

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK  
OF NEW YORK

Fiscal Agent of the United States

Circular No. 9598  
December 15, 1983

**TREASURY TO AUCTION \$8,250 MILLION OF 2-YEAR NOTES**

To All Banking Institutions, and Others Concerned,  
in the Second Federal Reserve District:

The following statement was issued by the Treasury Department:

The Department of the Treasury will auction \$8,250 million of 2-year notes to be issued January 3, 1984. This issue will provide about \$3,500 million new cash, as the maturing 2-year notes held by the public amount to \$4,769 million, including \$351 million currently held by Federal Reserve Banks as agents for foreign and international monetary authorities.

In addition to the maturing 2-year notes, there are \$2,388 million of maturing 4-year notes held by the public. The disposition of this latter amount will be announced next week. Federal Reserve Banks as agents for foreign and international monetary authorities currently hold \$472 million, and Government accounts and Federal Reserve Banks for their own accounts hold \$970 million of maturing 2-year and 4-year notes.

The \$8,250 million is being offered to the public, and any amounts tendered by Federal Reserve Banks for their own accounts, or as agents for foreign and international monetary authorities, will be added to that amount. Tenders for such accounts will be accepted at the average price of accepted competitive tenders.

Printed on the reverse side is a table summarizing the highlights of the offering. Copies of the official offering circular will be furnished upon request directed to our Government Bond Division (Tel. No. 212-791-6619).

Enclosed is a copy of a standard form for your use in submitting tenders for this offering.

This Bank will receive tenders prior to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard time, Wednesday, December 21, 1983, at the Securities Department of its Head Office and at its Buffalo Branch. *All competitive tenders*, whether transmitted by mail or by other means, must reach this Bank or its Branch by that time. However, for investors who wish to submit noncompetitive tenders and who find it more convenient to mail their tenders than to present them in person, the official offering circular provides that *noncompetitive* tenders will be considered timely received if they are mailed to this Bank or its Branch under a postmark *no later than December 20*.

Bidders submitting noncompetitive tenders should realize that it is possible that the average price may be above par, in which case they would have to pay more than the face value for the securities.

Payment with a tender may be in the form of a personal check, which need not be certified, an official bank check, or a Federal funds check (a check drawn by a depository institution on its Federal Reserve account). All checks must be drawn payable to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; *checks endorsed to this Bank will not be accepted*. Payment may also be made in cash or in Treasury securities maturing on or before the issue date of the securities being purchased.

Recorded messages provide information about Treasury offerings and about auction results: at the Head Office — Tel. No. 212-791-7773 (offerings) and Tel. No. 212-791-5823 (results); at the Buffalo Branch — Tel. No. 716-849-5046. Additional inquiries regarding this offering may be made by calling, at the Head Office, Tel. No. 212-791-6619, or, at the Buffalo Branch, Tel. No. 716-849-5016.

ANTHONY M. SOLOMON,  
*President.*

(Over)



**HIGHLIGHTS OF TREASURY  
OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC  
OF 2-YEAR NOTES  
TO BE ISSUED JANUARY 3, 1984**

Circular No. 2088  
December 17, 1983

TREASURY TO AUCTION \$8,250 MILLION OF 2-YEAR NOTES

**Amount Offered:**

To the public ..... \$8,250 million

**Description of Security:**

Term and type of security ..... 2-year notes  
 Series and CUSIP designation ..... Series AC-1985  
 (CUSIP No. 912827 QG0)  
 Maturity date ..... December 31, 1985  
 Call date ..... No provision  
 Interest rate ..... To be determined, based on the  
 average of accepted bids  
 Investment yield ..... To be determined at auction  
 Premium or discount ..... To be determined after auction  
 Interest payment dates ..... June 30 and December 31  
 Minimum denomination available ..... \$5,000

