

Request for Proposal for Bond Counsel Services
To Represent Concord University
RFP # CU2206

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION AND STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1.1 Concord University (hereinafter “Concord” or the “University”) is seeking to retain a firm to act as bond counsel in connection with a series of bonds issued to refinance its Concord University Board of Governors Revenue Bonds, Series 2014.

1.2 Schedule of Events:

Release of RFP:	2/11/2022
Question Deadline:	2/18/2022
Addendum / Responses to Questions:	2/23/2022
Proposal Due Date:	3/1/2022
Target Award Date:	3/8/2022

1.3 Bidders Point of Contact

John Galatic, Vice President of Business & Finance/CFO
Concord University
Marsh Hall, Room 227A
P.O. Box 1000
1000 Vermillion Street
Athens, WV 24712

Phone: (304) 384-5190
Email: jgalatic@concord.edu

All documents or information submitted in response to this solicitation shall, pursuant to the West Virginia Freedom of Information Act, become public record. Communication with representatives of Concord concerning this request by you or on your behalf are not appropriate during the submission and selection processes and may result in disqualification at the sole discretion of Concord.

1.4 Posting of Information

This RFP and any addenda, including answers to questions will be posted to:

<https://www.concord.edu/about/important-offices-centers/business-office/accounts-payable-procurement/rfps.aspx>

1.5 Questions and Answers

Inquiries concerning this request should be directed to the point of contact in writing (via email is acceptable) until the deadline identified in Section 1.2. When submitting questions by email, please reference RFP #CU2206 in the subject line. Questions, if any, will be answered by addendum, and posted to the webpage identified in section 1.4 above.

1.6 Proposal Submission:

Proposals may be emailed to: jgalatic@concord.edu OR mailed/ delivered on or before the date required in Section 1.2. For email submissions, please see Exhibit E for guidelines. For delivered submissions, the outside of the envelope should be clearly marked with the RFP number, the bid opening date/time and the VP of Business & Finance (i.e. the point of contact's) name. In addition, a digital copy of the proposal should be submitted; the preferred method for submission of the digital copy is by flash/thumb drive which should be included with the original bid.

NOTE: ALL PRICES ARE TO BE PROVIDED IN A SEPARATE EMAIL LABELED RFP # CU2206 PRICING. IF SUBMITTING ELECTRONICALLY OR A SEPARATE SEALED ENVELOPE LABELED AS "PRICING INFORMATION" IF SUBMITTING BY DELIVERY. PROPOSALS RECEIVED AFTER THE DUE TIME AND DATE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. IT IS THE BIDDER'S SOLE RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE TIMELY DELIVERY OF THE PROPOSAL

1.7 Proposals shall remain in effect for ninety (90) days from the submission date.

1.8 Conflict of Interest: By signing the proposal, the bidder affirms that it and its' officers, members and employees have no actual or potential conflict of interest, beyond the conflicts disclosed in its' proposal. Bidder will not acquire any interest, direct or indirect, that would conflict or compromise in any manner or degree with the performance of its services under this contract. If any potential conflict is later discovered or if one arises, the bidder must disclose it to Concord promptly.

1.9 Independent Proposal: A proposal will not be considered for award if the price in the proposal was not arrived at independently, without collusion, consultation, communication or agreement as to any matter relating to such prices with any other offer or with any competitor. The price quoted in the bidder's proposal will not be subject to any increase and will be considered firm for the life of the contract unless specific provisions have been provided for adjustment in the original contract.

1.10 Rejection of Proposals: The VP of Business & Finance/CFO reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, in part or in whole, at his discretion. The VP of Business & Finance/CFO reserves the right to withdraw this RFP at any time for any reason. Submission of, or receipt by, the VP of Business & Finance/CFO confers no rights upon the bidder nor obligates Concord in any manner.

1.11 Expenses: Concord will not be held liable for any expenses incurred by any bidder responding to this RFP including expenses to prepare or deliver the proposal or attend any oral presentation.

1.12 Interviews: Discussions and/or interviews may be held with the bidders under final consideration prior to making a selection for award; however, the RFP may be awarded without such discussions or interviews.

1.13 Oral Statements and Commitments: Any oral representations made or assumed to be made during discussions held between the bidder's representatives and Concord personnel are not binding. Only the information issued in writing and added to the RFP by an official written addendum is binding.

