



Jefferson County Board Of Education

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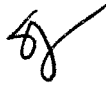
BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mrs. Jennifer H. Parsons
President

Mr. Ronald A. Rhodes
Vice-President

Ms. Jacqueline A. Smith
Mrs. Karen Smith Nix
Mr. Tommy L. Little

MEMORANDUM

TO: CONTRACTORS AND GRANTEEES
FROM: SHEILA JONES, CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER 
DATE: FEBRUARY 7, 2012
RE: H.B. 56 - ALABAMA IMMIGRATION LAW COMPLIANCE

Dr. Phillip B. Hammonds
Superintendent

The purpose of this Memorandum is to direct your prompt attention to Alabama Immigration Law Compliance flow-down requirements that went into effect on January 1, 2012. These requirements apply to entities that employ one or more employees in Alabama. The requirements are as follows:

1. PROVIDE your local school system (the Board) proof that you are in compliance with the immigration law by timely submitting a notarized *Affidavit of Immigration Law Compliance*;
2. SUBMIT to your local school system (the Board) an *E-Verify Memorandum of Understanding* if enrollment with E-Verify is required (entity has one or more employees);
3. PROVIDE your local school system (the Board) a signed *Notice of Alabama Immigration Law Compliance Contract Requirements*, which contains contractual provisions;
4. PROVIDE your subcontractors notice of their compliance obligations and OBTAIN from each a notarized *Affidavit of Immigration Law Compliance - Subcontractor*.

The requirements above, imposed by Alabama’s Immigration Law, are “a condition for the award of any contract, grant, or incentive by the State of Alabama, any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity to a business entity or employer that employs one or more employees [working in the State of Alabama].”¹ As a Contractor² or a Grantee, if these obligations do not apply to you, please indicate such on the attached affidavit by completing the appropriate certification.

If you contract with more than one school system, you will only need to have one affidavit completed and notarized, and then provide a copy to the requesting Boards. You are required to maintain your subcontractors’ affidavits at your offices. These documents will be subject to audit. You may provide a copy of this Memorandum with your notification memorandum to your subcontractors as an explanation for this mandatory requirement. Please submit these documents within 10 days of the receipt of this letter. Failure to submit this requested information will result in the removal of your company from the Jefferson County Board of Education active vendor file. If you have any questions, please contact my office at (205) 379-2001.

¹ ALA. CODE §§31-13-9 (a) and (b). See <http://www.ago.state.al.us/File-Immigration-AL-Law-2011-535> . The law is now codified in ALA. CODE §§ 31-13-1 to 31-13-30 as well as §32-6-9. (the “Act”)

² A **Contractor** is defined broadly in the Act as “A person, employer, or business entity that enters into an agreement to perform any service or work or to provide a certain product in exchange for valuable consideration. This designation shall include, but not be limited to, a general contractor, subcontractor, independent contractor, contract employee, project manager, or a recruiting or staffing entity.” ALA. CODE §31-13-3(3).

AFFIDAVIT OF ALABAMA IMMIGRATION COMPLIANCE

In compliance with, Sections 31-13-9 (a) and (b) of the Alabama Code, this Affidavit of Alabama Immigration Compliance must be completed and signed by an officer or owner of a contractor or grantee as a condition for the award of any contract by a local school board (“the Board”) or by the Alabama Department of Education (ALSDE) to an employer that employs one or more employees in the State of Alabama and is a recipient of funds from the State of Alabama, a political subdivision of the State of Alabama, or any public funded entity (including a local school board). Please complete either Part I (if you do not employ one or more employees in the State of Alabama) or Part II (if you do employ one or more employees in the State of Alabama). Part II must be notarized as well.

PART I - (COMPLETE IF YOU DO NOT EMPLOY ONE OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN ALABAMA)

I certify in my capacity as _____ (your position) for _____ (name of contractor or grantee), that Contractor or Grantee does not employ one or more employees in the State of Alabama.

_____ Signature

OR

PART II - (COMPLETE IF YOU DO EMPLOY ONE OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN ALABAMA)

State of Alabama:
County of _____:

Before me, a notary public, personally appeared _____ (print name) who, is duly authorized by the business entity/employer which appears below, being sworn, says as follows:

As a condition for being a contractor or grantee on a project paid for by contract, grant, or incentive by the State of Alabama, or any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity, I hereby attest that in my capacity as _____ (your position) for _____ (name of contractor or grantee), said Contractor or Grantee does not knowingly employ, hire for employment, or continue to employ an unauthorized alien. Further, Contractor or Grantee affirms that it is providing notice to its subcontractors of their Alabama Immigration Compliance obligations.

