

**CITY OF FAIRHOPE
P. O. Drawer 429
Fairhope, Alabama 36533**

Purchasing Department

November 15, 2016

NEW VENDOR INFORMATION

PLEASE NOTE:

All new vendors must supply the following information if they are to do business with the City of Fairhope.

1. Please fill out and return the New Vendor Form.
2. Please fill out and return the attached W-9 form.
3. Please fill out and return the Business License Information Form.
4. Do not return other pages, they are for your files.
5. **Submit to one of the following (.pdf preferred):**

Clint Steadham, Buyer
Randy Weaver, Buyer

clint.steadham@fairhopeal.gov
randy.weaver@fairhopeal.gov

This information is required to enter your business into our database. If you have any questions, please contact the Purchasing Department at (251) 928-8003, or one of the above email addresses.

VENDOR INFORMATION FORM
CITY OF FAIRHOPE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN FORM BY EMAIL, PLEASE TYPE, OR USE BLACK OR BLUE INK.

DATE COMPLETED: _____

NAME OF CITY OF FAIRHOPE EMPLOYEE AND DEPARTMENT requesting your company be added to our data base:

BUSINESS NAME as stated on W-9: _____

DBA NAME, if applicable: _____

MAILING STREET ADDRESS: _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP: _____

REMITTANCE ADDRESS: _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP: _____ COUNTRY: _____

PRIMARY EMAIL: _____ WEBSITE: _____

FEDERAL TAX ID NUMBER: FID: _____ or SSN: _____

CONTACT INFORMATION

SALES CONTACT NAME: _____

TELEPHONE (toll free if available): _____ FAX: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE (toll free if available): _____ FAX: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE and Title of person filling out form: _____ TITLE: _____

TYPE OF MATERIALS AND/OR GENERAL SERVICES PROVIDED: _____

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PROVIDED: _____

CITY OF FAIRHOPE BUSINESS LICENSE NUMBER: _____ EXPIRATION DATE: _____

Do you or any of your employees, stockholders, agents, sales personnel, owners or anyone related to your business have any relatives employed with the City of Fairhope? Please circle: YES NO

If yes, please elaborate: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY:

VENDOR ADDED BY: _____ VENDOR NUMBER: _____ DATE ADDED: _____

PLEASE MAKE SURE A COMPLETED AND SIGNED W-9 FORM IS INCLUDED WHEN EMAILING THIS FORM
SEE PAGE 1 FOR EMAILING INSTRUCTIONS

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)	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
6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor ¹
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.

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.

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.

CITY OF FAIRHOPE
P. O. Drawer 429
Fairhope, Alabama 36533
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

BILLING ADDRESS:

CITY OF FAIRHOPE
P.O. DRAWER 429
FAIRHOPE, AL 36533

DELIVERY ADDRESS:

CITY OF FAIRHOPE
555 S. SECTION ST.
FAIRHOPE, AL 36532

CITY OF FAIRHOPE CREDIT INFORMATION

We do business with numerous banking institutions and are in good standing with such including:

BBVA Compass Bank 36 North Section St., Fairhope, Al 251-990-7601

The City of Fairhope maintains, a Double "A+" rating with "Standard and Poors" on the New York Stock Exchange.

The City of Fairhope is exempt from ALABAMA STATE SALES TAX by Alabama State Law. Municipalities are not issued TAX NUMBERS, OR CERTIFICATES by the State of Alabama since Municipalities are automatically exempt by statute.

PURCHASE ORDERS

Unless otherwise contracted, the City of Fairhope, procures goods and services by Purchase Orders. For City of Fairhope procurements of goods and services by purchase order, **Purchase Orders are required before goods or services are provided.** Vendor correspondence, including Delivery Tickets, Service Tickets and Invoices, must reference the assigned Purchase Order. We do business with over 1,000 vendors.

If you have any questions, please contact the Purchasing Dept.