**Terms of Sale:**

Method of sale ..... Yield auction  
 Competitive tenders ..... Must be expressed as an annual yield,  
 with two decimals, e.g., 7.10%  
 Noncompetitive tenders ..... Accepted in full at the average  
 price up to \$1,000,000  
 Accrued interest payable by investor ..... None  
 Payment by non-institutional investors ..... **Full payment to be submitted  
 with tender**  
 Deposit guarantee by designated institutions ..... Acceptable

**Key Dates:**

Receipt of tenders ..... Wednesday, December 21, 1983,  
 prior to 1:30 p.m., EST  
 Settlement date (final payment due from institutions)  
 a) cash or Federal funds ..... Tuesday, January 3, 1984  
 b) readily collectible check ..... Thursday, December 29, 1983

(Over)



December 15, 1983

NEW TENDER REQUIREMENTS FOR TREASURY AUCTIONS

The following statement has been issued by the Treasury

Department:

The Department of the Treasury has announced new tax certification requirements for tenders submitted to purchase registered Treasury securities and Treasury bills to be maintained at the Bureau of the Public Debt. The new requirements are effective for auctions of securities to be issued after December 31, 1983, and are in conformance with the Interest and Dividend Tax Compliance Act of 1983.

Beginning with the auction of 2-year notes to be issued January 3, 1984, and the auction of Treasury bills to be issued January 5, 1984, investors must certify their tax identification number or exempt status when submitting tenders directly to the Bureau of the Public Debt or to the Federal Reserve Banks or Branches to purchase registered Treasury notes, bonds, or book-entry Treasury bills that will be recorded in accounts maintained at the Bureau of the Public Debt. Investors who are not exempt and do not have a tax identification number (TIN) must certify that they will obtain a TIN. IRS Form W-9 should be used for the certification and must accompany tenders. Tenders not accompanied by proper certification will not be accepted or included in the auction process.

In addition to the TIN certification, those investors who are not subject to backup withholding must indicate that fact on the IRS Form W-9 in order to prevent automatic backup withholding of twenty (20) percent from interest earned.

A financial institution or broker submitting tenders for its customers must determine, in accordance with IRS Temporary Employment Tax Regulations (Section 35a.9999-1), whether it is required to obtain TIN certification from its customers.

Single copies of IRS Form W-9, referred to in the Treasury's statement, may be obtained from our Issues Division, or directly from the IRS. Questions regarding this matter may be referred to the Issues Division (Tel. No. 212-791-6619).

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK  
Fiscal Agent of the United States



# Payer's Request for Taxpayer Identification Number

Please print or type

Name as shown on account (if joint account, also give joint owner's name) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, and ZIP code \_\_\_\_\_

List account number(s) here (See Instructions) ▶ \_\_\_\_\_

PART I.—Taxpayer Identification Number	PART II.—Backup Withholding On Accounts Opened After 12/31/83			
<p>Enter the taxpayer identification number in the appropriate box. For most individual taxpayers, this is the social security number.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 2 for guidelines on which number to give the payer.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Social security number</td></tr><tr><td>OR</td></tr><tr><td>Employer identification number</td></tr></table>	Social security number	OR	Employer identification number	<p>Check the box if you are NOT subject to backup withholding under the provisions of section 3406(a)(1)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(See Highlight below.)</p>
Social security number				
OR				
Employer identification number				

**Certification.**—Under the penalties of perjury, I certify that the information provided on this form is true, correct, and complete.

Signature ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ Date ▶ \_\_\_\_\_

### Instructions (Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.)

#### Highlight for interest or Dividend Accounts Opened After 12/31/83—Backup Withholding

You may be notified that you are subject to backup withholding under section 3406(a)(1)(C) because you have underreported interest or dividends or you were required to but failed to file a return which would have included a reportable interest or dividend payment. If you have NOT been so notified, check the box in PART II. **Note:** Backup withholding may apply to existing accounts as well as accounts opened after December 31, 1983.

**Caution:** There are other situations where you may be subject to backup withholding. Please read the instructions below carefully.

