



BROKER APPOINTMENT INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: An executed Broker Agreement is required prior to quoting an account.

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SIGN THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENTS

- Form W-9
- Broker Agreement – TO BE SIGNED BY DULY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

PLEASE ATTACH COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING

- Evidence of Current E&O Insurance
 - *Proof of Insurer, effective dates, and limits*
- Copy of Agency license(s)
 - *Resident and Non-resident*
- Copy of Individual license(s) for employees intending to work with Ultra
 - *Resident and Non-resident*

CONTACT INFORMATION

Affiliate Contact Name/Email: _____

Agreement Contact Name/Email: _____

Accounting Contact Name/Email: _____

Agency Name: _____

Website Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ **Fax:** _____

Parent Company: _____

Name of Sales Executive that referred you: _____

RETURN ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS TO

Compliance Department
Doxa Insurance Holdings, LLC
 101 E. Washington Bl, 10th Floor
 Fort Wayne, IN 46802
 P:(888) 747-3692
compliance@ultrariskadvisors.com



Unified Broker Agreement

Between

DOXA Insurance Holdings LLC
101 E. Washington Blvd., 10th Floor
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
(herein referred to as "DIH")

and

Name

Entity NPN #:

Street Address

City, State, Zip

(herein referred to as "Broker")

This Brokerage Agreement ("Agreement") is effective as of the date of the signature page (the "Effective Date"), and is by and between Doxa Insurance Holding, LLC, (hereafter "DIH") and the broker (hereafter "Broker").

DIH provides marketing and compliance support services on behalf of numerous subsidiaries (Subsidiaries). A current list of DIH's Subsidiaries is available at www.doxainsurance.com/industry-specific-programs.

The Broker wants to conduct business with DIH and one or more of its Subsidiaries, and DIH and one or more of its Subsidiaries want to conduct business with the Broker.

The Broker, DIH, and its Subsidiaries want to improve the overall efficiency of the business they conduct by eliminating the need for the Broker to execute a separate broker, agency, or broker agreement with Subsidiary company.

For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is acknowledged, DIH and the Broker agree as follows:

PURPOSE

1. Under this Agreement, the Broker contracts with DIH and its Subsidiaries to place business offered and made available from it or its Subsidiaries for various insurance products written by various insurers. The Broker understands and agrees it is not an agent of DIH and its Subsidiaries, and it has no authority under this Agreement to bind coverage unless otherwise expressly agreed to in writing between DIH and its Subsidiaries and Broker. Broker is an independent contractor and is responsible for payment of any and all income taxes.
2. DIH represents and warrants that each of its Subsidiaries who have approved of the use of this Agreement: (i) authorized DIH to execute this Agreement on its behalf; (ii) is and will be bound to the Broker by the terms of this Agreement as if it was a signatory to this Agreement; (iii) agrees that the Broker's covenants and undertakings to DIH are and will be deemed to be the Broker's covenants and undertakings to DIH and its Subsidiaries; and (iv) agrees that any documents, records, or other information the Broker provides to DIH will be deemed to be documents, records, or other information provided to DIH or the applicable Subsidiaries.
3. DIH and its Subsidiaries bind all business under this Agreement when the Broker places an order to bind with DIH and/or its Subsidiaries. All underwriting, rating, and binding authority rests with DIH and its Subsidiaries.

1. BROKER'S STATUS

Broker represents the prospective buyer of insurance. Insofar as transactions under this Agreement are concerned, Broker is an independent contractor and not the agent of DIH and its Subsidiaries or any Insurer with which DIH and its Subsidiaries may place coverage. Broker may not bind any risks nor make any representations on behalf of DIH and its Subsidiaries (or on behalf of any Insurer represented by DIH or its subsidiaries), nor waive, alter, modify, or change any of the terms, rates, or conditions of any policy issued by DIH and its Subsidiaries.

DIH and its Subsidiaries will not review, accept, or retain copies of any certificates of insurance or additional insured endorsements prepared by Broker. Moreover, DIH and its Subsidiaries will not be responsible for any liability resulting from the issuance of any unauthorized endorsement or the issuance of an endorsement, which has been authorized by DIH and its Subsidiaries but where the authorized wording is amended or revised in any way, without DIH and its Subsidiaries' prior written approval.

