Form W-9
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

1. Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.
   OCONTO COUNTY

2. Business name/disregarded entity name. If different from above
   3. Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes:
      □ Individual/sole proprietor or
      □ Single-member LLC
      □ Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership)
      □ Other (see instructions)

4. Exemption (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):
   □ Exempt payee code (if any)
   □ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any)

5. Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)
   301 WASHINGTON ST
   OCONTO, WI 54153

6. City, state, and ZIP code
   Requester's name and address (optional)

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 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 instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Social security number or
Employer Identification number

3 9 6 0 5 7 2 2

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.

Signature of person

Date 9 mar 2015

General Instructions

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

Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) is at www.irs.gov/fw9.

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 employee 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 (merchandise 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? on page 2.

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? on page 2 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 or under the laws of the United States or under the laws of a foreign country or a foreign estate;
• 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. However, in certain cases where a U.S. person 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 not 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 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 BSA (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 taxpayer 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, the 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 scholarships income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for the tax year in which he or she stays in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1986) adds 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 BSA.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 30% 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 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 8 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 January 1, 2007).

Certain payments and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See Exempt payment code on page 9 and the separate instructions for the Requestor of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see Special rules for partnerships above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are identified United States persons. Certain payments are exempt from FATCA reporting. See Exemption from FATCA reporting code on page 9 and the separate 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 exempt from backup withholding or to whom you claimed to be exempt from FATCA reporting, or, if you no longer are exempt from FATCA reporting, then you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account. If, for example, you no longer are exempt from FATCA reporting, then you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account. If, for example, you no longer are exempt from FATCA reporting, then you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of $60 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 $60 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.

1. The name that should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account, list first, and then enter the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

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

b. Sole proprietor or single-member LLC. Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-9, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you file with your application.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 301.7701-1(c)(2)(ii). Enter the owner’s name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. Enter 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 owner of the entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-9 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.
Line 2
If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

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

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the name on line 1 is an LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and enter "FF" in the space provided. If the LLC has filed Form 8824 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and in the space provided enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation. If it is a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity, do not check the "Limited Liability Company" box. Instead check the first box in line 3 "Individual/solo proprietor or single-member LLC.

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

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

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

1. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(c), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(k).
2. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentality.
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(e).
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 406 or described in section 4047(a).

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>
</tr>
</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. 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>Brokerage 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 $5,000</td>
<td>Generally, exempt payees 1 through 6</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.

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.

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(b)(3)
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)
F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, options, and options) that is regulated 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(e)
J—A bank as defined in section 561
K—A broker
L—A trust exempt from tax under section 4064 or described in section 4047(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 a financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5
Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns.

Line 6
Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

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

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.
If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see Limited Liability Company (LLC) on this page), enter the owner’s SSN (or EIN, if the owner is a nonresident) and not as an 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 conventions.

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

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester. For real property payments, you should be ready to provide a TIN within 30 days of the first payment. For other 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.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1985. 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 1985. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

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 rent, 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 a payment card or fraud or other 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

<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 account²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Custodial account of a minor (UniformGift to Minors Act)</td>
<td>The minor²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)</td>
<td>The grantor-trustee²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law</td>
<td>The actual owner²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual</td>
<td>The owner²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.6011-4(a)(2)) (A)</td>
<td>The grantor³</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 entity¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553</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 prison) that receives agricultural program payments</td>
<td>The public entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method 1 or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(3)(i)) (A)</td>
<td>The trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹List that and circle the name of the person whose name you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, the person's name must be furnished.
²Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.
³List that and circle the name of the person whose name you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, the person's name must be furnished.

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.

For more information, see Publication 4365, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

Properly secure communications from your financial institution.?

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 or not, you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3408, payers 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.