

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

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

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

2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above

3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only **one** of the following seven boxes.

Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC

C Corporation

S Corporation

Partnership

Trust/estate

Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ▶ _____

Note: Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is not disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner.

Other (see instructions) ▶ _____

4 Exemptions (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) _____

(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)

5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.
30 Park Avenue

6 City, state, and ZIP code
Oakwood, OH 45419

7 List account number(s) here (optional)

Requester's name and address (optional)
**CITY OF OAKWOOD ACCTS PAYABLE
30 PARK AVE
OAKWOOD OH 45419**

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.

R1

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

Social security number										
				-						
or										
Employer identification number										
8	6		-	1	8	1	9	1	9	8

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

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

Sign Here

Signature of U.S. person ▶

Jeremy Neword

Date ▶ 5/5/2021

General Instructions

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

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

Purpose of Form

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

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)

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

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

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

By signing the filled-out form, you:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

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

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

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

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

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

What is FATCA Reporting?

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

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Line 2

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

Line 3

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

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

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)
- B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)
- E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)
- F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state
- G—A real estate investment trust
- H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)
- J—A bank as defined in section 581
- K—A broker
- L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

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

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

Line 5

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

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

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

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

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

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

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

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

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

Privacy Act Notice

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

Stacel, Lori

From: Judy Cook <judygcook@woh.rr.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 6, 2021 12:54 PM
To: 'Healy Jackson';healyjakson@gmail.com
Cc: 'Dan Turben';Jeremy.Newport@rsmus.com;'Josh Green';'Kristi Hale';'Kyle Ramey';'Leigh Ann Fulford';'Madeline Iseli';Klopsch, Norbert S.;;'Roger Crum';'Samuel N Dorf'
Subject: RE: Members

Healy's presentation is far more complete. It suggests to me that we have more important things to focus on.
Judy

From: Healy Jackson <healyjakson@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 5, 2021 6:15 PM
To: Judy Cook <judygcook@woh.rr.com>; healyjakson@gmail.com
Cc: Dan Turben <dturben@parknationalbank.com>; Jeremy.Newport@rsmus.com; Josh Green <joshua@the-green-family.org>; Kristi Hale <hale@wrightlibrary.org>; Kyle Ramey <ramey.kyle@oakwoodschoools.org>; Leigh Ann Fulford <JOEandLAD@aol.com>; Madeline Iseli <madeline.iseli@sinclair.edu>; Norbert Klopsch <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>; Roger Crum <rcrum1@udayton.edu>; Samuel N Dorf <sdorf1@udayton.edu>
Subject: Re: Members

Greetings,

I'd like to compliment myself by thinking that I think like Judy Cook, but that remains a pleasant wish. Still, as she was crafting her thoughts on how to handle membership, I was too. I just saw her email and I decided not to sit on my thoughts any longer. I'm glad this discussion is progressing. Please consider my thoughts as well as Judy's. Can't wait to see what we all decide.

Healy

Reasons for having OIC Members:

People want to join an organization; people want to feel they are part of something.

People want to align with an organization's mission. They want to be associated with the brand image of the organization.

People assume there is some commitment to joining an organization. We want people to feel a commitment to making our community more welcoming.

People join organizations that allow them to chase their dreams and to have experiences that fulfill them. People take pride in the organization when the mission of the organization, the meaningfulness of what they are doing, what they are accomplishing is held in high regard by themselves and others.

A membership system provides some level of management or control over participants.

Membership numbers present a type of public endorsement.

Reasons for not having OIC Members

“Membership” can be perceived as an excluding factor—depending on their home address, certain people can join and others cannot.

Asking people to join the organization means a person must decide whether they want to align themselves with the mission and brand of the organization. People across the board can agree that they would like Oakwood to be perceived as a community that is welcoming to all. In today’s environment, however, the OIC may be branded as an organization appealing primarily to people who hold liberal views. People who hold more conservative views are more likely to interface with the OIC as a “participant” than as a “member.” “Membership” forces the issue.

People who join an organization should expect to contribute something specific to the organization. At this time, we are asking people only to observe civility when participating in discussions. When people ask: How do I join the OIC?, the answer is “Please participate in our programming and work on a committee if that interests you. You don’t have to join to be involved.”

One operating objective of the OIC is to develop a database of interested citizens for us to communicate with. The OIC will want to maintain communication with the greatest number of citizens. Unless identifying information garnered from program registrations is to be discarded, it will be necessary to distinguish members from participants in the data base. Doesn’t this create an unnecessary step?

