



2017-2018 Kentucky Proud® Buy Local Program Restaurant and Other Foodservice Participant Application & Guidelines

What is Buy Local? Buy Local is a new incentive program offered by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) to reward restaurants and other food service participants for enhancing their menus with locally sourced Kentucky Proud® ingredients. Our goal is to facilitate greater utilization of our farmer's bounty, while making it easier for the food service community to prepare these products for the dining pleasure of their patrons. By sourcing Kentucky Proud® food products, your firm is confirming its commitment to serving fresh and local food and supporting Kentucky's farm families.

Business Name: _____
Contact Name: _____ **Title:** _____
Address: _____ **City:** _____
State: _____ **Zip:** _____ **Web Site:** _____
Phone: (____) ____ - _____ **Cell Phone:** (____) ____ - _____ **Fax:** (____) ____ - _____
E-mail Address: _____
Kentucky Proud® Certificate Number: _____ **State Vendor ID#:** _____

About the Program: The KDA is focused on creating greater demand for the agricultural production made possible by our Commonwealth's farms and these incentives are on based purchases that directly benefit these stakeholders. By participating in this program, your business can receive a 15% reimbursement on the product costs for eligible ingredients purchased by you and prepared for your customers. You will be encouraged to promote Kentucky Proud® within your establishment and through your various marketing channels. Our staff will be glad to assist in helping you identify more sources for Kentucky grown commodities and discussing strategies for gaining customer support for these decisions. While we value all segments of our food production system in Kentucky and encourage our manufacturers to seek Kentucky Proud® designation for their products, we are highlighting the role Kentucky farms are contributing through a Gold, Silver, and Bronze notation system.

Program Guidelines

- Applicants must have Active membership status in Kentucky Proud®. If not, you can complete a Kentucky Proud® application at: <http://www.kyproud.com>
- Restaurants and other food service participants will be eligible for a 15% reimbursement on their Gold category items. An overview of the category descriptions and examples of eligible products is provided in the next section of the application.
- Silver items will also be eligible for reimbursement at 15%, but will be limited to no more than 25% of the participant's total reimbursement for the quarter. For example: if a restaurant makes gold purchases of \$750 and silver of \$250, the restaurant would be eligible for a 15% rebate on the entire \$1,000 of purchases, thus earning a \$150 reward.
- Any silver category purchases exceeding the 3:1 ratio as illustrated, would be ineligible for reimbursement.
- Certain distributors may be willing to provide detailed quarterly reports on behalf of the participating restaurants. The distributor's incentive will be in addition to your reward and will be contingent on their adherence to the program guidelines. *Please contact your local distributor to ask if they are a participant.*

Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Office for Agricultural Marketing, 111 Corporate Drive, Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: (502) 782-4110 | Email: agr.kyproud@ky.gov | Web: www.kyagr.com

Program Guidelines (continued)

