

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

Print or type
 See Specific Instructions on page 2.

Name (as shown on your income tax return)	
Business name, if different from above	
Check appropriate box: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (D=disregarded entity, C=corporation, P=partnership) ▶ <input type="checkbox"/> Exempt payee <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶	
Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
City, state, and ZIP code	
List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

Social security number
or
Employer identification number

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

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 4.

Sign Here

Signature of U.S. person ▶

Date ▶

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income.

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

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

The person who gives Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States is in the following cases:

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

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

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a “saving clause.” Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the 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 not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. 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, 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 the instructions below and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your income tax return. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. Enter your individual name as shown on your income tax return on the “Name” line. You may enter your business, trade, or “doing business as (DBA)” name on the “Business name” line.

Limited liability company (LLC). Check the “Limited liability company” box only and enter the appropriate code for the tax classification (“D” for disregarded entity, “C” for corporation, “P” for partnership) in the space provided.

For a single-member LLC (including a foreign LLC with a domestic owner) that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Regulations section 301.7701-3, enter the owner’s name on the “Name” line. Enter the LLC’s name on the “Business name” line.

For an LLC classified as a partnership or a corporation, enter the LLC’s name on the “Name” line and any business, trade, or DBA name on the “Business name” line.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required federal tax documents on the “Name” line. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on the “Business name” line.

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

Exempt Payee

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

Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends.

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

The following payees are exempt from backup withholding:

1. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2),
2. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities,
3. A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities,
4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, or
5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Other payees that may be exempt from backup withholding include:

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

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

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

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

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

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited liability company (LLC)* on page 2), 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 Social Security Administration 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 www.irs.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, social security number (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.

Call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040 if you think your identity has been used inappropriately for tax purposes.

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 personal property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at: spam@uce.gov or contact them at www.consumer.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT(438-4338).

Visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

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

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

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

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or "DBA" name on the second name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), 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 1.

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

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA, or Archer MSA or HSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Payers must generally withhold 28% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.

STANDARD BID
TERMS AND CONDITIONS
SP-19 Rev. 10/06
(Prev. Rev. 08/06)
Celeste Cashman
Contract Specialist

(860)713-5067
Telephone Number

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
PROCUREMENT SERVICES
165 Capitol Avenue, 5th Floor South
PO Box 150414
HARTFORD, CT 06115-0414

BID NO.:
06PSX0425

Standard Bid Terms and Conditions - Page 1 of 2

The following Terms and Conditions govern the Invitation To Bid issued by the Department of Administrative Services (the "Agency"). Incorporated by reference into these Terms and Conditions are applicable provisions of the Connecticut General Statutes, including but not limited to, those in Title 4a, Chapter 58 and applicable provisions of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, including but not limited to, those that begin with and follow Section 4a-52-1.

Bidders shall comply with the statutes and regulations as they exist on the date of their bid and as they may be modified from time to time during the term of the contract, as it may be amended.

Submission of Bids

1. Bids must be submitted on forms supplied by the Agency and must be submitted no later than the date and time specified in the Invitation To Bid. Telephone or facsimile bids will not be accepted in response to an Invitation To Bid.
2. Bids received after the time and date of bid opening specified in each Invitation To Bid shall not be accepted for consideration and shall be returned unopened. Bid envelopes must clearly indicate the bid number as well as the date and time of the opening of the bid. The name and address of the Bidder should appear in the upper left hand corner of the envelope.
3. Incomplete bid forms may result in the rejection of the bid. Amendments to bids received by the Agency after the time specified for opening of bids shall not be considered. An original and one copy of the bid schedule shall be returned to the Agency. Bids shall be computer prepared, typewritten or handwritten in ink. Bids submitted in pencil shall be rejected. All bids shall be signed by a person duly authorized to sign bids on behalf of the bidder. Unsigned bids may be rejected. Errors, alterations or corrections on both the original and copy of the bid schedule to be returned must be initialed by the person signing the bid proposal or their authorized designee. If an authorized designee initials the correction, there must be written authorization from the person signing the bid to the person initialing the erasure, alterations, or correction. Failure to do so shall result in rejection of bid for those items erased, altered or corrected and not initialed.
4. Conditional bids shall be rejected. A conditional bid is one which limits, modifies, expands or supplements any of the terms and conditions and/or specifications of the Invitation To Bid.
5. Alternate bids will not be considered unless the Invitation To Bid specifically requests alternate bids. An alternate bid is one which is submitted in addition to and is not dependent upon the bidder's primary response to the Invitation To Bid.
6. In the event of a discrepancy between the unit price and the extension, the unit price shall govern. Prices should be extended in decimal form, not fractions, to be net, and shall include transportation and delivery charges fully prepaid by the Contractor to the destination specified in the Invitation To Bid, and subject only to cash discount.