2. PREMIUM COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCE

- a. Broker shall pay to DIH and its Subsidiaries all premiums and monies due on coverage bound or written hereunder, whether new or renewal or by endorsement, in accordance with Paragraph 4. Broker hereby guarantees the payment of all premiums and monies due DIH and its Subsidiaries on coverages bound or written hereunder, regardless of whether they are collected by Broker. Any credit extended to an insured shall be at the sole risk of Broker.
- b. DIH and its Subsidiaries shall return to Broker all unearned net premiums and monies due for coverage written and bound hereunder. Broker shall be responsible for return of unearned commissions.
- c. DIH and its Subsidiaries shall have the right to offset any amounts due from Broker against any commissions owed by DIH and its Subsidiaries to Broker.
- d. In the situation where premiums and/or monies for a policy or policies which have been issued cannot be fully determined in advance, or where an adjustment or determination of premiums and/or monies after a specific time period by audit or otherwise shall have been made, then any additional premiums and/or monies due shall be paid by Broker to DIH and its Subsidiaries by the due date indicated on the billing invoice. DIH and its Subsidiaries shall extend to Broker the same turnback privileges, if any, as are granted to DIH and its Subsidiaries by the Insurer.

3. COMMISSIONS

All compensation, whether commission, fee or otherwise payable by DIH and any of its Subsidiaries to the Broker for business placed by the Broker with DIH and its Subsidiaries will be in such amount as the Broker and DIH and/or its Subsidiaries mutually agree in writing, or as indicated on any invoice or statement issued by DIH and its Subsidiaries. With respect to return premium, the Broker will pay return commission at the same rate or on the same basis upon which the business was placed or arranged. DIH will have no obligation to pay any premium or return any premium or pay the Broker any compensation with respect to any business placed by the Broker with or through DIH and its Subsidiaries.

4. ACCOUNTS AND SETTLEMENTS

Broker agrees to pay DIH and its Subsidiaries, in accordance with statements of accounts rendered by DIH and its Subsidiaries, the net premium within twenty (20) days after the effective date of the contract of insurance to which the premium relates, or the billing date, whichever is sooner.

5. CANCELLATION OF COVERAGES

- a. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as limiting or restricting the right of DIH and its Subsidiaries to cancel any binder, policy or contract of insurance issued under this

Agreement in accordance with the cancellation provisions of such binder, policy, or contract.

- b. DIH and its Subsidiaries will not consider request for flat cancellation of contracts of insurance unless such request is made to DIH and its Subsidiaries from Broker or by surrender to DIH and its Subsidiaries of the policy or other written evidence of coverage within thirty (30) days after the effective date of such contract of insurance. DIH and its Subsidiaries will endeavor to notify Broker, prior to the effective date, of those contracts which contain minimum earned premium requirements that cannot be canceled flat. Broker acknowledges minimum earned premium requirements are imposed (if provided with such prior advice) on certain policies and agrees to be fully responsible for payment thereof in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 4. Broker shall not be entitled to credit for any flat cancellation unless expressly agreed to by DIH and its Subsidiaries.

6. CLAIMS

The insured and/or Broker shall be solely responsible for submitting notices of claims to the Insurer, and DIH and its Subsidiaries shall have no responsibility or obligation to do so.

7. OWNERSHIP OF THE BUSINESS

DIH and its Subsidiaries recognizes the independent ownership by Broker of the business subject to this Agreement. In the event of termination of this Agreement, the use and control of expirations shall remain the property of Broker if Broker has paid all premiums for which Broker is liable under this Agreement; otherwise use and control of expirations shall be vested in DIH and its Subsidiaries.

8. INSTRUCTIONS OF DIH AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Broker shall promptly comply with all DIH and its Subsidiaries' written instructions relating to underwriting procedures, engineering requirements, claims procedures, and acceptance or cancellation of insurance.

9. ADVERTISING

Broker shall not insert any advertisement referring to DIH and its Subsidiaries or any Insurer represented by DIH and its Subsidiaries or issue or cause to have issued any letter, circular, pamphlet, or other publication or statement or reference, digital or otherwise, without the express written consent of DIH and its Subsidiaries. In the event DIH and its Subsidiaries shall be subjected to loss or expense arising out of any unauthorized advertisement, publication, or statement of Broker, Broker shall defend DIH and its Subsidiaries against, and be liable and hold DIH and its Subsidiaries harmless for all resulting damages, cost, fines, and penalties suffered by DIH and its Subsidiaries or the Insurers represented by DIH and its Subsidiaries.

10. INSPECTIONS AND AUDITS

DIH and its Subsidiaries or its duly authorized representatives may inspect or audit any coverages bound hereunder, or the subject matter thereof, in accordance with the terms of the policy. Broker shall be responsible for the prompt notification of any known changes in coverage or exposures and for reporting to DIH and its Subsidiaries any additional and/or return premium which may become due as a result of such changes.

11. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS

Broker shall comply with all applicable insurance laws governing the conduct of business under this Agreement. With respect to excess and surplus lines risks submitted by Broker under this Agreement, Broker agrees that it will obtain all required declinations from licensed Insurers. DIH and its Subsidiaries, unless it otherwise specifically agrees in writing, will pay all excess and surplus lines taxes, and submit all reports required by the laws of the state(s) in which the risk is located.