- Program participants may make purchases directly from local farmers that are Active Kentucky Proud® members and submit the invoices and summary reports quarterly.
- All invoices must be legible and include the Vendor/Farmer's Name, Date of Sale, Business Address, Item Description, Quantity, and Total Sale Amount.
- Vendors must be able to substantiate the level of direct farm impact and provide guidance on the processor and/or farms from which the products originated.
- Requests for reimbursements are due on a quarterly basis and any purchases made prior to that reporting period will be ineligible for reimbursement consideration:
 - 2017 Quarter 2 (April-June purchases) due by July 31, 2017
 - 2017 Quarter 3 (July-September purchases) due by October 31, 2017
 - 2017 Quarter 4 (October-December purchases) due by January 30, 2018
 - 2018 Quarter 1 (January-March purchases) due by April 30, 2018
 - 2018 Quarter 2 (April-June purchases) due by July 31, 2018
 - 2018 Quarter 3 (July-September purchases) due by October 31, 2018
 - 2018 Quarter 4 (October-December purchases) due by January 30, 2019
- All invoices and reimbursement documentation submitted by the Buy Local participant and the distributors serving them will be reviewed quarterly and determinations made by KDA staff on the appropriate payment to all parties.
- Coordination is encouraged between the participant and their distributors as to the submission of invoices and quarterly purchasing reports. Documentation for eligible items purchased and submitted for reimbursement will be reviewed to ensure program compliance and to prevent double payment.
- While there will be no reimbursement to the customers for Bronze purchases, we ask that you identify and report these purchases as a third category. We value the economic importance of our Kentucky based food processors and would like to support their product awareness.
- Products not further prepared by your business as part of your menu offering and simply offered for resale through your gift stop or storefront are not eligible for the program.
- Invoices for products purchased before KDA staff receive, review, and notify you of your approved participation in the Buy Local program are not eligible for reimbursement.
- Applicants and awardees are encouraged to contact KDA for further clarity.
- The KDA will reimburse the Foodservice on eligible items until it has reached the \$12,000 maximum in 12 months, \$36,000 lifetime cap, or until funding depletes.
- While the Buy Local program seeks to improve the eligibility designation and reimbursement process that hampered KDA's previous Restaurant Rewards program, all annual and lifetime payments previously made through the Restaurant Rewards program transfer to your future payment limitations within Buy Local.
- If you are no longer eligible to receive these incentives because of hitting these payment limitations, we still encourage you to contact our office to explore other support options from our staff as you continue to make these products available to your customers.
- Enrollment in the 2017-2018 Buy Local program will provide the program participant, reimbursement eligibility for purchases made through December 31, 2018 contingent upon funding availability and compliance with all terms of the program.



Funding for the Buy Local program is made possible via a grant from the Kentucky Agricultural Development Fund

Kentucky Proud® membership is limited to those who produce or directly serve in a marketing capacity of Kentucky-grown agricultural products as defined by KRS 260.016. KRS 260.016(1) “Agricultural product” means any farm product grown, raised, or produced as a result of being in the business of “agriculture” as defined by KRS 246.010; and (2) “Kentucky-grown agricultural product” means any agricultural product grown, raised, produced, processed, or manufactured in Kentucky. Guidance on product eligibility within the Buy Local program is provided below:

GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
<p>Edible agricultural products that have 100% Direct Farm Impact. The intent is that these products have 100% Direct Kentucky Farm Impact with only negligible inclusion of other ingredients added for safety or other product enhancements. These direct farm impact products must be sourced directly from a Kentucky farm where the commodities were raised, from a processing plant that can identify the Kentucky farm of origin, or a distributor that can track either of these conditions. Farms or processors identified as the direct source of these products must be active members of Kentucky Proud®.</p>	<p>Edible processed agricultural products where significant portions of the commodities used to produce the products were sourced from Kentucky farms and have some level of Direct Kentucky Farm impact. The major ingredients for these products must have originated from Kentucky farms and there should be an ability to identify some of the farms involved for the promotion of the products. Processors of these products must be active members of Kentucky Proud®.</p>	<p>Edible agricultural products harvested, produced, processed, or manufactured in Kentucky that have negligible Direct Kentucky Farm Impact. These are products where the major agricultural components are grown outside of Kentucky and the Kentucky portion of the ingredients are simply there for flavoring or other product enhancements. Processors of these products must be active members of Kentucky Proud®.</p>
<p>Gold Examples Protein: Mary’s chicken breasts from chickens raised on her farm Dairy: Farmer Ryan’s Dairy Products, LLC where the milk, cheese, and ice cream come from cows on his own farm Fresh Produce: Aubrey’s dried fruits where she purchased all of her produce from her neighbor’s farm Canned/Jarred: Business A’s peach jelly selections where all of the fruits are sourced directly from Kentucky farms Grains: Business B’s cornmeal where all of the corn is harvested from Kentucky Farms</p>	<p>Silver Examples Protein: Business C’s burgers with beef raised on Kentucky Farms but blended with trimmings from cattle shipped in from other states Dairy: Ice Creamery, Inc. where they buy their milk and cream from a Kentucky Proud® milk processing plant Fresh Produce: Business D’s fresh juices where they sourced a significant portion of the produce from Kentucky farms but also included produce from other states Canned/Jarred: Tim’s Pie Pantry where a significant part of the fruit is sourced from Kentucky Farms and blended with fruits from other states Grains: Melanie’s Bread Bakery where the grains are sourced from Kentucky and other states</p>	<p>Bronze Examples Protein: The pork for Uncle Jim’s Country Ham comes from another state, but he cures in Kentucky Dairy: Aunt Angela’s Beer Cheese where she gets the cheese from another state but processes in Kentucky Fresh Produce: Uncle Keith’s Salsa where all of his ingredients come from other states but the processing takes place in Kentucky Canned/Jarred: Business D’s citrus syrups where all the fruit in the citrus jelly is sourced from other states but processed solely in Kentucky. Grains: Business E’s pasta where the wheat is being sourced from other states but the processing takes place in Kentucky</p>

