



## ACCIDENT INSURANCE SERVICES

9330 LBJ Freeway, Ste 300  
Dallas Texas 75243  
800-880-2515 \* Fax 972-788-5108  
[www.ais-insurance.net](http://www.ais-insurance.net)

### FIDELITY SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

#### Agent Appointment Information

- Agent Data Sheet  
*All questions must be answered and provide the street address.*
- Single Case Agreement
- W-9
- Life License
- E & O Dec Page

For agency appointments, include:

- Agency License
- Individual License for the person signing the contracting paperwork

The following questions:

Is entity incorporated? \_\_\_\_\_

Tax ID or social security number: \_\_\_\_\_

Is above entitiy appointed? \_\_\_\_\_

- Fax completed contracting to AIS with the applications to bind coverage.

Please note the *original* contracting paperwork should be received within 3 days.

Please contact Neta Tibbits with any contracting questions.  
[netatibbits@ais-insurance.net](mailto:netatibbits@ais-insurance.net)



PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETING APPOINTMENT APPLICATION FOR  
**FIDELITY SECURITY LIFE**

1. The agent data sheet must be completely filled out.
  - a) Use complete street addresses.
  - b) Include area codes with all phone numbers.
  - c) All questions must be answered.
2. A current copy of the agent's life and health license must be provided. It must be valid and not expired.
3. The appointment fee appropriate to the state in which the agent is producing business. **The check must be made payable to Fidelity Security Life Insurance Company.** If you do not know the appropriate appointment fee, please contact the SIS Agent Appointment Department at the phone number shown below.
4. If you are requesting an agency appointment, please note that the appointment will cover all owners, shareholders and officers but will not cover a selling agent working for the agency. These individuals need to be appointed separately. If the agent does not assign his commissions to the agency, the commissions will be paid directly to the agent. If commissions are to be paid to the agency, the agency must also be licensed and appointed.
5. A completed W-9.
6. A current copy of E & O Coverage
7. Legal name commission checks should be made payable:

- 
8. If commission is paid to anyone other than yourself, please complete the information list below.
    - a) Is above entity incorporated? \_\_\_\_\_
    - b) Tax ID or social security number: \_\_\_\_\_
    - c) Is above entity appointed? \_\_\_\_\_

After all the above requirements have been met, please forward to our office at the address below for processing. Once reviewed, it will be forwarded to Fidelity Security Life Insurance Company. After references are checked, it will then be sent to the state for appointment. Agents will be notified by mail of their appointment.

Accident Insurance Services, Inc.  
9330 LBJ Freeway, Suite 300  
Dallas, Texas 75243  
(800) 880-2515

**Return to → Accident Insurance Services  
9330 LBJ Freeway, Suite 300  
Dallas, TX 75243**

**FIDELITY SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
AGENT DATA SHEET**

Agent # \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**OMISSION OF ANY INFORMATION WILL RESULT IN A  
DELAY OF APPOINTMENT AND PAYING OF COMMISSION**

**NOTE:** No person is permitted to solicit, sell or procure an application for insurance until he has in his possession an insurance agent's license authorizing him to solicit, sell or procure applications for Fidelity Security Life Insurance Company.

**A. IDENTIFICATION:** (Please print in ink or type - **Do Not Abbreviate**)

Name (Last, First, Middle)					Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	
Social Security Number		Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Tax I.D. No.		Age
Firm Name (Agency Name if applicable)						Send Mail to:
Business Address					Telephone & Fax #	
Street	City	State	County	Zip	( )	
Resident Address					Telephone & Fax #	
Street	City	State	County	Zip	( )	
<b>E-Mail Address:</b>						
Currently Licensed By State Of:		License No.	Issued To:			
(attach a copy of home state license)			<input type="checkbox"/> Ind. <input type="checkbox"/> Corp. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Sole Proprietor			
What type of product(s) do you plan to sell for FSL? <input type="checkbox"/> Life <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Accident <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed Annuity						