Why the OIC doesn’t need Members

Traditionally, “membership” within an organization comes with some benefits non-members don’t enjoy and involves some monetary requirement. (e.g. PTO members received a printed directory. Oakwood Historical Society offers a newsletter and event discounts. Rotary offers inclusion within a social club and opportunities to vote on club direction.) The OIC offers no membership benefits and doesn’t charge dues.

The OIC is committed to inclusion—anyone who wants to participate is welcome.

The OIC doesn’t intend to use membership dues to raise funds. Charging dues could be a barrier to someone’s involvement.

It is unlikely that a vote of the membership will ever take place.

The number of people present at meetings and events is a better measure of OIC’s relevance and efficacy than the number of people registered as members.

How can OIC maintain a strong organization if it doesn’t have Members?

Depend on members of the leadership team to make decisions, convey that leadership meetings are open to the public, communicate regularly with people who have become subscribers or attended an OIC event.

Cultivate OIC committee involvement.

Regard individuals who represent stakeholder organizations in Oakwood as OIC leadership representatives. Allow them to participate in the election of officers to the leadership team.

Establish the tradition that Oakwood citizens self nominate themselves to serve on the leadership team and are selected by a two-thirds vote of the leadership team.

An Alternative Approach to Consider

Don't implement "Membership" now. Instead, attempt to capture the same "membership" information from any one who registers to participate in programs. After 9-12 months, reconsider the issue. It will be easier to institute a "membership" program than to revoke one.

On May 5, 2021, at 5:55 PM, Judy Cook <judygcook@woh.rr.com> wrote:

The question of establishing Membership status is still out there. I do not see it as high priority but certainly worth some thoughts. The possibility of its being "off putting" is a barrier. Some thoughts of beneficial aspect are listed below:

Benefits from a "Membership" group:

- Suggests commitment
- Possible group for target messaging
- Potential leadership roles
- Suggests long term existence of OIC
- Value as a "test" group
- Source of ideas
- Source of feed back
- "Ambassadors" for OIC

We might consider a systematic approach such as:

- Invitation type message:

Thank you for being part of OIC activities. Your continuing participation is appreciated. We invite you to continue association as a Member of OIC. Our ability to communicate with our Members provides a resource for our planning and evaluation. Long term association strengthens OIC and moves us toward accomplishing our mission.

(This is a quick draft of possible "invitation " type message)

- There could be a system whereby we track attendance and after 3? or 4? attendances we email our invitation ending with a "how to" sign up for membership.

Judy

Stacel, Lori

From: Jacques, Robert <Jacques@oakwood.oh.us>
Sent: Wednesday, May 12, 2021 10:27 AM
To: Kristi Hale (hale@wrightlibrary.org); Jeremy Newport; Judy Cook
Cc: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Subject: OIC mail received
Attachments: LCNB Welcome Letter.pdf; Account Agreement.pdf; Funds Availability Policy.pdf; Fee Schedule.pdf; Personal Info Notice .pdf

All,

The attached documents arrived today from LCNB. I am forwarding for your records.

Jeremy: Also included in the envelope was a new vinyl checkbook. It includes a couple of starter deposit slips but no checks. Cindy Stafford will be emailing you as soon as the MLK check is available for pickup, so you can get the checkbook at the same time. Alternatively, please advise if it should go to someone else.

Regards //Rob

Robert F. Jacques, Esq. | Law Director
City of Oakwood | 30 Park Avenue | Oakwood, Ohio 45419
T: (937) 298-0600
F: (937) 297-2940
Jacques@oakwood.oh.us | www.oakwoodohio.gov



FACTS	WHAT DOES LCNB Corp. DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number and Payment history • Income and Transaction history • Account Balance and Credit history
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons LCNB Corp. choose to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does LCNB Corp. share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	Yes	Yes
For joint marketing with other financial companies	Yes	Yes
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your creditworthiness	Yes	Yes
For our affiliates to market to you	Yes	Yes
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

To limit our sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call Toll-free 800-344-2265 • Visit any of our branches <p>Please note: If you are a <i>new</i> customer, we can begin sharing your information 30 days from the date we sent this notice. When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice. However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.</p>
Questions?	Call Toll-free 800-344-2265 or go to Visit any of our branches

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	LCNB Corp.

