

Agency Appointment Guidelines

For an agency to be appointed, the following documents are REQUIRED:

- Signed Brokerage Agreement** – All requested information should be completed on the document. The **producer name is required** and should be in signature form. All four pages of the agreement must be returned in one transmission.

- 2) Completed Producer Profile** – the name listed on the profile must match the agreement. If the agency is a sole proprietorship, the legal name needs to be listed on the Producer Profile.

- 3) Current copy of E&O showing limits of at least 1 million aggregate.** If the agency is a corporation, the E&O needs to show that the corporation is covered under the policy.

- 4) Current copy agency/agent license** for the state of residence. For Florida agents, both the agent and agency license must be submitted.

- 5) Current W-9 form** – Please complete and sign. Please note that typed signatures are not accepted, must be a wet signature. Make sure to include legal name and dba, if any. The first line of the form cannot be left blank.

Please also submit any other licenses the agency may hold in any other states. All information should be returned to Agencyappointments@CRGroup.com.

CRC BROKERAGE AGREEMENT

As used in this Agreement, **CRC Insurance Services, Inc.** (referred herein as CRC) shall refer to any business unit or entity that may be affiliated through common ownership and/or managed by CRC as agent for maintaining Producer relationships.

Agreement between CRC and

_____ (referred herein as Producer)

Whereas, Producer is desirous of placing contracts of insurance through companies represented by CRC (those companies referred herein as Insurer) and utilizing the underwriting facilities, knowledge, and services of CRC, and

In consideration of CRC placing risks of Producer's clients (referred herein as Insured) from time to time with an Insurer or Insurers and for mutual promises and covenants set forth in this document it is agreed as follows:

AUTHORITY Producer is an agent for the applicant, and acts on behalf of the applicant for insurance, and is not acting as an agent, subagent or broker for CRC. This agreement or the relationship between the parties and their officers and employees is not intended, and shall not be construed, to create a partnership, joint venture or employment relationship between CRC and Producer. Producer is for all purposes an independent contractor.

CRC shall be the sole judge of whether to accept, reject, or submit to Insurer for acceptance any applications of insurance for risks submitted by Producer and shall incur no liability for failure to place any such risk. Producer shall have no authority to bind any Insurer for CRC, commit to or issue binders, policies, or other written evidence of insurance on behalf of CRC or to make representations not strictly in accordance with the provisions of the policies and contracts placed under the terms of this Agreement. Producer shall not make, alter or vary any terms of coverage, or modify terms of payment of any premium or deposit, or incur any liability for CRC.

RESPONSIBILITY Producer warrants and represents that Producer is properly licensed to transact business as an agent or broker in accordance with the insurance laws, rules and regulations of each state in which Producer transacts business. Producer will maintain such license or licenses in good standing for the duration of this agreement and will furnish proof of such licensing upon request by CRC. Producer will promptly notify CRC of any suspension, cancellation or disciplinary action in respect of its license(s).

SURPLUS LINES INSURANCE Producer shall not place an order with CRC for any excess or surplus lines insurance unless Producer shall have first complied with any applicable state laws requiring the Producer to attempt to procure such insurance from insurers authorized to do business in that State(s) and the Producer is properly licensed in that State(s). The party responsible for the payment of surplus lines taxes shall also be responsible for full compliance with all relevant surplus lines laws of the pertinent State(s), including but not limited to, the collection and payment of surplus lines taxes, filing of affidavits, and providing the appropriate statutory and/or regulatory disclosure legends on all documents. Where CRC is responsible for filing surplus lines taxes all required forms, documents and paperwork must be provided by Producer to CRC in a timely manner to allow for the prompt filing of the surplus lines taxes.

GROUP/MASTER POLICIES

Without limiting the Surplus Lines Insurance clause of the Agreement, the Producer hereby represents and warrants that any Group or Master Policy subject to this Agreement will be placed in compliance with all applicable laws. A "Group or Master Policy" includes any policy covering unaffiliated insureds, such as a policy issued to an affinity group or an association of members with a common interest. Laws applicable to Group or Master Policies vary by state and may include "bona fide" group and seasoning requirements, or restrictions or absolute prohibitions. If CRC incurs any fines, penalties or other losses as a result of Producer's failure to comply with any applicable Group or Master Policy insurance laws or regulations, then Producer shall indemnify and hold CRC harmless against any such fines, penalties or other losses.