7. Pursuant to Section 12-412 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the State of Connecticut is exempt from the payment of excise, transportation and sales taxes imposed by the Federal Government and/or the State. Such taxes must not be included in bid prices.

8. All bids will be opened and read publicly on the date specified in the Invitation To Bid and, upon award, are subject to public inspection.

9. The Bidder fully acknowledges and agrees with all of the terms and conditions contained in this Bid Form SP-19, the accompanying invitation to bid, Form SP-26, and Contract #06PSX0420. Further, if the bidder is awarded a contract for the goods and/or services called for in the invitation to bid, the bidder's signature on Bid Form SP-26 shall mean that the bidder shall be bound by and perform fully in accordance with all of the terms and conditions set forth in the invitation to bid, this Form SP-19 and Contract #06PSX0420 as if the bidder had actually executed Form SP-19 and Contract #06PSX0420 itself.

Guaranty or Surety

10. Bid and or performance bonds may be required. Bonds must meet the following requirements: Corporation - must be signed by an official of the corporation above their official title and the corporate seal must be affixed over the signature; Firm or Partnership - must be signed by all the partners and indicate they are "doing business as"; Individual - must be signed by the owner and indicated as "Owner". The surety company executing the bond or countersigning must be licensed in Connecticut and the bond must be signed by an official of the surety company with the corporate seal affixed over their signature. Signatures of two witnesses for both the principal and the surety must appear on the bond. Power of attorney for the official signing the bond for the surety company must be submitted with the bond.

Samples

11. The quality of accepted bid samples does not supersede specifications for quality in the Invitation to Bid unless the sample is superior in quality. All deliveries shall have at least the same quality as the accepted bid sample.

12. Samples are furnished free of charge. Bidders must indicate if their return is desired, which the Agency shall do provided that they are returned at Bidder's sole cost and expense, FOB Bidder's destination, and that they have not been made useless by testing. If they are made useless by testing, the State may dispose of the samples as it deems to be appropriate. Samples may be held for comparison with deliveries.

Award

13. Award of a contract will be made to the lowest responsible qualified bidder and shall be based on quality of the goods or services to be supplied, their conformance with specifications, delivery terms, price, administrative costs, past performance, and financial responsibility.

14. The Agency may reject any bidder in default of any prior contract or guilty of misrepresentation or any bidder with a member of its firm in default or guilty of misrepresentation.

STANDARD BID
TERMS AND CONDITIONS
SP-19 Rev. 10/06
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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
PROCUREMENT SERVICES
165 Capitol Avenue, 5th Floor South
PO Box 150414
HARTFORD, CT 06115-0414

BID NO.:
06PSX0425

Standard Bid Terms and Conditions - Page 2 of 2

15. The Agency may correct inaccurate awards resulting from clerical or administrative errors.

16. Bidders have ten days after notice of award of the contract to reject the award; after ten days the contract will be binding on the Contractor. If the Contractor rejects the award within the ten day period, the Agency will award the contract to the next lowest responsible qualified bidder.

Other Requirements

17. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 4a-81 (the "Act") requires that the Invitation to Bid of which these Terms and Conditions are a part include a notice of the consulting affidavit requirements described in the Act. Accordingly, pursuant to the Act, vendors are notified as follows:

(a) No state agency shall execute a contract for the purchase of goods or services, which contract has a total value to the state of fifty thousand dollars or more in any calendar or fiscal year, unless the state agency obtains the written affidavit described in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) (1) The chief official of the vendor awarded a contract described in subsection (a) of this section or the individual awarded such contract who is authorized to execute such contract, shall attest in an affidavit as to whether any consulting agreement has been entered into in connection with such contract. Such affidavit shall be required if any duties of the consultant included communications concerning business of such state agency, whether or not direct contact with a state agency, state or public official or state employee was expected or made. "Consulting agreement" means any written or oral agreement to retain the services, for a fee, of a consultant for the purposes of (A) providing counsel to a contractor, vendor, consultant or other entity seeking to conduct, or conducting, business with the State, (B) contacting, whether in writing or orally, any executive, judicial, or administrative office of the state, including any department, institution, bureau, board, commission, authority, official or employee for the purpose of solicitation, dispute resolution, introduction or requests for information or (C) any other similar activity related to such contract. "Consulting agreement" does not include any agreements entered into with a consultant who is registered under the provisions of Chapter 10 of the Connecticut General Statutes concerning the State's Codes of Ethics, as of the date such affidavit is submitted. (2) Such affidavit shall be sworn as true to the best knowledge and belief of the person signing the certification on the affidavit and shall be subject to the penalties of false statement. (3) Such affidavit shall include the name of the consultant, the consultant's firm, the basic terms of the consulting agreement, a brief description of the services provided, and an indication as to whether the consultant is a former state employee or public official. If the consultant is a former state employee or public official, such affidavit shall indicate his or her former agency and the date such employment terminated. (4) Such affidavit shall be amended whenever the vendor awarded the contract enters into any new consulting agreement during the term of the contract.

