



Central Reservations
“Perfecting the Art of Hospitality”

Dear Interval Owner,

Thank you for inquiring about the VRI rental program. Enclosed you will find the following forms:

- VRI open-ended Rental Agreement
- Rental Authorization Notice
- W-9 (for US Citizens)
- W-8ECI (for Non-Resident Aliens)

Rental Agreement

Please read the Rental Agreement over carefully and fill it out completely. Remember to sign and date the form.

Rental Authorization Notice

The Rental Authorization Notice also needs to be completed and signed. This form gives us your permission to place your week into the rental program.

W-9 (for US Citizens)

If you are a US Citizen, please complete Form W-9. Please follow the instructions on how to fill out this form. We MUST have your Social Security Number or Employer Identification Number in order to rent your unit. If you need further information please go online to www.irs.gov (If you are a US Citizen, please disregard Form W-8ECI.)

W-8ECI (for Non-Resident Aliens)

If you are a Non-Resident Alien, please complete Boxes 1 through 5 on Form W-8ECI. If you have a valid US Taxpayer Identification Number (USTIN), please enter that number in Box 6 of the form. If you do not have a valid USTIN, then please leave Box 6 blank. Providing this number will affect your eligibility for tax exempt status. This number will be used for tax reporting as necessary to the Internal Revenue Service. Please be sure to sign and date the form at the bottom. (If you are a Non-Resident Alien, please disregard Form W-9.) If you need further information please go online to www.irs.gov.

A non-resident alien is an individual who is not a U.S. Citizen or resident, and is subject to withholding at the current rate of 30%. Withholding exemptions to avoid non-resident alien withholding may be allowed if you can provide VRI with a valid U.S. Taxpayer Identification Number (USTIN). VRI's non-resident alien reporting requirements are covered in detail in the IRS' "Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Non-Resident Aliens and Foreign Corporations." VRI does not provide tax advice and any inquiries you have should be directed to your tax advisor or the IRS.

The original signed Rental Agreement will remain in your file permanently. All you need to do in future years when you wish to rent your unit is to write a brief letter stating your intentions to rent (including the year and date) or complete a Rental Authorization Notice and mail it to us. Your unit would then be deposited into the rental program.

In addition, your resort requires that the maintenance fees be paid before placing your week up for rent. If you have not received your bill you may wait until it is mailed to you or you can pay your maintenance fees in advance.

As a reminder, VRI is unable to guarantee your rental and will NOT be notifying you of either rental or non-rental.

If you have any questions in regards to the Rental Agreement, Rental Authorization Notice or the rental program, please do not hesitate to call us.

Sincerely,

Vacation Resorts International



Central Reservations
“Perfecting the Art of Hospitality”

The following are the most commonly asked questions about the VRI Rental Program:

Question: Where do I send my rental agreement?

Answer: Send your rental agreement to:
Vacation Resorts International
25510 Commercentre Dr, Suite 100
Lake Forest, CA 92630

Question: How do I arrange to have my week put up for rent each year?

Answer: Each year you will submit a written authorization specifying the year and dates you wish to rent or complete a Rental Authorization Notice. The Rental Agreement does not authorize rental; it only defines the terms and conditions of the rental program.

Question: How do I know my week is up for rent?

Answer: To confirm your completed rental authorization is received by our office, please call (949) 859-2181. One of our representatives can confirm your documents have been received. We suggest following this process any year you send a rental authorization.

Question: When do I receive my rental income?

Answer: Funds are distributed within 30-60 days of the last day of rental.

Question: What happens if my unit does not rent?

Answer: If there are any days in your week that do not rent, you may remove them from the rental program at anytime prior to the arrival date to utilize yourself, but you must call in advance to notify us so proper arrangements can be made.

Question: Am I required to pay taxes on rental proceeds?

Answer: Rental proceeds are taxable per the Internal Revenue Service. For U.S. Citizens, gross rental income of \$600 or more will be reported to the IRS on Form 1099-MISC. For Non-Resident Aliens, all gross rental income will be reported to the IRS on Form 1042-S.

Question: Am I guaranteed rentals?

Answer: No, unfortunately we cannot predict the rental demand. We use the power of a national rental program to provide national, regional and local advertising programs to our client resorts to maximize rental inquiries. However, some time periods rent better than others, and some resorts are in higher demand. Therefore, rental results will vary.