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND

APPLICANT NAME

GRANT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into between the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, hereinafter “the Grantor” and _____, hereinafter “the Grantee”; with the terms of said Agreement set forth as follows:

WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture has developed the Kentucky Proud® Buy Local Program which is an incentive program offered by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture to reward restaurants and other food service participants for enhancing their menus with locally sourced Kentucky Proud® ingredients; and

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Development Board has provided funds to the Kentucky Department of Agriculture for marketing initiatives which promote the Kentucky Proud® Program and has determined that all funds shall be used to promote private Kentucky companies and Kentucky producers; and

WHEREAS, the goal of the Buy Local Program is to facilitate greater utilization of Kentucky’s farmer’s bounty, while making it easier for the food service community to prepare products for the dining pleasure of their patrons; and

WHEREAS, the Grantee, is qualified and has applied to participate in the Buy Local Program under guidelines issued by the Department of Agriculture which are attached hereto and incorporated by reference; and

WHEREAS, KRS 246.247 authorizes the Commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Agriculture to expend funds to encourage the agricultural industry of the state.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

1. The Grantor shall make available to the Grantee a sum of up to Twelve Thousand (\$12,000) Dollars per calendar year, to be used toward reimbursement of qualified product purchases through participation in the Kentucky Proud® Buy Local Program. The Grantee understands that the lifetime maximum benefit allowed is Thirty-Six Thousand (\$36,000) Dollars, and that funding received by the Grantee (since 2014) through its participation in the Restaurant Rewards program counts toward the lifetime maximum benefit.
2. The Grantee shall abide by all terms and conditions listed in the Grantor’s “Participation Guidelines” for the Buy Local Program, attached hereto, and incorporated by reference.
3. All Memorandum of Agreements are not effective until the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet or his authorized designee has approved the agreement and until the agreement has been submitted to the government contract review

committee. However, in accordance with KRS 45A.700, memoranda of agreement in aggregate amounts of \$50,000 or less are exempt from review by the committee and need only be filed with the committee within 30 days of their effective date for informational purposes.

KRS 45A.695(7) provides that payments on personal service contracts and memoranda of agreement shall not be authorized for services rendered after government contract review committee disapproval, unless the decision of the committee is overridden by the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet or agency head, if the agency has been granted delegation authority by the Secretary. This Agreement shall expire December 31, 2018.

