



UPSTATE

COIN & GOLD

Step 1: Prepare Required Documents

Required

- Complete **Dealer Account Application** in its entirety. Do not leave any field blank. If it does not apply to your business, mark it as "N/A".
- Completed **IRS W-9 Form**.
- Completed **NYS Tax Department Resale Certificate**. NYS requires this form for in-state and out of state entities seeking exemption.
- Copy of **State Resale or Sales Tax Certificate, Business License, or Pawnbrokers License**.
- Copy of **Government issued Photo ID** for all principals, payees, and those authorized to trade on your behalf.

Optional

- Wire & ACH Payment Form** (if you plan on selling to us and being paid these ways).

Step 2: Return the paperwork listed above to us at:

By Fax:

1-800-853-8155

E-Mail:

trading@upstatecoins.com

By Mail:

UCGC
Attn: Trading Dept.
511 E. Genesee St., Ste 13
Fayetteville, NY 13066

Please call our trade desk at 1-800-588-2646 x 7 should you have any questions while completed the account opening process. Ask for Dave Cooper or José Martínez.



Dealer Account Application

Part 1: USA Patriot Act Compliance

Upstate Coin & Gold recognizes the importance of the USA Patriot Act and supports countermeasures to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing. We appreciate your help and understanding in helping us meet our compliance program standards. Our customers and vendors agree themselves also must comply with the USA Patriot Act provisions and other compliance measures set forth by Upstate Coin & Gold.

Please select the description that best applies to you and your company:

- We have a written anti-money laundering policy and program in place that is compliant with the USA Patriot Act and the Bank Secrecy Act and operate in compliance with it.
- We are not a "dealer in precious metals, stones, and jewels" as defined by the USA Patriot Act.
Explain:
- We are exempt from compliance from the USA Patriot Act.
Explain:

By signing below, I am stating the above statement is true and accurate and that my organization is in full compliance or are legally exempt from complying with the USA Patriot Act and Bank Secrecy Act.

Signature	Date
Print Name	

Part 2: General Business Information

Legal Name of Business	Organization Type <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Sole Proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DBA (if applicable, provide documentation)	E-mail	
The entities listed above are who bills will be paid out to. When selling to us, please ensure name on invoice matches one of these names above.	Phone	Fax
Billing Address		
City	State	Zip
Shipping Address (if different than above)		
City	State	Zip



Dealer Account Application

Part 3: Company Information	
Type of Business (check all that apply):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Coin Dealer <input type="checkbox"/> Gold and Silver Buyer <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry Retailer <input type="checkbox"/> Online Retailer <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pawn Shop <input type="checkbox"/> Antique Dealer <input type="checkbox"/> Private Investor <input type="checkbox"/> Broker	
1. Name of Principal Owner. Please attach valid government ID.	Title
2. Name of Principal Owner (if applicable). Please attach valid government ID.	Title
3. Name of Principal Owner (if applicable). Please attach valid government ID.	Title
Attach another sheet if there are more principals.	
Federal EIN / Social Security	Years in Business
State Sales Tax Number. Provide copy of license.	State of Incorporation
List full names of representatives authorized to trade and discuss accounting inquiries for your organization.	
Name of individual completing the application	Title

Part 4: Dealer Terms & Conditions
Customer in these Terms & Conditions is defined as anyone who transacts, buying or selling, with Upstate Coin & Gold under a dealer account.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pricing. The pricing in this industry can be volatile. Changes in commodity prices, supply chain, and consumer demand often change on a regular basis. Published prices and rates are to be used as indications only and are not offers to buy or sell until they have been confirmed with the trading desk or electronically through Upstate Coin & Gold's website. Buy and sell offers over with the trading desk are valid for the duration of the phone call only and thereafter withdrawn. Upstate Coin & Gold Center is under no obligation to honor a price on a later phone call, but rather reissue a new quote, which could be the same as the original or different based on market conditions. Market Loss and Forward Transactions. Forward transactions are purchases or sales between the Customer and Upstate Coin and Gold where a predetermined price is agreed upon prior to delivery and/or payment of the transaction. These transactions are final and binding agreements. Forward transactions cannot be cancelled or returned. If the Customer fails to deliver payment or inventory with respect to the agreement within 5 business days (or however specified in a particular transaction) after the transaction date, the Customer is responsible for paying the difference of the current market price and the market price at the time of the transaction as reasonably determined by Upstate Coin & Gold to offset the original transaction. Any market gain shall remain in possession of Upstate Coin & Gold. A transaction reversal fee of \$39.50 may be assessed per transaction to cover the administration costs associated with offsetting the original transaction. The Customer gives Upstate Coin & Gold the right to a lien, security interest, and right of set off as security for these and any other liabilities and obligations the Customer to Upstate coin & Gold. Limit of Liability. The Customer agrees that Upstate Coin & Gold has a maximum liability for the loss of, or damage to, inventory shall be no greater than the lesser of (a) the Customer's declared value insured for shipping purposes, and (b) the actual amount the Customer prove was paid for the inventory. Upstate Coin & Gold shall not be liable for lost profits, loss of business opportunity, damage to reputation, attorney's fees, interest, indirect, incidental, punitive, exemplary, special or consequential losses or damages. Taxes. Prices are quoted without taxes. The customer is responsible to any and all taxes that apply to transactions with Upstate Coin & Gold if applicable to a transaction. Sale or Change of Ownership. Should any of the principal information change, it is the Customer's responsibility to update Upstate Coin & Gold within fourteen (14) business days of such change.

