



## MACON-BIBB COUNTY VENDOR APPLICATION PACKAGE

### VENDORS:

*Thank you for your interest in doing business with Macon-Bibb County.*

Please complete this entire package and return it to us so that we may either 1) set you up as a new vendor, or 2) periodically verify or update your existing information. Following are the required documents:

- Macon-Bibb County Vendor Application (attached)
- W-9 Form (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification) (attached)
- **Copy of current year Business License if your business is located in BIBB County.** For all vendors, including individuals. Contact **Macon-Bibb County Tax Commissioners Office (478) 621-6500** with any questions regarding business licensing.
- Georgia Security and Immigration Compliance Act (E-Verify) Affidavit
  - E-Verify and Private Employer Affidavit (attached) - must be completed, signed, and notarized

For more information regarding the E-Verify program and documentation, please refer to <https://www.e-verify.gov/>

PLEASE RETURN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DOCUMENTS VIA email to [procurement@maconbibb.us](mailto:procurement@maconbibb.us) or MAIL TO:

Macon-Bibb County Procurement Department  
700 Poplar Street  
Suite 308  
Macon, GA 31201

**DO NOT RETURN** - Sales Tax Certificate of Exemption/Macon-Bibb County (For Your Records)

Please note that we are exempt from sales tax and be sure to set up our account so that sales tax is not charged.

For question about the vendor application, please contact the Procurement Office at (478) 803-0550 or [procurement@maconbibb.us](mailto:procurement@maconbibb.us)

For any inquiries regarding small businesses or DBE/MBE, please contact Ms. Charise Stephens, Director of Small Business Affairs at (478) 803-4356 or [cstephens2@maconbibb.us](mailto:cstephens2@maconbibb.us)

Please be sure to check the Macon-Bibb County website at [www.maconbibb.us](http://www.maconbibb.us) (click "Department/Procurement/Active Solicitations" tab) for bid information.

Thank you again for your interest in Macon-Bibb County.

**Laura Hardwick**  
Procurement Director  
Macon-Bibb County

**Nancy Tharpe**  
Procurement Officer II  
Macon-Bibb County

**Charles Wimberly**  
Procurement Officer I  
Macon-Bibb County



# MACON-BIBB COUNTY

## Vendor Application

Date Submitted: \_\_\_\_\_

New Application

Revised Application

RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO: [procurement@maconbibb.us](mailto:procurement@maconbibb.us)

Phone: 478-803-0550

Email: [procurement@maconbibb.us](mailto:procurement@maconbibb.us)

or: **Macon-Bibb County Procurement Department**

**700 Poplar Street, Ste. 308**

**Macon, GA 31201**

Company Name:	
Company Address:	
Authorized By (Name):	
Title:	
Authorized Signature:	Date:
Telephone Number:	Fax Number:
Email Address:	

<u>REMITTANCE INFORMATION (where payments should be sent)</u>				
Remit to Name:				
Remit to Address:				
Phone:	Fax:	Toll Free:		
Contact:	Email:			
Business Type (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual/Sole Proprietor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single member LLC
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business - incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business - not incorporated/partnership
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LLC: C S P (circle one)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):
Social Security #:		Federal Tax ID #:		

<u>PURCHASE ORDER INFORMATION (where purchase orders should be sent)</u>			
Purchase Order Name:			
Purchase Order Address:			
Phone:	Fax:	Toll Free:	
Contact:	Email:		
Payment Terms: Discount %	# Days	Net Due	
Freight Terms: Ship Via	FOB		

<u>E-Verify Information</u>	
Private Employer Affidavit is attached :	
With E-Verify # _____	With E-Verify exemption selected _____
Contractor Affidavit is attached: (additional affidavit, if applicable)	
With E-Verify # _____	Without E-Verify # but a copy of my driver's license is attached since
I have no employees and no intent to hire employees _____	

Do you maintain a local office in Macon-Bibb County?	Yes _____	No _____
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## DECLARATION OF BUSINESS CATEGORY STATUS

**Vendor Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **FEIN or SSN:** \_\_\_\_\_

### BUSINESS CATEGORY STATUS:

For each status listed below, please select the option that is applicable to your business.

**Minority Owned** – is this business at least 50.1% owned by people who are either racially or ethnically Black, African, Hispanic, Native American or Alaskan Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, Non-White, or Multiracial?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**Woman Owned** – is this business at least 50.1% owned by women?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**LGBTQIA+ Owned** – is this business at least 50.1% owned by people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, or otherwise as non-heterosexual, non-binary, or non-cisgendered?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**Veteran Owned** – is this business at least 50.1% owned by veterans of the United States Armed Forces or the National Guard of any U.S. state or territory? If yes, please attach a copy of the DD Form 214 for each applicable owner and state the percentage of their ownership.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**Disabled-Person Owned** – is this business at least 50.1% owned by persons with a documented permanent disability? If yes, proof of disability may be required in order to be awarded points or credits on any procurement matter based on disability status.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**Certified Disadvantaged Business Entity** – does this business have a current certification as a DBE with any Federal or State agency, or with the Macon-Bibb County Office of Small Business Affairs? If yes, attach a copy of your current certification. Proof of current certification may be required in order to be considered on any procurement matter based on DBE status.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**Non-Profit** – is this business a non-profit entity recognized by the IRS or the State of Georgia? If yes, attach a copy of your non-profit status letter.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**Local Business** – is your business's primary office located in Macon-Bibb County, Georgia?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



