



COLORADO

Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety

Department of Natural Resources

1313 Sherman Street, Room 215
Denver, CO 80203

July 27, 2021

Aaron Taylor
Mayday Livery, LLC.
4432 CR 124
Hesperus, CO 81326

RE: Incas Mine, Permit M-1986-076, Incomplete Application for Transfer of Mineral Permit and Succession of Operators, Revision SO-03

Dear Mr. Taylor:

On July 16, 2021 the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety received the Application Form for Transfer of Mineral Permit and Succession of Operators from Mike McClure to Aaron Taylor and Mayday Livery, LLC, for the Incas Mine, Permit M-1986-076. The following items are incomplete for the application to be processed:

1. Application Fee

- The Application for Transfer of Mineral Permit and Succession of Operator requires an application fee of \$115.00 that was not received, please provide the required application fee.

2. Due Diligence Certification

- The submitted application contains a Due Diligence Certification form that requires initials in blue ink by the prospective new Operator. This page of the application was not completed. Please complete page 7 (enclosed) of the application.

3. Performance Warranty

- The required Performance Warranty was not included with the application materials, please properly execute the enclosed Performance Warranty.

4. W-9 Form

- The W-9 form was submitted with the application, however it was completed in Aaron Taylor's name as an individual not the Mayday Livery, LLC as an entity. Please complete the enclosed W-9 form as the Mayday Livery, LLC.

5. Financial Warranty Form

- The associated \$29,902.88 Financial Warranty was submitted, however it was submitted with the Check for Deposit Form with a Cashier's Check in the name of Aaron Taylor. Since the Check is in the name of Aaron Taylor, it is considered a Third Party Bond, Please complete the enclosed Third Party Check for Deposit Form



Mr. Taylor
Page 2 of 2
March 11, 2021

Please submit the above listed items within 60 days of that date of this letter. The required documentation should be received by the Division's Denver Office no later than **September 27, 2021**. If at the end of the 60 days the items have not been submitted your request to transfer the minerals permit may be denied. If you have any questions, concerns or need additional information please do not hesitate to contact me at the Division's Grand Junction Field Office, by phone at 303-866-3567 Ext. 8187 or by email at lucas.west@state.co.us.

Sincerely,



Lucas West
Environmental Protection Specialist

Encl: SO Application Pg. 7
Third Party Check for Deposit Form
Performance Warranty
W-9 Form

Cc: Jeffrey Thompson, Financial Assurance Specialist, DRMS
Micheal McClure

DUE DILIGENCE CERTIFICATION

The Board wishes to ensure that Prospective Successors are fully informed of their duties and obligations should they become Successor to the Permit. Accordingly, the Prospective Successor must carefully review the items below and must initial indicating its agreement and understanding.

_____ If the Application is approved, the Prospective Successor will assume all liability for the reclamation of the affected land, and for compliance with the Hard Rock Act and Rules or the Construction Materials Act and Rules, as applicable (available online at <http://mining.state.co.us/Rules%20and%20Regs.htm>). Successor will be liable for any pre-existing conditions or violations, whether known or unknown at the time of the SO. It is the Prospective Successor's sole responsibility to investigate the operation prior to filing an Application.

_____ If the Application is approved, the Successor will be solely responsible for maintaining the mining and reclamation operations in compliance with the Reclamation Permit. The Permit includes the original approved Application, along with any and all subsequent revisions, amendments, and conversions thereto. It is not uncommon for a Permit to include dozens of documents that span many years. It is the Successor's sole responsibility to obtain a full and complete copy of the Permit and to understand the extent of his/her/its obligations thereunder. Permit documents may be purchased from the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (the "Division") upon request or viewed on the Division's website at <http://drmsweblink.state.co.us/drmsweblink/search.aspx?dbid=0>

_____ If the Application is approved, the Successor must submit Annual Fees and Annual Reports to the Division on the anniversary date of the Reclamation Permit. For hard rock and designated mining operations, consult C.R.S. § 34-32-127(2) for the amount of the Annual Fee. For construction materials operations, consult the C.R.S. § 34-32.5-125 for the amount of the Annual Fee. Required annual reporting information is described in Hard Rock and Construction Materials Rule 1.15 and in the Annual Report Form provided by the Division. Failure to submit Annual Fees or Annual Reports may result in enforcement action.