1.14 Award: Concord reserves the right to configure the contract in whatever manner is in its' best interests.

1.15 Public Record: All documents submitted in response to the RFP and any documents created as a result of this RFP are considered public record. All bids, proposals or offers submitted shall become public information and will be available for inspection during normal business hours at Concord. The only exception for public record is disclosure information listed in WV Code § 29B-1-4. Primarily, only trade secrets are considered exempt from public disclosure.

1.16 Contract: The RFP and the bidder's response will be incorporated into the contract by reference. The order of precedence is the contract, the RFP and any addendum and the bidder's proposal in the response to the RFP.

1.17 Contract Changes: Any changes to the original contract will be made via a Change Order issued by Concord. No change is official until a signed Change Order is produced.

1.18 Contract Termination for Failure to Perform: Concord may terminate the contract resulting from this RFP immediately at any time the vendor fails to meet the terms of the contract.

1.19 Payment of fees and expenses, not to exceed the maximum proposed, will be made upon satisfactory completion of the required services. Payments will be made from the bond proceeds via the Cost of Issuance fund. If the bond sale does not occur, no payment for services will be made.

1.20 Governing Law: This contract shall be governed by the laws of the State of West Virginia.

SECTION 2: ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Vendor Registration – WV Code § 5A-3-12. The West Virginia Code requires that all vendors be registered with the WV Department of Administration, Purchasing Division, prior to receiving a purchase order for competitive products and/or services exceeding \$25,000. See: <http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/VendorRge.html> for additional vendor registration information.

2.2 Debarment – WV Code §5A-3-33 through §5A-3-33F. Vendors that have been debarred by the federal government are not eligible to offer on or receive contracts to supply goods or services to the state and its subdivision for a specified period of time.

2.3 West Virginia Secretary of State. The vendor must be in compliance with the Secretary of State and should provide a copy of their business license with the proposal. For more information, contact the WV Secretary of State.

2.4 Taxpayer Identification Information. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires Concord to request a taxpayer identification number (TIN) for tax reporting purposes. IRS Form W9 is used to obtain this information. See Exhibit A.

2.5 Purchasing Affidavit – WV State Code §5A-3-10a. WV State Code requires all vendors to submit an affidavit regarding any debt owed to the State. The Affidavit (Exhibit B) should be completed, signed and returned with the bidder's proposal.

2.6 RFP Response Title Page – The Title Page includes the RFP Number, Addenda Received check boxes, the Bidder's business name, business address and telephone number, a contact name and e-mail address and includes a signature line and date for the individual authorized to obligate the business. See Exhibit C.

SECTION 3: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Concord University is seeking to retain a firm as bond counsel in connection with the issuance of one or more series of bonds being issued to refund its outstanding Revenue Bonds, Series 2014.

3.2 The following West Virginia Code Chapters are applicable to this issue:

- Chapter 18B, Higher Education, as amended specifically: o Chapter 18B, Article 10, of the West Virginia Code.
- Chapter 18B, Article 1, of the West Virginia Code.
- Chapter 29, Article 22, Section 18 of the West Virginia Code, the Lottery Act.

3.3 Proposed Bond Structure

Concord intends to issue one series of Board of Governors of Concord University Revenue Refunding Bonds in 2022 with an approximate par amount of \$14.265 million to refund its Series 2014 Revenue Bonds. The Bonds will be secured by the same pledge of Gross Operating Revenues and Fees related to the University's Auxiliary Facilities which were pledged to the Series 2014 bonds.

3.4 Longhouse Capital Advisors is serving as Municipal Advisor to the Concord for this refunding.

SECTION 4: SCOPE OF SERVICES

The firm selected as bond counsel will be expected to perform the following services:

1. Prepare all resolutions of Concord as well as legal documents, opinions, notices and certificates required for the bonds, except for the Official Statement and related Offering documents.
2. Assist representatives of Concord and other members of the working group with determining the legal material to be included in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement.
3. Cause the bonds to be prepared in definitive form for delivery to the initial purchaser thereof.
4. Undertake all requisite tax analysis, prepare tax certificate, IRS Form 8038 and other pertinent tax documents.
5. Issue a final approving opinion regarding the legality of the sale of the bonds and the effect that the interest on the bonds is exempt from federal and state income taxation.
6. Deliver other such legal opinions as are customarily required from bond counsel including as to the accuracy of the description of the bonds and security therefor.