4. The Grantee agrees that, at any time this Agreement or any renewals of it shall be in effect, if funds are not appropriated to the Grantor or are not otherwise available for making payments, the Grantor shall be authorized, upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Grantee, to terminate this contract. Such termination shall be without any other obligation or liability on the part of the Grantor.
5. Either party may cancel this Agreement at any time for cause or may cancel without cause upon 30 days written notice.
6. The Grantee agrees that, at any time this Agreement or any renewals of it shall be in effect, the Kentucky General Assembly may allow for a reduction in contract worker hours in conjunction with a budget balancing measure for some professional and non-professional service contracts. If under such authority the agency is required by Executive Order or otherwise to reduce contract hours, the contract will be reduced by the amount specified in that document.
7. The Grantee certifies that he/she will not attempt in any manner to influence any specifications to be restrictive in any way or respect nor will he/she attempt in any way to influence any purchasing of services, commodities, or equipment by the Commonwealth of Kentucky. For the purpose of this paragraph and the following paragraph that pertains to conflict-of interest laws and principles, "he/she" is construed to mean "they" if more than one person is involved and if a firm, partnership, corporation, or other organization is involved, then "he/she" is construed to mean any person with an interest therein.
8. The Grantee certifies that he/she is legally entitled to enter into this contract with the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and by holding and performing this contract, he/she will not be violating either any conflict of interest statute (KRS 45A.330-45A.340, 45A.990, 164.390), or KRS 11A.040 of the executive branch code of ethics, relating to the employment of former public servants.
9. The Grantee certifies that neither he/she nor any member of his/her immediate family having an interest of 10% or more in any business entity involved in the performance of this contract, has contributed more than the amount specified in KRS 121.056(2), to the campaign of the gubernatorial candidate elected at the election last preceding the date of this contract. The Grantee further swears under the penalty of perjury, as provided by KRS 523.020, that neither he/she nor the company which he/she represents, has knowingly violated any provisions of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth, and that the

award of a contract to him/her or the company which he/she represents will not violate any provisions of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth.

10. Pursuant to KRS 45A.285, the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, or his designee, shall have authority to determine protests and other controversies of actual or prospective vendors in connection with the solicitation or selection for award of a or contract.

Any actual or prospective vendor, who is aggrieved in connection with the solicitation or selection for award of a contract, may file protest with the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet. A protest or notice of other controversy must be filed promptly and, in any event, within two (2) calendar weeks after such aggrieved person knows or should have known of the facts giving rise thereto. All protests or notices of other controversies must be in writing and shall be addressed to:

William M. Landrum III, Secretary
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Room 383, New Capitol Annex
702 Capitol Avenue
Frankfort, KY 40601

The Secretary of Finance and Administration Cabinet shall promptly issue a decision in writing. A copy of that decision shall be mailed or otherwise furnished to the aggrieved party and shall state the reasons for the action taken.

The decision by the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall be final and conclusive.

Social security: (Must check one)

The parties are cognizant that the state is not liable for social security contributions, pursuant to 42 U.S. Code, section 418, relative to the compensation of the second party for this contract.

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11. The Grantor certifies that it is in compliance with the provisions of KRS 45A.695, "Access to Grantee's books, documents, papers, records, or other evidence directly pertinent to the contract." The Grantee, as defined in KRS 45A.030(8) and (10), agrees that the contracting agency, the Finance and Administration Cabinet, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Legislative Research Commission, or their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers, records, or other evidence, which are directly pertinent to this agreement for the purpose of financial audit or program review. The Grantee also recognizes that any books, documents, papers, records, or other evidence,

received during a financial audit or program review shall be subject to the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884. Records and other prequalification information confidentially disclosed as part of the bid process shall not be deemed as directly pertinent to the agreement and shall be exempt from disclosure as provided in KRS 61.878(1)(c).

12. KRS 45A.485 requires the Grantee and all sub-Grantees performing work under the agreement to reveal to the Commonwealth, prior to the award of a contract, any final determination of a violation by the Grantee within the previous five (5) year period of the provisions of KRS chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342. These statutes relate to the state sales and use tax, corporate and utility tax, income tax, wages and hours laws, occupational safety and health laws, unemployment insurance laws, and workers compensation insurance laws, respectively.