6. Applicable Law.
7. **Notice of Complaint.** Should a Customer have any claim, controversy or dispute regarding a transaction done with Upstate Coin & Gold, they must notify Upstate Coin & Gold within ten (10) business days. Should the customer fail to notify Upstate Coin & Gold within this time frame, they shall be prohibited from seeking claims against and loss or damage they might claim.
8. **Trading.** Must be confirmed over the phone with one of our authorized traders or via an electronic confirmation via our website. A purchase order or sales order number is generated to confirm and reference the trade.
9. **Forms of Payment.** Business check, bank wire, or existing trade credit is the forms of payment Upstate Coin & Gold accepts. Payment must be drawn on an account owned by the entity placing the trade. Upstate Coin & Gold does not accept cash as a form of payment.
10. **Business Day.** We define a business day is any time between Monday and Friday, during the hours of 9:00am-5:00pm EST, excluding federal holidays.
11. **Illicit dealings prohibited.** The Customer certifies that they have the legal right to sell the inventory to Upstate Coin & Gold and has not committed a crime, practiced unethical business, transacting in an illegal trade, the inventory is not owed by anyone other than the Customer selling, there is no liens or claims on the inventory, and has complied with local regulations for secondhand purchases, including holding and reporting requirements.
12. **Mathematical, Typographical, or other errors.** Should Upstate Coin & Gold commit such errors on quotation or payment, the Customer agrees to take all steps requested by Upstate Coin & Gold to rectify the error and not hold Upstate Coin & Gold liable against any damages arising from such errors.
13. **Packaging.** Upstate Coin & Gold assumes no liability for packages we receive in damaged condition or with inventory missing. It is the responsibility of the Customer to deliver the product to Upstate Coin & Gold in its completeness.
14. **Shipping.** It is the responsibility of the Customer to pay for and deliver inventory to Upstate Coin & Gold unless specifically provided an alternative in writing by Upstate Coin & Gold. The customer must include a packing list stating the contents of the package and must ship to the address provided at the time of the trade. Upstate Coin & Gold will not be responsible for any damage, loss or other claims to a package that was shipped by the Customer to an incorrect address or did not include a packing slip.
15. **Return of Materials.** Upstate Coin & Gold reserve the right to return materials to the customer that does not meet the requirements and specifications of a trade without liability. Upstate Coin & Gold also reserves the right to recover such costs should Upstate Coin & Gold see it in its best interest.
16. **Death of a Customer.** In the event a customer dies or becomes incapacitated during an outstanding transaction, Upstate Coin & Gold reserves the sole right to(a) require the authorized agent or estate to complete the pending transaction; or (b) terminate the transaction and reclaim any money or inventory supply to the Customer by Upstate Coin & Gold.
17. **Credit Verification & USA Patriot Act Compliance.** Upstate Coin & Gold reserves the right to make criminal, credit, and general background checks about its Customer and its agents.
18. **Investment Risk.** The customer understands that all coin and bullion investments involve risk. The value of coins and bullion may be affected by many factors including, but not limited to, current market pricing, perceived scarcity, and current demand. Investing in coins and bullion is not suitable for everyone. Investments including coins and bullion can lose value. By entering into a transaction with Upstate Coin & Gold, the Customer warrants themselves with adequate cash reserves and disposable income to trade such investments and products and possess an experience level competent to do so.
19. **Disclaimer of Warranties.** No Warranties, written or oral, express or implied, shall be binding upon Upstate Coin & Gold unless written herein.
20. **Provisions.** Each provision of the Terms & Conditions is independent. Should one paragraph be ruled wholly or partly invalid by a competent court, all other provisions shall remain valid and enforceable.
21. **Force Majeure.** Upstate Coin & Gold shall not be liable for any delay or nonperformance caused, in whole or in part, by the occurrence of any contingency beyond the control of Upstate Coin & Gold, including but not limited to, acts of government, terrorism, acts of God, sabotage, shortage of materials, delay in transportation.
22. **Applicable Law.** The rights and obligations of Upstate Coin & Gold and the Customer provided in these terms and conditions shall be governed by, construed, and enforced in accordance with the laws of New York State, without regard to conflicts of principal law.
23. **Arbitration.** The Customer agrees that claims, disputes, or controversy between the Customer and Upstate Coin & Gold from any of the Terms & Conditions outline above shall be resolved in the State of New York in the county of Onondaga. The arbitration will be resolved in accordance with the rules and procedures of the American arbitration association for commercial arbitration and waives the right to class arbitration. Any issue rendered by such arbitration is binding for all parties. Fees for the arbitrator shall be divided equally between both parties regardless of the outcome. Each side shall be responsible for paying their separate attorney's costs and waives the arbitrator's ability to shift expenses to one side, except in the event of a default by the Customer as described above in paragraph 3. In case of default, the Customer will be responsible for Upstate Coin & Gold's attorney fees, legal costs, and fees for the arbitrator in addition to the default amount. Should the Customer bring actions against Upstate Coin & Gold other than arbitration, the Customer shall be responsible for all legal and other expenses incurred by Upstate Coin & Gold including, but not limited to attorney's fees. Should the Customer fail to abide by the ruling of the arbitrator, the Customer is responsible for all legal and other expenses to recover, enforce, and defend the award made by the arbitrator.