Question: Am I guaranteed a rental (per day) price?

Answer: Fees are based on the current Rack Rate, in accordance with your rental agreement; we reserve the right to discount rental rates depending on demand and market conditions. We make every effort to maximize rental income to owners.

25510 Commercentre Dr, Suite 100, Lake Forest, CA 92630
Phone: 949-859-2181 Fax: 949-315-3850
Website: www.vriresorts.com
800-874-8770



VACATION RESORTS INTERNATIONAL
OPEN-END VACATION OWNERSHIP
RENTAL AGREEMENT - STATE OF FLORIDA

Owner: _____ Co-Owner: _____

Co-Owner: _____ Co-Owner: _____

US CITIZENS: Complete and sign Form W-9 enclosed in this packet.
NON-RESIDENT ALIENS: Complete and sign Form W-8ECI enclosed in this packet.
(Non-resident aliens must provide a valid US TIN on Form W-8ECI to be eligible for tax exemption status.)

If any of the information provided in this agreement or any of the required included forms is inaccurate or incorrect and results in special handling, processing, or penalties as a result of Internal Revenue Services inquiries and assessments, you will be subject to an administrative charge of \$100.00.

Phone: Home: (____) _____ Business: (____) _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Fax: (____) _____ E-Mail: _____

Ownership Information

Resort Name: _____ Account Number: _____

In consideration of the efforts and services of Vacation Resorts International ("VRI"), the Owner(s) hereby grants VRI the exclusive right to rent the property listed above at the terms stated herein.

The Owner must notify VRI each year in writing if they want that year's interval rented. Once the unit is placed into the rental program, the Owner(s) understands that he/she MAY NOT use, exchange, list with another agency, or make any other arrangements for the occupancy of the above vacation ownership interval. In the event the interval is sold, Owner agrees that sale shall be made subject to any and all pending reservations(s) under this Agreement and Owner shall immediately notify VRI of said sale.

The Owner(s) agrees that the week(s) will be rented at the best available rate and for the greatest number of days VRI is able to secure at the sole discretion of VRI.

In the event a reservation cancellation is received by VRI on or before the resort's cancellation deadline, the reservation deposit shall be refunded to prospective renter.

All accounting required under this Agreement will be completed within sixty (60) days of the last day of the rental.

The Owner(s) understand the following:

- 1. The following will be deducted from the Owner's proceeds:
a. A percentage of the gross rental proceeds payable to VRI, as approved by the Board of Directors.
b. Any fees due the Association.
c. From rental proceeds paid by credit card, a charge to cover the merchant discount, merchant authorization fee and related service charges (currency conversion, delivery of statements, etc.). Although merchant discount fees vary by card type, an average blended fee will be deducted.
d. Any outside agency fees (i.e. travel agents, internet service provider, etc.).
e. Any cleaning charges levied by the Association, daily or based on multiple cleanings.

See Reverse Side

2. Any interest accrued from rental monies is retained by VRI.
3. Although every effort will be made to rent the Owner's week(s), VRI does not guarantee the rental of the week.

This Agreement may be terminated at any time by either party, with or without cause, except that once a properly executed copy of this Agreement is on file at VRI and Owner has committed the interval to the rental program pursuant to this Agreement during any given year, the rental authorization can only be terminated if the interval has not already been rented or reserved. A termination of this Agreement must be **in writing**. If there are multiple owners, either one can terminate this Agreement.

Signature: Signer(s) warrants that he/she has the authority to execute this contract and does so with consent of all owners on the deed.

OWNER'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____

CO-OWNER'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____

**Florida Endorsement
To
Vacation Resorts International
Open-End Vacation Ownership
Rental Agreement**

I, _____, hereby authorize Vacation Resorts International to act as my agent to rent to others to use my described time-share period located at _____ and to charge, collect, and remit sales tax levied under Part 1, Chapter 212, Florida Statutes, to the Department of Revenue. I acknowledge that, by renting to others to use any accommodations in connection with any time-share resort, I am exercising a taxable privilege under Chapter 212, Florida Statutes, and as such acknowledge that I am ultimately liable for any sales tax due the State of Florida on such rentals. I fully understand that should the state be unable to collect any taxes, penalties, and interest due from the rental, a warrant for such uncollected amount will be issued and becomes a lien against my property until satisfied.