To comply with the provisions of KRS 45A.485, the Grantee, and all sub-Grantees performing work under the agreement shall report any such final determination(s) of violation(s) to the Commonwealth by providing the following information regarding the final determination(s): the KRS violated, the date of the final determination, and the state agency, which issued the final determination.

KRS 45A.485 also provides that, for the duration of any contract, the Grantee and all sub-Grantees performing work under the agreement shall be in continuous compliance with the provisions of those statutes, which apply to their operations, and that their failure to reveal a final determination as described above, or failure to comply with the above statutes for the duration of the agreement shall be grounds for the Commonwealth's cancellation of the agreement and their disqualification from eligibility for future state contracts for a period of two (2) years.

Grantee must check one:

The Grantee has not violated any of the provisions of the above statutes within the previous five (5) year period.

The Grantee has violated the provisions of one or more of the above statutes within the previous five (5) year period and has revealed such final determination(s) of violation(s). Attached is a list of such determination(s), which includes the KRS violated, the date of the final determination, and the state agency, which issued the final determination.

13. This section applies only to agreements disbursing federal funds, in whole or part, when the terms for receiving those funds mandate its inclusion. Discrimination (because of race, religion, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, or disability) is prohibited. During the performance of this agreement, the Grantee agrees as follows:

1. The Grantee will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or age. The Grantee further agrees to comply with the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Public Law 101-336, and applicable federal regulations relating thereto-prohibiting discrimination against otherwise qualified disabled individuals under any program or activity. The Grantee agrees to provide, upon

request, needed reasonable accommodations. The Grantee will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, religion, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, or disability. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following; employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensations; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Grantee agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices setting forth the provisions of this non-discrimination clause.

2. In all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Grantee, the Grantee will state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, or disability.

3. The Grantee will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he/she has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice advising the said labor union or workers' representative of the Grantee's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment. The Grantee will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance.

4. The Grantee will comply with all provisions of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965 as amended, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.

5. The Grantee will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, as amended, and by the rules, regulations and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations and orders.

6. In the event of the Grantee's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this agreement or with any of the said rules, regulations or orders, this agreement may be cancelled, terminated or suspended in whole or in part and the Grantee may be declared ineligible for further government contracts or federally-assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, as amended, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in or as otherwise provided by law.

7. The Grantee will include the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 202 of Executive Order 11246 in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations or orders of the Secretary of Labor, issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, as amended, so that such provisions will be binding upon each sub-Grantee or vendor. The Grantee will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance; provided, however, that in the event a Grantee becomes involved in, or is

threatened with, litigation with a sub-Grantee or vendor as a result of such direction by the agency, the Grantee may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

14. The Grantor and the Grantee agree that this writing is a complete statement of the agreement and supersedes any prior terms, representations, or agreements whether made orally or in writing.

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AGREED:

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Melanie R. Blandford, Executive Director
Office of Agricultural Marketing
and Product Promotion

Date

GRANTEE

Grantee (Business Name)

Grantee Authorized Signatory (**Printed**)

Grantee Authorized **Signature**

Date

Street Address

City, State, Zip

Tax ID#: _____

Tax Status (Check One)

- Individual
- Sole Proprietorship
- Partnership
- Estate/Trust
- Corporation
- Public Service Corporation
- Government/Non-Profit

EXAMINED:

Nicole T. Liberto, Legal Counsel

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
	2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
	3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. <input type="checkbox"/> 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) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i>	
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
	6 City, state, and ZIP code	
	7 List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number											
				-			-				
or											
Employer identification number											
						-					

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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General Instructions

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

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

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or 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? on page 2.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

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

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

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

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in 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 Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the 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 28% 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 Part II instructions on page 3 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* on page 3 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3 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, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

a. **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without 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 in line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box in line 3.

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the name on line 1 is an LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and enter "P" in the space provided. If the LLC has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and in the space provided enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation. If it is a single-member LLC that is a disregarded entity, do not check the "Limited Liability Company" box; instead check the first box in line 3 "Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC."