PREMIUM AND ACCOUNTS Producer guarantees the full payment due CRC of all premiums including deposit, earned, extension and adjustable premiums, fees, plus applicable state and local taxes, less commission, on every insurance contract bound or written for Producer pursuant to this Agreement. *Producer shall be liable to CRC for the payment of all premiums, fees and taxes whether or not collected by the Producer.* CRC shall allow Producer, as commission, a percentage of the premium written at the rate agreed upon by CRC and Producer from time to time. CRC's billings may take the form of binders, invoices or statements. The net balance will be due and payable as indicated on such billings and may vary based upon the credit terms of the issuing company. The omission of any item(s) from a monthly statement or separate invoice shall not: (1) affect the Producer's responsibility to account for and pay all amounts due; (2) prejudice the rights of CRC to collect all amounts due from Producer; and (3) extend the time within which Producer must make payment. *Producer's obligation to make payment to CRC is not contingent upon the issuance of a policy.* Any credit extended to the Insured or others shall be at the sole risk and responsibility of the Producer unless agreed to in writing by CRC.

FUNDS HELD IN TRUST Producer shall hold funds in a fiduciary account for business generated under this Agreement to the extent required by the insurance laws of each state in which Producer conducts business. Provided Producer is in compliance with all terms of this Agreement, Producer shall be entitled to any interest earned on said funds while so held by the Producer.

ADJUSTABLE PREMIUMS Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein set forth, in the situation where premiums for a policy or policies which have been issued cannot be fully determined in advance and where an adjustment or determination is made by an audit, retrospective rating or by interim reports are fully earned and due at the invoice date as evidenced by a CRC or insurance company invoice. Producer will make all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. Producer will be relieved of responsibility for premium, so adjusted or determined, if Producer notifies CRC in writing within 20 days after said invoice date, stating that Producer has made diligent efforts and is unable to collect such premiums and, *provided the Insurer releases CRC of liability for such premium*. A copy of the Producer's invoice to the Insured, as well as copies of correspondence pertaining to the collection, must be sent with this notification. Failure to give CRC timely notice shall constitute Producer's acceptance of responsibility to pay such premiums. If commission applies to these adjustments, none will be allowed to Producer on premiums collected directly by CRC or Insurer under this provision. .

OWNERSHIP OF EXPIRATIONS In the event of termination of this Agreement and provided Producer has accounted for and paid to CRC all premiums and other monies due in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, the use and control of expirations on business written under this Agreement shall remain the property of the Producer. If a proper accounting and payment has not been made, the ownership of the records and the ownership of the right of use and control of the expirations shall vest in CRC.

DIRECT COLLECTION If, after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date liability was assumed by the insurance carrier, CRC has not received payment due for the applicable coverage, CRC may, at its option, collect from the Insured the premium due. In the event CRC collects the premium or any part thereof from the Insured, Producer shall not be entitled to any commission on the premium so collected. Attempts by CRC to collect from the Insured shall not relieve Producer of liability to CRC except to the extent of amounts actually collected by CRC from the Insured, less the expense of such collection.

COLLECTION OF AMOUNTS In the event CRC shall have to bring any action or proceeding to enforce collection of any amount due under the terms of this agreement Producer agrees to pay all costs incident thereto, including reasonable attorney's fees and expenses, incurred by reason of such action or proceeding.

