Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

Part I

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

Part II

Certification

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

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

Sign Here

Signature of U.S. person

Date

General Instructions

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

Future developments. The IRS has created a page on IRS.gov for information about Form W-9, at www.irs.gov/w9. Information about any future developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) will be posted on that page.

Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, payments made to you in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, real estate transactions, 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, or 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 FATCA reporting is correct.

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 income from such business. Further, in certain cases in which 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.

Cat. No. 10231X

Form W-9 (Rev. 8-2013)
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 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 B (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 forms of a tax treaty to treat or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, if you use the treaty to claim the saving clause, an exception is specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to certain types of income even after the payer 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 states the following:

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 he or she 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 provisios 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 exemption (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship 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 B (3).

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS a percentage of such payment. 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 prorated interest, 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 Requestor of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see Special rules for partnerships on page 1.

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 Requestor 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 the person receiving reports payments in these terms from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be a B 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 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 reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you may be subject to a penalty of $5,000.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. If you falsify certain certifications or affirmations, a criminal penalty may apply.

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

Specific Instructions
Name
If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your income tax return. However, if you have changed your last name, for example, as a result of marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your former name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your current last name.

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

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

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

Disregarded entity. 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 301.7701-3(c)(1). Enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. The name of the entity entered on the "Name" line should never be a disregarded entity. The name of the "Name" line must be the same name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if you are a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes, enter the owner's name on the "Name" line.

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the person identified on the "Name" line is an LLC, check the "Limited liability company" box only and enter the appropriate code for the U.S. federal tax classification of the owner's name as entered on the "Name" line (individual or sole proprietor, Partnership, Corporation, or Other). (See "Type/Entity"

Not. Check the appropriate box for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on the "Name" line (individual or sole proprietor, Partnership, Corporation, or Other). (See "Type/Entity"

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the person identified on the "Name" line is an LLC, check the "Limited liability company" box only and enter the appropriate code for the U.S. federal tax classification of the owner's name as entered on the "Name" line (individual or sole proprietor, Partnership, Corporation, or Other).

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

Exemptions
If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the Exemptions box, any code(s) that may apply to you. See Exempt payee code and Exemption from FATCA reporting code on page 5.
Exempt payee code. Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends. Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.

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

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding:

1. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 403(b)(2).
2. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
3. A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.
5. A corporation.
6. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States.
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 fiduciary named in the investment community as a nominee or custodian.
13. A trust exempt from tax under section 564 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF the payment is for...</th>
<th>THEN the payment is exempt for...</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest and dividend payments</td>
<td>All exempt payees except for 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broker transactions</td>
<td>Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends</td>
<td>Exempt payees 1 through 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments over $600 required to be reported and direct sales over $5,0001</td>
<td>Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions</td>
<td>Exempt payees 1 through 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, attorney’s fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney, 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. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(e)(37)
B. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
C. A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, 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 Reg. section 1.1472-1(c)(3)(i)
E. A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Reg. section 1.1472-1(c)(3)(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 regulated 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 564 or described in section 4947(a)(1)
M. A tax exempt trust under section 4947(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

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 (TIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an TIN, see how to get a TIN below.

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

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

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

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local Social Security Administration office or get this form online at www.ssa.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213.

Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN, 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 (1-800-829-3678).

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.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For this type of account:</th>
<th>Give name and SSN of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Individual</td>
<td>The individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Two or more individuals (joint account)</td>
<td>The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Trust (trustor is also trustee)</td>
<td>The grantor-trustee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual</td>
<td>The actual owner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For this type of account:</th>
<th>Give name and EIN of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual</td>
<td>The owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust</td>
<td>Legal entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 2553 or Form 8832</td>
<td>The corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization</td>
<td>The organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Partnership or multi-member LLC</td>
<td>The partnership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. A broker or registered nominee</td>
<td>The broker or nominee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or present that receives agricultural program payments</td>
<td>The public entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1099 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulation section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))</td>
<td>The trust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

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

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

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039. For more information, see Publication 4555, Identity Theft Protection and Victim Assistance.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a system problem, or are seeking help in removing 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 1-877-777-4777 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 email. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at idtheftcenter.gov or contact them at 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 or receiving the information on the form is required to file the information returns with the IRS, including 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 is also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, 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 6109, payers must generally withhold a percentage of excludable 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.