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(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.

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. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited Liability Company (LLC)* on this page), enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner 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 the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

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

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester 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 items 1, 4, or 5 below indicate 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), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹ The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
6. 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:
7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
11. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
12. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
14. 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* on page 2.

*Note. 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 Publication 4535, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a system 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 contact them at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338).

Visit IRS.gov 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.

REQUIRED AFFIDAVIT FOR BIDDERS, OFFERORS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR BIDS AND CONTRACTS IN GENERAL:

- I. Each bidder or offeror swears and affirms under penalty of perjury, that:
 - a. In accordance with [KRS 45A.110](#) and [KRS 45A.115](#), neither the bidder or offeror as defined in [KRS 45A.070\(6\)](#), nor the entity which he/she represents, has knowingly violated any provisions of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and the award of a contract to the bidder or offeror or the entity which he/she represents will not violate any provisions of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth.
 - b. The bidder or offeror swears and affirms under penalty of perjury that, to the extent required by Kentucky law, the entity bidding, and all subcontractors therein, are aware of the requirements and penalties outlined in [KRS 45A.485](#); have properly disclosed all information required by this statute; and will continue to comply with such requirements for the duration of any contract awarded.
 - c. The bidder or offeror swears and affirms under penalty of perjury that, to the extent required by Kentucky law, the entity bidding, and its affiliates, are duly registered with the Kentucky Department of Revenue to collect and remit the sales and use tax imposed by [KRS Chapter 139](#), and will remain registered for the duration of any contract awarded.
 - d. The bidder or offeror swears and affirms under penalty of perjury that the entity bidding is not delinquent on any state taxes or fees owed to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and will remain in good standing for the duration of any contract awarded.

FOR “NON-BID” CONTRACTS (I.E. SOLE-SOURCE; NOT-PRACTICAL OR FEASIBLE TO BID; OR EMERGENCY CONTRACTS, ETC):

- II. Each contractor further swears and affirms under penalty of perjury, that:
 - a. In accordance with [KRS 121.056](#), and if this is a non-bid contract, neither the contractor, nor any member of his/her immediate family having an interest of 10% or more in any business entity involved in the performance of any contract awarded, have contributed more than the amount specified in [KRS 121.150](#) to the campaign of the gubernatorial slate elected in the election last preceding the date of contract award.
 - b. In accordance with [KRS 121.330\(1\) and \(2\)](#), and if this is a non-bid contract, neither the contractor, nor officers or employees of the contractor or any entity affiliated with the contractor, nor the spouses of officers or employees of the contractor or any entity affiliated with the contractor, have knowingly contributed more than \$5,000 in aggregate to the campaign of a candidate elected in the election last preceding the date of contract award that has jurisdiction over this contract award.

Solicitation/Contract #: _____

REQUIRED AFFIDAVIT FOR BIDDERS, OFFERORS AND CONTRACTORS

PAGE 2 OF 2

- c. In accordance with [KRS 121.330\(3\) and \(4\)](#), and if this is a non-bid contract, to the best of his/her knowledge, neither the contractor, nor any member of his/her immediate family, his/her employer, or his/her employees, or any entity affiliated with any of these entities or individuals, have directly solicited contributions in excess of \$30,000 in the aggregate for the campaign of a candidate elected in the election last preceding the date of contract award that has jurisdiction over this contract.

As a duly authorized representative for the bidder, offeror, or contractor, I have fully informed myself regarding the accuracy of all statements made in this affidavit, and acknowledge that the Commonwealth is reasonably relying upon these statements, in making a decision for contract award and any failure to accurately disclose such information may result in contract termination, repayment of funds and other available remedies under law.

Signature

Printed Name

Title

Date

Company Name _____

Address _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me by _____
(Affiant) (Title)

of _____ this _____ day of _____, 20____.
(Company Name)

Notary Public

[seal of notary]

My commission expires: _____