

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	Name (as shown on your income tax return)	
	Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
	Check appropriate box for federal tax classification: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____	Exemptions (see instructions): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____
	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. The TIN provided must match the name given on the "Name" line to avoid backup withholding. 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									

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

Employer identification number									

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

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

Sign Here

Signature of U.S. person ▶

Date ▶

General Instructions

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

Future developments. The IRS has created a page on IRS.gov for information about Form W-9, at www.irs.gov/w9. Information about any future developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) will be posted on that page.

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, payments made to you in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

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

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 1.

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

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your income tax return. 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 income tax return on the "Name" line. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA)" name on the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line.

Partnership, C Corporation, or S Corporation. Enter the entity's name on the "Name" line and any business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA) name" on the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line.

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 Regulation section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. The name of the entity entered on the "Name" line should never be a disregarded entity. The name on the "Name" line must 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 the "Name" line. 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 the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line. 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.

Note. Check the appropriate box for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on the "Name" line (Individual/sole proprietor, Partnership, C Corporation, S Corporation, Trust/estate).

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the person identified on the "Name" line is an LLC, check the "Limited liability company" box only and enter the appropriate code for the U.S. federal tax classification in the space provided. If you are an LLC that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, enter "P" for partnership. If you are an LLC that has filed a Form 8832 or a Form 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation, as appropriate. If you are an LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Regulation section 301.7701-3 (except for employment and excise tax), do not check the LLC box unless the owner of the LLC (required to be identified on the "Name" line) is another LLC that is not disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes. If the LLC is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the appropriate tax classification of the owner identified on the "Name" line.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required U.S. 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/disregarded entity name" line.

Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the *Exemptions* box, any code(s) that may apply to you. See *Exempt payee code* and *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3.

Exempt payee code. 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. Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.

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

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding:

- 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
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States
- 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, 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—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 possession of the United States, 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 Reg. 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 Reg. 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

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited Liability Company (LLC)* on page 2), enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

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

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

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

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

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

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

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

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 1.

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

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privacy Act Notice

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



Business Registration Certificate Requirement

General

To receive an award, a vendor must have a current Business Registration Certificate or else not be required to register. The registration fee is \$25, \$150, \$250 or \$500, depending on the type and size of your business. The fee (except the \$25 fee) may be prorated for new registrations, depending on when during the year you started conducting business in San Francisco, and is based on estimated tax liability for your payroll expense. To determine your registration fee go online to: www.sfgov.org/Tax/BusinessForms and select "Understanding the S.F. Business Registration Certificate." In addition, every entity "conducting business in San Francisco" must file a combined Payroll Expense Tax Statement and Business Registration renewal annually. Effective January 1, 2009, businesses with a computed tax of \$3,750 or less are exempt from paying payroll expense tax provided the statement is filed on time.

Who must obtain a Business Registration Certificate?

Any business that is located or conducting business in San Francisco.

What is "conducting business in San Francisco"?

If an entity answers "yes" to any of Items 1-8 on the reverse, it is considered to be "conducting business in San Francisco."

Are there exceptions?

Yes. An entity receiving rental income solely from one cooperative housing corporation, one residential structure of fewer than 4 units, or one residential condominium shall not be deemed to be engaging in business.

My business is not located in San Francisco. Is a registration certificate still required?

- If the entity "conducts business in San Francisco," a registration certificate is required. See Items 1-8 on the reverse.
- Entities that do not "conduct business in San Francisco" (excluding government agencies) must sign and return the Declaration.

What's involved in obtaining a registration certificate?

Obtaining a certificate is easy, but not automatic. Once the Tax Collector receives an application, the office must check the payment status of other taxes (Unsecured Personal Property Tax, Payroll/Business Tax), licenses/permits. If any tax or license/permit fee is delinquent, the certificate cannot be issued. Only when all taxes and fees are paid in full will the certificate be issued.

How do I apply for and obtain the certificate?

Complete an application form and submit it along with the appropriate registration fee in person or by mail to:

Office of the Treasurer & Tax Collector
ATTN: Taxpayer Assistance
City Hall, Room 140
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4696

There are two different application forms, one for Sole Proprietorships and one for all other ownership types. Both applications are available in person at the address above or online at: www.sfgov.org/Tax/BusinessForms

Do Company Divisions, Parents and Subsidiaries have to register separately?

That depends on a company's individual situation. Contact the Tax Collector at (415) 554-6718 or 554-4400 for more information.

Can I do business with the City without a certificate?

As a rule, if you do not "conduct business in San Francisco" as outlined on the reverse, you are not required to obtain a Business Registration Certificate. The City can make purchases from businesses only in the following situations:

- The entity conducts business in San Francisco and has registered and possesses a current Business Registration Certificate.
- The entity does not conduct business in San Francisco and has signed and submitted the Declaration.
- The entity is a government agency.
- There is an emergency. Although OCA can award the contract, the vendor may be subject to business taxes and required to possess a certificate.

