



1110 McConnell Rd, PO Box 1550
 Woodstock, IL 60098
 (815)334-5950 Fax: (815)334-5910
 www.conservfs.com

Salesperson: _____

CONSUMER CREDIT APPLICATION

If you have any questions please call the credit department at (815) 334-5950

Primary Applicant Name		Social Security #	Date of Birth
Spouse or Co - Applicant Name		Social Security #	Date of Birth
Address		Telephone #	Cell Phone#
City	State	Zip Code	E-Mail Address
Previous Address (if less than 5 years at above)		Present Living Facility	
Address:		Rent: _____ Own: Mortgage _____ No Mortgage _____	
City:		Landlord: Name _____ Phone#: _____	
State:		Address: _____	
Zip Code		Monthly Rent or Mortgage payment: \$	
Nearest Relative: (not presently living with you) Telephone#: ()			
Name:		Address:	
City:		State:	
Zip:		Telephone#: ()	
Previous Supplier: Telephone#: ()			
Name:		Address:	
City:		State:	
Zip:		Telephone#: ()	
Primary Applicant Employed By:		Number of Years at present employer:	Gross Annual Salary:
Address:		Present Position:	Other Income:
City:	State:	Zip Code:	Telephone#: ()
Co - Applicant Employed By:		Number of Years at present employer:	Gross Annual Salary:
Address:		Present Position:	Other Income:
City:	State:	Zip Code:	Telephone#: ()
Products Generally expected to purchase		Estimated Monthly purchases: \$	

Farm Bureau Member: Yes No County: _____

Agreement

All applicants give the above information for the sole purpose of obtaining credit from Conserv FS, Inc. and said information is certified to be true. All applicants authorize Conserv FS, Inc. to investigate all applicants' credit as necessary to act on or verify information contained herein, through all available means.

Credit will be extended only to customers who have established credit worthiness, who are not past due, and who are approved by the commercial credit mgr. and strategic business mgr. Credit privileges may be suspended at any time.

In the event the amount due Conserv FS, Inc as evidenced by the monthly statement is not paid in full within 30 days, a finance charge may be computed on the unpaid balance. Such unpaid balance includes any charges remaining unpaid from the previous monthly statement after deduction payments and/or credits received during the current billing cycle. This finance charge shall be calculated for each billing cycle as long as there remains an unpaid balance. In the event of non-payment, the customer agrees to be responsible for all cost of collection, including reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and witness fees incurred by Conserv FS, Inc. to collect any and all monies due.

The amount of such finance charges will be computed on the unpaid balance at a monthly rate of 1.8%. This represents an Annual Percentage Rate of 21.6%

Credit privileges will be extended for a period of 30 days from the date the merchandise or service first appeared on the monthly statement. After this 30 day period, no further credit will be extended until payments are received to bring the account within this 30 day period.

In the event of any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to any sales made, including but not limited to questions regarding authority of the persons who have executed the Credit Application, that such question, controversy, dispute, any alleged default or breach of contract, at the option of Conserv FS, Inc, shall be submitted to the exclusive venue and jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Cook County, located in Chicago, Illinois. The judge shall include as part of the award all costs, including reasonable attorney's fees of the non breaching party where it is determined that one of the parties has breached the agreement. This credit application and all terms of sale shall be construed according to the laws of the State of Illinois.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGREES TO THE ABOVE CREDIT TERMS

Signed: _____
 Primary Applicant

Date: _____

Signed: _____
 Spouse or Co-Applicant

Date: _____

2/14/2016



CONSERV FS, Inc. OPEN END CREDIT POLICY

Conserv FS credit is to be convenience credit and is not intended to replace working capital of our customers. The credit policy of Conserv FS for open end credit accounts is as follows, and to the extent that any section of this Agreement does not conform to the applicable laws of the state this shall not invalidate all other sections of this Agreement:

CREDIT APPROVAL: Credit will be extended only to customers who have established credit worthiness, who are not past due, and who are approved by the Credit Manager. Credit privileges may be suspended at any time. Accounts requesting credit reference information agree to hold harmless and indemnify Conserv FS with regard to the information provided.

FOR COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS: At the end of each day, Customers will receive an invoice for product purchased that day. Invoices are due and payable thirty (30) days from the original invoice date. Invoices not paid by the 30th day after the original invoice date are **past due and will be assessed a finance charge**. A statement will be generated only to show open invoices and accrued finance charges -- this is **not** a bill. Unpaid finance charges become part of the new balance, due upon receipt of the statement. Credit cards will be accepted at no additional charge at point and time of purchase. Credit cards used to pay invoices at a later date will incur an additional charge of 3% on the total amount paid.