Concord seeks to begin efforts to secure financing as soon as possible after the selection of bond counsel. The Contract for bond counsel will end at the earlier of the closing of the refinancing issue, or 2 years.

SECTION 5: EVALUATION AND SELECTION PROCESS

5.1 All acceptable proposals will be evaluated by a committee composed of Concord staff and hired consultants.

5.2 Once the evaluation committee has narrowed the number of proposals for further consideration, telephone conference calls and/or on-site presentations may be required to determine the best-qualified firm. The evaluation committee members may make final adjustments in their scoring of the evaluative criteria based upon such calls/presentations. The proposal receiving the highest overall score will be selected.

5.3 Evaluations will be based on overall experience, qualifications and cost. Award will not necessarily be made to the firm submitting the lowest cost.

SECTION 6: PROPOSALS

6.1 Eligible Proposers:

- A. Are free from all objections and interests that might conflict with the interests of the state;
- B. Are experienced in municipal finance transactions similar to the type contemplated and have an established reputation for excellence in public finance; and

C. Are able to provide assurance that the firm and all individuals to be assigned to work on this transaction comply with the guidelines and standards established by the West Virginia Ethics Commission in 158 CSR 4.

FAILURE TO MEET THE CRITERIA LISTED ABOVE WILL BE CAUSE FOR IMMEDIATE DISQUALIFICATION OF THE PROPOSAL. NO JOINT PROPOSALS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

6.2 Required Components of Proposal. A cover letter should accompany your proposal containing an expression of interest, certification that your firm is eligible and setting forth the primary contact's name, address, telephone number and e-mail address.

6.3 Proposers should respond to each of the following requests. The total length of the proposal should not exceed fifteen (15) pages.

A. Conflict of Interest

1. Affirm that your firm and all individuals that will be assigned to this transaction are free from all obligations and interests which might conflict with the interests of Concord and have not, in any way, violated the provisions of Legislative Rule 158 CSR 4.

2. Identify all pending federal or state litigations, investigations or regulatory action, if any, related to public finance in which your firm, any predecessor firm or employee is involved. For each matter state:

- a. Style of the case.
- b. Summary of the nature of the case or claim.
- c. Status of the case or claim (e.g., circuit court, on appeal to district court, awaiting certiorari, etc.).
- d. Approximate dollar amount involved, if any.
- e. Improper conduct alleged, if any.

3. Identify any other existing or potential conflicts of interest, as well as your representation of parties or other relationships that might be considered a conflict of interest, that may affect or involve this transaction of the State of West Virginia.

B. Experience and Expertise (40 points possible)

1. Please describe your firm's public finance practice and related areas of law by providing a brief history of the firm in these areas.

2. Provide a description of your firm's experience as bond counsel, special tax counsel or other relevant experience relating to bond issues during the past three (3) years for public universities or issuers which you believe qualifies your firm to be bond counsel for bonds contemplated by this request. Please highlight

your firm's experience serving as bond counsel for West Virginia public universities and State or State Agency issues.

3. List no more than five (5) issues which you deem to be illustrative of your capabilities to serve as Concord's bond counsel. For each issue, please indicate the following:
 - a. The name of the governmental entity on whose behalf the bonds were issued.
 - b. Par amount and date of issuance.
 - c. Type of transaction.
 - d. Use of proceeds (refinancing or new money).
 - e. The nature of the security pledge (e.g., special fund, full faith credit, etc.).
 - f. Name, address telephone number and e-mail address (if available) of a contact for each transaction.

C. Personnel (30 points possible)

Specify the attorney(s) and other persons of your firm who will be assigned to this transaction, the role of each person and his/her qualifications and experience in municipal public finance transactions. Where appropriate, state on which of the transactions in section B above, the attorney(s) played a significant role and describe that role.

D. Fees and Expenses (30 points possible)

List your firm's not-to-exceed fees and expenses for providing the services as bond counsel for the reissuance of the bonds. Actual fees and expenses will be paid from the cost of issuance. If the bonds are not issued, no payment of counsel fees will be made.

SECTION 7: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1 Concord reserves the right to reject any and all proposals with or without cause, and to waive any irregularities in the responses received as a result of this request, when such irregularities are not in conflict with WV Code or Concord's Purchasing Regulations. In addition, Concord reserves the right to make such investigations as it deems necessary as to the qualifications of any and all proposers and to conduct precontract negotiations.