Customer Signature	Date
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Dealer Account Application

Part 5: References	
Member of Trade Organization Affiliations? Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> ICTA <input type="checkbox"/> CCE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CoinNet _____ <input type="checkbox"/> JBT <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PNG <input type="checkbox"/> PCGS Dealer <input type="checkbox"/> NGC Dealer <input type="checkbox"/> eBay ID (if primary business) _____	
Bank Reference. Please list Bank Name, Contact Person, Phone Number	
1. Trade Reference Name & Contact Person	2. Trade Reference Name & Contact Person
1. Trade Reference Address	2. Trade Reference Address
1. Trade Reference Phone	2. Trade Reference Phone

Part 6: Affirmation of Information and Agreement of Terms & Conditions	
By signing below you are agreeing that all the information above is true and accurate. You also agree to all of the terms and conditions stated above and all transactions with Upstate Coin & Gold are bound by these terms and conditions. You certify you have the legal right to sign on behalf of the organization listed above.	
Signature of Authorized Representative:	Title:
Print Name:	Date:

UPSTATE OFFICE USE ONLY	
<input type="checkbox"/> W-9 <input type="checkbox"/> References <input type="checkbox"/> NYS <input type="checkbox"/> AML <input type="checkbox"/> ID <input type="checkbox"/> Form Complete	Reviewer Initials
	Date Reviewed
Notes:	



New York State Department of Taxation and Finance
New York State and Local Sales and Use Tax
Resale Certificate

ST-120
(1/11)

Name of seller Upstate Coin & Gold Center			Name of purchaser		
Street address 511 E. Genesee St.			Street address		
City Fayetteville	State NY	ZIP code 13066	City	State	ZIP code

Mark an **X** in the appropriate box: Single-use certificate Blanket certificate
 Temporary vendors must issue a single-use certificate.

To the purchaser:

You may not use this certificate to purchase items or services that are not for resale. If you purchase tangible personal property or services for resale, but use or consume the tangible personal property or services yourself in New York State, you must report and pay the unpaid tax directly to New York State. Any misuse of this certificate will result in tax liabilities and substantial penalty and interest.

Purchaser information – *please type or print*

I am engaged in the business of _____ and principally sell _____
 (Contractors may not use this certificate to purchase materials and supplies.)

