

STATE OF INDIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES  
CHILD SUPPORT BUREAU

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DATA MATCH  
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This agreement entered into by and between the Indiana Department of Child Services, Child Support Bureau and the financial institution set forth below (Financial Institution), is for the purpose of exchanging information by way of an automated data exchange system implemented and managed through the State. In consideration of the mutual agreements herein contained, the Financial Institution and the State hereby agree as follows:

**ARTICLE I**

- A. This agreement is entered into pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, 42 U.S.C. § 666(a)(17) and I C 31-25-4-31, for the purposes of operating a data match system and for implementing provisions of law under which the Financial Institution, in response to a notice of lien or levy, income withholding order, or other legal process, will, pursuant to state law, encumber or surrender, as the case may be, assets held by such institution on behalf of any non-custodial parent who owes unpaid child support. The Financial Institution shall participate in the exchange of data that ultimately will result in the Financial Institution providing on a quarterly basis, identifying information for each non-custodial parent who owes past-due child support, who maintains or during the last quarter maintained an account(s) at the Financial Institution. Under this Agreement, information may also be sought, as allowed by law, regarding other individuals who may owe or be owed child support. The Financial Institution must elect to share the required information with the State by selecting in Article IV of this agreement one of two methods, the “all accounts” method or the “matched accounts” method.
- B. The State and the Financial Institutions shall each develop and adopt procedures, subject to state and federal law and regulation, to ensure that information contained in their respective records and obtained from each other shall be kept confidential.

The information provided to the Financial Institutions (or their designated agents) for purposes of conducting the data matches may not be used by such institutions or agents for any other purposes and may not be disclosed to any person except to the extent necessary to conduct the data matches. The Financial Institution and any of its agents shall return, destroy or erase all information provided to the Financial Institution or any of its agents after completion of the data matches. Confidential customer information of a Financial Institution provided to the State under this agreement remains confidential under federal law 42 U.S.C. § 669a(b).

- C. All data supplied under this agreement shall be in accordance with the “Financial Data Match Specifications Handbook” dated January 15, 2015.
- D. All agreements, attachments to agreements, revised attachments, notices, and other documents related to the status of this Agreement, shall be addressed to the State as follows or to such address as the State shall later designate in writing:

Financial Institution Data Match Program  
 Child Support Bureau  
 402 W Washington Street – MS11  
 Indianapolis IN 46204-2733

All data and match-results, including tapes or other media shall be addressed to the State’s agent for data processing, **Informatix Inc.**, as follows, or to such agent and address as the State shall later designate in writing:

Informatix Inc.  
 FIDM Operations  
 3120 Sovereign Drive, Ste. 4A  
 Lansing, MI 48911

- E. The Financial Institution shall notify the State whenever the information contained in this agreement changes and submit those changes to the State within 30 days of the effective date of change.
- F. The Financial Institution must file an amended Agreement if the Financial Institution is involved in any merger, acquisition or change of name.

**ARTICLE II**

- A. The Financial Institution shall identify the information needed for service of all legal notices upon the Financial Institution resulting from this agreement.

The Financial Institution should designate an individual below to serve as the FIDM program contact/coordinator for the Financial Institution. Income withholding or lien notices will be sent to this person when a match is found for a non-custodial parent owing past due child support who maintains an account or accounts at the Financial Institution.

Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Financial Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

- B. The Financial Institution shall provide a copy of any income withholding or lien notice received by the State to a non-custodial parent owing past due child support that maintains an account or accounts at the Financial Institution as well as any other party listed on the account. A copy of the notice shall be issued concurrently with the encumbrance or surrender, as the case may be, of assets held by such institution.

**ARTICLE III**

- A. The Financial Institution shall designate a contact person, who may be an agent of the institution, to perform the data match on its behalf.

If data match processing is handled by a service agent (outside vendor), the name of the service agent should be listed below. The contact person in this section would be the person who handles and/or knows of the technical aspects of the data match process and could either be an employee of the service agent or the Financial Institution.

Agent (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

Agent Federal Identification Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

**ARTICLE IV**

- A. The Financial Institution shall identify its preferred media format for reporting and receiving information and select a schedule of quarterly submission dates to the State.

Select the method your Financial Institution will use:

METHOD #1: ALL ACCOUNTS

The Financial Institution shall submit to the State or its designated agent, on a quarterly basis and within fourteen days of the end of the week designated on this Attachment to transmit data, a file identifying all customer accounts. During each quarter, and before the end of the week designated on this Attachment to transmit data, the Financial Institution shall allow sufficient time to prepare, extract, and compile all data such that it is able to submit the file to the State or its designated agent within the time required. A supplemental file must also identify each new account opened as well as each account closed in the prior quarter. The State or its agent will then perform the data match.