7.2 Discussions and interviews may be held with firms under final consideration prior to making a selection for award; however, proposals may be accepted without such discussions or interviews.

7.3 In the event that mutually acceptable terms cannot be reached with the apparent successful bidder within a reasonable period of time, Concord reserves the right to undertake negotiations with the next highest scoring firm without undertaking a new procurement process. The State's WV-96 form is attached to demonstrate the state law and guidelines that must be adhered to in any contracts presented to the Concord for execution.

A copy of additional terms and conditions that a firm wishes to offer for consideration should be enclosed with the proposal. The successful firm must be a registered vendor with the Purchasing Division of the WV Department of Administration.

7.4 Payment of fees and expenses, not to exceed the maximum proposed, will be made upon satisfactory completion of the required services. Payments will be made from the bond proceeds via the Cost of Issuance fund. If the bond sale does not occur, no payment for services will be made.

7.5 The following is a list of Exhibits that are attached which are applicable to this RFP:

- Exhibit A, W-9 Form
- Exhibit B, Purchasing Affidavit
- Exhibit C, Response Title Page
- Exhibit D, Agreement Addendum
- Exhibit E, Vendor Guidelines for Bid Submissions via Email

7.6 By submitting a proposal in response to this RFP, a firm shall be deemed to have accepted all the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in herein unless otherwise clearly noted and explained in writing. Any exception(s) or additional terms and conditions a firm wishes to offer for consideration must be clearly itemized and explained. Otherwise, the RFP in total shall be incorporated into the contract by reference. Concord may accept or reject the Firm's proposed exceptions as it deems appropriate and in the best interests of the University.

7.7 The State's Agreement Addendum (WV-96) is attached to demonstrate the State law and guidelines which must be adhered to in any contracts presented to Concord for execution (See Exhibit D). A copy of additional terms and conditions that a firm wishes to offer for consideration should be enclosed with the proposal. The West Virginia Attorney General's Office must accept or reject proposed modifications to the WV-96.

- Exhibit A, W-9 Form

By signing the filled-out form, you:

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

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

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

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the entity;
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the trust; and
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details),
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

What is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you no longer are tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account; for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

a. **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note: ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you filed with your application.

b. **Sole proprietor or single-member LLC.** Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or “doing business as” (DBA) name on line 2.

c. **Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C corporation, or S corporation.** Enter the entity’s name as shown on the entity’s tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

d. **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

e. **Disregarded entity.** For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a “disregarded entity.” See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner’s name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner’s name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity’s name on line 2, “Business name/disregarded entity name.” If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

Line 3

Check the appropriate box on line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3.

IF the entity/person on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation
• Individual • Sole proprietorship, or • Single-member limited liability company (LLC) owned by an individual and disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC
• LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, or • LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner but the owner is another LLC that is not disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification. (P= Partnership; C= C corporation; or S= S corporation)
• Partnership	Partnership
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 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. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, write NEW at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.SSA.gov. 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. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or SS-4 mailed to you within 10 business days.

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹ The actual owner ¹
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

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*, earlier.

*Note: The grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

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

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. 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 report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

Visit www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their laws. The information also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payers must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payer. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.

- Exhibit B, Purchasing Affidavit

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Purchasing Division

PURCHASING AFFIDAVIT

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS: Under W. Va. Code § 5-22-1(i), the contracting public entity shall not award a construction contract to any bidder that is known to be in default on any monetary obligation owed to the state or a political subdivision of the state, including, but not limited to, obligations related to payroll taxes, property taxes, sales and use taxes, fire service fees, or other fines or fees.

ALL CONTRACTS: Under W. Va. Code §5A-3-10a, no contract or renewal of any contract may be awarded by the state or any of its political subdivisions to any vendor or prospective vendor when the vendor or prospective vendor or a related party to the vendor or prospective vendor is a debtor and: (1) the debt owed is an amount greater than one thousand dollars in the aggregate; or (2) the debtor is in employer default.

EXCEPTION: The prohibition listed above does not apply where a vendor has contested any tax administered pursuant to chapter eleven of the W. Va. Code, workers' compensation premium, permit fee or environmental fee or assessment and the matter has not become final or where the vendor has entered into a payment plan or agreement and the vendor is not in default of any of the provisions of such plan or agreement.

