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A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMBERS: American Institute of Certified Public Accountants • Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants

Dear Client,

Please see enclosed 2014 Year-End Payroll Checklist. Please review, complete and return to our office by December 10, 2014.

You may return the completed checklist either by:

fax: 409-835-6520

or

email: asd@ttdcpa.com

If you have any questions, please call our office and Charlotte Reviea will be glad to assist you.

Thank you,

Theobald, Demahy & Co., P.C.

Theobald, Demahy & Co., P.C.
Certified Public Accountants

General Information

Please answer all questions. The information will help our firm take care of all your year-end needs. If a question is left blank, the default answer will be 'No'. Questions with '*' are required. Please complete by December 10, 2014.

1. Company Name *

2. Contact Name *

3. Phone *

4. Today's Date _____

5. Are there any changes to your company name or address? As it appears on payroll tax returns, refer to recently filed 3rd Qtr payroll tax returns.

- Yes
- No

6. Did you verify your employee information (SSN, name, address, etc)? See Attached List.

- Yes
- No

Bonus Payrolls (Christmas, Year End & etc.)

If you answer 'No' to question #7, you may skip to question #12. These questions only apply if we process payroll for your company, if not skip to question #12.

7. Will you have a bonus payroll in December? If yes, the bonus payroll will be a separate payroll from regular payroll.
 - Yes
 - No
8. Date you anticipate your bonus payroll will occur? _____
9. How would you like your bonus taxed?
 - 25%FIT
 - Regular
 - Other (ex no FIT WH, or different %) _____
10. Stop recurring deductions on your bonus run? (garnishments, etc.)
 - Yes
 - No
11. Does your company have any fringe benefits that need to be reported for 2014?
 - Yes
 - No

Fringe Benefits

If you answer 'No' to question #12, you may skip to question #16. If we do not process your payroll, please contact our firm so that we may assist you in the calculation of these items, for payment, on one of your December payrolls before year end of 2014.

12. Does your company have any fringe benefits that need to be reported for 2014?

- Yes
- No

13. On which payroll in 2014 will fringes be reported? _____

14. Please mark any fringe benefits that apply:

- 2% Sub-Chapter S-Corporation medical Insurance
- Group Term-Life in excess of \$50,000
- Personal use of company car
- Moving Expenses (non-deductible)
- Dependent care benefits
- Health Insurance Box 12 Code DD (this year applies in you have over 250 employees)
- Other _____

15. If Personal use of company car is marked, please complete the following information:

If you have more than one company vehicle used personally or acquired a new business vehicle during 2014, furnish the above requested information for each vehicle. If necessary please attach a separate sheet. Estimate December mileage.

Vehicle 1 – If purchased in 2014, date purchased _____

Total Miles driven in 2014 _____

Total Personal Miles driven in 2014 _____

Vehicle 2 – If purchased in 2014, date purchased _____

Total Miles driven in 2014 _____

Total Personal Miles driven in 2014 _____

Vehicle 3 – If purchased in 2014, date purchased _____

Total Miles driven in 2014 _____

Total Personal Miles driven in 2014 _____

2015 SUI Rate Changes

16. Have you received any new 2015 State Unemployment Rates?

- Yes
- No
- If yes, or when the information is available, Please send SUTA Rate Change notice to Cindy Johansen, payroll department via email (caj@ttdcpa.com) or fax (409-835-6520).

Third-Party Sick Pay

17. Have any of your employees received Third-Party Sick Pay payments in 2014?

- Yes
- No
- If yes, please ensure that you have reported Third Party Sick Pay payments to Cindy Johansen (caj@ttdcpa.com) by December 20, 2014.

Independent Contractors – Payments made to Non-Corporate Tax Payers such as Individuals, LLC, Partnerships or PLLP.

18. Do you have Independent Contractors not paid through us to be added for Form 1099 purposes?

- Yes
- No
- If yes, vendors should complete Form W-9 (attached) by early December. This information will be needed to complete year-end 1099 reporting – Form 1099's will be due January 31, 2015. We will need your 1099 payments and Form W-9's completed by vendor, to prepare the 2014 Form 1099's and Form 1096. The listing of 1099 vendor payments will come from one of the following:
 - Checkstubs
 - Quickbooks, send copy of quickbooks through our website
 - Listing printed from your software
 -

19. Any additional information we need to know regarding your 2014 payroll?

If you have any questions completing this checklist, please call our office.