(c) If a vendor refuses to submit the affidavit required under subsection (b) of this section, then the state agency shall not

award the Contract to such vendor and shall award the contract to the next highest ranked vendor or the next lowest responsible qualified bidder or seek new bids or proposals.

18. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 4-252 (the "Statute") requires that the Invitation to Bid, of which these Terms and Conditions are a part, include a notice of the vendor certification requirements described in the Statute. Accordingly, pursuant to the Statute, vendors are notified as follows:

(a) The terms "gift," "quasi-public agency," "state agency," "large state contract," "principals and key personnel" and "participated substantially" as used in this section shall have the meanings set forth in the Statute.

(b) No state agency or quasi-public agency shall execute a large state contract unless the state agency or quasi-public agency obtains the written certifications described in this section. Each such certification shall be sworn as true to the best knowledge and belief of the person signing the certification, subject to the penalties of false statement.

(c) The official of the person, firm or corporation awarded the contract, who is authorized to execute the contract, shall certify on such forms as the State shall provide:

(1) That no gifts were made between the date that the state agency or quasi-public agency began planning the project, services, procurement, lease or licensing arrangement covered by the contract and the date of execution of the contract, by (A) such person, firm, corporation, (B) any principals and key personnel of the person, firm or corporation, who participated substantially in preparing the bid or proposal or the negotiation of the contract, or (C) any agent of such person, firm, corporation or principals and key personnel, who participated substantially in preparing the bid or proposal or the negotiation of the contract, to (i) any public official or state employee of the state agency or quasi-public agency soliciting bids or proposals for the contract, who participated substantially in the preparation of the bid solicitation or request for proposals for the contract or the negotiation or award of the contract, or (ii) any public official or state employee of any other state agency, who has supervisory or appointing authority over such state agency or quasi-public agency;

(2) That no such principals and key personnel of the person, firm or corporation, or agent of such person, firm or corporation or principals and key personnel, knows of any action by the person, firm or corporation to circumvent such prohibition on gifts by providing for any other principals and key personnel, official, employee or agent of the person, firm or corporation to provide a gift to any such public official or state employee; and

(3) That the person, firm or corporation made the bid or proposal without fraud or collusion with any person.

(d) Any bidder or proposer that does not make the certifications required under subsection (c) of this section shall be disqualified and the state agency or quasi-public agency shall award the contract to the next highest ranked proposer or the next lowest responsible qualified bidder or seek new bids or proposals.

(e) The date that the state agency or quasi-public agency began planning the project, services, procurement, lease or licensing arrangement to be covered by the contract is **2 October 2006**.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SERVICES



Dennis Thibodeau Manager
Dept of Energy & Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to provide your agency or municipality with a Connecticut State Agency Tax Exemption Number. This certificate issued by the Department of Revenue Services (DRS) will serve as evidence that your agency or municipality is exempt from Connecticut sales and use taxes on the purchase or lease of tangible personal property and services, except for meals and lodging. Qualifying state agencies or municipalities still must get advance DRS approval for sales and use tax exemptions for meals and lodging.