DEFINITIONS:

"Debt" means any assessment, premium, penalty, fine, tax or other amount of money owed to the state or any of its political subdivisions because of a judgment, fine, permit violation, license assessment, defaulted workers' compensation premium, penalty or other assessment presently delinquent or due and required to be paid to the state or any of its political subdivisions, including any interest or additional penalties accrued thereon.

"Employer default" means having an outstanding balance or liability to the old fund or to the uninsured employers' fund or being in policy default, as defined in W. Va. Code § 23-2c-2, failure to maintain mandatory workers' compensation coverage, or failure to fully meet its obligations as a workers' compensation self-insured employer. An employer is not in employer default if it has entered into a repayment agreement with the Insurance Commissioner and remains in compliance with the obligations under the repayment agreement.

"Related party" means a party, whether an individual, corporation, partnership, association, limited liability company or any other form or business association or other entity whatsoever, related to any vendor by blood, marriage, ownership or contract through which the party has a relationship of ownership or other interest with the vendor so that the party will actually or by effect receive or control a portion of the benefit, profit or other consideration from performance of a vendor contract with the party receiving an amount that meets or exceeds five percent of the total contract amount.

AFFIRMATION: By signing this form, the vendor's authorized signer affirms and acknowledges under penalty of law for false swearing (*W. Va. Code §61-5-3*) that: (1) for construction contracts, the vendor is not in default on any monetary obligation owed to the state or a political subdivision of the state, and (2) for all other contracts, that neither vendor nor any related party owe a debt as defined above and that neither vendor nor any related party are in employer default as defined above, unless the debt or employer default is permitted under the exception above.

WITNESS THE FOLLOWING SIGNATURE:

Vendor's Name: _____

Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____

State of _____

County of _____, to-wit:

Taken, subscribed, and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, 20__.

My Commission expires _____, 20__.

AFFIX SEAL HERE

NOTARY PUBLIC _____

- Exhibit C, Response Title Page

TITLE PAGE

The undersigned declares that he/she has read the RFP and that the following BID is submitted as a good faith response.

The undersigned declares that he/she has the authority to obligate the company.

The undersigned acknowledges receipt of the following addenda, if released. If no addenda are released, this section is to be left blank:

Addendum 1 _____ (initial receipt)

Addendum 2 _____ (initial receipt)

Addendum 3 _____ (initial receipt)

(Signature of Signee)

(Name of Signee)

(Title)

(Company Name)

(Street Address)

(City, State, Zip)

(Telephone Number)

(E-mail)

- Exhibit D, Agreement Addendum

**STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
ADDENDUM TO VENDOR'S STANDARD CONTRACTUAL FORMS**

State Agency, Board, or Commission (the "State"):

Vendor:

Contract/Lease Number ("Contract"):

Commodity/Service:

The State and the Vendor are entering into the Contract identified above. The Vendor desires to incorporate one or more forms it created into the Contract. Vendor's form(s), however, include(s) one or more contractual terms and conditions that the State cannot or will not accept. In consideration for the State's incorporating Vendor's form(s) into the Contract, the Vendor enters into this Addendum which specifically eliminates or alters the legal enforceability of certain terms and conditions contained in Vendor's form(s). Therefore, on the date shown below each signature line, the parties agree to the following contractual terms and conditions in this Addendum are dominate over any competing terms made a part of the Contract:

1. **ORDER OF PRECEDENCE:** This Addendum modifies and supersedes anything contained on Vendor's form(s) whether or not they are submitted before or after the signing of this Addendum. **IN THE EVENT OF ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN VENDOR'S FORM(S) AND THIS ADDENDUM, THIS ADDENDUM SHALL CONTROL.**

2. **PAYMENT** – Payments for goods/services will be made in arrears only upon receipt of a proper invoice, detailing the goods/services provided or receipt of the goods/services, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the foregoing, payments for software licenses, subscriptions, or maintenance may be paid annually in advance.

Any language imposing any interest or charges due to late payment is deleted.

3. **FISCAL YEAR FUNDING** – Performance of this Contract is contingent upon funds being appropriated by the WV Legislature or otherwise being available for this Contract. In the event funds are not appropriated or otherwise available, the Contract becomes of no effect and is null and void after June 30 of the current fiscal year. If that occurs, the State may notify the Vendor that an alternative source of funding has been obtained and thereby avoid the automatic termination. Non-appropriation or non-funding shall not be considered an event of default.