What we do	
How does LCNB Corp. protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does LCNB Corp. collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open an account or Provide account information ▪ Deposit money or Show your government-issued ID ▪ [Apply for a loan <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness ▪ Affiliates from using your information to market to you ▪ Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more information on your rights under state law.</p>
What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?	Your choices will apply to everyone on your account.

Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Our affiliates include: LCNB National Bank, LCNB Title Services and LCNB Risk Management.</i>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>LCNB Corp does not share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Our joint marketing partner includes credit card companies</i>

Other Important Information	
<p>Below is the link to the State of Ohio Privacy and Security website. This website acts as a privacy and security knowledge center for the citizens, businesses, and employees of the State of Ohio. Please peruse the site and check often for the latest updates. http://www.privacy.ohio.gov</p>	

CONVENIENT BANKING SERVICES & FEES

Effective Jan 1, 2021

Checking & Savings Account Fees

NSF (Non-sufficient Funds)	
NSF (Overdraft) Paid Item Fee	\$35.00
(each check, ACH Debit, ATM or In-person withdrawal, Point of Sale, Online or Telephone transfer)	
NSF Return Item Fee	\$35.00
Continuous Overdraft Fee – Business & Savings Account only	\$ 7.00
(daily fee begins on the 6 th overdrawn day)	
Item Deposited, returned (Chargeback).....	\$10.00
Stop Payment (each request).....	\$35.00
New Account Closing Fee	\$25.00
(If account closes within the first 180 days)	
Duplicate Statements	\$ 5.00
Rejected Check	\$ 1.00
(Checks Rejected In our machines which were not ordered through our approved provider will incur a per item fee. 30-Day notice will be given prior to allow time for you to correct your check supply.)	

Account Transfer

Telephone Transfer	\$ 1.00
LCNB On-Line	FREE
BankLine	FREE
Mobile Banking	FREE

Debit MasterCard & ATM Transaction Fees

Use of LCNB National Bank or participating MoneyPass network ATMs	FREE
Use of non-LCNB National Bank or non-participating MoneyPass	\$ 2.00
Network ATMs	
Debit MasterCard Cash Back	\$ 1.00
(This fee may be applies when you use your LCNB Debit MasterCard To make a purchase and you request cash back or the merchant Processes the transaction as an ATM withdrawal)	
Replacement Card (First replacement free)	\$10.00
False Dispute	\$25.00
(This fee may be assessed if you submit a claim of an unauthorized charge to your account and during the investigative period covered under Reg E we determine that the charge was previously authorized or Terms & Conditions of merchant were not followed as agreed.)	
International Service Assessment Fee for multi-currency POS/ATM transactions	
.....	3% of transaction amount

On-Line Banking Fees

LCNB On-Line Banking (www.lcnb.com)	FREE
Bill Payment Service	
Personal and Non-Corporate	FREE
Corporation Accounts	\$.50

Miscellaneous Fees

Cashier's Checks	\$ 4.00
Premier Checking Accounts	FREE
Hometown Checking Plus	FREE
LCNB Money Market Accounts	FREE
Notary Service on premises	FREE
Special Handling fee	\$25.00
Guardianship fee	\$10.00
(Applicable for Guardianship filed in Warren County only)	
Guaranteeing Signatures	FREE
(Service for LCNB customers only at our Main Office, Hamilton, Waynesville and Colerain Township, Western Ave, Washington CH, Eaton, Brookville Branches Monday-Saturday).	
Coin Machine Services (Customers)	FREE
(Non-customers charged 1% of coin run. \$5 minimum charge)	
Collections (per item fee for handling incoming collections)	\$20.00
Redemption of Bonds & Coupons	\$ 5.00
Garnishment Processing	\$80.00
Domestic Wire Transfers	
Incoming	\$10.00
Outgoing	\$25.00
International Wire Transfers	
Incoming	\$15.00
Outgoing	\$45.00
Dormant Account monthly fee	\$ 5.00
(Notice will be mailed 60 days prior to dormant status)	
Stock or Bond Transactions	(see below)
(These transactions are handled by our brokerage partner, LPL. For information please see your LCNB Branch Manager.)	

Miscellaneous Fees continued

Records, Research and Copies

(see below)

(Fee for providing documents other than those provided through
The normal operation of your account is **\$25 per hour for research
and \$.25 per copy {\$10 minimum charge}**.)