**B. BACKGROUND** - Use separate page if needed .....IF YES TO ANY OF QUESTIONS 1-9, PLEASE ATTACH DETAILS AND DATES.

- |   | Yes                      | No                       | Month/Year |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. Have you ever had ownership interest in a business venture which declared bankruptcy? (If Yes, give month and year.)   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 2. Have you been a Judgment Debtor or ever declared personal bankruptcy? (If Yes, give month and year.)   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 3. Are you in good standing and full compliance with respect to state taxes or child support? (If no, give details.)  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 4. Have you ever had a bond declined or cancelled?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 5. Have you ever been convicted for any offense other than a minor traffic violation? <b>Your failure to disclose a felony conviction will result in an automatic denial.</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 6. Have you ever been cited, fined, suspended, revoked or refused a license by any state? (If Yes, give state, month and year.)   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 7. Have you ever been short in accounts with any employer?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 8. Do you owe an unpaid balance to any insurance company?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 9. Are you now employed by, or associated with to any degree, directly or indirectly, a bank, savings and loan or other financial institution?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 10. <b>For Agents applying to sell cash value life insurance and/or annuities:</b><br>Have you completed Anti-Money Laundering training?<br><b>If yes, attach copy of proof of completion or provide details.</b> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      |
| 11. Please provide the carrier for your Errors & Omissions coverage, the policy number and the name of the insured. _____   |                          |                          | _____      |
| 12. List past and current companies you represent or have represented in the last 5 years.  |                          |                          |            |

From	To	Name	Street Address, City, State, Zip	Telephone No.
				( )
				( )

**C. CERTIFICATION / AUTHORIZATION**

13. a. I certify that I have answered all questions honestly and to the best of my knowledge.  
b. I also authorize Fidelity Security Life Insurance Company to order an investigative report as may be required. I understand that information for the report may be secured from financial resources, and/or public records, or personal interviews with third parties, such as family members, business associates and/or others with whom I am acquainted.

This inquiry may include information as to my character, general reputation, personal characteristics, mode of living or educational background. I understand I have the right to make a written request within a reasonable period of time for a complete and accurate disclosure of this information if I so desire.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Appointing Premier General Agent \_\_\_\_\_

Owner or Partner  
 Corporate Officer  
 Representative (Agent)



# Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9

(Rev. January 2002)

## Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

### Changes To Note

- The backup withholding rate is reduced to 30% for reportable payments made in 2002 and 2003 (29% in 2004 and 2005).
- Payers with an electronic system may receive a Form W-9 electronically from an investment advisor or introducing broker who is authorized as the payee's agent. See **Electronic Submission of Forms W-9** below.

### How Do I Know When To Use Form W-9?

Use Form W-9 to request the taxpayer identification number (TIN) of a **U.S. person** (including a resident alien) and to request certain certifications and claims for exemption. (See **Purpose of Form** on the Form W-9.) Withholding agents may require signed Forms W-9 from U.S. exempt recipients to overcome any presumptions of foreign status.

Advise foreign persons to use the appropriate Form W-8. See **Pub. 515**, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities, for more information and a list of the W-8 forms.

Also, a nonresident alien individual may, under certain circumstances, claim treaty benefits on scholarships and fellowship grant income. See Pub. 515 or **Pub. 519**, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more information.

### Electronic Submission of Forms W-9

Requesters may establish a system for payees and payee's agents to submit Forms W-9 electronically, including by fax. A requester is anyone required to file an information return. A payee is anyone required to provide a taxpayer identification number (TIN) to the requester.

**Payee's agent.** A payee's agent can be an investment advisor (corporation, partnership, or individual) or an introducing broker. An investment advisor must be registered with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The introducing broker is a broker-dealer that is regulated by the SEC and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and that is not a payer. Except for a broker who acts as a payee's agent for "readily tradable instruments," the advisor or broker must show in writing to the payer that the payee authorized the advisor or broker to transmit the Form W-9 to the payer.

**Electronic system.** Generally, the electronic system must:

- Ensure the information received is the information sent, and document all occasions of user access that result in the submission;
- Make reasonably certain that the person accessing the system and submitting the form is the person identified on Form W-9, the investment advisor, or the introducing broker;
- Provide the same information as the paper Form W-9;
- Be able to supply a hard copy of the electronic Form W-9 if the Internal Revenue Service requests it; and
- Require as the final entry in the submission an electronic signature by the payee whose name is on Form W-9 that authenticates and verifies the submission. The electronic signature must be under penalties of perjury and the perjury statement must contain the language of the paper Form W-9.