4. **RIGHT TO TERMINATE** – The State reserves the right to terminate this Contract upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Vendor. If this right is exercised, the State agrees to pay the Vendor only for all undisputed services rendered or goods received before the termination's effective date. All provisions are deleted that seek to require the State to (1) compensate Vendor, in whole or in part, for lost profit, (2) pay a termination fee, or (3) pay liquidated damages if the Contract is terminated early.

Any language seeking to accelerate payments in the event of Contract termination, default, or non-funding is hereby deleted.

5. **DISPUTES** – Any language binding the State to any arbitration or to the decision of any arbitration board, commission, panel or other entity is deleted; as is any requirement to waive a jury trial.

Any language requiring or permitting disputes under this Contract to be resolved in the courts of any state other than the State of West Virginia is deleted. All legal actions for damages brought by Vendor against the State shall be brought in the West Virginia Claims Commission. Other causes of action must be brought in the West Virginia court authorized by statute to exercise jurisdiction over it.

Any language requiring the State to agree to, or be subject to, any form of equitable relief not authorized by the Constitution or laws of State of West Virginia is deleted.

6. **FEES OR COSTS:** Any language obligating the State to pay costs of collection, court costs, or attorney's fees, unless ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction is deleted.

7. **GOVERNING LAW** – Any language requiring the application of the law of any state other than the State of West Virginia in interpreting or enforcing the Contract is deleted. The Contract shall be governed by the laws of the State of West Virginia.

8. **RISK SHIFTING** – Any provision requiring the State to bear the costs of all or a majority of business/legal risks associated with this Contract, to indemnify the Vendor, or hold the Vendor or a third party harmless for any act or omission is hereby deleted.

9. **LIMITING LIABILITY** – Any language limiting the Vendor's liability for direct damages to person or property is deleted.

10. **TAXES** – Any provisions requiring the State to pay Federal, State or local taxes or file tax returns or reports on behalf of Vendor are deleted. The State will, upon request, provide a tax exempt certificate to confirm its tax exempt status.

11. **NO WAIVER** – Any provision requiring the State to waive any rights, claims or defenses is hereby deleted.

- 12. **STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS** – Any clauses limiting the time in which the State may bring suit against the Vendor or any other third party are deleted.
- 13. **ASSIGNMENT** – The Vendor agrees not to assign the Contract to any person or entity without the State’s prior written consent, which will not be unreasonably delayed or denied. The State reserves the right to assign this Contract to another State agency, board or commission upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Vendor. These restrictions do not apply to the payments made by the State. Any assignment will not become effective and binding upon the State until the State is notified of the assignment, and the State and Vendor execute a change order to the Contract.
- 14. **RENEWAL** – Any language that seeks to automatically renew, modify, or extend the Contract beyond the initial term or automatically continue the Contract period from term to term is deleted. The Contract may be renewed or continued only upon mutual written agreement of the Parties.
- 15. **INSURANCE** – Any provision requiring the State to maintain any type of insurance for either its or the Vendor’s benefit is deleted.
- 16. **RIGHT TO REPOSSESSION NOTICE** – Any provision for repossession of equipment without notice is hereby deleted. However, the State does recognize a right of repossession with notice.
- 17. **DELIVERY** – All deliveries under the Contract will be FOB destination unless the State expressly and knowingly agrees otherwise. Any contrary delivery terms are hereby deleted.
- 18. **CONFIDENTIALITY** – Any provisions regarding confidential treatment or non-disclosure of the terms and conditions of the Contract are hereby deleted. State contracts are public records under the West Virginia Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”) (W. Va. Code §29B-a-1, et seq.) and public procurement laws. This Contract and other public records may be disclosed without notice to the vendor at the State’s sole discretion.

Any provisions regarding confidentiality or non-disclosure related to contract performance are only effective to the extent they are consistent with FOIA and incorporated into the Contract through a separately approved and signed non-disclosure agreement.