Part 1 – To be completed by registered New York State sales tax vendors

I certify that I am:

- a New York State vendor (including a hotel operator or a dues or admissions recipient), show vendor or entertainment vendor. My valid *Certificate of Authority* number is _____
- a New York State temporary vendor. My valid *Certificate of Authority* number is _____ and expires on _____

I am purchasing:

- A.** Tangible personal property (other than motor fuel or diesel motor fuel)
 - for resale in its present form or for resale as a physical component part of tangible personal property;
 - for use in performing taxable services where the property will become a physical component part of the property upon which the services will be performed, or the property will actually be transferred to the purchaser of the taxable service in conjunction with the performance of the service; or
- B.** A service for resale, including the servicing of tangible personal property held for sale.

Part 2 – To be completed by non-New York State purchasers

I certify that I am not registered nor am I required to be registered as a New York State sales tax vendor. I am registered to collect sales tax or value added tax (VAT) in the following state/jurisdiction _____ and have been issued the following registration number _____ (If sales tax or VAT registration is not required and a registration number is not issued by your home jurisdiction, indicate the location of your business and write **not applicable** on the line requesting the registration number.)

I am purchasing:

- C.** Tangible personal property (other than motor fuel or diesel motor fuel) for resale, and it is being delivered directly by the seller to my customer or to an unaffiliated fulfillment services provider in New York State.
- D.** Tangible personal property for resale that will be resold from a business located outside New York State.

Certification: I certify that the above statements are true, complete, and correct, and that no material information has been omitted. I make these statements and issue this exemption certificate with the knowledge that this document provides evidence that state and local sales or use taxes do not apply to a transaction or transactions for which I tendered this document and that willfully issuing this document with the intent to evade any such tax may constitute a felony or other crime under New York State Law, punishable by a substantial fine and a possible jail sentence. I understand that this document is required to be filed with, and delivered to, the vendor as agent for the Tax Department for the purposes of Tax Law section 1838 and is deemed a document required to be filed with the Tax Department for the purpose of prosecution of offenses. I also understand that the Tax Department is authorized to investigate the validity of tax exclusions or exemptions claimed and the accuracy of any information entered on this document.

Type or print name and title of owner, partner, or authorized person of purchaser	
Signature of owner, partner, or authorized person of purchaser	Date prepared

Substantial penalties will result from misuse of this certificate.

Instructions

Form ST-120, *Resale Certificate*, is a sales tax exemption certificate.

This certificate is only for use by a purchaser who:

- A** – is registered as a New York State sales tax vendor and has a valid *Certificate of Authority* issued by the Tax Department and is making purchases of tangible personal property (other than motor fuel or diesel motor fuel) or services that will be resold or transferred to the purchaser's customers, or
- B** – is not required to be registered with the New York State Tax Department;
- is registered with another state, the District of Columbia, a province of Canada, or other country, or is located in a state, province, or country which does not require sellers to register for sales tax or VAT purposes; and
 - is purchasing items for resale that will be either:
 - 1) delivered by the seller to the purchaser's customer or to an unaffiliated fulfillment service provider located in New York State, or
 - 2) delivered to the purchaser in New York State, but resold from a business located outside the state.

Note: For purposes of 1) above, delivery by the seller includes delivery in the seller's own vehicle or by common carrier, regardless of who arranges for the transportation.

Non-New York State purchasers: registration requirements

If, among other things, a purchaser has any place of business or salespeople in New York State, or owns or leases tangible personal property in the State, the purchaser is required to be registered for New York State sales tax.

A business must register (unless the business can rebut the statutory presumption as described in TSB-M-08(3.1)S, *Additional Information on How Sellers May Rebut the New Presumption Applicable to the Definition of Sales Tax Vendor as Described in TSB-M-08(3)S*) for New York State sales tax if the business enters into agreements with residents of New York State under which the residents receive consideration for referring potential customers to the business by links on a Web site or otherwise, and the value of the sales in New York State made by the business through those agreements totals more than \$10,000 in the preceding four sales tax quarters. See TSB-M-08(3)S, *New Presumption Applicable to Definition of Sales Tax Vendor*, and TSB-M-08(3.1)S.

Also see TSB-M-09(3)S, *Definition of a Sales Tax Vendor is Expanded to Include Out-of-State Sellers with Related Businesses in New York State*, for information on sales tax registration requirements for out-of-state businesses with New York affiliates.

A purchaser who is not otherwise required to be registered for New York State sales tax may purchase fulfillment services from an **unaffiliated** New York fulfillment service provider and have its tangible personal property located on the premises of the provider without being required to be registered for sales tax in New York State.