Signature of Property Owner/Lessor



Central Reservations
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RENTAL AUTHORIZATION NOTICE

As per the terms of the Open-ended Rental Agreement between Myself and VRI on

file at my home resort I, *(Please Print)* _____,

hereby authorize Vacation Resorts International to rent my unit for the

year _____ with arrival date of _____ and reservation number of

_____. My resort is _____ and my

account number is _____.

I acknowledge that VRI cannot guarantee rental of my vacation week(s) in part or in whole, that VRI will use every effort to rent my week and unit at the best rate possible and VRI will not be notifying me of either rental or non rental.

Owner(s) Signature _____ Date _____

_____ Date _____

Thank you for participating in the Vacation Resorts International Rental Program. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call Central Reservations at 800-874-8770.

25510 Commercentre Dr, Suite 100, Lake Forest, CA 92630
Phone: 949-859-2181 Fax: 949-315-3850
Website: www.vriresorts.com & www.8664myvacation.com
800-874-8770

Certificate of Foreign Person's Claim That Income Is Effectively Connected With the Conduct of a Trade or Business in the United States

▶ Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

▶ Go to www.irs.gov/FormW8ECI for instructions and the latest information.

▶ Give this form to the withholding agent or payer. Do not send to the IRS.

Note: Persons submitting this form must file an annual U.S. income tax return to report income claimed to be effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. See instructions.

Do not use this form for:

Instead, use Form:

- A beneficial owner solely claiming foreign status or treaty benefits W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E
- A foreign government, international organization, foreign central bank of issue, foreign tax-exempt organization, foreign private foundation, or government of a U.S. possession claiming the applicability of section(s) 115(2), 501(c), 892, 895, or 1443(b) W-8EXP

Note: These entities should use Form W-8ECI if they received effectively connected income and are not eligible to claim an exemption for chapter 3 or 4 purposes on Form W-8EXP.

- A foreign partnership or a foreign trust (unless claiming an exemption from U.S. withholding on income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States) W-8BEN-E or W-8IMY
- A person acting as an intermediary W-8IMY

Note: See instructions for additional exceptions.

Part I Identification of Beneficial Owner (see instructions)

1 Name of individual or organization that is the beneficial owner	2 Country of incorporation or organization
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3 Name of disregarded entity receiving the payments (if applicable)

4 Type of entity (check the appropriate box):

<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Simple trust	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Corporation
<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Grantor trust	<input type="checkbox"/> Complex trust	<input type="checkbox"/> Estate
<input type="checkbox"/> Private foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> International organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Central bank of issue	<input type="checkbox"/> Tax-exempt organization

5 Permanent residence address (street, apt. or suite no., or rural route). **Do not use a P.O. box or in-care-of address.**

City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate.	Country
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6 Business address in the United States (street, apt. or suite no., or rural route). **Do not use a P.O. box or in-care-of address.**

City or town, state, and ZIP code

7 U.S. taxpayer identification number (required—see instructions) <input type="checkbox"/> SSN or ITIN <input type="checkbox"/> EIN	8 Foreign tax identifying number
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9 Reference number(s) (see instructions)	10 Date of birth (MM-DD-YYYY)
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11 Specify each item of income that is, or is expected to be, received from the payer that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States (attach statement if necessary).

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. I further certify under penalties of perjury that:

- I am the beneficial owner (or I am authorized to sign for the beneficial owner) of all the payments to which this form relates,
- The amounts for which this certification is provided are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States,
- The income for which this form was provided is includible in my gross income (or the beneficial owner's gross income) for the taxable year, **and**
- The beneficial owner is not a U.S. person.

Furthermore, I authorize this form to be provided to any withholding agent that has control, receipt, or custody of the payments of which I am the beneficial owner or any withholding agent that can disburse or make payments of the amounts of which I am the beneficial owner.

I agree that I will submit a new form within 30 days if any certification made on this form becomes incorrect.

Sign Here

Signature of beneficial owner (or individual authorized to sign for the beneficial owner)	Print name	Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
<input type="checkbox"/> I certify that I have the capacity to sign for the person identified on line 1 of this 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.