Purchasing Department
City of Fairhope
P.O. Drawer 429
Fairhope, Alabama 36533-0429
Phone: 251-928-8003
Fax: 251-929-0364

**CITY OF FAIRHOPE
P.O. Drawer 429
Fairhope, Alabama 36533
251 928-8003**

**TAX EXEMPT STATUS
for the**

City of Fairhope

Municipalities are exempt from the payment of sales tax: See references

1. Ref: Alabama - Department of Revenue - Code of Alabama 1975, Section 40-23-4(a)(11) and further explained in Sales and Use Tax Rule 810-6-3-.69.02

2. See attached State of Alabama Department of Revenue letter

The City of Fairhope does not collect or pay State of Alabama Sales Tax

Daniel P. Ames
Purchasing Manager



JULIE P. MAGEE
Commissioner

State of Alabama Department of Revenue

(www.revenue.alabama.gov)
50 North Ripley Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36132

MICHAEL E. MASON
Assistant Commissioner
JOE GARRETT
Deputy Commissioner

February 2, 2016

Mr. Dan Ames
City of Fairhope
PO Drawer 429
Fairhope, AL 36533

Subject: Alabama Sales Tax Exemption

In response to your request, please be advised that municipalities in the State of Alabama, and the agencies and departments thereof, are specifically exempt by law from the payment of Alabama sales tax. This exemption is found in Section 40-23-4(a)(11), Code of Alabama 1975, as amended, and is further explained in Sales & Use Tax Rule 810-6-3-.69.02, a copy of which is enclosed for your convenience.

Since the law provides a specific exemption, a certificate of exemption is not needed. When making purchases of tangible personal property for the City of Fairhope, you may furnish your supplier with a copy of this letter.

Although this letter provides the current opinion of the Sales and Use Tax Division regarding this matter, it is not an official revenue ruling in accordance with Section 40-2A-5, Code of Alabama 1975. Consequently, it is not legally binding on the Department of Revenue and the State.

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (334) 353-9475.

Sincerely,

Brandy L. Harrison
Revenue Examiner

Enclosure

BLH

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE - SALES AND USE TAX RULES
Code of Alabama 1975, Sections 40-23-31 and 40-23-83

810-6-3-.69.02. Exemption for United States, State, County, City, and Other Exempt Entities from the Payment of Sales Tax, and Purchases Made Through the Use of Purchasing Agents.

(1) The United States Government, the State of Alabama, counties and incorporated municipalities of the state, and various other entities within the state are specifically exempt from paying sales and use tax on their purchases of tangible personal property. These exempt entities may appoint purchasing agents to act on their behalf for making tax-exempt purchases. In such situations the department will recognize that an agency relationship exists, provided that a written contract between the owner and the contractor-agent has been entered which clearly establishes that: (i) the appointment was made prior to the purchase of materials; (ii) the purchasing agent has the authority to bind the exempt entity contractually for the purchase of tangible personal property necessary to carry out the entity's contractual obligations; (iii) title to all materials and supplies purchased pursuant to such appointment shall immediately vest in the exempt entity at the point of delivery; and (iv) the agent is required to notify all vendors and suppliers of the agency relationship and make it clear to such vendors and suppliers that the obligation for payment is that of the exempt entity and not the contractor-agent. All purchase orders and remittance devices furnished to the vendors shall clearly reflect the agency relationship. The tax-exempt entity may enjoy its tax-exempt status when utilizing a purchasing agent, provided that the purchase is paid for by the tax-exempt entity with funds belonging to the tax-exempt entity and the proper documentation as listed above exists to confirm the agency relationship. The appointment of the contractor as purchasing agent of the tax-exempt entity may be made by execution of the department Form ST:PAA-1, Purchasing Agent Appointment. (Sections 40-23-4(a)(11) and 40-23-62(13))

(2) A contractor is the consumer of all the materials which are used by the contractor in the performance of the construction contract and which become a part of real property. Accordingly, in the absence of an agency agreement as set forth in paragraph (1) above, purchases by a contractor or subcontractor of tangible personal property which it will use in the performance of a contract with the United States Government, the State of Alabama, county or incorporated municipality of the state, or an entity with a specific exemption, for making additions, alterations, or improvements to realty belonging to the government, state, county, municipality, or entity are not purchases by the government, state, county, municipality, or entity and do not qualify for the sales and use tax exemptions in Sections 40-23-4(a)(11) and 40-23-62(13). (Sections 40-23-1(a)(10) and 40-23-60(5))