*If you have chosen not to receive your imaged checks, you will be
Provided up to four items free per statement (does not apply to
Free Checking) if you notify us with the paid date of each item
within 90 calendar days of receiving your statement. After 90
days, normal research fees will apply.

Return Mail

\$ 5.00

*If the bank receives statements or notices returned from the post
Office due to a change of address, the bank will make every effort
to contact you and verify the new address. If we are unsuccessful
In contacting you via phone or in writing, we will charge a \$5 fee for
each piece of mail.

Safe Deposit Boxes

2x4	\$18 or \$28 plus tax
2x5	\$25 or \$35 plus tax
3x5	\$31.25 or \$41.25 plus tax
4x4	\$34 or \$44 plus tax
4x8	\$46 or \$56 plus tax
5x5	\$46.25 or \$56.25 plus tax
3x10	\$42.50 or \$52.50 plus tax
5x10	\$57.50 or \$67.50 plus tax
8x10	\$62 or \$72 plus tax
10x10	\$80 or \$90 plus tax
Savings with auto debit from LCNB Account	\$10.00
Late fee (after 10-day grace period)	\$10.00
Replacement fee for lost key	Call for details
Safebox sizes may vary at each office	Call for details



May 4, 2021

Oakwood Inclusion Coalition
30 Park Ave
Oakwood OH 45419

Dear Oakwood Inclusion Coalition,

Thank you for opening an additional account with LCNB National Bank! It may have been awhile since you opened your first one, so I have enclosed a flyer with some reminders about the convenience tools that are available to help you get the most out of your new deposit account.

If you have questions about any of these services or about any of the other financial services LCNB offers like mortgage, personal loans, or business banking, we're here to help. Please call me, visit a branch, or contact our Client Care Team at 800.344.2265.

Again, thank you for relying on LCNB. We'll do our best to continue to provide you with outstanding service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeff Wren", written over a white background.

Jeff Wren
Branch Manager
LCNB National Bank
800-344-2265 EXT 34101





Funds Availability Policy Disclosure for Deposit Accounts

The Expedited Funds Availability Act, implemented by Regulation CC, regulates the amount of time a bank can hold funds from checks deposited into transaction accounts (business and personal).

LCNB National Bank's policy is to provide you access to your money within the guidelines of sound banking practices. Our goal is to make funds from your deposit available to you on the first business day after the day we receive your deposit. Electronic direct deposits and funds from wire transfers will be available on the day we receive the deposit. At that time, you may withdraw the funds in cash and we will use the funds to pay checks that you have written.

For determining the availability of your deposits, every day is a business day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays. If you make a deposit before 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time/EST (Monday - Thursday), and 6 p.m. EST on Fri or if you make a deposit at our Worthington Branch only, before 4 p.m. EST (Monday - Friday) we will consider that day to be the day of your deposit. However, if you make a deposit after those hours, we will consider that deposit made on the next business day.

In some cases, we will not make all of the funds you deposit by check available at the times shown above. Depending on the check you deposit, funds may not be available until the second business day after the day of your deposit. However, the first \$225 of your deposit will be available on the next business day. (Please see "Longer Delays May Apply" below.)

If we are not going to make all of the funds from your deposit available on the next business day, we will notify you at the time you make your deposit. If your deposit is not made directly to one of our employees, or if we decide to take this action after you have left the premises, we will mail you the notice by the day after we receive your deposit.

If you need the funds from a deposit right away, you should ask us when the funds will be available.

LONGER DELAYS MAY APPLY

Funds you deposit by check may be delayed for a longer period under the following circumstances. We will notify you if we delay your ability to withdraw funds for any of these reasons, and we will tell you when the funds will be available. They will generally be available no later than the 9th business day after the day of your deposit.

- We believe a check you deposited will not be paid.
- A check you deposited was previously returned unpaid.
- You have overdrawn your account repeatedly in the last six months.
- The checks you deposited on this day exceed \$5,525.
- An emergency, such as failure of communications or computer equipment has occurred.

New Account: An account is considered new if it has been open 30 days or less, unless each of the customers on the account has another transaction account at LCNB National Bank. Cash and electronic deposits will be available by the next business day. The first \$5,525 in checks deposited into your account, drawn on the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, and other next-day items, will be available the next business day; all other deposits will be available no later than on the ninth business day following the banking day of the deposit.

ACCOUNTS NOT GOVERNED BY REGULATION CC: Money Fund, Savings, Club Accounts, Certificate of Deposit