*For Forms W-9 that are not required to be signed, the electronic system need not provide for an electronic signature or a perjury statement.*

For more details, see the following at **www.irs.gov**:

- Announcement 98-27, 1998-1 C.B. 865. You can find Announcement 98-27 on page 30 of Internal Revenue Bulletin (I.R.B.) 1998-15.
- Announcement 2001-91. You can find Announcement 2001-91 on page 221 of I.R.B. 2001-36.

### Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN)

Form W-9 (or an acceptable substitute) is used by persons required to file information returns with the IRS to get the payee's (or other person's) correct TIN. For individuals, the TIN is generally a social security number (SSN).

However, in some cases, individuals who become U.S. resident aliens for tax purposes are not eligible to obtain an SSN. This includes certain resident aliens who must receive information returns but who cannot obtain an SSN.

These individuals must apply for an ITIN on **Form W-7**, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, unless they have an application pending for an SSN. Individuals who have an ITIN must provide it on Form W-9.

## Substitute Form W-9

You may develop and use your own Form W-9 (a substitute Form W-9) if its content is substantially similar to the official IRS Form W-9 and it satisfies certain certification requirements.

You may incorporate a substitute Form W-9 into other business forms you customarily use, such as account signature cards. However, the certifications on the substitute Form W-9 must clearly set forth (as shown on the official Form W-9) that:

1. The payee's TIN is correct,
2. The payee is not subject to backup withholding due to failure to report interest and dividend income, and
3. The payee is a U.S. person.

### You may not:

1. Use a substitute Form W-9 that requires the payee, by signing, to agree to provisions unrelated to the required certifications or
2. Imply that a payee may be subject to backup withholding unless the payee agrees to provisions on the substitute form that are unrelated to the required certifications.

A substitute Form W-9 that contains a **separate signature line** just for the certifications satisfies the requirement that the certifications be clearly set forth.

If a **single signature line** is used for the required certifications and other provisions, the certifications must be highlighted, boxed, printed in bold-face type, or presented in some other manner that causes the language to stand out from all other information contained on the substitute form. Additionally, the following statement must be presented to stand out in the same manner as described above and must appear immediately above the single signature line:

"The Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certifications required to avoid backup withholding."

If you use a substitute form, you are encouraged (but not required) to provide Form W-9 instructions to the payee. However, if the IRS has notified the payee that backup withholding applies, then you must instruct the payee to strike out the language in the certification that relates to underreporting. This instruction can be given orally or in writing. See item 2 of the **Certification** on Form W-9.

## TIN Applied for

For interest and dividend payments and certain payments with respect to readily tradable instruments, the payee may return a properly completed, signed Form W-9 to you with "Applied For" written in Part I. This is an "awaiting-TIN" certificate. The payee has 60 calendar days, from the date you receive this certificate, to provide a TIN. If you do not receive the payee's TIN at that time, you must begin backup withholding on payments.

**Reserve rule.** You must backup withhold on any reportable payments made during the 60-day period if a payee withdraws more than \$500 at one time, unless the

payee reserves 30 percent of all reportable payments made to the account during 2002 (29% after 2003).

**Alternative rule.** You may also elect to backup withhold during this 60-day period, after a 7-day grace period, under one of the two alternative rules discussed below.

**Option 1.** Backup withhold on any reportable payments if the payee makes a withdrawal from the account after the close of 7 business days after you receive the awaiting-TIN certificate. Treat as reportable payments all cash withdrawals in an amount up to the reportable payments made from the day after you receive the awaiting-TIN certificate to the day of withdrawal.

**Option 2.** Backup withhold on any reportable payments made to the payee's account, regardless of whether the payee makes any withdrawals, beginning no later than 7 business days after you receive the awaiting-TIN certificate.



*The 60-day exemption from backup withholding does not apply to any payment other than interest, dividends, and certain payments relating to readily tradable instruments. Any other reportable payment, such as nonemployee compensation, is subject to backup withholding immediately, even if the payee has applied for and is awaiting a TIN.*

*Even if the payee gives you an awaiting-TIN certificate, you must backup withhold on reportable interest and dividend payments if the payee does not certify, under penalties of perjury, that the payee is not subject to backup withholding.*

## Payees Exempt From Backup Withholding

Even if the payee does not provide a TIN in the manner required, you are **not required** to backup withhold on any payments you make if the payee is:

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 possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities;
4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities; or
5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Other payees that **may be exempt** from backup withholding include:

6. A corporation;
7. A foreign central bank of issue;
8. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States;
9. A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission;
10. A real estate investment trust;

11. An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940;

12. A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a);

13. A financial institution;

14. A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian; or

15. A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The following types of payments are exempt from backup withholding as indicated for items 1 through 15 above.