CANCELLATION OF INSURANCE CRC will not recognize flat cancellations unless: (1) written evidence of coverage prior to the inception date of the contract for insurance is provided; and (2) *such credit has been granted CRC by its Insurer*. Earned premium shall be computed and charged on every binder, policy or contract cancelled after the inception date in accordance with the cancellation provision of the applicable contract and/or rules of the Insurer. If Producer does not make timely payment of any sums due CRC, then CRC may, without limitation of other remedies, initiate with Insurer to cancel the binder, policy or contract for non-payment. If coverage is bound by CRC all additional fees charged by CRC for the entire policy term shall be fully earned upon binding. Producer hereby acknowledges that CRC, or its Insurers, is under no duty to reinstate a policy if the policy is cancelled. Producer deposits made directly to CRC's lock box for payment on a delinquent account will not constitute acceptance of these funds by CRC with regard to reinstating any policy being cancelled. Producer shall not accept from Insured the late payment of premiums with prior knowledge, whether actual or constructive, that the policy for which the late premiums have been collected is cancelled. CRC will be under no obligation to give Producer advance notice of expiration of any policies which Producer, from time to time, procures through CRC.

UNEARNED COMMISSIONS Producer shall be liable to CRC and shall pay return commissions at the same rate as originally allowed to Producer for all return premium adjustments or cancellations, including return premium on cancellations ordered or made by the Insurer or Finance Company. Such return commission shall be paid to CRC by the due date indicated on the billing document. If a return premium becomes due under any contract of insurance and CRC has been issued a credit, or payment has been rendered, for such premium by CRC's Insurer; CRC will pay to Producer such return premium less the unearned portion of any commission previously retained by the Producer.

FINANCED PREMIUMS On all premiums which have been financed CRC will remit payment for any return premium, less unearned commission, directly to the Finance Company unless otherwise specified. The ultimate liability of CRC for payment to a Finance Company, Producer or Insured shall never exceed the amount of return premium less unearned commission developed. Producer agrees to hold CRC harmless from any responsibility for payment to Finance Company and further agrees that financing arrangements do not diminish the responsibility for the timely payment of premium by the Producer.

ADVERTISING Producer shall not cause any advertisement referring to or using the name of CRC or Insurer, or issue or cause to have issued any letter, circular, pamphlet, or other publication or statement so referring, without the express written consent of CRC. In the event CRC suffers a loss or expense arising out of any unauthorized advertisement, publication or statement of the Producer, the Producer shall be liable for and hereby agrees to indemnify CRC and hold CRC harmless from all resulting damages, fines, penalties and costs.

WAIVER OR DEFAULT Failure of CRC to enforce any provision of this Agreement or to terminate it because of a breach hereof shall not be deemed to be a waiver of such provisions or of any breach committed by the Producer.

SEVERABILITY If any clause or provision of this Agreement shall be adjudged invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of any applicable law, it shall not affect the validity or any other clause or provision, which shall remain in full force and effect. Each of the provisions of the Agreement shall be enforceable independently of any other provision unless expressed otherwise herein.

NO RESPONSIBILITY OR GUARANTEE Producer understands that CRC assumes no responsibility toward any policy with regard to the adequacy, amount or form of coverage and agrees to indemnify and hold CRC harmless from any claim asserted against CRC in following the instructions of the Producer. CRC is not an insurer and does not guarantee the financial condition of the Insurers with whom it may place risks. CRC shall have no liability for non-payment of claims due to the insolvency of an Insurer, or otherwise, under contracts of insurance placed by CRC.

PRIVACY POLICY Neither Producer nor CRC shall disclose or use Nonpublic Personal Information (as that term and similar terms are defined in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 6801 et. seq. and the applicable state insurance laws and regulations enacted or adopted pursuant to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act [individually and collectively, the "Act"]) that is received from or collected on behalf of either party except as necessary to permit the Parties to perform their duties under this Agreement, or as otherwise permitted or authorized by the ACT. Both Parties shall implement and maintain appropriate administrative, technical and physical safeguards to protect the security, confidentiality and integrity of such Nonpublic Personal Information.

TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT This Agreement may be terminated immediately at any time by either party giving written notice to the other by certified mail, return receipt requested. This Agreement will also terminate: (1) automatically, if any public authority cancels or declines to renew the Producer's license or certificate of authority, (2) automatically, on the effective date of the sale, transfer, or merger of Producer's business with the provision CRC may, upon review, appoint the successor as a Producer, or (3) immediately, upon either party giving written notice to the other of termination because of fraud, insolvency, failure to pay balances, or willful or gross misconduct. All representations and obligations of the Producer herein shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

After the date of termination of this Agreement, the Producer shall complete the collection and accounting to CRC for all premiums, commissions and other transactions unaccounted for on the date of termination or arising thereafter in respect of outstanding policies of insurance, including but not limited to, return premium and return commissions. Outstanding policies will be permitted to run to expiration.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS COVERAGE Producer now has and shall maintain insurance agent's Errors and Omission coverage with a minimum policy limit of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) while this Agreement is in force and will furnish proof of such coverage upon request by CRC. Producer will provide CRC with prompt written notice of any change, cancellation or other termination of this Policy.

NO REBROKERING Producer shall not act as an underwriter or broker (double broker) for any application or policy underwritten pursuant to this Agreement without the express written consent of CRC.

MARKETING TERMS Upon execution of this Agreement, Producer hereby consents to CRC periodically communicating with Producer via faxes and emails for product and service updates and general announcements. These communications will cease upon the termination of this Agreement by either party or upon written notice from Producer to CRC to opt out of receiving such communications.

HOLD HARMLESS CRC and Producer shall indemnify, defend and save harmless each other from any loss, claim, liability, damage and expense (including attorney's fees and expenses of litigation) which each party may incur or suffer by reason of material inaccuracy of any representation or breach of any term, condition, or warranty contained in this Agreement.

CYBERSECURITY REGULATION COMPLIANCE Producer warrants and represents that Producer is compliant with cybersecurity regulations and data protection laws in each state where Producer writes business. In respect of any personal data a Producer processes or receives in connection with this Agreement, the Producer shall comply at all times with its obligations under applicable cybersecurity and data protection laws; shall notify CRC without undue delay after, and in any event within 24 hours of, becoming aware of a personal data breach; and shall assist and cooperate fully with CRC to enable CRC to comply with their obligations under all cybersecurity and data protection laws, including but not limited to keeping personal data secure, dealing with personal data breaches and carrying out data protection impact assessments.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION THE PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT HEREBY EXPRESS THAT ALL DISPUTES, CONTROVERSIES OR CLAIMS OF ANY KIND AND NATURE BETWEEN THE PARTIES HERETO, ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY RELATED TO THIS AGREEMENT, ITS INTERPRETATION, PERFORMANCE OR BREACH, SHALL BE RESOLVED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE FOLLOWING DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS:

1. Negotiation – The parties hereto shall first engage in a good faith effort to negotiate any such controversy or claim by communications between them. Said negotiations may be oral or written. To the extent they are oral, they must be confirmed in writing.

2. Mediation - Should the above-stated negotiations be unsuccessful, the parties shall engage in mediation pursuant to the American Arbitration Association Commercial Mediation Rules, or such other mediation rule as the parties may otherwise agree to choose.

3. Arbitration - Should the above-stated mediation be unsuccessful, the parties shall agree to arbitrate any such controversy or claim with the express understanding that this Agreement is affected by interstate commerce in that the goods and services which are the subject matter of this Agreement pass through interstate commerce. Said arbitration shall be conducted pursuant to the American Arbitration Association Commercial Arbitration Rules (the "Arbitration Rules") or such other arbitration rule as the parties may otherwise agree to choose.

4. Injunctive Relief – Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, CRC shall have the right to apply at any time to a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any breach of this Agreement that would be deemed material and would result in immediate and irreparable injury to CRC, which is, not properly or completely compensable by damages in an action at law, and to recover all costs of such action, including reasonable attorney's fees. All of the rights and remedies of CRC hereunder shall be cumulative and not alternative.

THE PARTIES UNDERSTAND AND AGREE: (i) THAT EACH OF THEM IS WAIVING RIGHTS TO SEEK REMEDIES IN COURT, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO A JURY TRIAL; (ii) THAT PRE-ARBITRATION DISCOVERY IN ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS IS GENERALLY MORE LIMITED THAN AND DIFFERENT FROM COURT PROCEEDINGS; AND (iii) THAT THE ARBITRATORS' AWARD IS NOT REQUIRED TO INCLUDE FACTUAL FINDINGS OR LEGAL REASONING, AND (iv) EITHER PARTY'S RIGHT OF APPEAL OR TO SEEK MODIFICATION OF RULINGS BY THE ARBITRATORS, IS STRICTLY LIMITED. THE VENUE FOR MEDIATION AND/OR ARBITRATION UNDER THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE IN THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, STATE OF ALABAMA.