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

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

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Social security number | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | - | | | - | | |
| Employer identification number | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | - | | | | | |

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

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

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

withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and

4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the 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 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.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS a percentage of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, 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* 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 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

Name

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

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

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

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

Disregarded entity. 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 Regulation section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. The name of the entity entered on the "Name" line should never be a disregarded entity. The name on the "Name" line must be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income 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 the "Name" line. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line. If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, 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.

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

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

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

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 3.

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 401(f)(2)
 - 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
 - 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
 - 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
 - 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 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, 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(a)(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)(1)(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)(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

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

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

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, 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 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 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 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 Regulation section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A)) | The grantor* |
| For this type of account: | Give name and EIN of: |
| 7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual | The owner |
| 8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust | Legal entity ⁴ |
| 9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553 | The corporation |
| 10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization | The organization |
| 11. Partnership or multi-member LLC | The partnership |
| 12. A broker or registered nominee | The broker or nominee |
| 13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments | The public entity |
| 14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulation section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B)) | The trust |

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privacy Act Notice

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Form 1096 Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service | Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns | OMB No. 1545-0108 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FILER'S name Street address (including room or suite number) City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of person to contact | | Telephone number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Email address | | Fax number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Official Use Only | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Employer identification number | 2 Social security number | 3 Total number of forms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Federal income tax withheld \$ | | 5 Total amount reported with this Form 1096 \$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Enter an "X" in only one box below to indicate the type of form being filed. | | | | | | | | | | 7 If this is your final return , enter an "X" here <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |
| W-2G 32 | 1097-BTC 50 | 1098 81 | 1098-C 78 | 1098-E 84 | 1098-T 83 | 1099-A 80 | 1099-B 79 | 1099-C 85 | 1099-CAP 73 | 1099-DIV 91 | 1099-G 86 | 1099-H 71 | 1099-INT 92 | 1099-K 10 | 1099-LTC 93 | 1099-MISC 95 | 1099-OID 96 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1099-PATR 97 | 1099-Q 31 | 1099-R 98 | 1099-S 75 | 1099-SA 94 | 3921 25 | 3922 26 | 5498 28 | 5498-ESA 72 | 5498-SA 27 | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |

Return this entire page to the Internal Revenue Service. Photocopies are not acceptable.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying documents, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete.

Signature ▶ _____ **Title** ▶ _____ **Date** ▶ _____

Instructions

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form 1096, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to www.irs.gov/form1096.

Reminder. The only acceptable method of filing information returns with Internal Revenue Service/Information Returns Branch is electronically through the FIRE system. See Pub. 1220, Specifications for Electronic Filing of Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, 8935, and W-2G.

Purpose of form. Use this form to transmit paper Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, and W-2G to the Internal Revenue Service. Do not use Form 1096 to transmit electronically. For electronic submissions, see Pub. 1220.

Caution. If you are required to file 250 or more information returns of any one type, you must file electronically. If you are required to file electronically but fail to do so, and you do not have an approved waiver, you may be subject to a penalty. For more information, see part F in the 2014 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Who must file. The name, address, and TIN of the filer on this form must be the same as those you enter in the upper left area of Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, or W-2G. A filer is any person or entity who files any of the forms shown in line 6 above.

Enter the filer's name, address (including room, suite, or other unit number), and TIN in the spaces provided on the form.

When to file. File Form 1096 as follows.

- With Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, or W-2G, file by March 2, 2015.
- With Forms 5498, file by June 1, 2015.

Where To File

Send all information returns filed on paper with Form 1096 to the following:

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>If your principal business, office or agency, or legal residence in the case of an individual, is located in</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▼</p> <p>Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia</p> | <p>Use the following three-line address</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▼</p> <p>Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Austin, TX 73301</p> |
|--|--|

Alaska, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service Center
Kansas City, MO 64999

If your legal residence or principal place of business is outside the United States, file with the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service Center, Austin, TX 73301.

Transmitting to the IRS. Group the forms by form number and transmit each group with a separate Form 1096. For example, if you must file both Forms 1098 and 1099-A, complete one Form 1096 to transmit your Forms 1098 and another Form 1096 to transmit your Forms 1099-A. You need not submit original and corrected returns separately. Do not send a form (1099, 5498, etc.) containing summary (subtotal) information with Form 1096. Summary information for the group of forms being sent is entered only in boxes 3, 4, and 5 of Form 1096.

Box 1 or 2. Make an entry in either box 1 or 2; not both. Individuals not in a trade or business must enter their social security number (SSN) in box 2; sole proprietors and all others must enter their employer identification number (EIN) in box 1. However, sole proprietors who do not have an EIN must enter their SSN in box 2. Use the same EIN or SSN on Form 1096 that you use on Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, or W-2G.

