



Discover the Difference.

Dear Agent:

Thank you for your interest in placing business with a member company of Allstar Financial Group.

In order to complete the appointment process, we will need a completed agency agreement (attached), W-9, and proof of Errors & Omissions coverage. The agency agreement should be completed as follows:

⇒ Page 1: Fill in the legal agency name, city and state, and individual guarantor's name in the first paragraph.

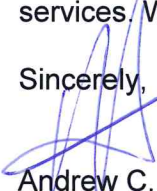
⇒ Page 4:

1. First paragraph: Enter the day, month, and year the agreement is signed.
2. Section for agency/sub producer:
 - a. Enter the legal agency name as it appears on page 1 of the agreement.
 - b. Person authorized to sign legal documents on behalf of the agency should sign below the agency name.
 - c. Person signing on behalf of the agency should print their name **and title** in the space below their signature.
 - d. Witness should sign and print their name on the lines indicated.
3. Section for Individual Guarantor:
 - a. Person's name that is entered on page 1 as the individual guarantor must sign on the line provided in this box.
 - b. Individual guarantor should print their name in the space below their signature.
 - c. Witness to the individual guarantor's signature should sign and print their name on the lines indicated.
4. Please provide contact information in the very last section.

Please mail the agreement with the **original wet signatures** to Allstar Financial Group, P.O. Box 500698, Atlanta, GA 31150. Don't forget to include a completed W-9 and copy of current Errors & Omissions coverage.

Please visit our website at www.allstarfinancialgroup.com to see all of our products and services. We look forward to a mutually profitable future with you.

Sincerely,


Andrew C. Heaner
Chairman/CEO

SURETY · FIDELITY · INSURANCE

AllstarFinancialGroup.com

Northridge Center 1 · 365 Northridge Rd Suite 400 · Atlanta · Georgia · 30350 | Post Office Box 500698 · Atlanta · Georgia · 31150

T 678.832.2100 · Toll Free 800.424.0132 · F 404.892.0186 · Toll Free 800.606.8509

Agency Agreement

LIMITED SUB PRODUCERS AGREEMENT



This Agreement is made and entered into by and between (Legal Agency Name) _____ (Insert Legal Agency/Sub Producer Name)

of _____, (hereinafter called "Sub Producer"), _____ (Insert Individual Guarantor's Name)
(Insert City, State of Agency)

individually ("Guarantor"), and Allstar Financial Group, Inc., through one or more of its subsidiaries, as follows:

Allstar Surety Company, Inc.
Allstar Surety Company, Inc. dba Allstar Surety Agency (in New York)

Allstar Underwriters, Inc.
Allstar Underwriters, Inc. dba Allstar Property & Casualty Insurance Services (in California)
Allstar Underwriters, Inc. dba Allstar FG (in Nevada)
Allstar Underwriters, Inc. dba Allstar Underwriters Agency (in New York)

Allstar Transportation Specialists, LLC

Georgia Surety Company, Inc.
Georgia Surety Company, Inc. dba Georgia Surety Agency (in New York)
Georgia Surety Company, Inc. dba Georgia Surety Agency (in Pennsylvania)

Statewide Bonding Co., Inc.
Statewide Bonding Co., Inc. dba SW Bonding Insurance Agency (in California)
Statewide Bonding Co., Inc. dba Statewide Bonding Agency (in New York)
Statewide Bonding Co., Inc. dba Statewide Bonding Insurance Agency (in Pennsylvania)
Statewide Bonding Co., Inc. dba SW Bonding Insurance Agency (in Virginia)

hereinafter collectively referred to as "AFG".

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of ten dollars in hand paid, and for other good and valuable consideration, including that set forth in this Agreement, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the undersigned parties hereby agree as follows:

A. LIMITED AUTHORITY

1. The Sub Producer understands and accepts the limitations contained in this Agreement and further agrees that no insurance or bond submitted for consideration to AFG will be effective until accepted in writing by AFG. Sub Producer has no binding authority on behalf of AFG, except as specifically designated in writing to Sub Producer by AFG.
2. In the event of unauthorized binding, Sub Producer shall, upon demand, reimburse AFG for all damages and expenses incurred because of such unauthorized binding, including actual attorney's fees and expenses. Sub Producer shall also, upon demand, reimburse AFG for all damages and expenses, including actual attorney's fees and expenses, incurred by AFG in connection with denying liability or coverage with respect to any such unauthorized binding.

B. COMMISSIONS

1. AFG will allow Sub Producer commissions/fees at such rates as are agreed upon from time to time by the parties hereto in writing.
2. It is agreed there will be no commission/fees paid on any policy fees added to policy, and in the event of cancellation the policy fee will be fully earned.

