



Superior Loan Servicing specializes in servicing non-QM (Non-Qualified Mortgage) loans intended for business purposes (fix & flip/rehab, bridge, construction loans). A lender account needs to be established before a lender can submit loans for servicing.

The following form provides a list of documents required to be provided to SLS at the time of boarding. Please submit each loan document type as a separate file with proper title. Failure to provide the listed items will result in a hold on the boarding of your loan until all documents have been received.

Loans involving multiple lenders are required to send the original Note and the recorded Deed(s) of Trust with a wet signature. Superior Loan Servicing will **NOT** store title closing packages on behalf of lenders.

SERVICING FILE CONTENT REQUIREMENTS			
	Document	Accepted Doc.	Provided
Required Documents			
1	SLS Servicing Form	Copy	
2	Note, including any applicable addendums, amendments, or modifications to the Note.	Copy	
3	Deed of Trust / Mortgage	Copy	
4	Borrower Final Closing Statement / HUD	Copy	
5	Borrower W-9	Copy	
6	Proof of Current Insurance	Copy	
7	Certificate of Non-Owner Occupancy	Copy	
8	Declaration of Business Purpose	Copy	
9	Title Insurance Policy and any subsequent endorsements	Copy	
10	UCC Documents (If applicable)	Copy	
11	Assignment of Contracts (If applicable)	Copy	
12	Assignment of Rents (if applicable)	Copy	
13	Assignment of Leases (if applicable)	Copy	
14	Lender W-9 (per new lender)	Copy	
15	Lender ID form (per new lender)	Copy	
If Impounded (optional)			
16	Estimated Escrow Analysis (if applicable)	Copy	
17	Most Recent Property Tax Bill (if applicable)	Copy	
SERVICING TRANSFER DOCUMENTS			
18	Goodbye Letter / 30 Day Note of Transfer to borrower	Copy	
19	Borrower Payment History	Copy	

Please check off all provided documents to ensure the SLS Boarding Department has received all required documents. If there are any special instructions, notes, or if you would like to use your own loan number, please add to the body of the email. Submit all documents in a single email along with your SLS order form to boarding@slsbox.com



YOUR TRUSTED LOAN SERVICING PARTNER

LOAN SERVICING ORDER FORM

Client Contact Information (for the loan file order)

Company Name		Select one	<input type="checkbox"/> Broker	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Address		SLS Account No. (Existing Clients)			
City		State		Zip Code	
Contact Name		Additional Contact			
Work Phone		Work Phone			
Cell Phone		Cell Phone			
Email		Email			

Borrower Information

Borrower or Company Name					
Contact Name (First & Last)		SSN / TAX ID			
Co-Borrower Name		SSN / TAX ID			
Mailing Address					
Home Phone		Work		Cell	
Borrower Email		Co-Borrower Email			

Loan Information (for additional properties, please use the Additional Property form)

Loan Number		Interest Rate		<input type="checkbox"/> Sold Rate			
Skim Splits (Difference of Note Rate vs Sold Rate)		Pay to SLS Account No.		% of skim	Pay to SLS Account No.		% of skim
Loan Amount		Payment Frequency	Yearly	Loan Priority	5th		
Interest Charged on: <input type="checkbox"/> Full Loan Amount <input type="checkbox"/> UPB (unpaid principal balance if loan not fully funded)				Current UPB			
Funding Date		1 st Payment Date		Maturity Date			
Property Address				Property Type	Other		
Property APN		Interest Calculation	365/Actual	Occupancy			
Property Value		Late Charge %		Days Until Late			
Loan Type	Full Amortization	Lender Late Fee%		Originator/Client Late Fee%			
Servicing Paid by: <input type="checkbox"/> Lender <input type="checkbox"/> Borrower (must be in the loan agreement, payable to lender) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____							

SLS Held Funds - All funds must be made payable to Superior Loan Servicing

<input type="checkbox"/> Interest Reserves	Amount		# of Months	
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction/Rehab Hold Back	Amount			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	Amount		Description	
Additional Funds not held by SLS (please describe)				

Assignment Information

Assignment Date								
Skim Splits (Difference of Note Rate vs Sold Rate)	Pay to SLS Account No.			% of skim	Pay to SLS Account No.		% of skim	

Impounds				
Property Tax <input type="checkbox"/>	Insurance <input type="checkbox"/>	Cushion Collected \$		
County				
Next Installment due				
Installment Due Dates				
Any additional agency information list below				
Notes:				

**Please submit the following documents along with your order form to
boarding@slsbox.com**

- 1 Note, including any applicable Addendum, amendment or modification**
- 2 Deed of Trust / Mortgage**
- 3 Final Closing Statement / HUD**
- 4 Title Insurance Policy and any subsequent endorsements**
- 5 UCC Documents (UCC-3)**
- 6 Assignment of Contracts, if applicable**
- 7 Assignment of Rents, if applicable**
- 8 Assignment of Leases, if applicable**
- 9 Borrower W-9**
- 10 Lender W-9**
- 11 Lender ID Form**
- 12 SLS Servicing Form**
- 13 Insurance Declarations Page or EOI/COI**
- 14 Estimated Escrow Analysis, if applicable**
- 15 Most Recent Tax Bill, if applicable**
- 16 Impounded Escrow Sheet (for multiple properties, if applicable)**
- 17 Goodbye Letter / 30 Day Notice of Transfer**
- 18 Borrower Payment History**