If you need help determining if you are required to register because you engage in activity in New York State, contact the department (see *Need help?*).

If you meet the registration requirements and engage in business activities in New York State without possessing a valid *Certificate of Authority*, you will be subject to penalty of up to \$500 for the first day on which you make a sale or purchase, and up to \$200 for each additional day, up to a maximum of \$10,000.

Limitations on use

Contractors cannot use this certificate. They must either:

- issue Form ST-120.1, *Contractor Exempt Purchase Certificate*, if the tangible personal property being purchased qualifies for exemption as specified by the certificate, or
- issue Form AU-297, *Direct Payment Permit*, or
- pay sales tax at the time of purchase.

Contractors are entitled to a refund or credit of sales tax paid on materials used in repairing, servicing or maintaining real property, if the materials are transferred to the purchaser of the taxable service in conjunction with the performance of the service. For additional information, see Publication 862, *Sales and Use Tax Classifications of Capital Improvements and Repairs to Real Property*.

To the Purchaser

Enter all the information requested on the front of this form.

You may mark an **X** in the *Blanket certificate* box to cover all purchases of the same general type of property or service purchased for resale. If you do not mark an **X** in the *Blanket certificate* box, the certificate will be deemed a *Single-use certificate*. Temporary vendors may not issue a blanket certificate. A *temporary vendor* is a vendor (other than a show or entertainment vendor), who, in no more than two consecutive quarters in any 12-month period, makes sales of tangible personal property or services that are subject to tax.

This certificate does not exempt prepaid sales tax on cigarettes. This certificate may not be used to purchase motor fuel or diesel motor fuel.

Misuse of this certificate

Misuse of this exemption certificate may subject you to serious civil and criminal sanctions in addition to the payment of any tax and interest due. These include:

- A penalty equal to 100% of the tax due;
- A \$50 penalty for each fraudulent exemption certificate issued;
- Criminal felony prosecution, punishable by a substantial fine and a possible jail sentence; and
- Revocation of your *Certificate of Authority*, if you are required to be registered as a vendor. See TSB-M-09(17)S, *Amendments that Encourage Compliance with the Tax Law and Enhance the Tax Department's Enforcement Ability*, for more information.

To the Seller

If you are a New York State registered vendor and accept an exemption document, you will be protected from liability for the tax, if the certificate is valid.

The certificate will be considered valid if it was:

- accepted in good faith;
- in the vendor's possession within 90 days of the transaction; and
- properly completed (all required entries were made).

A certificate is accepted in good faith when a seller has no knowledge that the exemption certificate is false or is fraudulently given, and reasonable ordinary due care is exercised in the acceptance of the certificate.

You must get a properly completed exemption certificate from your customer no later than 90 days after the delivery of the property or the performance of the service. When you receive a certificate after the 90 days, both you and the purchaser are subject to the burden of proving that the sale was exempt, and additional documentation may be required. An exemption certificate received on time that is not properly completed will be considered satisfactory if the deficiency is corrected within a reasonable period. You must also maintain a method of associating an invoice (or other source document) for an exempt sale made to a customer with the exemption certificate you have on file from that customer.

Invalid exemption certificates – Sales transactions which are not supported by valid exemption certificates are deemed to be taxable retail sales. The burden of proof that the tax was not required to be collected is upon the seller.

Retention of exemption certificates - You must keep this certificate for at least three years after the due date of the return to which it relates, or the date the return was filed, if later.

Need help?



Internet access: www.tax.ny.gov
(for information, forms, and publications)



Sales Tax Information Center: (518) 485-2889

To order forms and publications: (518) 457-5431



Text Telephone (TTY) Hotline
(for persons with hearing and speech disabilities using a TTY): (518) 485-5082

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	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; 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. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member 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) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i>	
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	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 Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number									
				-			-		
or									
Employer identification number									
				-					

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

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

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

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

Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) is at www.irs.gov/fw9.

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? on page 2.

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?* on page 2 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 Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

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

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

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

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

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, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of 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 in line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box in line 3.

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the name on line 1 is an LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and enter "P" in the space provided. If the LLC has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and in the space provided enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation. If it is a single-member LLC that is a disregarded entity, do not check the "Limited Liability Company" box; instead check the first box in line 3 "Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC."

Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space in 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.

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. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

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

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

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local 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. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting IRS.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on 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), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

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

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

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privacy Act Notice

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