**METHOD #2: MATCHED ACCOUNTS**

The Financial Institution shall match an inquiry file supplied by the State against all customer accounts maintained by the Financial Institution. The Financial Institution must report all information required by the State on all customer accounts at the Financial Institution maintained by persons on the State's inquiry file. The Financial Institution must submit the report to the State within 45 days of its receipt of the inquiry file. The inquiry file will be sent to the Financial Institution on an agreed upon date, and not more than quarterly thereafter. The State shall send its inquiry file on the designated medium. The inquiry file shall be destroyed or erased, or returned to the State along with the Financial Institution's report of all match accounts.

Indicate the media for receiving and sending inquiry files for the State and for submitting accounts:

1. The Financial Institution will **receive** an inquiry file from the State or its agent on:

\_\_\_\_\_Diskette    \_\_\_\_\_CD    \_\_\_\_\_Internet    \_\_\_\_\_FTP

2. The Financial Institution will **send** accounts to the State or its agent on:

\_\_\_\_\_Diskette    \_\_\_\_\_CD    \_\_\_\_\_Internet    \_\_\_\_\_FTP

Indicate which week of the calendar quarter the Financial Institution will transmit data or perform the data match. Calendar quarters begin January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year. E.g., indicating week three will indicate that the Financial Institution will perform the data match or data transmission on the weeks beginning January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15.

Week: \_\_\_\_\_

**ARTICLE V**

A. Pursuant to Indiana Code 31-25-4-31(n), the Child Support Bureau shall pay the Financial Institution performing the data match a reasonable fee for providing the service.

The following fees have been established:

**Method 1:** All Accounts (financial institution provides a file of all their customer accounts)

Reasonable fee amount: \$50.00

**Method 2:** Matched Accounts (financial institution shall match an inquiry file provided by the State against all their customer accounts and then provide a file of the matches)

Reasonable fee amount: \$150.00

Fee payment will only be paid quarterly via direct deposit. The Automated Direct Deposit Authorization Agreement and Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification (W9) forms (attached) must be completed in order for the fee payment to be processed.

- B. IC 31-25-4-31 provides that the fee may not exceed the actual cost. Therefore, Financial Institutions that incur costs less than the established fees are to fill in that cost below.

**Please check one of following. (The reasonable fee is paid quarterly.)**

**Method 1**

\_\_\_\_\_ I agree to a quarterly payment of \_\_\_\_\_ which is the actual cost (not to exceed \$50.00)

\_\_\_\_\_ I agree to waive the quarterly fee payment.

**Method 2**

\_\_\_\_\_ I agree to a quarterly payment of \_\_\_\_\_ which is the actual cost (not to exceed \$150.00).

\_\_\_\_\_ I agree to waive the quarterly fee payment.

- C. The Financial Institution will receive the above designated payment on or around April 15<sup>th</sup>, July 15<sup>th</sup>, October 15<sup>th</sup>, and January 15<sup>th</sup> as long as the Department of Child Services, Child Support Bureau receives either the all accounts file or the matched accounts file during the specified quarter.

**The attached Automated Direct Deposit Authorization Agreement form and the Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification (W9) form must be completed and included with this agreement. If these forms are not completed, the Financial Institution will not be paid.**

**ARTICLE VI – ADDITIONAL TERMS**

- A. This agreement shall continue year to year unless otherwise modified by the mutual agreement of the parties
- B. This Agreement may be amended in writing at any time by the mutual consent of the parties.
- C. This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Indiana and any applicable federal laws.

**ARTICLE VII - SIGNATURES/PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT**

**Financial Institution**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Financial Institution Federal Identification Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name and Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

**Financial Institution Agent (if any)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Financial Institution Agent Federal Identification Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name and Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

**State of INDIANA**

Adam Norman, Director  
Department of Child Services  
Child Support Bureau

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

Attachments:  
Automated Direct Deposit Authorization Agreement and  
Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification (W9) forms



**AUTOMATED DIRECT DEPOSIT  
AUTHORIZATION AGREEMENT**

State Form 47551 (R7 / 5-18)  
Approved by State Board of Accounts, 2018  
Prescribed by Auditor of State, 2018

\* This agency is requesting disclosure of your Federal Identification Number / Social Security Number in accordance with IC 4-1-8-1. Disclosure is mandatory, and this record cannot be processed without it.

