

Request for Applications

Illinois Energy Efficient Affordable Housing Construction Program

Energy Efficient Residential New Construction

September 2006

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Bureau of Energy and Recycling
620 East Adams Street
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Rod R. Blagojevich
Governor

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Director

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 PURPOSE. The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (the Department) is soliciting applications from Illinois based non-profit affordable housing developers who are interested in receiving available grant funds through the *Illinois Energy Efficient Affordable Housing Construction Program* to help offset additional costs for including energy efficient building practices in new residential construction.

1.2 AUTHORITY. The Department is authorized by 20 ILCS 1105/3 to administer for the State any energy programs and activities under federal law, regulations or guidelines. The funding source for the *Illinois Energy Efficient Affordable Housing Construction Program* is the Petroleum Violation Fund, approved under the Illinois Stripper Well Expenditure Plan and the Illinois Energy Efficiency Trust Fund, which is governed by M.D.L. #378.

1.3 BACKGROUND. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines housing to be affordable if housing cost is no more than 30 percent of a household's income. Housing cost is defined as rent or mortgage, plus energy costs. Typically, affordable rents and mortgages are achieved by minimizing construction costs. Yet, in an effort to meet this goal, the developer often excludes energy efficiency. The result is housing with affordable rents or mortgages, but unaffordable energy costs. It was learned that energy efficiency is excluded from affordable housing projects for two primary reasons. First, developers, architects and builders do not know or understand what constitutes energy efficient building practices. Second, it is a frequent misconception that energy efficiency costs too much.

In recognition of these issues, the Department established the *Illinois Energy Efficient Affordable Housing Construction Program*. The goal of the program is to promote the benefits that lower utility bills have on low-income households as a result of living in energy efficient buildings. An integral part of the program is also educating those involved in the development of affordable housing of the various cost effective energy efficient building practices that can be included in new construction.

The Department works with Illinois based non-profit affordable housing developers to integrate energy efficient building practices in the construction of new residential buildings. Grants are provided by the Department to help offset the incremental costs associated with increased energy efficiency.

Collectively, the energy efficient building practices included in new residential construction are referred to as "Super Insulation" (SI). SI is a package of measures consisting of three components.

1. High Insulation Levels
2. Indoor Air Sealing and Controlled Ventilation
3. High Efficiency Heating Systems

Over 34 developers of new residential construction (1,600 housing units) have received funding since program inception in 1988. Average annual therm savings in new single-family homes (1,300 ft²) where energy efficient building practices were included are about 390 therms when compared to similar type homes where energy efficient building practices were not included. Similarly, average annual therm savings in new multi-family projects (850 ft²/unit) are about 280 therms.

2.3 ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES. Grant funds are to be used to offset the additional material and labor costs required to include SI measures in new residential construction. Eligible expenditures include items such as insulation, upgraded windows, refrigeration, lighting, materials and labor to include air-sealing work, ventilation systems and upgrade to the heating and domestic hot water systems.

An administrative fee of up to \$750 per grant may be provided to the grant recipient in addition to the grant amount as determined in Section 2.2.

2.4 INELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES. Non-living spaces are ineligible to receive program funds. Non-living spaces include, but are not limited to, administrative offices, commercial space and basement space (unless the basement will be finished as living units). Grant funds may not be used to purchase property, pay operating expenses or provide for grant recipient's personnel expenses.

SECTION 3 GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

3.1 PAYMENT SCHEDULE. The payment schedule will be according to the structure shown below. However, the Department reserves the right to determine the appropriate payment structure on a project-specific basis.

80 percent upon grant execution and initiation of construction at building site
20 percent upon substantial completion of the project and the passage of an air leakage testing

3.2 GRANT REPORTING/MONITORING. Grantees will be required to submit progress reports in accordance with the requirements of the grant agreement. The Department reserves the right to structure reporting requirements on a project specific basis.

As acceptance of the grant, the recipient agrees to assist with an energy consumption analysis for up to three years following occupancy of the new units. The energy consumption analysis will be conducted by the Department in one of two fashions:

1. Run time meters will be installed on the heating system(s). Grant recipient will provide meter readings to the project manager on a periodic basis over the heating season, or
2. Grant recipient will sign a Fuel Bill Release form (if building is centrally heated) or have the new homeowners sign Fuel Bill Release forms.

The Department project manager will monitor the Grantee's compliance with the terms of the grant agreement.

3.3 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT/CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. Funded applications are subject to disclosure, in response to requests received under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 ILCS 140/1 et seq.). Information that could reasonably be considered to be proprietary, privileged or confidential commercial or financial information should be identified as such in the application. The Department will maintain the confidentiality of that information only to the extent permitted by law.

3.4 DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. Grantees will be contractually required to allow the Department access to the project site and the ability to obtain,

manager will be available to assist unsuccessful applicants in meeting the program requirements.

The Department reserves the right to waive any informality or irregularity in the applications received, to reject any and all applications and to develop and implement the proposed evaluation system.