FOR FARM CUSTOMERS: Statements will be generated as of the first of the month for the preceding 30-day period. Statements will show all transactions for the period, the balance carried forward, the total of all payments made during the period, and the total balance due on the account as of the statement date. All statements are due by the 25th of the month. A finance charge of **1.8 percent per month** (an ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE OF 21.6 PERCENT) will be assessed on all unpaid accounts. Credit cards will be accepted at no additional charge at point of purchase. Credit cards will not be accepted for purchase farming inputs or prepayment of inputs. Credit cards used to pay statements will incur an additional charge of 3% on the total amount paid.

FINANCING CHARGES: A finance charge will be added to all balances thirty (30) days past the original invoice date at a rate of **1.8 percent per month** (an ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE OF 21.6 PERCENT), until paid, on all consumer, business and commercial purchases. Except for payments on C.O.D. purchases, payments will be applied first to the oldest billed purchases and finance charges on the statement. These finance charges are the only credit service costs except in the event that legal recourse must be taken to recover the account. No annual or other fees apply.

ADJUSTED BALANCE: The finance charge will be computed by applying the periodic rate, shown above, to the balance owed on the past due invoice, including unpaid finance charges from the previous billing period, and subtracting payments received and credits issued.

C.O.D. PURCHASES: All customers who have not been approved for credit will be on a cash, credit card, or check basis only. Before customer picks up or receives any delivery of product, the sales order must be paid in full.

DISPUTES AND DEFAULTS: In the event of any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to any sales made, including but not limited to questions regarding authority of the persons who have executed this Credit Application, that question, controversy, dispute, or any alleged default or breach of contract, at the option of Conserv FS, shall be submitted to the exclusive venue and jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois located in Chicago. The judge shall include, as part of the award, all costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees of the non-breaching party where it is determined that one of the parties has breached the agreement. This Credit Application and all terms of sale shall be construed according to the laws of the State of Illinois.

JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY: The Customer fully understands the credit terms stated above and agrees to abide by them. Further, the Customer and its principal owners, jointly and severally, promise to pay all monies due Conserv FS from the Customer.

Signature _____ Date _____

Owner[s] _____

Print Name _____

Name of Customer: _____



Please complete additional forms if any of these circumstances apply to you or your business;

1) For sales tax exemption, please complete one of the following;

- IL ST-587 – IL Ag use exemption
- IL CRT-61 – IL Non-Ag Reseller exemption
- Wisconsin Sales & Use Tax Certificate S-211

This is required. Without a completed exemption certificate sales tax will be charged.

2) For Farm Bureau members, please complete:

- W-9

This is required for patronage income reporting

Be sure to Include these completed forms with your credit application.

Thank you



ST-587 Exemption Certificate (for Manufacturing, Production Agriculture, and Coal and Aggregate Mining)

Step 1: Identify the seller

The seller must keep this certificate.

Name Conserv FS, Inc.

Address PO BOX 1550 - 1110 McConnell Rd
Number and street

Phone (8 1 5) 3 3 4 5 9 5 0

Woodstock IL 60098
City State ZIP

Step 2: Identify the purchaser (lessor)

Name _____

Phone (_____) _____

Address _____
Number and street

Date of purchase _____ / _____ / _____
Month Day Year

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Write the purchaser's Illinois account ID number, FEIN or SSN.
Illinois account ID number _____
FEIN _____ SSN _____

Step 3: Identify the lessee

Name _____

Address _____
Number and street

Phone (_____) _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Step 4: Identify the item(s) you are purchasing (or leasing)

Type of item(s) _____

Serial number(s) _____

Step 5: Identify how you will use the item(s) listed in Step 4. Check the appropriate box. You must complete this step and also Step 6 if you are submitting this form as a blanket certificate.

I state that this item will be used

- primarily in the manufacturing or assembling of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease, including graphic arts production.
- primarily in production agriculture.
- primarily for coal and aggregate exploration and related mining, off-highway hauling, processing, maintenance, and reclamation, but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code.

Step 6: Blanket Certificate Complete this step only if you are using this form as a blanket certificate. Check the appropriate box.

I am the identified purchaser, and I certify that

- all of the purchases that I make from this seller are eligible for the exemption identified in Step 5.
- the following percentage, _____ %, of all of the purchases that I make from this seller are eligible for the exemption identified in Step 5.

Step 7: Sign below

Under penalties of perjury, I state that I have examined this certificate and, to the best of my knowledge, it is true, correct, and complete.