Agency Agreement

LIMITED SUB PRODUCERS AGREEMENT



C. PAYMENT OF PREMIUM

1. Sub Producer agrees to pay AFG all premiums due on insurance and bonds written, no later than 10 days after the actual invoice date. The Sub Producer shall not be entitled to a credit for any cancellations until proof of such cancellations, satisfactory to AFG, have been furnished to AFG.
2. Sub Producer may be subject to monthly service charge of 1 and 1/2% (18% per annum) of the premiums invoiced on all payments received after the tenth day following the invoice date.
3. Sub Producer specifically agrees that any extension of credit by Sub Producer to any other person is solely at the Sub Producer's own risk, and Sub Producer shall pay AFG all sums due AFG, when due AFG, whether or not such monies are collected from others who may owe Sub Producer. The Sub Producer is responsible for all additional premiums due as the result of an audit(s) and/or endorsements. Furthermore, Sub Producer recognizes that in agreeing to pay AFG, Sub Producer does so as an original undertaking on his own part, and not as guarantor or surety of another's obligation.

D. PREMIUMS HELD IN TRUST

All premiums received by Sub Producer for the benefit of AFG shall be held in trust for AFG. The privilege of retaining commissions out of such premiums, the keeping of an account with Sub Producer on AFG books as a creditor and debtor account, alteration in compensation rate, failure to enforce prompt remittance, compromise, settlement and declaration of balance due shall not change nor be held to waive or alter such relationship and shall not alter the terms of this Agreement.

E. POLICY CANCELLATION

1. No policy, binder, bond, or cover note will be cancelled flat.
2. Notwithstanding the return of an original policy for cancellation, cancellation will not be effective until sufficient time has elapsed for proper notice to mortgagees, loss payees, certificate holders, public utility regulatory bodies, and other parties in cases where such notice is required.

F. NOTICE OF EXPIRATION

AFG shall be under no obligation to give Sub Producer advance notice of expiration of any policies of insurance, which Sub Producer from time to time procures through facilities of AFG. AFG may give Sub Producer advance notice of the expiration of said policies, but the failure of AFG to provide such notice shall not render AFG liable to Sub Producer.

G. OWNERSHIP

1. All parties to this Agreement expressly recognize the independent ownership by the Sub Producer of the insurance business covered hereunder. In the event it is necessary for AFG to cancel this Agreement for any reason, Sub-Producer shall retain ownership of its records and all renewals only if Sub-Producer has complied with this Agreement and accounts for and pays all premiums and other sums due AFG (and any companies represented by AFG). Otherwise, such records and renewals shall belong exclusively to AFG to the extent necessary to satisfy all obligations due from Sub-Producer to AFG (and any companies represented by AFG) under this Agreement.
2. AFG shall not be responsible for Sub Producers expenses of any kind or description.

H. LIMITATIONS OF SUB PRODUCER

1. Sub Producer has no authority to handle claims other than to notify AFG of their occurrence, which Sub Producer undertakes to do immediately upon knowledge of same.
2. No act or statement of Sub Producer shall in any way be binding on AFG or any insurer(s) represented by AFG nor shall Sub Producer have any binding authority unless Sub Producer shall have first received written approval from AFG to so act or state or unless AFG has expressly extended such binding authority to Sub Producer in writing.
3. Sub Producer is not authorized to issue Accord Binders to any insured in lieu of binders issued by AFG or any of the insurers represented by AFG without the express written approval of AFG.
4. Notice to Sub Producer of change in risk does not constitute notice to AFG or the insurer(s).
5. Sub Producer is not the employee, agent or authorized representative of AFG or any insurer(s) represented by AFG. At all times mentioned herein Sub Producers relationship with AFG, and any insurer(s) represented by AFG, is that of an independent contractor.
6. Sub Producer warrants that Sub Producer is properly licensed for the classes of business and the coverage of insurance to be procured through the subsidiaries of AFG and further understands and warrants that such license shall be renewed and continued in force for as long as Sub Producer continues to insure risks through AFG.

Agency Agreement

LIMITED SUB PRODUCERS AGREEMENT



I. PERSONAL GUARANTEE

1. AFG requires, as a condition of this Agreement, that Sub Producer's obligations hereunder be personally guaranteed by the Sub Producer's principals. Accordingly, Guarantor hereby unconditionally guarantees Sub Producer's performance hereunder. Guarantor is jointly and severally liable to AFG for all damages, including reasonable attorney's fees and interest, resulting from Sub Producer's breach of this Agreement. AFG may, at its option, pursue Guarantor without first pursuing Sub Producer and may pursue both simultaneously.
2. Further, Guarantor indemnifies and holds harmless AFG from and against all damages resulting from Sub Producer's breach of this Agreement.
3. As a material inducement to AFG entering into this Agreement, AFG is authorized to obtain any and all information regarding Sub Producer's and Guarantor's creditworthiness, financial status, employment history, and general reputation.