**Interest and dividend payments.** All listed payees are exempt except the payee in item 9.

**Broker transactions.** All payees listed in items 1 through 13 are exempt. A person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 who regularly acts as a broker is also exempt.

**Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends.** Only payees listed in items 1 through 5 are exempt.

**Payments reportable under sections 6041 and 6041A.** Only payees listed in items 1 through 7 are generally exempt.

However, the following payments made to a corporation (including gross proceeds paid to an attorney under section 6045(f), even if the attorney is a corporation) and reportable on **Form 1099-MISC**, Miscellaneous Income, are **not exempt** from backup withholding.

- Medical and health care payments.
- Attorneys' fees.
- Payments for services paid by a Federal executive agency.

## Payments Exempt From Backup Withholding

Payments that are not subject to information reporting also are not subject to backup withholding. For details, see sections 6041, 6041A, 6042, 6044, 6045, 6049, 6050A, and 6050N, and their regulations. The following payments are generally exempt from backup withholding.

### Dividends and patronage dividends

- Payments to nonresident aliens subject to withholding under section 1441.
- Payments to partnerships not engaged in a trade or business in the United States and that have at least one nonresident alien partner.
- Payments of patronage dividends not paid in money.
- Payments made by certain foreign organizations.
- Section 404(k) distributions made by an ESOP.

### Interest payments

• Payments of interest on obligations issued by individuals. However, if you pay \$600 or more of interest in the course of your trade or business to a payee, you must report the payment. Backup withholding applies to the reportable payment if the payee has not provided a TIN or has provided an incorrect TIN.

- Payments of tax-exempt interest (including exempt-interest dividends under section 852).
- Payments described in section 6049(b)(5) to nonresident aliens.
- Payments on tax-free covenant bonds under section 1451.
- Payments made by certain foreign organizations.
- Mortgage or student loan interest paid to you.

### Other types of payment

- Wages.
- Distributions from a pension, annuity, profit-sharing or stock bonus plan, any IRA, or an owner-employee plan.
- Certain surrenders of life insurance contracts.
- Gambling winnings if withholding is required under section 3402(q). However, if withholding is not required under section 3402(q), backup withholding applies if the payee fails to furnish a TIN.
- Real estate transactions reportable under section 6045(e).
- Cancelled debts reportable under section 6050P.
- Distributions from a medical savings account and long-term care benefits.
- Fish purchases for cash reportable under section 6050R.

## Joint Foreign Payees

If the first payee listed on an account gives you a Form W-8 or a similar statement signed under penalties of perjury, backup withholding applies unless:

1. Every joint payee provides the statement regarding foreign status or
2. Any one of the joint payees who has not established foreign status gives you a TIN.

If any one of the joint payees who has not established foreign status gives you a TIN, use that number for purposes of backup withholding and information reporting.

For more information on foreign payees, see the **Instructions for the Requester of Forms W-8BEN, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and W-8IMY.**

## Names and TINs To Use for Information Reporting

Show the full name and address as provided on Form W-9 on the information return filed with the IRS and on the copy furnished to the payee. If you made payments to more than one payee or the account is in more than one name, enter on the first name line **only** the name of the payee whose TIN is shown on the information return. You may show the names of any other individual payees in the area below the first name line.

**Sole proprietor.** Enter the individual's name on the first name line. On the second name line, enter the business name or "doing business as (DBA)" if provided. **You may not enter only the business name.** For the TIN, you may enter either the individual's SSN or the employer identification number (EIN) of the business. However, the IRS prefers that you show the SSN.

**LLC.** For an LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, you must show the owner's name on the first name line. On the second name line, you may enter the LLC's name. Use the **owner's** TIN.

### **Additional Information**

For more information on backup withholding, see:

- **Pub. 1679**, A Guide to Backup Withholding or
- **Pub. 1281**, Backup Withholding on Missing and Incorrect Name/TINs.