Purchaser's signature _____ Date _____ / _____ / _____

You may photocopy this form or you may obtain additional forms by visiting our website at tax.illinois.gov.

ST-587 Exemption Certificate (for Manufacturing, Production Agriculture, and Coal and Aggregate Mining)

General Information

When is an Exemption Certificate required?

Generally, an Exemption Certificate is required for proof that no tax is due on any sale that is made tax-free as a sale of machinery or equipment used in graphic arts production, manufacturing machinery, equipment, and tangible personal property to be used primarily in manufacturing or assembling of tangible personal property, production agriculture, or coal and aggregate mining. Effective July 1, 2019, the manufacturing machinery and equipment exemption includes production related tangible personal property, such as supplies and consumables including fuels, coolants, solvents, oils, lubricants, and adhesives, hand tools, protective apparel, and fire and safety equipment, primarily used or consumed in a manufacturing process. The purchaser, at the seller's request, must provide the information that is needed to complete this certificate.

Who keeps the Exemption Certificate?

The seller must keep the certificate. We may request it as proof that no tax was due on the sale of the specified items. **Do not** mail the certificate to us.

Can other forms be used?

Yes. You can use other forms or statements in place of this certificate but whatever you use as proof that an exempt sale of the qualified item was made must contain

- the seller's name and address;
- the purchaser's name and address;
- a description of the property being purchased;
- a statement that the property is being purchased for use primarily in (1) manufacturing or assembling of tangible personal property, (2) production agriculture, (3) coal and aggregate mining; and
- the purchaser's signature and date of signing.

Note: A purchase order signed by the purchaser may be used as an Exemption Certificate if it contains all of the previously stated required information.

When is a blanket Exemption Certificate used?

The purchaser may provide a blanket Exemption Certificate to any seller from whom all purchases made from the identified seller will be exempt. Qualified exemptions include items used:

- primarily in the manufacturing or assembling of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease, including graphic arts production.
- primarily in production agriculture.
- primarily for coal and aggregate exploration and related mining, off-highway hauling, processing, maintenance, and reclamation, but excluding motor vehicles required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code.

A blanket certificate can also specify that a percentage of the purchases made from the identified seller will be exempt. In either instance, blanket certificates should be kept up-to-date. If a specified percentage changes, a new certificate should be provided. Otherwise, all certificates should be updated at least every three years.

Specific Instructions

Step 1: Identify the seller

Provide the seller's name, address, and phone number on the lines provided.

Step 2: Identify the purchaser (lessor)

Provide the purchaser's (lessor's) name, address, phone number, and date of purchase on the lines provided. You must also write the purchaser's identification number on the corresponding line.

Step 3: Identify the lessee

If the purchaser is a lessor, provide the lessee's name, address, and phone number on the lines provided.

If the purchaser is not a lessor, leave this step blank and continue to Step 4.

Step 4: Identify the item(s) you are purchasing (leasing)

This includes machinery and repair/replacement parts. Provide the type of item(s) and serial number(s) on the lines provided.

Step 5: Identify how you will use the item(s) listed in Step 4

Check the appropriate box to indicate how the equipment will be used. You must complete this step if you are submitting this form as a blanket certificate.

Step 6: Blanket Certificate

Complete this step **only** if you are using this form as a blanket certificate.

Step 7: Sign Below

The purchaser must sign and date the form.



Wisconsin Sales and Use Tax Exemption Certificate

Form S-211

Do not send this certificate to the Department of Revenue

Purchaser: Complete this certificate and give it to the seller.

Seller: If this certificate is not fully completed, you must charge sales tax. Keep this certificate as part of your records.

Check One Single Purchase Continuous

Purchaser Information			
Business Name		Type of Business	
Business Address		City	State ZIP Code
Purchaser's Tax ID Number		State of Issue	
If no Tax ID Number, enter one of the following:	FEIN	Driver's License Number/State Issued ID Number	State of Issue
Seller Information			
Name			
Address		City	State ZIP Code