I further attest that said Contractor or Grantee is enrolled in the E-Verify program and attached to this Affidavit is our E-Verify Memorandum of Understanding confirming such program enrollment.

I have read this Affidavit and swear and affirm that it is true and correct.

_____ Signature of Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 2____.

I certify that the affiant is known (or made known) to me to be the identical party he or she claims to be.

_____ Signature and Seal of Notary Public

Notice of Alabama Immigration Law Compliance Requirements to all Contractors of the Jefferson County Board of Education

As a Contractor to the Jefferson County Board of Education (“Board”), it is critical to your relationship (future or continuing) with the Board that you comply with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, as amended by the Immigration Act of 1990, and the Beason-Hammon Alabama Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act.

Under the law, every prospective contract entered into by the Board with a contractor will contain the following clause or one substantially similar:

Alabama Immigration Law Compliance Contract: Contractor agrees that it will fully comply with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, as amended by the Immigration Act of 1990, and the Beason-Hammon Alabama Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act, which makes it unlawful for an employer in Alabama to *knowingly* hire or continue to employ an alien who is or has become unauthorized with respect to such employment or to fail to comply with the I-9 requirements or fails to use E-Verify (if applicable) to verify the eligibility to legally work in the United States for all of its new hires who are employed to work in the State of Alabama. Without limiting the foregoing, Contractor shall not knowingly employ, hire for employment, or continue to employ an unauthorized alien, and shall have an officer or other managerial employee who is personally familiar with the Contractor’s hiring practices to execute an affidavit to this effect on the form supplied by the Board and return the same to the Board. Contractor shall also enroll in the E-Verify Program (if required) prior to performing any work, or continuing to perform any ongoing work, and shall remain enrolled throughout the entire course of its performance hereunder, and shall attach to its affidavit the E-Verify Program for Employment Verification and Memorandum of Understanding and such other documentation as the Board may require to confirm Contractor’s enrollment in the E-Verify Program. Contractor agrees not to knowingly allow any of its subcontractors, or any other party with whom it has a contract, to employ in the State of Alabama any illegal or undocumented aliens to perform any work in connection with the Project, and shall include in all of its contracts a provision substantially similar to this paragraph. If Contractor receives *actual knowledge* of the unauthorized status of one of its employees in the State of Alabama, it will remove that employee from the project, jobsite or premises of the Board and shall comply with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, as amended by the Immigration Act of 1990, and the Beason-Hammon Alabama Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act. Contractor shall require each of its subcontractors, or other parties with whom it has a contract, to act in a similar fashion. If Contractor violates any term of this provision, this Agreement will be subject to immediate termination by the Board. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Contractor shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Board from any and all losses, consequential damages, expenses (including, but not limited to, attorneys’ fees), claims, suits, liabilities, fines, penalties, and any other costs arising out of or in any way related to Contractor’s failure to fulfill its obligations contained in this paragraph.

To the extent that either there is no formal written contract between the Board and the Contractor (such as where business is conducted by purchase order), or if the parties neglect or fail to include the above language in a formal written contract, this document shall serve as the Alabama Immigration Compliance Contract and the provisions set forth shall apply fully to the Contractor.

Alabama Immigration Law Compliance Contract Notice Acknowledged and Agreed by Contractor whose name appears below:

Contractor Officer or Owner Signature/Date

Print Name/Title/Company

Please execute and return to the Jefferson County Board of Education within the next 10 days

AFFIDAVIT OF ALABAMA IMMIGRATION COMPLIANCE – SUBCONTRACTOR

In compliance with SECTIONS 9 (a) and (b) BEASON-HAMMON ALABAMA TAXPAYER AND CITIZEN PROTECTION ACT (the “Act”); CODE OF ALABAMA, SECTIONS 31-13-9 (a) and (b), this Affidavit of Alabama Immigration Compliance is to be completed and signed by an officer or owner of a subcontractor and notarized, as a condition for the award of any contract by a local school board (“the Board”) or by the Alabama Department of Education (ALSDE) to a Contractor that employs one or more employees in the State of Alabama and is a recipient of funds from the State of Alabama Department of Education, or funds from any political subdivision of the State of Alabama, or any public funded entity. As determined by the Superintendent of the Alabama Department of Education, a notarized Subcontractor Affidavit in this format shall be acceptable by all Contractors to local school boards in the State of Alabama and the ALSDE in compliance with the Act. Subcontractors are to provide notice to their Subcontractors of their Alabama Immigration Compliance obligations.