Box 3. Enter the number of forms you are transmitting with this Form 1096. Do not include blank or voided forms or the Form 1096 in your total. Enter the number of correctly completed forms, not the number of pages, being transmitted. For example, if you send one page of three-to-a-page Forms 1098 with a Form 1096 and you have correctly completed two Forms 1098 on that page, enter "2" in box 3 of Form 1096.

Box 4. Enter the total federal income tax withheld shown on the forms being transmitted with this Form 1096.

Box 5. No entry is required if you are filing Form 1098-T, 1099-A, or 1099-G. For all other forms, enter the total of the amounts from the specific boxes of the forms listed below.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Form W-2G | Box 1 |
| Form 1097-BTC | Box 1 |
| Form 1098 | Boxes 1 and 2 |
| Form 1098-C | Box 4c |
| Form 1098-E | Box 1 |
| Form 1099-B | Boxes 1d and 13 |
| Form 1099-C | Box 2 |
| Form 1099-CAP | Box 2 |
| Form 1099-DIV | Boxes 1a, 2a, 3, 8, 9, and 10 |
| Form 1099-H | Box 1 |
| Form 1099-INT | Boxes 1, 3, 8, 10, and 11 |
| Form 1099-K | Box 1a |
| Form 1099-LTC | Boxes 1 and 2 |
| Form 1099-MISC | Boxes 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, and 14 |
| Form 1099-OID | Boxes 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8 |
| Form 1099-PATR | Boxes 1, 2, 3, and 5 |
| Form 1099-Q | Box 1 |
| Form 1099-R | Box 1 |
| Form 1099-S | Box 2 |
| Form 1099-SA | Box 1 |
| Form 3921 | Boxes 3 and 4 |
| Form 3922 | Boxes 3, 4, and 5 |
| Form 5498 | Boxes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12b, 13a, and 14a |
| Form 5498-ESA | Boxes 1 and 2 |
| Form 5498-SA | Box 1 |

Final return. If you will not be required to file Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, or W-2G in the future, either on paper or electronically, enter an "X" in the "final return" box.

Corrected returns. For information about filing corrections, see the 2014 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns. Originals and corrections of the same type of return can be submitted using one Form 1096.

9595

 VOID CORRECTED

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no. | | 1 Rents | OMB No. 1545-0115 | 2014 | Miscellaneous Income | |
| | | \$ | 2 Royalties | | | Form 1099-MISC |
| | | \$ | 3 Other income | | | 4 Federal income tax withheld |
| PAYER'S federal identification number | RECIPIENT'S identification number | 5 Fishing boat proceeds | 6 Medical and health care payments | Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2014 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns. | | |
| RECIPIENT'S name | | 7 Nonemployee compensation | 8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest | | | |
| Street address (including apt. no.) | | 9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 Crop insurance proceeds | | | |
| City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code | | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Account number (see instructions) | 2nd TIN not <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 Excess golden parachute payments | 14 Gross proceeds paid to an attorney | | | |
| 15a Section 409A deferrals | 15b Section 409A income | 16 State tax withheld | 17 State/Payer's state no. | 18 State income | | |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | | \$ | | |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | |

Form **1099-MISC**

Cat. No. 14425J

www.irs.gov/form1099misc

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Do Not Cut or Separate Forms on This Page — Do Not Cut or Separate Forms on This Page

Instructions for Payer

To complete Form 1099-MISC, use:

- the 2014 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns, and
- the 2014 Instructions for Form 1099-MISC.

To order these instructions and additional forms, go to www.irs.gov/form1099misc or call 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

Caution. Because paper forms are scanned during processing, you cannot file Forms 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, or 5498 that you print from the IRS website.

Due dates. Furnish Copy B of this form to the recipient by February 2, 2015. The due date is extended to February 17, 2015 if you are reporting payments in boxes 8 or 14.

File Copy A of this form with the IRS by March 2, 2015. If you file electronically, the due date is March 31, 2015. To file electronically, you must have software that generates a file according to the specifications in Pub. 1220, Specifications for Electronic Filing of Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, 8935, and W-2G. The IRS does not provide a fill-in form option.

Need help? If you have questions about reporting on Form 1099-MISC, call the information reporting customer service site toll free at 1-866-455-7438 or 304-263-8700 (not toll free). Persons with a hearing or speech disability with access to TTY/TDD equipment can call 304-579-4827 (not toll free).