Reason for Exemption

Resale (Enter purchaser's seller's permit or use tax certificate number) _____

Manufacturing and Biotechnology

- Tangible personal property (TPP) or item under s.77.52(1)(b) that is used exclusively and directly by a manufacturer in manufacturing an article of TPP or items or property under s.77.52(1)(b) or (c) that is destined for sale and that becomes an ingredient or component part of the article of TPP or items or property under s.77.52(1)(b) or (c) destined for sale or is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity in manufacturing the article of TPP or items or property under s.77.52(1)(b) or (c) destined for sale.
- Machines and specific processing equipment and repair parts or replacements thereof, exclusively and directly used by a manufacturer in manufacturing tangible personal property or items or property under s.77.52(1)(b) or (c) and safety attachments for those machines and equipment.
- The repair, service, alteration, fitting, cleaning, painting, coating, towing, inspection, and maintenance of machines and specific processing equipment, that the above purchaser would be authorized to purchase without sales or use tax, at the time the service is performed. Tools used to repair exempt machines are not exempt.
- Fuel and electricity consumed in manufacturing tangible personal property or items or property under s.77.52(1)(b) or (c) in this state.
Percent of fuel exempt: _____ % Percent of electricity exempt: _____ %
- Portion of the amount of fuel converted to steam for purposes of resale. Percent of fuel exempt: _____ %
- Property used exclusively and directly in qualified research, by persons engaged in manufacturing at a building assessed under s. 70.995, by persons engaged primarily in biotechnology in Wisconsin, or a combined group member conducting qualified research for another combined group member that meets these requirements.

Farming (To qualify for this exemption, the purchaser must use item(s) exclusively and directly in the business of farming, including dairy farming, agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, silviculture, beekeeping or custom farming services.)

- Tractors (except lawn and garden tractors), all-terrain vehicles (ATV) and farm machines, including accessories, attachments, and parts, lubricants, nonpowered equipment, and other tangible personal property or items or property under s.77.52(1)(b) or (c) that are used exclusively and directly, or are consumed or lose their identities in the business of farming. This includes services to the property and items above.
- Feed, seeds for planting, plants, fertilizer, soil conditioners, sprays, pesticides, and fungicides.
- Breeding and other livestock, poultry, farm work stock, bees, beehives and bee combs.
- Containers for fruits, vegetables, bee products, grain, hay, and silage (including containers used to transfer merchandise to customers), and plastic bags, sleeves, and sheeting used to store or cover hay and silage. Baling twine and baling wire.
- Animal waste containers or component parts thereof (may only mark certificate as "Single Purchase").
- Animal bedding, drugs for farm livestock or bees, and milk house supplies.

Governmental Units and Other Exempt Entities

Enter CES No., if applicable

- The United States and its unincorporated agencies and instrumentalities.
- Any federally recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state.
- Wisconsin state and local governmental units, including the State of Wisconsin or any agency thereof, Wisconsin counties, cities, villages, or towns, and Wisconsin public schools, school districts, universities, or technical college districts.
- Organizations meeting the requirements of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Wisconsin organizations must enter a CES number above.

Other

- Containers and other packaging, packing, and shipping materials, used to transfer merchandise to customers of the purchaser.
 - Trailers and accessories, attachments, parts, supplies, materials, and service for motor trucks, tractors, and trailers which are used exclusively in common or contract carriage under LC, IC, or MC No. (if applicable) _____.
 - Machines and specific processing equipment used exclusively and directly in a fertilizer blending, feed milling, or grain drying operation, including repair parts, replacements, and safety attachments.
 - Building materials acquired solely for and used solely in the construction or repair of holding structures used for weighing and dropping feed or fertilizer ingredients into a mixer or for storage of such grain, if such structures are used in a fertilizer blending, feed milling, or grain drying operation.
 - Tangible personal property purchased by a person who is licensed to operate a commercial radio or television station in Wisconsin, if the property is used exclusively and directly in the origination or integration of various sources of program material for commercial radio or television transmissions that are generally available to the public free of charge without a subscription or service agreement.
 - Fuel and electricity consumed in the origination or integration of various sources of program material for commercial radio or television transmissions that are generally available to the public free of charge without a subscription or service agreement.
Percent of fuel exempt: _____ % Percent of electricity exempt: _____ %
 - Tangible personal property, property, items and goods under s.77.52(1)(b), (c), and (d), or services purchased by a Native American with enrollment # _____, who is enrolled with and resides on the _____ Reservation, where buyer will take possession of such property, items, goods, or services.
 - Tangible personal property and items and property under s.77.52(1)(b) and (c) becoming a component of an industrial or municipal waste treatment facility, including replacement parts, chemicals, and supplies used or consumed in operating the facility. Caution: Do not check the "continuous" box at the top of page 1.
 - Portion of the amount of electricity or natural gas used or consumed in an industrial waste treatment facility.
(Percent of electricity or natural gas exempt _____ %)
 - Electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, propane, coal, steam, corn, and wood (including wood pellets which are 100% wood) used for fuel for **residential or farm** use.