#### Purpose of Form

Use this form to report the taxpayer identification number (TIN) of the record owner of the account to the payer (or broker).

Beginning January 1, 1984, payers must generally withhold 20% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments if you fail to furnish payers with the correct taxpayer identification number (this is referred to as backup withholding). For most individual taxpayers, the taxpayer identification number is the social security number.

To prevent backup withholding on these payments, be sure to notify payers of the correct taxpayer identification number and, for accounts you open after December 31, 1983, properly certify that you are not subject to backup withholding under section 3406(a)(1)(C).

You may use this form to certify that the taxpayer identification number you are giving the payer is correct and, for accounts opened after December 31, 1983, that you are not subject to backup withholding.

If the payer provides a different form than Form W-9 to request the taxpayer identification number, please use it.

#### Backup Withholding

You are subject to backup withholding if:

- (1) You fail to furnish your taxpayer identification number to the payer, OR
- (2) The Internal Revenue Service notifies the payer that you furnished an incorrect taxpayer identification number, OR
- (3) You are notified that you are subject to backup withholding (under section 3406(a)(1)(C)), OR
- (4) For an interest or dividend account opened after December 31, 1983, you fail to certify to the payer that you are not subject to backup withholding under (3) above, or fail to certify your taxpayer identification number.

For payments other than interest or dividends, you are subject to backup withholding only if (1) or (2) above applies.

(See the section on the back titled "Payees Exempt from Backup Withholding.")

**(Give this form to the payer, not to the Internal Revenue Service)**

#### Payments of Interest, Dividends, and Patronage Dividends

##### Accounts Opened Before January 1, 1984

To certify that the taxpayer identification number is correct for accounts opened before January 1, 1984, fill out your name and address, enter your account number(s) (if applicable), complete Part I, sign and date the form and return it to the payer.

##### Accounts Opened After December 31, 1983

To certify that the taxpayer identification number is correct and that you are not subject to backup withholding under section 3406(a)(1)(C) for accounts opened after December 31, 1983, fill out your name and address, enter your account number(s) (if applicable), complete Parts I and II, sign and date the form and return it to the payer.

If you are subject to backup withholding and are merely providing your correct taxpayer identification number to the payer, fill out your name, address, enter your account number(s) (if applicable), and complete Part I.

#### Other Payments

If you are merely providing your correct taxpayer identification number to the payer for payments other than interest, dividends, and patronage dividends, you need not sign this form. Fill out your name and address, enter your account number(s) (if applicable), complete Part I and return the form to the payer.

#### Account Numbers

If you have more than one account with the same payer (for example, a savings account and a certificate of deposit at the same bank), the payer may request a separate Form W-9 for each account depending on how the payer's records are kept.

#### What Number to Give the Payer

Give the payer the social security number or employer identification number of the record owner of the account. If the account belongs to you as an individual, give your social security number. If the account is in more than one name or is not in the name of the actual owner, see the chart on page 2 for guidelines on which number to report.

#### Obtaining a Number

If you don't have a taxpayer identification number or you don't know your number, obtain Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Number Card, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, at the local office of the Social Security Administration or the Internal Revenue Service and apply for a number. Write "applied for" in Part I in place of your number. When you get a number, submit a new Form W-9 to the payer.



## Penalties

**(1) Penalty for Failure to Furnish Taxpayer Identification Number.**—If you fail to furnish your taxpayer identification number to a payer, 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.

**(2) Failure to Report Certain Dividend and Interest Payments.**—If you fail to include any portion of an includible payment for interest, dividends, or patronage dividends in gross income, such failure will be treated as being due to negligence and will be subject to a penalty of 5% on any portion of an underpayment attributable to that failure unless there is clear and convincing evidence to the contrary.

**(3) Civil Penalty for False Information With Respect to Withholding.**—If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis which results in no imposition of backup withholding, you are subject to a penalty of \$500.