The submission of an application under these guidelines confers no right upon any applicant. **The Department is not obligated to award a grant, to pay any costs incurred by the applicant in the preparation and submission of a application, or pay any grant related costs incurred prior to the grant beginning date.**

Appendix A
New Residential Construction
Minimum Energy Standards
September 2006

I. Insulation

- Sidewalls R-21 full cavity blown insulation
- Attic R-43
- Foundations
 - Slab-on-Grade R-10 full slab insulation & perimeter
 - Crawl Space R-10 exterior or R-19 interior
 - Basement R-10 exterior or R-19 interior
 - Floor above Crawl Space R-21

II. Windows

- Double glazed with low-E coating (maximum U-value of 0.35 for window unit)

III. Air Sealing

- All penetrations through shell sealed with caulk or foam
- Seal drywall to framing members on exterior walls
- Caulk base of drywall to subfloor
- Completed units not to exceed 0.5 air changes/hour as measured with blower door

IV. Mechanical

- Furnace Sealed combustion/direct vent, minimum 90% AFUE or sealed combustion/direct vent 88% AFUE for boiler
- Water Heater Sealed combustion/direct vent, minimum 60% EF or sealed combustion/direct vent 88% for central water heater
- Air Conditioner Minimum SEER of 14
- Ventilation
 - Minimum 75 CFM at 0.25 inches of static pressure exhaust fans in all bathrooms with sone rating no higher than 1.5
 - Minimum 150 CFM exhaust fan in kitchen
 - All fans vented directly to the outside
- Duct Sealing
 - All duct joints (supply & return) sealed with duct mastic
 - No ducts in unconditioned spaces

V. Refrigerators

- Must have an *Energy Star* rating (if provided)

VI. Lighting

- Minimum of 3 fluorescent fixtures
- All common area and exterior lights to be fluorescent or approved equal

**Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Energy Efficient New Residential Construction
Grant Application
September 2006**

Complete the application shown below and submit to the project manager. Applications must be completed in their entirety before they will be reviewed. **Grant applications cannot be processed without this complete information.** Please type your answers.

NON-PROFIT INFORMATION

Name of non-profit entity: _____

Address of non-profit entity: _____

City: _____ Zip + 4: ____ - _____

Name of Chief Executive: _____ Title: _____

Phone number of non-profit: ____ / ____ Fax #: ____ / ____

Name of project contact: _____ Title: _____

Contact's phone number: ____ / ____ Fax #: ____ / ____

Non-profit FEIN number (9 digit): ____ - ____

PROJECT INFORMATION

Address of building(s): _____

Number of units: _____ Gross square footage: _____

Anticipated construction start date: _____ County of project: _____

Name, address and phone number of architect (if selected): _____

Name, address and phone number of general contractor (if selected): _____

Illinois Senate District number for project: _____

Illinois House District number for project: _____

Congressional District number for project: _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please attach the following information to this grant application. Place a "check mark" to indicate that the information is attached.

- ___ Non-profit/Joint Venture certification letter
- ___ Summary of previous rehab/construction experience
- ___ A statement on the part of the non-profit to meet program objectives

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, if different from above	
	Check appropriate box: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/ Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Other ▶	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Exempt from backup withholding	
	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 Line 1 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.

Social security number								

or

Employer identification number								

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. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

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 4.)

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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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, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

U.S. person. 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.

In 3 above, 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.

Note. If 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.

For federal tax purposes, you are considered a person if you are:

- An individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States,
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or
- Any estate (other than a foreign estate) or trust. See Regulations sections 301.7701-6(a) and 7(a) for additional information.

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax on any foreign partners' share of income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, a partnership is required to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the 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 withholding on your share of partnership income.

The person who gives 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 is in the following cases:

- The U.S. owner of a disregarded entity and not the entity,

- The U.S. grantor or other owner of a grantor trust and not the trust, and
- The U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 (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 recipient 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 not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments (after December 31, 2002). This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, 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 4 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 the instructions below and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

Also see *Special rules regarding partnerships* on page 1.

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" line.

Limited liability company (LLC). If you are a single-member LLC (including a foreign LLC with a domestic owner) that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Treasury regulations section 301.7701-3, enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. Enter the LLC's name on the "Business name" line. Check the appropriate box for your filing status (sole proprietor, corporation, etc.), then check the box for "Other" and enter "LLC" in the space provided.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required 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" line.

Note. You are requested to check the appropriate box for your status (individual/sole proprietor, corporation, etc.).

Exempt From Backup Withholding

If you are exempt, enter your name as described above and check the appropriate box for your status, then check the "Exempt from backup withholding" box in the line following the business name, sign and date the form.

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.

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

Exempt payees. Backup withholding is not required on any payments made to the following payees:

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, or
 5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- Other payees that may be exempt from backup withholding include:
6. A corporation,
 7. A foreign central bank of issue,
 8. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States,
 9. A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission,
 10. A real estate investment trust,
 11. An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940,
 12. A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a),
 13. A financial institution,
 14. A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian, or
 15. A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The chart below shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt recipients listed above, 1 through 15.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt recipients except for 9
Broker transactions	Exempt recipients 1 through 13. Also, a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 who regularly acts as a broker
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt recipients 1 through 5
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt recipients 1 through 7 ²

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

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

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-owner LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited liability company (LLC)* on page 2), enter your SSN (or EIN, if you have one). If the LLC is a corporation, partnership, etc., 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.socialsecurity.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 ID Numbers under Related Topics. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting www.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, 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. Writing "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded domestic 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, and 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). Exempt recipients, see *Exempt From Backup Withholding* on page 2.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in 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 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)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner ³
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
6. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner ³
7. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
8. Corporate or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832	The corporation
9. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
10. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
11. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
12. 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

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 second name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one). If you are a sole proprietor, IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the legal 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 regarding partnerships* on page 1.

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.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA, or Archer MSA or HSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax 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. Payers must generally withhold 28% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.