These requirements cover service contracts, construction contracts, and product purchases.

What if my application is pending during a bid evaluation?

If you are the low bidder on a City contract, and have applied for the certificate but your application has not yet been approved, the City may make the award to you if you sign the Declaration. If you have a receipt from the Tax Collector for the registration fee, submit a **copy** of the receipt with your bid.

What if I currently "do not conduct business in San Francisco," but would register if I win this bid?

You may answer the questions based on your current status, and you should not register at this time. If you win the bid, you should register with the Office of the Treasurer & Tax Collector.

What must I file?

Unless you previously submitted this form, fax it to the Treasurer & Tax Collector at (415) 554-6207 or mail it to Treasurer & Tax Collector, City Hall, Room 140, #1 Carlton B Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4696.

If you are bidding on a City contract, you must resolve any Business Tax issues before the contract can be awarded to you. That means either registering with the Tax Collector if you are required to do so, or submitting this form showing that you are not required to register.

What if I have submitted this form previously?

If you submitted this form for an earlier transaction, and if your business tax status has not changed, please discard this form.

What if I don't have a City vendor number yet?

You need to get one before submitting this form. To do that, go to <http://www.sfgov.org/site/oca>. Click on "Required Vendor Forms," download the IRS Form W-9 and New Vendor Number Request Form and fax them to the Controller at (415) 554-6261.

For more information:

For information on how to apply for the certificate, call the Tax Collector's Office at (415) 554-6718 or 554-4400. For information on your eligibility to receive a particular award, call the Office of Contract Administration at (415) 554-6743.

Business Tax Declaration

Please indicate "Yes" or "No" by marking the boxes on Items 1-8, based on your company's situation *as of now*, whether a contract is signed or not. If any answers would change for your company if awarded a bid that is pending, see the last paragraph in this column*.

Do you conduct business in San Francisco?

- | Yes | No | <u>Does the business entity currently...</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. ...maintain a fixed place of business within San Francisco? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. ...exercise corporate or franchise powers within San Francisco? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. ...own or lease real property within San Francisco for business purposes? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. ...regularly maintain a stock of tangible personal property for sale in San Francisco? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. ...employ or loan capital on property within San Francisco? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. ...solicit business within San Francisco for all or part of any seven days during one fiscal year? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. ...perform work or render services within San Francisco for all or part of any seven days during one fiscal year? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. ...utilize the street within San Francisco in connection with the operation of motor vehicles for business purposes for all or part of any seven days during one fiscal year? |

- If you indicated "Yes" to any of Items 1-8, you must complete Items 9-15 in this Declaration and **must register immediately**.
- If you answered "No" to **all** Items 1-8, ordinarily you are not conducting business in San Francisco. In this case, you need not register with the Tax Collector and may omit items 9-15, but you **must sign and return** this Declaration, which is subject to review by the Tax Collector.

* If the awarding of a bid would cause any of the responses to items 1-8 to change to "Yes," indicate those item numbers here:

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

If awarded a bid, an application for a Business Registration Certificate must be submitted within 15 days of the effective date.

Tax-exempt Entities, Banks, Insurance Companies, Others

If you answer "Yes" to any of Items 9-12, you still need to register but need not pay the registration fee. To register, you must submit proof of tax-exempt status to the Tax Collector, with other forms. For non-profit entities, proof is usually an exemption letter from the IRS, noting §501(c) or (d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

- | Yes | No | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. This is a non-profit, tax-exempt entity. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. This entity is a bank or an insurance company. If "Yes," indicate your type of business:
_____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. This entity is a skilled nursing facility licensed under Title 22, CA Admin. Code, Div. 5. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Other Exemptions. See Francisco Business and Tax Regulations Code Article 12A, Section 906(d) to (f), available online at: www.sfgov.org/BTRcode |

Applying for a Business Registration Certificate

If you answered "Yes" to any of Items 1-8, check item 13, 14, or 15 and complete any applicable blanks. If no item is checked, or if the Declaration is not signed, this will constitute a basis for OCA to reject the bid.

- 13. This entity has registered with the Tax Collector and is assigned Certificate Number: _____ (6 digits, e.g., "123456").
- 14. This entity applied for a Certificate by mailing the application and fee to the Tax Collector, or by submitting the application in person, on _____ (mm-dd-yyyy).
The application is pending.
(NOTE: Completing this Declaration is not the same as applying for a Business Registration Certificate.)
- 15. This entity needs to register and will do so immediately.

I understand that my representation, if any, that I am not engaged in business in San Francisco is subject to review by the Tax Collector. If the Tax Collector determines that I am conducting business in San Francisco, the City may either cancel the contract or withhold payment ten days after written notification by the Tax Collector. I declare (or certify) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that I am authorized to bind this entity contractually.