**(4) Criminal Penalty for Falsifying Information.**—Falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and, or imprisonment.

## Payees Exempt from Backup Withholding

Payees specifically exempted from backup withholding on ALL payments include the following:

- A corporation
- A financial institution
- An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), or an individual retirement plan
- The United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof
- A State, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof
- A foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, or any agency or instrumentality thereof
- An international organization or any agency or instrumentality thereof
- A registered dealer in securities or commodities registered in the U.S. or a possession of the U.S.
- A real estate investment trust
- A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- An exempt charitable remainder trust, or a non-exempt trust described in section 4947(a)(1)
- An entity registered at all times under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- A foreign central bank of issue.

Payments of **dividends** and **patronage dividends** not generally subject to backup withholding include the following:

- Payments to nonresident aliens subject to withholding under section 1441.
- Payments to partnerships not engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. and which have at least one nonresident partner.
- Payments of patronage dividends where the amount received is not paid in money.
- Payments made by certain foreign organizations.

Payments of **interest** not generally subject to backup withholding include the following:

- Payments of interest on obligations issued by individuals. **Note:** You may be subject to backup withholding if this interest is \$600 or more and is paid in the course of the payer's trade or business and you have not provided your correct taxpayer identification number to the payer.
- Payments of tax-exempt interest (including exempt-interest dividends under section 852)
- Payments described in section 6049(b)(5) to nonresident aliens
- Payments on tax-free covenant bonds under section 1451.
- Payments made by certain foreign organizations.

Exempt payees described above should file Form W-9 to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding. Because certain payments exempt from backup withholding are nevertheless subject to information reporting, if you file this form with the payer, furnish your taxpayer identification number, write "exempt" on the face of the form, and return it to the payer if the payments are interest, dividends, or patronage dividends, also sign and date the form.

Certain payments other than interest, dividends, and patronage dividends that are not subject to information reporting are also not subject to backup withholding. For details, see the regulations under sections 6041, 6041A(a), 6045, and 6050A.

**Privacy Act Notice.**—Section 6109 requires most recipients of dividend, interest, or other payments to give taxpayer identification numbers to payers who must report the payments to IRS. IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes. Payers must be given the numbers whether or not recipients are required to file tax returns. Beginning January 1, 1984, payers must generally withhold 20% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not furnish a taxpayer identification number to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.

**Guidelines for Determining the Proper Identification Number to Give the Payer.**—Social security numbers have nine digits separated by two hyphens, i.e., 000-00-0000. Employer identification numbers have nine digits separated by only one hyphen, i.e., 00-0000000. The table below will help you determine the number to give the payer.

For this type of account:	Give the SOCIAL SECURITY number of—
1. An individual's account	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, any one of the individuals <sup>1</sup>
3. Husband and wife (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if joint funds, either person <sup>1</sup>
4. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor <sup>2</sup>
5. Adult and minor (joint account)	The adult or, if the minor is the only contributor, the minor <sup>1</sup>
6. Account in the name of guardian or committee for a designated ward, minor, or incompetent person	The ward, minor, or incompetent person <sup>3</sup>
7. a. The usual revocable savings trust account (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee <sup>4</sup>
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under State law	The actual owner <sup>4</sup>
8. Sole proprietorship account	The owner <sup>4</sup>

For this type of account:	Give the EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION number of—
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity (Do not furnish the identifying number of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) <sup>5</sup>
10. Corporate account	The corporation
11. Religious, charitable, or educational organization account	The organization
12. Partnership account held in the name of the business	The partnership
13. Association, club, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
14. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
15. 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

<sup>1</sup> List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish.

<sup>2</sup> Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's social security number.

<sup>3</sup> Circle the ward's, minor's, or incompetent person's name and furnish such person's social security number.

<sup>4</sup> Show the name of the owner.

<sup>5</sup> List first and circle the name of the legal trust, estate, or pension trust.

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