouri	573-751-3505
Montana	406-444-6900
Nebraska	402-471-5729
Nevada	702-486-2300 or 866-962-3707
New Hampshire	603-230-5000
New Jersey	609-292-6400
New Mexico	505-827-0700
New York	518-457-5181
North Carolina	877-252-3052
North Dakota	877-328-7088
Ohio	800-282-1780
Oklahoma	800-522-8165 or 405-521-3160
Oregon	800-356-4222 or 503-378-4988
Pennsylvania	717-787-8201
Rhode Island	401-222-1040
South Carolina	803-898-5709
South Dakota	800-829-9188 or 605-773-3311
Tennessee	615-253-0600
Texas	800-252-5555
Utah	800-662-4335
Vermont	802-828-2865
Virginia	804-367-8031
Washington	800-647-7706
West Virginia	800-982-8297
Wisconsin	608-266-2772
Wyoming	307-777-5200

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