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 <sup>1</sup>	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 <sup>2</sup>
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

<sup>1</sup> See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.irs.gov/Businesses) and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. Go to [www.irs.gov/Forms](http://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](http://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 <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee <sup>1</sup>
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner <sup>1</sup>
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner <sup>3</sup>
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*
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 <sup>4</sup>
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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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](mailto: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](mailto:spam@uce.gov) or report them at [www.ftc.gov/complaint](http://www.ftc.gov/complaint). You can contact the FTC at [www.ftc.gov/idtheft](http://www.ftc.gov/idtheft) or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see [www.IdentityTheft.gov](http://www.IdentityTheft.gov) and Pub. 5027.

Visit [www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft](http://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.

**E-VERIFY AND PRIVATE EMPLOYER AFFIDAVIT**  
Pursuant To O.C.G.A. § 36-60-6(d)

By executing this affidavit, the undersigned private employer verifies one of the following with respect to its application for an occupational tax certificate, alcohol license, or other document required to operate a business as referenced in O.C.G.A. § 36-60-6(d):

Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 1** (Choose ONE of the following)

- (A)  On January 1 of the below-signed year, the individual, firm, or corporation employed **ten (10) or less employees.** (Proceed to Section 3)
- (B)  On January 1 of the below-signed year, the individual, firm, or corporation employed **more than ten (10) employees** and has registered with the E-Verify program. (Proceed to Section 2)

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**SECTION 2**

The employer has registered with and utilizes the Federal Work Authorization program commonly known as E-Verify, in accordance with the applicable provisions and deadlines established in O.C.G.A. §36-60-6. The undersigned private employer also attests that its E-Verify number and date of authorization are as follows:

E-Verify Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Authorization: \_\_\_\_\_ (Proceed to Section 3)

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**SECTION 3**

I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ (city), \_\_\_\_\_ (state)

Printed Name of Authorized Officer or Agent: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Authorized Officer or Agent: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Authorized Officer or Agent: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME  
ON THIS THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

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NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_



## What Your Business Needs to Know about Georgia's E-Verify Requirements (Effective July 1, 2013)

### E-Verify Contractor Requirements

Georgia law, O.C.G.A. § 13-10-91, requires all businesses that contract with a public employer for labor or services by bid or by contract in which the labor or services exceed \$2499.99 to sign an affidavit attesting that they are registered for and use E-Verify unless 1) the contractor has no employees (in which case they must present an approved state issued identification card/drivers' license from an approved state as provided on the Attorney General's website ) or, 2) the contract is with an individual licensed under Title 26, Title 43, or the State Bar of Georgia who is in good standing and that individual is performing that service. Anyone your business subcontracts with for labor and services, as well as the subcontractors of your subcontractors, in furtherance of that contract is also subject to this requirement. E-Verify Contractor, Subcontractor, and Sub-Subcontractor affidavits can be found here.

### E-Verify Private Employer Requirements

Georgia law, O.C.G.A. § 36-60-6, requires all businesses, with more than 10 employees that are seeking an occupation tax certificate/business license or other document required to operate a business with a county or city to sign an affidavit attesting that they are registered for and use E-Verify. Businesses with 10 or fewer employees are required to sign an affidavit attesting that they are exempt from this requirement. Once a business has provided this affidavit to the county, all subsequent renewals can be provided with the submission of the E-Verify number, as long as it is the same number as provided on the affidavit, or assertion that your business is exempt. The county will provide the format in which renewal information is collected. E-Verify Private Employer and Exemption Affidavits can be found here.

### What Is E-Verify?

E-Verify is a federal Web-based system that electronically verifies the employment eligibility of newly hired employees. It works by allowing participating employers to electronically compare employee information taken from the I-9 Form (the paper-based employee eligibility verification form used for all new hires) against records in the Social Security Administration's database and the records in the Department of Homeland Security immigration databases.

### Where Do I Find My E-Verify Number?

The Human Resources Department for your business should have that information, if you have registered. The E-Verify number, which consists of four to six numerical characters, is located directly below the E-Verify logo on the first page of the memorandum of understanding (MOU) entered into between your business and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to use E-Verify.

### What if I cannot locate or do not have access to my MOU?

If the HR director/program administrator for E-Verify from your business has taken the E-Verify tutorial, you may obtain your company ID number by: 1) Logging in to E-Verify with your assigned user ID and password; 2) From 'My Company,' select 'Edit Company Profile;' 3) The Company Information page will display the company ID number. If your HR director/program administrator has not completed the tutorial, you must contact E-Verify Customer Support at 888-464-4218 or at E-Verify@dhs.gov for assistance.