**In accordance with IC 4-13-2-14.8, a person who has a contract with the State of Indiana or submits invoices to the State of Indiana for payment shall authorize the direct deposit by electronic funds transfer of all payments by the state to the person.**

**This form must be completed in order to receive payment from the State of Indiana and any time there is a change in banking information. This form must be accompanied by a W9. If you are changing an e-mail address to receive electronic notifications of EFT deposits, please contact vendors@auditor.in.gov.**

New Enrollment

Change of Existing Account

Prior Routing Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Prior Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 1: AUTHORIZATION**

According to Indiana law, your signature below authorizes the transfer of electronic funds under the following terms:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Company or Individual (as shown on the account)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Identification Number / Social Security Number \*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address (Number and Street and/or PO Box Number)

\_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, and ZIP Code (00000-0000)

**SECTION 2: DIRECT DEPOSIT INFORMATION**

Type of Account:

Checking (Demand)

Savings

Please check this box if your direct deposit will be automatically forwarded to a bank account in another country.

**Financial Institution:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Routing Number (9 digits):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Account Number (maximum 17 digits – include leading zeros):** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 3: E-MAIL ADDRESS TO RECEIVE ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION OF ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER (EFT) DEPOSITS \*Required**

(Please contact vendors@auditor.in.gov to add more than four addresses.)

All future notices of EFT deposits to the bank account specified above will be sent to the following e-mail addresses:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

By checking this box, I authorize the information provided on this form to be accurate and I agree with the provisions on the reverse side of this form. I also authorize the State of Indiana to initiate credit entries and to initiate, if necessary, debit entries and adjustments for any credit entries in error to my account indicated above. This authorization will remain in effect until the state has received written notification of its termination and has adequate time to act upon the request.

NAME (type) \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE\* \_\_\_\_\_ DATE (month, day, year) \_\_\_\_\_

\* Under IC 26-2-8-106, your electronic signature on this form represents the same legal authority as your written signature.

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. **Complete all three sections and sign and date the bottom of the form.**  
*Note: If signing electronically, the form must be saved first, and then opened in Adobe Acrobat. For help in creating a digital ID please click [here](#).*
2. **File the completed form with the agency that you do business with.**
3. **Retain a copy of the completed form for your records.**

By Signing This Form:

You are responsible for ensuring that this form was approved and instructions above are followed. By signing this form, you represent that it is understood by all parties that, if approved:

1. The State of Indiana must initiate credits (deposits) in various amounts, by electronic transfer of funds through automated clearing house (ACH) processes, to the listed checking (demand) or savings account designated in the financial institution named in Section 2.
2. If necessary, you will accept reversals from the State for any credit entries made in error to the bank account per National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA) regulations.
3. You may only revoke this request and authorization by notifying the Auditor of State (AOS) by e-mailing [vendors@auditor.in.gov](mailto:vendors@auditor.in.gov) or in writing at the following address: **Indiana Auditor of State, 200 W Washington St. Ste 240, Indianapolis, IN 46204**. The authorization will remain in effect until the office has adequate time to act upon the request.
4. A new Automated Direct Deposit Authorization Agreement is required for change in existing account information. The previous account information must be provided. Failure to timely notify the AOS of an account change will delay payment.
5. The State of Indiana and its entities are not liable for late payment penalties or interest if you fail to provide information necessary for an electronic funds transfer and/or you do not properly follow these Instructions.
6. E-mail address(es) must be provided in Section 3 to allow for appropriate application of all payments through Electronic Notification.
7. You acknowledge that it will cause disruption to the notification process if the e-mail addresses provided for electronic funds transfer notification are frequently changed or changed without promptly providing an updated e-mail address to the AOS.
8. You acknowledge that an e-mail notification returned as undeliverable may be removed from the Auditor's e-mail notification system.
9. You are responsible for contacting the AOS if you are not receiving electronic notices of EFT deposits.





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 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 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 <sup>1</sup>	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 <sup>2</sup>
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

<sup>1</sup> See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.irs.gov/Businesses) and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. Go to [www.irs.gov/Forms](http://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](http://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 <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee <sup>1</sup>
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner <sup>1</sup>
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner <sup>3</sup>
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity <sup>4</sup>
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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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](mailto: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](mailto:spam@uce.gov) or report them at [www.ftc.gov/complaint](http://www.ftc.gov/complaint). You can contact the FTC at [www.ftc.gov/idtheft](http://www.ftc.gov/idtheft) or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see [www.IdentityTheft.gov](http://www.IdentityTheft.gov) and Pub. 5027.

Visit [www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft](http://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.