Tax Exemption Numbers are issued only to Connecticut state agencies or certain municipalities. DRS does not assign tax exempt numbers to agencies of the United States government. (See **Policy Statement 2010(7), Tax Exempt Purchases by Connecticut State Agencies and Municipalities.**)

DRS issues Tax Exemption Numbers to state government agencies or certain municipalities to verify the agency or municipality's tax-exempt status when making purchases. Use your Tax Exemption Number when completing **CERT-134, Exempt Purchases by Qualifying Governmental Agencies.**

For information on Tax Exemption Number policy, see PS 2010(7), on the DRS web site at www.ct.gov/DRS or call the DRS Taxpayer Services Division at 860-297-5962. As always, I welcome your comments and suggestions. Feel free to e-mail DRS at drs@po.state.ct.us

Sincerely,

Kevin B. Sullivan, Commissioner

OR-295 (Rev. 01/11)

OR-295 (Rev. 01/11)

NOT TRANSFERABLE or ASSIGNABLE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SERVICES
25 Sigourney Street, Hartford CT 06106-5032

Connecticut State Agency/Municipality
Tax Exemption Number

06-6000798 DEP 43000

Tax Exemption Number

October 10, 2011

Date Issued

Dept of Energy & Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Kevin B. Sullivan
Commissioner

The Connecticut State Agency or Municipality named on this certificate is exempt from Connecticut sales and use taxes on the purchase or lease of tangible personal property and services, except for meals and lodging. This permit is issued pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(1)(A).



Exempt Purchases by Qualifying Governmental Agencies

General Purpose: Qualifying governmental agencies must issue this certificate to retailers when purchasing tangible personal property or enumerated services. For purposes of this certificate, qualifying governmental agencies include:

- The United States and its agencies;
- The State of Connecticut or its political subdivisions or their agencies;
- Certain other entities exempt under Connecticut law;
- Any entity that Connecticut is prohibited from taxing under the constitution or laws of the United States; and
- Persons acting as agents for any of these entities.

A qualifying governmental agency may use this certificate to purchase any tangible personal property for resale at any of one five fundraising or social events of a day's duration during any calendar year. The event must be exempt from tax under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(94). Otherwise, governmental agencies are not allowed to purchase tangible personal property for resale with this certificate. See *Special Notice 98(11), Exemption From Sales and Use Taxes of Sales by Nonprofit Organizations at Fund-raising or Social Events*.

Statutory Authority: Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(1)(A) and §12-412(2)

Instructions for the Purchaser: An authorized person acting on behalf of a qualifying governmental agency must issue and sign this certificate to advise the seller of tangible personal property or taxable services that sales and use taxes do not apply to the purchase. The purchases must be made by the qualifying governmental agency using the agency's own funds.

Purchases made by individual employees who will be reimbursed by a qualifying governmental agency do not qualify for exemption under any circumstances, even if the purchases are made in the employee's official capacity.

If a purchaser other than an agency of the U.S. or the State of Connecticut, not named on the reverse of this certificate, is expressly exempted from state sales and use taxes by a federal or Connecticut statute, the purchaser must identify the exempting statute on the reverse of this certificate. If a purchaser is not expressly exempted by a federal statute, but believes it is exempt by reason of federal law, it must request a letter from DRS (see address above) acknowledging the exempt status, and attach a copy of the letter to this certificate.

Purchases of Meals and Lodging: In general, qualifying governmental agencies may not use this certificate to purchase meals and lodging, but must get preapproval from DRS for these purchases, and use CERT-112, *Exempt Purchase of Meals and Lodging by Exempt Entities*, or CERT-123, *Blanket Certificate for Exempt Qualifying Purchases of Meals or Lodging by an Exempt Entity*.

However, a qualifying governmental agency may purchase meals tax exempt using this certificate, without prior approval from DRS, when it will resell the meals at one of five fundraising or social events per year exempt under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(94). See *Policy Statement 2003(4), Purchases of Meals or Lodging by Exempt Entities*.

Federal Government Purchases Not Requiring This Certificate:

The federal government has implemented the "GSA SmartPay" program, which uses four categories of cards: Fleet, Purchase, Travel, and Integrated Cards. Federal employees may purchase tangible personal property and services, including meals and lodging, tax exempt when using GSA SmartPay cards, if the purchases are billed to and paid by the federal government. U.S. government agencies making tax-exempt purchases using GSA SmartPay cards are not required to use any DRS certificates or to get preapproval for purchases. Some GSA SmartPay purchases do not qualify for exemption. See *Policy*

Statement 2000(1.1), Retailer's Acceptance of U.S. Government "GSA SmartPay" Credit Card for Exempt Purchases.

Instructions for Agents Making Purchases for Qualifying Governmental Agencies: A person acting as the agent of a qualifying governmental agency making purchases of tangible personal property or enumerated services must issue this certificate to notify the seller sales and use taxes do not apply to the charges for the purchases.

The agent must:

- Complete and sign this certificate as the purchaser;
- Attach a copy of the document from the qualifying governmental agency that expressly designates the person as the agent for purchasing the types of goods or services being purchased; and
- Claim an exemption only on purchases of goods or services used exclusively by the qualifying governmental agency.