J. CANCELLATION OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement may be cancelled at any time by either party hereto, by giving written notice to the other at the address shown in this Agreement. In such case, all premiums and other amounts due AFG hereunder shall immediately be remitted by Sub Producer.

K. COLLECTION EXPENSES

Sub Producer shall pay all fees and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, incurred by AFG as a result of Sub Producer's default hereunder.

L. ERRORS & OMISSIONS COVERAGE

AFG requires that Sub Producer maintain Errors & Omissions Coverage (hereinafter called E&O Coverage) with an acceptable carrier. A copy of the declaration page or certificate of insurance for such E&O Coverage must be provided herewith.

M. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement, and all disputes which may arise hereunder, shall in all respects be governed by the laws of the State of Georgia.

N. JURISDICTION

The parties agree that Georgia has jurisdiction over any and all legal proceeding arising out of or related to this Agreement. The parties further agree that venue of any such legal proceeding shall be in Fulton County, Georgia.

O. MODIFICATION

This Agreement shall not be changed except in writing signed by all parties hereto.

P. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

The writing herein contains the entire agreement of the parties. All prior and contemporaneous understandings and agreements, whether oral or written, are merged into the writing herein.

Q. SEVERABILITY

In the event that any part of this Agreement shall be determined by a court to be unenforceable, every other part of this Agreement shall remain enforceable, valid, and in full force and effect.

Agency Agreement

LIMITED SUB PRODUCERS AGREEMENT



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and seals this _____ day of _____ 20 _____.

(THIS SECTION TO BE SIGNED BY AGENCY/SUB PRODUCER and WITNESS):

(Type or Print Agency/Sub Producer's Legal Name
as it appears on Page 1)

(Officer/Principal's Signature)

(Witness' Signature for Agency/Sub Producer)

(Type or Print Officer/Principal's **NAME** and **TITLE**)

(Type or Print Witness' Name)

(THIS SECTION TO BE SIGNED BY INDIVIDUAL GUARANTOR AS NAMED ON PAGE 1 and WITNESS):

(Individual Guarantor's Signature – as it appears on page 1)

(Witness' Signature for Individual Guarantor)

(Type or Print Guarantor's **NAME** and **TITLE**)

(Type or Print Witness' Name)

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR OUR FILE:

Agency Mailing Address: _____

Name of Contact: _____

Phone #: _____

Fax #: _____

E-mail: _____

Agency Agreement

LIMITED SUB PRODUCERS AGREEMENT



Discover the Difference.

(FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY - TO BE COMPLETED BY AFG):

Allstar Financial Group, Inc. _____	
(Authorized AFG Signature)	(Witness' Signature)
_____	_____
(Type or Print Authorized AFG Name)	(Type or Print Witness' Name)

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

**Give Form to the
 requester. Do not
 send to the IRS.**

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
	2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
	3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i>
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
	6 City, state, and ZIP code	
	7 List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number									
			-			-			
or									
Employer identification number									
			-						

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) is at www.irs.gov/fw9.

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding? on page 2.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting?* on page 2 for further information.

Note. If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States:

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the entity;
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the trust; and
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items:

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code* on page 3 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3 and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you no longer are tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account; for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

a. Individual. Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note. ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you filed with your application.

b. Sole proprietor or single-member LLC. Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

c. Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C Corporation, or S Corporation. Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

d. Other entities. Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

e. Disregarded entity. For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

Line 3

Check the appropriate box in line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box in line 3.

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the name on line 1 is an LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and enter "P" in the space provided. If the LLC has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and in the space provided enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation. If it is a single-member LLC that is a disregarded entity, do not check the "Limited Liability Company" box; instead check the first box in line 3 "Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC."

Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space in line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space in line 4.

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 ²
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state

G—A real estate investment trust

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Note. You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited Liability Company (LLC)* on this page), enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.ssa.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting IRS.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note. Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 4, or 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code* earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

- 1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.
- 2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983.** You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.
- 3. Real estate transactions.** You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.
- 4. Other payments.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).
- 5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor ⁴
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
11. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
12. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.
² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 2.

*Note. Grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

Note. If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Publication 4535, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a system problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes. Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at: spam@uce.gov or contact them at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338).

Visit IRS.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their laws. The information also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payers must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payer. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.