YOUR TRUSTED LOAN SERVICING PARTNER

NEW LENDER ACCOUNT SETUP FORM

Lender Information					
Contact Name:					
Vesting / Company Name:					
Lender Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Lender/Originator <input type="checkbox"/> Broker <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Aggregator <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
Mailing Address:					
City:		State		Zip	
Home Phone:		Work Phone:		Cell Phone:	
Email Address:					
If vesting is an IRA, please provide company information below:					
Vesting / Company Name:					
IRA Account Number:					
IRA Address:					
City:		State		Zip	
Banking Account Information (Bank accounts must be titled exactly as your account with SLS).					
Account Name(s):					
Bank Name:					
Account Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings				
Bank Address:					
City:		State		Zip	
Routing Number:		Account Number:			
I (We) authorize SLS to initiate ACH transactions to my/our account indicated in accordance with the provisions of U.S. law:					
Print Name:		Signature			
Print Name:		Signature			



YOUR TRUSTED LOAN SERVICING PARTNER

LOAN SERVICING – ADDITIONAL LENDER ID FORM

Lender Information (per the Note)				
Lender Status	Select one	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Lender	<input type="checkbox"/> New Lender	Existing SLS Lender Account #
Lender Name			Amount Invested	
Vesting				
Mailing Address				
Home Phone		Work Phone		Cell Phone
Email		SSN / Tax ID		

Lender Information - 2 (per the Note)				
Lender Status	Select one	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Lender	<input type="checkbox"/> New Lender	Existing SLS Lender Account #
Lender Name			Amount Invested	
Vesting				
Mailing Address				
Home Phone		Work Phone		Cell Phone
Email		SSN / Tax ID		

Lender Information – 3 (per the Note)				
Lender Status	Select one	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Lender	<input type="checkbox"/> New Lender	Existing SLS Lender Account #
Lender Name			Amount Invested	
Vesting				
Mailing Address				
Home Phone		Work Phone		Cell Phone
Email		SSN / Tax ID		

Lender Information – 4 (per the Note)				
Lender Status	Select one	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Lender	<input type="checkbox"/> New Lender	Existing SLS Lender Account #
Lender Name			Amount Invested	
Vesting				
Mailing Address				
Home Phone		Work Phone		Cell Phone
Email		SSN / Tax ID		

Lender Information - 5 (per the Note)				
Lender Status	Select one	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Lender	<input type="checkbox"/> New Lender	Existing SLS Lender Account #
Lender Name			Amount Invested	
Vesting				
Mailing Address				
Home Phone		Work Phone		Cell Phone
Email		SSN / Tax ID		



YOUR TRUSTED LOAN SERVICING PARTNER

ACH DIRECT DEBIT FORM - RECURRING

Money is transferred from one bank account to another by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) utilizing the Automated Clearing House (ACH) Network governed by the Federal Reserve System and the National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA).

Borrower Information:	
I(we) hereby authorize Superior Loan Servicing to electronically debit my(our) account.	
Borrower Name	
Loan ID Number	
Phone Number	
Email	
Please select a debit date within your grace period and refer to <u>1</u> your loan terms/documents to not incur a late fee.	

Banking Account Information			
Account Name			
Bank Name			
Account Type	Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings <input type="checkbox"/>		
Routing Number		Account Number	

These numbers are located on the bottom of your check as follows:

⑆ 123456789 ⑆ 1234567890123 ⑆
Routing Number Account Number

I(We) authorize SLS to initiate monthly ACH transactions for the full payment amount due as billed from my/our account indicated in accordance with the provisions of US law and understand if this payment is returned due to Insufficient Funds (NSF) or an invalid Checking Account #, I (we) are subject to a \$45 NSF Fee. I understand that this authorization will remain in full force and effect until I(we) notify Superior Loan Servicing that I(we) wish to revoke this authorization.

Borrower Signature		Borrower 2 Signature	
Print Name		Print Name	

Please complete this form and SUBMIT A VOIDED CHECK and email to lss@slsbox.com



YOUR TRUSTED LOAN SERVICING PARTNER

Impounded Escrow Sheet

Please provide accurate information as any inconsistencies may result in a shortage of funds or delinquent taxes. Superior Loan Servicing will be boarding the escrowed account using the provided information below.

Property Address				
APN/Parcel Number				
Tax Entity to be Paid	Installment 1 Due	Installment 2 Due	Installment 3 Due	Installment 4 Due

Please attach the most recent tax bill and receipt of payment. Please also include the Initial Escrow Disclosure.

Property Address				
APN/Parcel Number				
Tax Entity to be Paid	Installment 1 Due	Installment 2 Due	Installment 3 Due	Installment 4 Due

Please attach the most recent tax bill and receipt of payment. Please also include the Initial Escrow Disclosure.

Property Address				
APN/Parcel Number				
Tax Entity to be Paid	Installment 1 Due	Installment 2 Due	Installment 3 Due	Installment 4 Due

Please attach the most recent tax bill and receipt of payment. Please also include the Initial Escrow Disclosure.

1 of 4

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

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.