(a) A contractor that sells building materials to a tax exempt entity under one contract and affixes the materials to realty under a second contract with the tax exempt entity is liable for sales or use tax; the fact that the materials are sold and installed under separate contracts does not qualify the contractor's purchase of the materials for the sales or use tax exemptions in Sections 40-23-4(a)(11) and 40-23-62(13). A contractor may not purchase materials tax exempt for resale to the tax exempt entity and then affix the same materials to realty for the tax exempt entity. (State v. Algernon Blair Industrial Contractors, Inc., 362 So.2d 248 (Ala.Civ.App. 1978), cert. denied 362 So.2d 253)

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810-6-3-.69.02. (Continued)

(b) A contractor may purchase items of tangible personal property tax free when the items are purchased for resale to a tax exempt governmental entity in the form of tangible personal property and are not affixed to realty by the contractor pursuant to a contract with the tax exempt entity.

(3) On and after October 1, 2000, the sale to, or the storage, use, or consumption by, any contractor or subcontractor of any tangible personal property to be incorporated into realty pursuant to a contract with the State of Alabama or a county or incorporated municipality of the State of Alabama awarded prior to July 1, 2004, is exempt from state, county, and municipal sales and use taxes provided the contractor or subcontractor has complied with Rule 810-6-3-.77, entitled Exemption for Certain Purchases by Contractors and Subcontractors in conjunction with Construction Contracts with Certain Governmental Entities, Public Corporations, and Educational Institutions. (Section 40-9-33)

(4) On and after July 1, 2004, the sale to, or the storage, use, or consumption by, any contractor or subcontractor of any tangible personal property to be incorporated into realty pursuant to a contract with the United States government, the State of Alabama or a county or incorporated municipality of the State of Alabama is subject to all state, county, and municipal sales and use taxes for any contract awarded, or any portion of a contract which is revised, renegotiated, or otherwise altered on and after July 1, 2004, to the extent that such revision, renegotiation, or alteration requires the purchase of additional tangible personal property. If the "change order" or other revision does not require the purchase of additional tangible personal property, however, the change will not cause the contract to lose its exempt status. Items purchased after June 30, 2004, pursuant to a contract awarded prior to July 1, 2004, will continue to be exempt for the remainder of the contract. (Sections 40-2A-7(a)(5), 40-23-31, 40-23-83, 40-23-4(a)(10), 40-23-4(a)(11), 40-23-62(13), 40-23-1(a)(10), 40-23-60(5), and 40-9-33, Code of Alabama 1975) (Readopted through APA effective October 1, 1982, amended November 12, 1997, amended March 27, 2001, amended June 10, 2005, amended January 5, 2010)

BUSINESS LICENSE INFORMATION FORM

DETERMINING THE NEED TO ACQUIRE A

CITY OF FAIRHOPE BUSINESS LICENSE

Code of Alabama 1975 Section 11-51-93 Violations; penalties.

(a) **It shall be unlawful for any person, taxpayer, or agent of a person or taxpayer to engage in businesses or vocations in a municipality for which a license may be required without first having procured a license therefor.** A violation of this division or of an ordinance passed hereunder fixing a license shall be punishable by a fine fixed by ordinance, not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) for each offense, and if a willful violation, by imprisonment, not to exceed six months, or both, at the discretion of the court trying the same. Each day shall constitute a separate offense.

Please answer the questions below by checking the YES or NO line.

YES **NO**

_____ 1.Does your company have a sales rep, not an independent rep, but a company employee, that conducts sales calls in the City of Fairhope, Alabama?

_____ 2.Does your company physically deliver goods or services into the City of Fairhope, Alabama using your company owned vehicles?

_____ 3.Does your company have any physical (office) presence in the City of Fairhope, Alabama?

If you answered yes to any of the questions above, you must acquire a City of Fairhope Business License before conducting any business within the City of Fairhope Police Jurisdiction.

Still have questions? If you do not possess a current City of Fairhope Business License, and plan to conduct business within the City of Fairhope Police Jurisdiction, please confirm your Business License requirement with the Revenue Department.

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT ACQUIRING A CITY OF FAIRHOPE BUSINESS LICENSE

**City of Fairhope
Revenue Department
161 North Section Street
Fairhope, Al 36533
Phone: 251-928-2136**

RETURN THIS FORM (see page 1 for instructions)