Executed this _____ day of _____, 20____, at _____, _____ (City) _____ (State)

Name of company (please print)

Signature

City vendor number (see reverse for how to obtain one)

Name of person signing

Mailing address

Telephone

City, State, ZIP

Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN)

- Routing:**
- Please **fax this P-25 form to** (415) 554-6207, or you may mail it to: Treasurer & Tax Collector, City Hall, Room 140, #1 Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4696; or email it to ttx.VendorAccounts@sfgov.org
 - If you are registering, obtain an application from the Tax Collector's website ([http://sfgov.org/tax/business forms](http://sfgov.org/tax/business%20forms)). Include this form.
 - If you submitted this form previously and if your business tax status has not changed, discard this form.

- Questions:**
- ... regarding how to apply for a certificate, call the Tax Collector at (415) 554-6718 or (415) 554-4400.
 - ... regarding a bid, call the Office of Contract Administration at (415) 554-6743.

**S.F. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE CHAPTERS 12B & 12C
DECLARATION: NONDISCRIMINATION IN CONTRACTS AND BENEFITS**

(CMD-12B-101)

➤ **Section 1. Vendor Information**

DATE & TIME RECEIVED BY CMD (FOR CMD USE ONLY)

Name of Company: _____

Name of Company Contact Person: _____

Phone: _____ Ext.: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Vendor Number (if known): _____

Federal ID or Social Security Number: _____

Approximate Number of Employees in the U.S.: _____

Are any of your employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement or union trust fund? Yes No

Union name(s): _____

➤ **Section 2. Compliance Questions**

Question 1. Nondiscrimination – Protected Classes

A. Does your company agree it will not discriminate against its employees, applicants for employment, employees of the City, or members of the public on the basis of the fact or perception of a person's membership in the categories listed below? **Please note:** a "YES" answer is required for compliance. Please answer yes or no to each category.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| • Race | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | • Sex | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Color | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | • Sexual orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Creed | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | • Gender identity (transgender status) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | • Domestic partner status | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • National origin | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | • Marital status | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Ancestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | • Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | • AIDS/HIV status | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| • Height | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | • Weight | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

B. Does your company agree to insert a similar nondiscrimination provision in any subcontract you enter into for the performance of a substantial portion of the contract you have with the City? **Please note:** you must answer this question even if you do not intend to enter into any subcontracts.

Yes No

Question 2. Nondiscrimination – Equal Benefits for Employees with Spouses and Employees with Domestic Partners

A. Does your company provide or offer access to any benefits to employees with spouses or to spouses of employees?

Yes No

B. Does your company provide or offer access to any benefits to employees with (same or opposite sex) domestic partners* or to domestic partners of employees?

Yes No

Questions 2A and 2B should be answered YES even if your employees pay some or all of the cost of spousal or domestic partner benefits.

*The term "Domestic Partner" includes both same-sex and opposite-sex couples who have registered with any state or local government domestic partnership registry. See S.F. Admin. Code Ch. 12B.1(c).

If you answered "NO" to both Questions 2A and 2B, go to Section 4, complete and sign the form, filling in all items requested.

If you answered "YES" to either or both Questions 2A and 2B, please continue to Question 2C.

(OVER)

Question 2. (continued)

C. Please check all benefits that apply to your answers above and list in the "other" section any additional benefits not already specified. Note: some benefits are provided to employees because they have a spouse or domestic partner, such as bereavement leave; other benefits are provided directly to the spouse or domestic partner, such as medical insurance.

BENEFIT	Yes for Employees with Spouses	Yes for Employees with Domestic Partners	No, this Benefit is Not Offered	Documentation of this Benefit is Submitted with this Form
• Health Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Dental Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Vision Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Retirement (Pension, 401(k), etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Bereavement Leave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Family Leave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Parental Leave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Employee Assistance Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Relocation & Travel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Company Discount, Facilities & Events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Credit Union	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Child Care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Dependent Life Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: If you can't offer a benefit in a nondiscriminatory manner *because of reasons outside your control*, (e.g., there are no insurance providers in your area willing to offer domestic partner coverage) you may be eligible for Reasonable Measures compliance. To comply on this basis, you must agree to pay a cash equivalent, submit a completed Reasonable Measures Application Form (CMD-12B-102) with all necessary attachments, and have your application approved by the Contract Monitoring Division. For more information, see Rules of Procedure section II B or contact the CMD.

➤ **Section 3. Required Documentation**

YOU MUST SUBMIT SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

to verify each benefit marked in Question 2C. Without proper documentation, your company cannot be certified as complying with Chapters 12B & 12C. For example, to document medical insurance submit a letter from your insurance provider or a copy of the eligibility section of your plan document; to document leave programs, submit a copy of your company's employee handbook. If documentation of a particular benefit does not exist, attach an explanation. For more information see the Equal Benefits Documentation Guide at <http://sfgsa.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=9560> or contact the CMD.

Have you submitted supporting documentation for each benefit offered? Yes No

➤ **Section 4. Executing the Document**

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that I am authorized to bind this entity contractually.

Executed this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, at _____, _____
(City) (State)

Signature

Mailing Address

Name of Signatory (please print)

City, State, Zip Code

Title