GOVERNING LAWS This Agreement shall be deemed to have been made and performed in Jefferson County, Alabama and shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Alabama. The rights, duties and obligations of the parties to this agreement to such extent they are not dealt with specifically or by necessary implication in this instrument shall be in accordance with the customs prevailing in the surplus lines and special risks insurance business in the state in which the Producer is domiciled.

ENTIRE AGREEMENT This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between CRC and Producer and supersedes and replaces any previous agreements between CRC and Producer. No oral promises or representations shall be binding, nor shall this Agreement be modified, except by agreement in writing and executed by CRC. This Agreement shall apply to current policies already placed through CRC and in force at the date hereof and all future policies which may be placed by CRC for Producer.

EXECUTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT Producer acknowledges that a breach of any of the terms, conditions, or provisions of this Agreement by the Producer may give rise to a cause of action by CRC against the Producer and/or may result in disciplinary action by CRC, including but not limited to, the termination of this Agreement, all in the sole discretion of CRC. Each individual who executes this Agreement in a representative capacity represents and warrants that he or she has the full right and power to execute this Agreement and to bind the entity or individuals on whose behalf he or she so signs. If the Producer is an individual, the individual must sign; if the Producer is a partnership, one of the partners must sign; if the Producer is a corporation, an authorized officer must sign and indicate the title of such authorized officer. The parties hereto agree this Agreement shall not become effective until accepted by CRC.

PRODUCER: _____ DATE: _____
(agency name)

BY: _____
(signature)

TITLE: _____
(Must be Owner, Partner or Authorized Officer)

Agreement Accepted and Effected by CRC.

BY: _____ DATE: _____

TITLE: _____

Please complete, sign and return **ORIGINAL AGREEMENT** along with the following:
Copy of your **INSURANCE LICENSE issued by your state of residence**
Copy of your **E & O POLICY DEC PAGE**.
Completed **CONFIDENTIAL PRODUCER PROFILE**.

Confidential Producer Profile

Company Information:

Agency Name:			FEIN or SSN (if individual):		
Legal Name (if different):					
Physical Address:			Mailing Address:		
Address 2:			Address 2:		
City:	State:	Zip:	City:	State:	Zip:
Phone:	Fax:		Website:		
Email Contact 1:			Email Contact 2:		
Accounting Address (if different from above):					
Suite number:		City:		State:	Zip:

List other agency office locations that you would like added to our database. Include address and primary contact at each office. Use additional sheets as necessary. Please note that each location will be assigned its own agency code.

--	--	--

Contact Information:

	Name:	Title:	Phone:	Email:
Principal:				
Accounting:				
Producer:				
Producer:				
Producer:				

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

▶ Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the latest information.

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.	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 of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes.	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):
	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate	Exempt payee code (if any) _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ▶ _____ Note: Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is not disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner.	Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____ (Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)	
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.	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 instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. Also see *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* 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 for Part II, later.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
------------------	----------------------------	--------

General Instructions

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

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW9.

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, later.

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*, later, 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 Pub. 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 24% 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 instructions for Part II 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*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

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*, later, 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 (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a 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 on line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3.

IF the entity/person on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation
• Individual • Sole proprietorship, or • Single-member limited liability company (LLC) owned by an individual and disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC
• LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, or • LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner but the owner is another LLC that is not disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification. (P= Partnership; C= C corporation; or S= S corporation)
• Partnership	Partnership
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate

Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on 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. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, write NEW at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

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.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, 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 *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, 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. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or SS-4 mailed to you within 10 business days.

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 item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates 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), ABLE accounts (under section 529A), 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) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. 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
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
14. 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
15. 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*, earlier.

*Note: The 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 Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic 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 report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

Visit www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft 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.