Keep a copy of this certificate, the documents attached, and records that substantiate the information entered on this certificate for at least six years from the date this certificate is issued.

Instructions for the Seller: Acceptance of this certificate, when properly completed and accompanied by any other required documents, relieves the seller from the burden of proving the sale and the storage, use, or consumption of the tangible personal property or taxable services are not subject to sales and use taxes. This certificate is valid only if taken in good faith from a person who is authorized to furnish it to the seller on behalf of a qualifying governmental agency. The good faith of the seller will be questioned if the seller has knowledge of facts that give rise to a reasonable inference the purchaser is not a qualifying governmental agency or an agent of a qualifying governmental agency or the items purchased will not be used exclusively by or on behalf of the qualifying governmental agency.

Keep this certificate, the documents attached, and bills or invoices to the purchaser for at least six years from the date the items or services were purchased. The bills, invoices, or records covering the purchase made under this certificate must be marked "Exempt Under CERT-134" to indicate an exempt purchase has occurred.

This certificate may be used for a single exempt purchase, in which case the box marked "Certificate for One Purchase Only" must be checked. This certificate may also be used for a continuing line of exempt purchases, in which case the box marked "Blanket Certificate" must be checked. It remains in effect for three years unless the purchaser revokes it in writing before the three-year period expires. CERT-134 may not be used as a blanket certificate for purchases of tangible personal property for resale at any one of five fundraising or social events per calendar year exempt under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(94).

A qualifying governmental agency must pay for its exempt purchases with a check drawn on its own account or with a credit card issued in its own name (and not in the name of any of its members or officers). An exempt purchase of \$10 or less may be made using cash, as long as the purchase is made with the qualifying governmental agency's own funds, except a blanket certificate may not be used for cash purchases.

For More Information: Call Taxpayer Services at 1-800-382-9463 (in-state) or 860-297-5962 (from anywhere). TTY, TDD, and Text Telephone users only may transmit inquiries 24 hours a day by calling 860-297-4911. Preview and download forms and publications from the DRS Web site at www.ct.gov/DRS

Purchaser is:

United States _____ State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Name of Agency Name of Agency (list exemption number, if any)

Federal Credit Union _____ Connecticut Municipality _____
Name of Credit Union Town or District and Agency

Other Entity Exempted by Connecticut Law _____
Name of Entity Exempting Connecticut Statute

Other Entity Exempted by Federal Law _____
Name of Entity Exempting Federal Statute
or check box if acknowledgment letter from DRS is attached.

Connecticut Development Authority

Agent of a Qualifying Governmental Agency Listed Above (attach documentation of appointment as agent)

Name of Agent: _____

Agent's CT Tax Registration Number: _____ Agent's Federal Employer ID Number: _____

Name of Qualifying Governmental Agency: _____

Appointed Agent for making the following types of purchases: _____

Address of Purchaser: 79 Elm Street Hartford, CT 06106

Name of Seller	Address	CT Tax Registration Number (If none, explain)
		Federal Employer ID Number

Check one box:

- Blanket certificate (CERT-134 may not be used as a blanket certificate for purchases of tangible personal property for resale at any one of five fundraising or social events per calendar year exempt under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(94). See below.)
- Certificate for one purchase only
- Purchases that qualify for exemption under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(94). Indicate the number of prior fundraising or social events during this calendar year for which you claimed exemption under Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(94): _____

Check the appropriate box(es) and provide a written description of each item purchased:

- Tangible Personal Property
- Taxable Services

Description:

Declaration by Purchaser

The item(s) described above are tangible personal property or services being purchased under the exemption provided in Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(1)(A), §12-412(2), or other applicable statute. The purchase of these items is exempt from sales and use taxes.

I declare under penalty of law that I have examined this certificate (including any accompanying schedules and statements) and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, complete, and correct. I understand the penalty for willfully delivering a false return to DRS is a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Department of Environmental Protection

Name of Purchaser

By: _____

Signature of Authorized Person

FAM1

Title

4/1/2010

Date

If the purchaser is an entity exempted under Connecticut law other than Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(1)(A), I have entered the citation of the exempting law above. If the purchaser is an entity exempted under federal law, I have entered the citation of the exempting law above, or, if there is no specific statutory authority, I have attached a copy of the letter from DRS acknowledging the exempt status.

If the purchaser is an agent of a qualifying governmental agency, I have attached a copy of the document from the qualifying governmental agency expressly designating the purchaser as agent.