12. MEDIATION OF DISPUTES

If any dispute arises between Broker and DIH and its Subsidiaries under this Agreement, each party agrees to first seek resolution through direct discussions. Failing that, each party agrees to attempt amicable resolution through mediation with an independent mediator at an agreed location convenient to both parties. Failing that, either party may commence litigation. All fees and costs of the mediator shall be borne equally by the parties.

13. INDEMNITY

Broker agrees to indemnify DIH and its Subsidiaries for, and hold it harmless from, any and all claims, suits, damages, costs, losses, expenses, fines, penalties, and attorney's fees suffered or incurred by DIH and its Subsidiaries in any manner resulting from or arising directly or indirectly out of any breach of the obligations undertaken herein or out of Broker's negligence.

DIH and its Subsidiaries agrees to indemnify Broker for, and hold it harmless from, any and all claims, suits, damages, costs, losses, expenses, fines, penalties, and attorney's fees suffered or incurred by Broker in any manner resulting from or arising directly or indirectly out of any breach of the obligations undertaken herein or out of DIH and its Subsidiaries' negligence.

14. TERMINATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

This Agreement may be canceled at any time by either party giving thirty (30) days written notice to the other. Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sentence, DIH and its Subsidiaries may terminate this Agreement immediately, by giving to Broker a written notice of cancellation, if Broker (i) is grossly negligent in performing any of its duties to DIH and its Subsidiaries; (ii) engages in any fraudulent or dishonest acts, or (iii) engages in any criminal act (whether or not Broker is convicted) or act of moral turpitude, if DIH and its Subsidiaries determines, in its sole discretion, that Broker's continued association with DIH and its Subsidiaries is likely to have a negative impact on DIH and its Subsidiaries' business or reputation with its business associates or in the business community. After the date of cancellation of this Agreement, unless otherwise stipulated at the option of DIH and its Subsidiaries, Broker shall complete the collection and account to DIH and its Subsidiaries for all premiums, commissions, and other transactions unaccounted for on the date of cancellation or arising thereafter in respects to outstanding insurance. In case DIH and its Subsidiaries shall find it necessary to perform any duty otherwise required of Broker under this Agreement, Broker shall be liable for all costs incident thereto. Termination of this Agreement shall not affect the obligations of the parties under paragraphs 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 16 hereof.

15. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

DIH and its Subsidiaries requires that Errors and Omissions Insurance coverage be maintained by

Broker. Broker hereby attests that such coverage exists and is in good standing and is maintained to a limit of liability not less than \$1,000,000 (one million dollars) with an Insurer having an A.M. Best Rating of A- VIII or better. It is further understood that evidence of such coverage is required. A certificate of insurance or other evidence of insurance stating these limits must be provided to DIH and its Subsidiaries within thirty (30) days after signing this Broker Agreement, and within thirty (30) days after the renewal date of such coverage.

16. EMAIL MARKETING

Broker agrees to receive marketing emails from DIH and its Subsidiaries. These emails may include information about our products, services, promotions, and other relevant updates. Your personal data will not be shared with or sold to anyone outside of our company. If you do not wish to receive marketing emails from DIH or its Subsidiaries, you may unsubscribe at any time using the opt-out link in the footer of any email or send a request to: info@doxainsurance.com.

17. CONSTRUCTION

This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Indiana.

18. ENTIRE AGREEMENT AND AMENDMENT

This Agreement represents the entire agreement of the parties. It supersedes all previous agreements, whether oral or written, between DIH and its Subsidiaries and Broker and it may not be altered, changed or amended by either party, except as authorized by DIH and its Subsidiaries. This Agreement shall be binding upon the parties and their respective and permitted successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the parties hereto has executed this Agreement by a duly authorized representative. By executing below, each signatory represents and warrants that he/she is fully authorized and empowered to do so on behalf of his respective party.

FOR BROKER:

Authorized Signature

Date

Name and Title

Individual NPN #:

FOR DIH:

Authorized Signature

Date

Tim Wiggins, COO

Name and Title

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

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

Print or type.
See Specific Instructions on page 3.

1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ▶ _____ Note: Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is not disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small>
5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.	Requester's name and address (optional)
6 City, state, and ZIP code	
7 List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. Also see *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number								
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Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

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

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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General Instructions

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

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

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)

- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding, later.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting*, later, for further information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

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

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

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

What is FATCA Reporting?

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

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

a. **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note: ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you filed with your application.

b. **Sole proprietor or single-member LLC.** Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

c. **Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C corporation, or S corporation.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

d. **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

e. **Disregarded entity.** For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

Line 3

Check the appropriate box on line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3.

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

Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space in line 4.

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 ²
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state

G—A real estate investment trust

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Note: You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, write NEW at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

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

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.SSA.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/Businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or SS-4 mailed to you within 10 business days.

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor ⁴

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.