	% of Electricity Exempt	% of Natural Gas Exempt	% of Fuel Exempt
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
<input type="checkbox"/> Farm	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
- Address Delivered: _____
- Percent of printed advertising material solely for out-of-state use. _____ %
 - Catalogs, and the envelopes in which the catalogs are mailed, that are designed to advertise and promote the sale of merchandise or to advertise the services of individual business firms.
 - Computers and servers used primarily to store copies of the product that are sent to a digital printer, a plate-making machine, or a printing press or are used primarily in prepress or postpress activities, by persons whose NAICS code is 323111, 323117, or 323120.
 - Purchases from out-of-state sellers of tangible personal property that are temporarily stored, remain idle, and not used in this state and that are then delivered and used solely outside this state, by persons whose NAICS code is 323111, 323117, or 323120.
 - Other purchases exempted by law. (State items and exemption). _____

(DETACH AND PRESENT TO SELLER)

I declare that the information provided is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge, and that the product(s) purchased will be used in the exempt manner indicated. If a product is not used in an exempt manner, I will remit use tax on the purchase price at the time of first taxable use. I understand that failure to remit the use tax may result in a future liability, including tax, interest, and penalty.

CAUTION: Using this certificate to avoid paying sales tax may result in a fine of \$250 for each transaction for which the certificate is used

Signature of Purchaser	Print or Type Name	Title	Date



CRT-61 Certificate of Resale

Step 1: Identify the seller

1 Name _____

2 Business address _____

City State Zip

Step 2: Identify the purchaser

3 Name _____

4 Business address _____

City State Zip

5 Complete the information below. Check only one box.

The purchaser is registered as a retailer with the Illinois Department of Revenue. _____
Account ID number

The purchaser is registered as a reseller with the Illinois Department of Revenue. _____
Resale number

The purchaser is authorized to do business out-of-state and will resell and deliver property only to purchasers located outside the state of Illinois. See Line 5 instructions.

Step 3: Describe the property

6 Describe the property that is being purchased for resale or list the invoice number and the date of purchase.

Step 4: Complete for blanket certificates

7 Complete the information below. Check only one box.

I am the identified purchaser, and I certify that all of the purchases that I make from this seller are for resale.

I am the identified purchaser, and I certify that the following percentage, _____ %, of all of the purchases that I make from this seller are for resale.

Step 5: Purchaser's signature

I certify that I am purchasing the property described in Step 3 from the stated seller for the purpose of resale.

Purchaser's signature Date

Note: It is the seller's responsibility to verify that the purchaser's Illinois account ID or Illinois resale number is valid and active. You can confirm this by visiting our web site at tax.illinois.gov and using the Verify a Registered Business tool.

General information

When is a Certificate of Resale required?

Generally, a Certificate of Resale is required for proof that no tax is due on any sale that is made tax-free as a sale for resale. The purchaser, at the seller's request, must provide the information that is needed to complete this certificate.

Who keeps the Certificate of Resale?

The seller must keep the certificate. We may request it as proof that no tax was due on the sale of the specified property.

Do not mail the certificate to us.

Can other forms be used?

Yes. You can use other forms or statements in place of this certificate but whatever you use as proof that a sale was made for resale must contain

- the seller's name and address;
- the purchaser's name and address;
- a description of the property being purchased;
- a statement that the property is being purchased for resale;
- the purchaser's signature and date of signing; and
- either an Illinois account ID number, an Illinois resale number, or a certification of resale to an out-of-state purchaser.

Note: A purchase order signed by the purchaser may be used as a Certificate of Resale if it contains all of the above required information.

When is a blanket certificate of resale used?

The purchaser may provide a blanket certificate of resale to any seller from whom all purchases made are sales for resale. A blanket certificate can also specify that a percentage of the purchases made from the identified seller will be for resale. In either instance, blanket certificates should be kept up-to-date. If a specified percentage changes, a new certificate should be provided. Otherwise, all certificates should be updated at least every three years.

Specific instructions

Step 1: Identify the seller

Lines 1 and 2 Write the seller's name and mailing address.

Step 2: Identify the purchaser

Lines 3 and 4 Write the purchaser's name and mailing address.

Line 5 Check the statement that applies to the purchaser's business, and provide any additional requested information.

Note: A statement by the purchaser that property will be sold for resale will not be accepted by the department without supporting evidence (e.g., proof of out-of-state registration).

Step 3: Describe the property

Line 6 On the lines provided, briefly describe the tangible personal property that was purchased for resale or list the invoice number and date of purchase.

Step 4: Complete for blanket certificates

Line 7 The purchaser must check the statement that applies, and provide any additional requested information.

Step 5: Purchaser's signature

The purchaser must sign and date the form.

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.