### Is the Federal Tax Identification Number/Employer Identification Number (EIN) the same as the E-Verify Number?

No. While you will be required to provide the Federal Tax Identification Number/EIN for your business to DHS in order to register for E-Verify, a separate number, which consists of four to six numerical characters, will be provided as the E-Verify number for your business by DHS, which will be located on the MOU.

**How Do I Register for E-Verify?** To register for E-Verify, please visit the DHS website. If you need assistance in completing the registration process or need additional information relating to E-Verify, call their customer service number at 1-888-464-4218, email them at E-Verify@dhs.gov or visit their website at http://www.dhs.gov/e-verify.

# **PURCHASE ORDER TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

## **SECTION 1 PURCHASE ORDER AUTHORIZATION**

Vendors are required to have an authorized Purchase Order (P.O.) before any items/goods/services are delivered. Any shipments made prior to the receipt of a P.O. are made at the sole risk of the vendor. Payment may be withheld for any and all items/goods/services delivered without an authorized P.O. or written authorization.

## **SECTION 2 PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER**

Materials must be properly packaged and marked with the order number. The Purchaser's purchase order number and the successful seller's name must appear on all packing slips, packages, invoices, bills of lading, warehouse receipts and correspondence with Purchaser.

## **SECTION 3 ACCEPTANCES**

All terms and conditions of the purchase order shall become part of any contract between the Seller and Purchaser; the Seller's different or additional terms will not become part of this contract without written acceptance prior to the purchase.

## **SECTION 4 PRICE**

Seller warrants that the prices quoted hereunder are the lowest prices these or similar items are sold by the Seller to other customers and in the event of any price reduction between execution of the purchase order and delivery of the goods, purchaser shall be entitled to such reduction.

## **SECTION 5 DELIVERIES, TITLE AND RISK OF LOSS**

Notwithstanding any agreement to pay freight express or other transportation charges, the risk of loss or damage in transit shall be upon the Seller. Delivery shall not be complete until the goods have been actually received, inspected and accepted by the Purchaser. Damaged material will not be accepted.

## **SECTION 6 WARRANTIES**

The Seller warrants that the goods and services supplied hereunder will be of good workmanship and of proper materials, free from defects and in accordance with specifications. If the Seller knows of the Purchaser's intended use, the Seller warrants that the goods or services are suitable for that intended use.

## **SECTION 7 REMEDIES**

Regardless of whether goods are being sold or leased or whether services are being performed, the Seller and Buyer agree that both parties have all the Uniform Commercial Code rights, duties, and remedies available as well as all remedies allowed by law and the purchase order.

## **SECTION 8 APPLICABLE LAWS**

The agreement of purchase and the performance of the parties hereunder shall be construed with and governed by the laws of the State of Georgia.

## **SECTION 9 MODIFICATIONS**

No modifications in prices, delivery methods or schedule, quality, quantity, specifications or any other term of the contract will be effective unless agreed to in writing, signed by Procurement Director.

## **SECTION 10 PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Seller shall hold buyer harmless from all judgments and expenses arising out of any alleged patent infringement by our use of the merchandise ordered.

## **SECTION 11 TERMINATIONS FOR CAUSE**

Purchaser may terminate this contract for cause in the event of a default by Seller. In such event, Purchaser shall not be liable to Seller for any amounts except those already completed and accepted by the Purchaser, and Seller shall be liable for and shall hold Purchaser harmless from any damage caused by Seller's breach or default.

## **SECTION 12 TERMINATIONS FOR CONVENIENCE**

Buyer may at any time terminate the order in whole or in part for its convenience upon written notice to Seller in which event Seller shall be entitled to reasonable termination charges which reflects the percentage of the work performed prior to termination.

## **SECTION 13 ENTIRE AGREEMENTS**

The purchase order and any documents referred to on the face thereof constitute the entire agreement between the parties and can only be modified and agreed upon in writing by both parties. No part of the order may be assigned or subcontracted without the prior written approval of the Purchaser. Any moneys due Purchaser from Seller can be set off from any moneys due Seller from Purchaser whether or not under this purchase. Purchaser's failure to insist on any right shall not operate as a waiver of any other right.

## **SECTION 14 WORKS ON PREMISES**

If the order includes work to be performed on Purchaser's premises, Seller agrees to indemnify the Purchaser from all loss or damage arising out of such work, to observe the highest safety standard, to maintain adequate insurance and to furnish evidence of such insurance at Purchaser's request. All personnel assigned to the work must wear appropriate garments or nametags to identify them with the Seller.

## **SECTION 15 QUALITY GUARANTEE**

The Purchaser reserves the right to reject any and/or all materials if, in its judgment, the items reflect unsatisfactory workmanship, manufacturing or shipping damage. If any product delivered does not meet applicable specifications, or if the product does not produce the effect that the supplier represents, the Seller shall pick up the product at no expense to the Purchaser. Also, the supplier shall refund any money which has been paid for the same. The Seller shall be responsible for attorney fees in the event the supplier defaults and court action is required.