COLORADO

Division of Reclamation,
Mining and Safety

Department of Natural Resources

FINANCIAL WARRANTY CHECK FOR DEPOSIT IN STATE TREASURY THIRD PARTY

Operator: _____
Operation: _____
Permit No.: _____ Check No.: _____
Warrantor: _____

This form has been approved by the Mined Land Reclamation Board pursuant to sections 34-32-117, C.R.S., of the Mined Land Reclamation Act and 34-32.5-117, C.R.S., of the Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials. Any alteration or modification of this form, without approval by the Board shall result in the financial warranty being invalid and result in the voiding of any permit issued in conjunction with such invalid financial warranty and subject the operator to cease and desist orders and civil penalties for operating without a permit pursuant to sections 34-32-123, C.R.S., of the Mined Land Reclamation Act and 34-32.5-123, C.R.S., of the Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT:

WHEREAS, the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Act (C.R.S. § 34-32-101 *et seq.*) and the Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials (C.R.S. § 34-32.5-101 *et seq.*) (each referred to herein as an "Act" and collectively the "Acts") provide that no reclamation permit may be issued until the Mined Land Reclamation Board (the "Board") receives a financial warranty (or warranties) as described in the Acts.

WHEREAS, _____ (the "Operator"), a _____, (state and legal entity of Operator) has applied for a permit to conduct a mining operation known as _____ (the "Operation"), on certain lands in _____ County, Colorado. Such lands are described in the permit application, as amended and supplemented, and are referred to herein as the "Affected Lands."



WHEREAS, in the application for the permit the Operator has agreed to be bound by all requirements of the Act and all applicable rules and regulations of the Board, as amended from time to time.

WHEREAS, in the application for the permit, the Operator has agreed with the Board to provide for reclamation of the Affected Lands, that are now or may become subject to the permit, as required by law.

WHEREAS, the Board has determined in accordance with the applicable Act that the estimated costs of reclamation of the Affected Lands are those amounts set forth herein, which may be amended from time to time to reflect revised estimates of said costs of reclamation.

WHEREAS, the Board has determined that the financial warranty provided by the Warrantor, in the amount set forth herein, equals the current estimated costs of reclamation, as approved by the Board, with regard to the Affected Lands.

WHEREAS, the Operator, in accordance with the Act has promised and hereby promises the Board that it will be responsible for the entire actual cost of reclamation with regard to the Affected Lands.

WHEREAS, on behalf of the Operator and as proof of the Operator's financial responsibility, the Warrantor has, executed, pursuant to C.R.S. §§ 34-32-117(3)(a) or 34-32.5-117(3)(a), a personal check, business check, cashier's check, or certified check No. _____, payable to the Board in the amount of _____ dollars (\$_____).

The Board has deposited the executed personal or business check, cashier's check or certified funds in the State of Colorado Treasury ("state treasury"). The above-mentioned sum is to be held as proof of the Operator's financial responsibility under this financial warranty.

The Warrantor has provided to the Board proof of its authority to execute the above-mentioned check, by one of the following methods:

1. If the Warrantor is a corporation, a copy of the corporate resolution, specifying the individuals that have authority to execute checks on behalf of the corporation.
2. If the Warrantor is a partnership, a copy of the partnership resolution, specifying the individuals that have authority to execute checks on behalf of the partnership.
3. If the Warrantor is an individual or a sole proprietor, confirmation from the bank stating the individuals that have authority to execute the above-mentioned check.

If the Warrantor has elected to provide a personal or business check, this financial warranty is not effective until the personal or business check has cleared the bank upon which it was drawn.

NOW THEREFORE, the Warrantor is held hereby firmly unto the State of Colorado in the amount of those sums set forth herein, until this financial warranty is amended or released in accordance with applicable law.

The amount of this Financial Warranty is based upon current best estimates as to the cost of reclamation, and does not operate to liquidate, limit, enlarge, or restrict the Operator's obligations pursuant to C.R.S. §§ 34-32-118(6) and 34-32.5-118(6) to complete reclamation in accordance with the performance standards set forth in the Acts, and to be liable for the entire actual cost of the same, even if such actual cost substantially exceeds the amount of this Financial Warranty.

The Board may, for good cause shown, increase or decrease the amount of this Financial Warranty. The Operator shall have sixty (60) days after the date of notice of any such adjustment to fulfill all new requirements.

The Operator and Warrantor shall notify the Board immediately upon either's discovery of any event which may impair this Financial Warranty. If the Board receives such notice or otherwise has reason to believe that this Financial Warranty has been materially impaired, it may convene a hearing in accordance with the applicable Act for the purpose of determining whether impairment has occurred.