### **Notices From the IRS**

The IRS will send you a notice if the payee's name and TIN on the information return you filed do not match the IRS's records. You may have to send a "B" notice to the payee to solicit another TIN. Pubs. 1679 and 1281 contain copies of the two types of "B" notices.

# Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

<b>Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.</b>	Name	
	Business name, if different from above	
	Check appropriate box: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/ Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Other ▶ .....	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Exempt from backup withholding	
	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
City, state, and ZIP code		
List account number(s) here (optional)		

## Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. For individuals, this is 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.

Social security number
+

or

Employer identification number
+

**Note:** If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

## 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. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

**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 4.)

**Sign Here**

Signature of U.S. person ▶

Date ▶

## Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS, must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

**U.S. person.** Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

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.

**Note:** If 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.

**Foreign person.** If you are a foreign person, use the appropriate Form W-8 (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 recipient 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 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** not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

**What is backup withholding?** Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 30% of such payments (29% after December 31, 2003; 28% after December 31, 2005). This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, 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, or
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 4 for details), or
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN, or
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 the instructions below and the separate **Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9**.

## 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

### Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your social security card. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of the form.

**Sole proprietor.** Enter your **individual** name as shown on your social security card on the "Name" line. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA)" name on the "Business name" line.

**Limited liability company (LLC).** If you are a single-member LLC (including a foreign LLC with a domestic owner) that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Treasury regulations section 301.7701-3, **enter the owner's name on the "Name" line.** Enter the LLC's name on the "Business name" line.

**Other entities.** Enter your business name as shown on required Federal tax documents on the "Name" line. 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 the "Business name" line.

**Note:** *You are requested to check the appropriate box for your status (individual/sole proprietor, corporation, etc.).*

### Exempt From Backup Withholding

If you are exempt, enter your name as described above and check the appropriate box for your status, then check the "Exempt from backup withholding" box in the line following the business name, sign and date the form.

Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends.

**Note:** *If you are exempt from backup withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding.*

**Exempt payees.** Backup withholding is **not required** on any payments made to the following payees:

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 possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities;
4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities; or
5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Other payees that **may be exempt** from backup withholding include:

6. A corporation;
7. A foreign central bank of issue;
8. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States;

- 9. A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission;
- 10. A real estate investment trust;
- 11. An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- 12. A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a);
- 13. A financial institution;
- 14. A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian; or
- 15. A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The chart below shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt recipients listed above, **1** through **15**.

If the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt recipients except for <b>9</b>
Broker transactions	Exempt recipients <b>1</b> through <b>13</b> . Also, a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 who regularly acts as a broker
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt recipients <b>1</b> through <b>5</b>
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 <sup>1</sup>	Generally, exempt recipients <b>1</b> through <b>7</b> <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See **Form 1099-MISC**, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.  
<sup>2</sup> However, the following payments made to a corporation (including gross proceeds paid to an attorney under section 6045(f), even if the attorney is a corporation) and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are **not exempt** from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees; and payments for services paid by a Federal executive agency.

## 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-owner **LLC** that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see **Limited liability company (LLC)** on page 2), enter your SSN (or EIN, if you have one). If the LLC is a corporation, partnership, etc., 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 Social Security Administration office or get this form on-line at [www.ssa.gov/online/ss5.html](http://www.ssa.gov/online/ss5.html). 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 get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) or from the IRS Web Site at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, 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:** Writing "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

**Caution:** A disregarded domestic 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, 3, and 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). Exempt recipients, see **Exempt from backup withholding** on page 2.

**Signature requirements.** Complete the certification as indicated in 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 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 or Archer MSA 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 <sup>1</sup>
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor <sup>2</sup>
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee <sup>1</sup>
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner <sup>1</sup>
5. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner <sup>3</sup>
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
6. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner <sup>3</sup>
7. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity <sup>4</sup>
8. Corporate or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832	The corporation
9. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
10. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
11. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
12. 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

<sup>3</sup> **You must show your individual name**, but you may also enter your business or "DBA" name. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one).

<sup>4</sup> List first and circle the name of the legal 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.)

**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.*

## Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA or Archer MSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, or to Federal and state agencies to enforce Federal nontax criminal laws and to combat terrorism.

You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Payers must generally withhold 30% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.