State of Alabama:

County of _____:

Before me, a notary public, personally appeared _____ (print name) who, is duly authorized by the business entity/employer which appears below, being sworn, says as follows:

As a condition for being a subcontractor to a contractor or grantee on a project paid for by contract, grant, or incentive by the State of Alabama, or any political subdivision thereof, or any state-funded entity, I hereby attest that in my capacity as _____ (your position) for _____ (name of subcontractor), said subcontractor does not knowingly employ, hire for employment, or continue to employ an unauthorized alien. Further, subcontractor affirms that it is providing notice to its subcontractors of their Alabama Immigration Compliance obligations.

I further attest that said subcontractor is enrolled in the E-Verify program and attached to this Affidavit is our E-Verify Memorandum of Understanding confirming such program enrollment. Further, as a direct subcontractor, for those current employees for whom the E-Verify system may not be used in accordance with applicable federal rules and regulations, subcontractor has reviewed, or had reviewed, the Form I-9s for each of its current employees and has a good faith belief that it has complied with ALA. CODE §§ 31-13-9(c) and (d).

I have read this Affidavit and swear and affirm that it is true and correct.

Signature of Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ____ day of _____, 2____.

I certify that the affiant is known (or made known) to me to be the identical party he or she claims to be.

Signature and Seal of Notary Public

To be returned to the Contractor or Grantee of the Jefferson County Board of Education.

3/31/2011

REQUEST FOR SUPPLIER TO BE ADDED TO VENDOR LIST

Please mail or fax completed forms to:

Jefferson County Board of Education

Attn: Accounts Payable

2100 - 18th Street South

Birmingham, AL 35209-1891

Fax: 205.379.2248 or 205.379.2302

Please be advised that Jefferson County Board of Education requires the issuance and approval of purchase orders for all goods and services. Please do not accept orders without an approved purchase order. Any vendor that accepts an order without a purchase order does so at their own risk.

ENTIRE FORM MUST BE COMPLETED ALONG WITH A COMPLETED W-9 FORM

Form is available at: <https://www.jefcoed.com/departments/finance>

Supplier Name _____

ORDER Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

List your Federal Tax ID **or** Social Security# _____

Are you providing services or goods

REMIT Address: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip _____

I certify that all information supplied herein is correct.

Authorized signature

Title

***** FOR SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY – PLEASE COMPLETE*****

Name of school or department & individual requesting that this supplier be added.

School / Department

Individual's Name

BOARD NEXTGEN OR LOCAL SCHOOL NEXTGEN

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	Name (as shown on your income tax return)	
	Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
	Check appropriate box for federal tax classification (required): <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶	
Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)		Requester's name and address (optional)
City, state, and ZIP code		
List account number(s) here (optional)		

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on the "Name" line to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Social security number									

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

Employer identification number									

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

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 4.

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.

Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income.

Note. If 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 on any foreign partners' share of income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, a partnership is required to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the 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 withholding on your share of partnership income.

The person who gives 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 is in the following cases:

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

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 (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 not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS a percentage of such payments. This is called “backup withholding.” Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, 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 the instructions below and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

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

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your income tax return. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. Enter your individual name as shown on your income tax return on the “Name” line. You may enter your business, trade, or “doing business as (DBA)” name on the “Business name/disregarded entity name” line.

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

Disregarded entity. Enter the owner's name on the “Name” line. The name of the entity entered on the “Name” line should never be a disregarded entity. The name on the “Name” line must be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income will be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a domestic owner, the domestic owner's name is required to be provided on the “Name” line. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on the “Business name/disregarded entity name” line. If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, you must complete an appropriate Form W-8.

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

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

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required federal tax documents on the "Name" line. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line.

Exempt Payee

If you are exempt from backup withholding, enter your name as described above and check the appropriate box for your status, then check the "Exempt payee" box in the line following the "Business name/disregarded entity name," sign and date the form.

Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends.

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

The following payees are exempt from backup withholding:

1. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2),
 2. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities,
 3. A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities,
 4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, or
 5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- Other payees that may be exempt from backup withholding include:
6. A corporation,
 7. A foreign central bank of issue,
 8. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States,
 9. A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission,
 10. A real estate investment trust,
 11. An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940,
 12. A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a),
 13. A financial institution,
 14. A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian, or
 15. 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 15.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 9
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 5 and 7 through 13. Also, C corporations.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 5
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 7 ²

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

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

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

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

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

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

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, 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 domestic 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, below, and items 4 and 5 on page 4 indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on the "Name" line must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt Payee* on page 3.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 3, below, and items 4 and 5 on page 4.

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 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 Regulation 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 Regulation section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

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

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

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

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

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

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

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

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. 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.