The Board may withdraw the funds deposited in the state treasury held hereunder, if the Board determines that reclamation which ought to have been performed by the Operator, or its successors or assigns, remains unperformed. No other condition precedent need be fulfilled to entitle the Board to receive the funds deposited in the state treasury.

In the event of forfeiture of this financial warranty by the Board, if, upon completion of reclamation by the Board, the cost of reclamation shall be less than the amount received from the state treasury, the excess shall be promptly refunded to the Warrantor.

The obligations of the Warrantor shall continue until the Board has released this financial warranty or has ordered it forfeited in accordance with provisions of the applicable Act. It is understood that periods of years may necessarily be required before determination can be made that reclamation of the Affected Lands has been satisfactorily completed. It is also recognized that, as reclamation is accomplished, the amount of this financial warranty may be reduced with the approval of the Board so that it reflects the then current estimated cost of the remaining reclamation of the Affected Lands. No revision, extension, or renewal of the permit or of the time allowed to complete reclamation shall diminish the Warrantor's obligation under this Financial Warranty.

Upon completion of reclamation by the Operator, and if the Board finds the reclamation satisfactory, the Board shall release the Financial Warranty and cause the state treasury to issue a check payable to the Warrantor in the amount of the original Financial Warranty and to include all accrued interest.

In any single year during the life of the permit, the amount of the Financial Warranty shall not exceed the estimated cost of fully reclaiming all lands to be affected in said year, plus all lands affected in previous permit years and not yet fully reclaimed. Reclamation costs shall be computed with reference to current reclamation costs.

This Financial Warranty shall be subject to forfeiture whenever the Board determines that any one or more of the following circumstances exist:

1. A Cease and Desist Order entered pursuant to Section 34-32-124 of the Act has been violated, and the corrective action proposed in such order has not been completed although ample time to have done so has elapsed; or
2. The Operator is in default under its Performance Warranty, and such default has not been cured although written notice and ample time to cure such default has been given; or
3. The Warrantor has failed to maintain its Financial Warranty in good standing as required by the Act; or
4. The Warrantor no longer has the financial ability to carry out its obligations in accordance with the Act.

The description of lands herein is for convenience of reference only, and no error in such description, nor any revision of the permitted mining area, nor the disturbance by the Operator of lands outside of the permitted mining area shall alter or diminish the obligations of the Warrantor and Operator hereunder and under law, which shall extend to the reclamation of all such lands disturbed.

If this Financial Warranty applies to National Forest System lands, and if this Financial Warranty is accepted by the United States Forest Service ("U.S.F.S.") as the bond required under 36 C.F.R. 228.13, then, the Operator and Warrantor hereby agree that, because the U.S.F.S. has accepted this single Financial Warranty in lieu of the separate bonds which would otherwise be required by applicable law, notwithstanding any other provision hereof, or of law, this Financial Warranty shall remain in full force and effect until U.S.F.S. has advised the Board by written notice that the Operator's obligations to U.S.F.S. for which this warranty is executed have been satisfied and until its release has been approved by the Board.

If this Financial Warranty applies to lands under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Land Commissioners ("Land Board"), and if this Financial Warranty, in whole or in part, is accepted by the Land Board as the bond required under its applicable law and procedures, then, the Operator and Warrantor hereby agree that, because the Land Board has accepted this Financial Warranty in lieu of the separate bonds which would otherwise be required by the Board and by the Land Board, notwithstanding any other provision hereof, or of law, this Financial Warranty shall remain in full force and effect until the Board is notified in writing by the Land Board that the Operator's obligations to the Land Board, for which this warranty is executed, have been satisfied and until its release is approved by the Board.

If all or any part of the Affected Lands are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, ("the BLM") and if the BLM has, pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 3809.1-9, accepted this Financial Warranty in lieu of requiring a separate reclamation bond payable to the United States, then, the Operator and the Warrantor hereby agree that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Financial Warranty, or of law, this Financial Warranty shall not be released until the Board is advised in writing by the BLM that the Operator's obligations to the BLM, for which this warranty is executed, have been satisfied and until its release is approved by the Board.

This Financial Warranty may be executed in multiple copies, each of which shall be treated as an original, but together they constitute only one agreement, the validity and interpretation of which shall be governed by the laws of the State of Colorado.

The provisions hereof shall bind and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their successors and assigns.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DATED this _____ day of _____, _____.

Operator (SEAL)

By: _____
Authorized Signature

Title: _____

NOTARIZATION OF OPERATOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF _____)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF _____)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____,
by _____ as _____ of _____.

Notary Public _____

My Commission Expires _____

SIGNED, SEALED AND DATED this _____ day of _____, _____.

Warrantor (SEAL)

By: _____
Authorized Signature

Title: _____

NOTARIZATION OF WARRANTOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF _____)
_____) ss.:
COUNTY OF _____)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____,
by _____ as _____ of _____.

Notary Public _____

My Commission Expires _____

STATE OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MINED LAND RECLAMATION BOARD
DIVISION OF RECLAMATION, MINING AND SAFETY

By: _____
Division Director

Date Executed: _____



COLORADO

Division of Reclamation,
Mining and Safety

Department of Natural Resources

1313 Sherman Street, Room 215
Denver, CO 80203

PERFORMANCE WARRANTY

Permittee/Operator: _____

Operation known as: _____

Permit Number: _____

This form is approved by the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board ("Board") pursuant to C.R.S. 34-32-117 of the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Act and C.R.S. 34-32.5-117 of the Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials.

All parties are on Notice from this Document that:

The above listed Operator provides this warranty to the Board in conjunction with a reclamation Permit to conduct the above described mining operation on certain lands in Colorado. The "Affected Lands" are described in the above listed reclamation Permit, and include any Permit Amendment(s) approved by the Division of Reclamation Mining and Safety ("Division").

The Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Act, C.R.S. 34-32-101 *et seq.* ("Hard Rock Act"), and the Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials, C.R.S. 34-32.5-101 *et seq.* ("Construction Materials Act"), both require a permit issued by the Board to include a written promise by the Operator to comply with all requirements of the Hard Rock and Construction Materials Acts (referred to herein together as "Acts").

Through the terms and conditions of this performance warranty and Permit, the Operator agrees to be bound by all requirements of the Acts and all Mineral Rules and Regulations of the Board for Hard Rock, Metal, and Designated Mining Operations (2 C.C.R. 407-1) and all Mineral Rules and Regulations of the Board for the Extraction of Construction Materials (2 C.C.R. 407-4) (referred to herein together as "Rules").

The Operator hereby provides the Board warranties of performance pursuant to C.R.S. 34-32-117(2), (3), and (4)/C.R.S. 34-32.5-117(2), (3), and (4), and promises the Board it will comply with all applicable requirements of the Acts and Rules.

The Operator hereby promises the Board it will comply with all of the terms of the reclamation Permit, including any Permit Amendment(s) approved by the Division. This performance warranty obligation of the Operator shall continue until the Operator's liability is released by the Board.

The Operator promises to be responsible for reclamation costs up to the amount established by the Board and incorporates its financial warranty to this performance warranty. The Operator agrees to maintain a financial warranty (or warranties) in good standing for the reclamation costs for the entire life of the



Permit. The amount of the financial warranty shall be sufficient to assure the completion of reclamation of affected lands if the Division has to complete such reclamation due to forfeiture. If the Board determines the Operator is in default under this performance warranty and the Operator fails to cure such default, the Operator's financial warranty shall be subject to forfeiture pursuant to C.R.S. 34-32-118/34-32.5-118.

This performance warranty by the Operator is perpetual and shall remain in full force and effect until all obligations have been met and all associated financial warranty is released by the Board. Any release of liability in a succession of Operators shall comply with C.R.S. 34-32-119/34-32.5-119.

The provisions hereof shall bind and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their successors and assigns.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DATED this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

Operator: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

NOTARIZATION OF OPERATOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF _____)
) ss.

COUNTY OF _____)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____
(Day) (Month) (Year)

by _____ as _____
(Name) (Title)

of _____.
(Operator)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires: _____

APPROVED:
State of Colorado
Mined Land Reclamation Board
Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety

By: _____ Date: _____
Division Director

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

Give Form to the
requester or State
Department. Do not
send to the IRS.

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.	1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
	2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
	3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes.	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):
	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ► _____ Note: Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is not disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ► _____	<input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Government Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i>
	5 Remittance address (number, street, and apt/suite or PO Box). See instructions.	Procurement address if different (optional)
6 City, state, and ZIP code		
7 Contact name and email		

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

Social security number											
				-				-			
or											
Employer identification number											

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- 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
- 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
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

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

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ►	Date ►

General Instructions

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

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

Purpose of Form

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

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)

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

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

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

By signing the filled-out form, you:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

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

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

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

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

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

What is FATCA Reporting?

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

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Line 2

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

Line 3

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

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

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G—A real estate investment trust

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

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

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

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

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

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

Line 5

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

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983.

You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

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

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

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

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

***Note:** The grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

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

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

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

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

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

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

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at spam@uce.gov or report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

Visit www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

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