- 19. **THIRD-PARTY SOFTWARE** – If this Contract contemplates or requires the use of third-party software, the vendor represents that none of the mandatory click-through, unsigned, or web-linked terms and conditions presented or required before using such third-party software conflict with any term of this Addendum or that it has the authority to modify such third-party software’s terms and conditions to be subordinate to this Addendum. The Vendor shall indemnify and defend the State against all claims resulting from an assertion that such third-party terms and conditions are not in accord with, or subordinate to, this Addendum.
- 20. **AMENDMENTS** – The parties agree that all amendments, modifications, alterations or changes to the Contract shall be by mutual agreement, in writing, and signed by both parties. Any language to the contrary is deleted.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Addendum can only be amended by (1) identifying the alterations to this form by using *Italics* to identify language being added and ~~strike through~~ for language being deleted (do not use track-changes) and (2) having the Office of the West Virginia Attorney General’s authorized representative expressly agree to and knowingly approve those alterations.

State: _____

Vendor: _____

By: _____

By: _____

Printed Name: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

- Exhibit E, Vendor Guidelines for Bid Submissions via Email

VENDOR GUIDELINES FOR BID SUBMISSIONS VIA EMAIL

NOTE: This document is specific to the competitive solicitation processes, where bid submissions must arrive at the closing location on time.

1. Purpose of These Guidelines

The Commission/Council may post opportunities that allow vendors to submit their bids / proposals / responses (known as submissions) electronically via email. This document is intended to assist vendors in understanding:

- the risks associated with submitting an emailed submission; and
- the pitfalls that should be avoided if emailing a submission.

NOTE: Vendors who deliver submissions via email do so at their own risk; the Commission/Council does not take any responsibility for any emailed submission that:

- does not arrive on time;
- is rejected; or
- contains corrupted electronic files.

2. Risks

Although emails are sent every day without incident, there are a number of risks that could occur and delay the receipt of an email. An email submission is deemed to have been received once it arrives in the Commission/Council's Electronic Mail System. Emailed submissions that arrive late will not be considered, regardless of the reason, and vendors will not have the option to resubmit after the closing date and time.

Following are some of the reasons that may delay an email, or cause an email to be rejected by the Commission/Council's email system:

- i. Delays can occur as an email moves from server to server between the sender and the recipient, meaning that the time when an email is received can be later – and sometimes considerably later – than the time when it was sent. The Commission/Council will consider the time that an email was received by the Commission/Council's email system as the official time for any emailed submission.
- ii. The Commission/Council's email system has technical and security limitations on the size and type of files that will be accepted. Emails containing attachments that exceed 30 MB cannot be accepted.
- iii. The Commission/Council's email system has protocols whereby an email may be investigated as potential spam or containing a virus / malware. Such protocols may result in an email being sent to the recipient's inbox late.

- iv. The Commission/Council's email system has protocols whereby an email may be investigated as having Personally Identifiable Information (PII). An email determined by the system to contain PII or data of a similar appearance of PII will not be delivered.
- v. The Commission/Council's email system is designed to reject any email that is considered spam or that contains a virus or malware. On occasion, an email may be falsely flagged and rejected. Copies of rejected emails are not kept in the email system, and therefore no possibility exists to retrieve an emailed submission that has been rejected.
- vi. In addition, it is possible that one or more attachments to an email to become corrupted and therefore inaccessible to the Commission/Council's email system. Vendor will not have the option to resubmit after closing if the attachments cannot be opened. Further, the Commission/Council cannot open any submission prior to closing to confirm whether or not the files have been corrupted.

3. Vendor Guidance for Emailed Submissions

- 1. Never assume that a solicitation allows for emailed submissions. Emails should only be used as a delivery mechanism when the opportunity expressly allows for it.
- 2. Never assume which email address is being used for submissions, when emailed submissions are permitted. Carefully read the instructions and ask questions well in advance of closing if the email address for submissions is not clear. Submissions that are emailed to any address other than the one expressly stated for the purpose may be rejected as missing a mandatory requirement of the solicitation.
- 3. Avoid using generic subject lines in the emailed submissions that do not clearly identify the solicitation name and / or number as well as the vendor organization name. The subject line of the email should be: BID FOR xxxxxxxxx DUE WEDNESDAY xxxxxxxxxx AT 3:00PM. A sample email subject line for an open bid might be: BID FOR 21001 DUE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 2021 AT 3:00PM.
- 4. Avoid multiple emails from the same vendor for the same opportunity wherever possible. If multiple emails cannot be avoided (e.g., the collective size of the emails exceeds the maximum size allowed), identify how many emails constitute the full submission and provide clear instructions on how to assemble the submission. Multiple submissions from the same vendor for the same opportunity may result in rejection if these instructions are unclear.
- 5. Vendors may update, change, or withdraw their submission at any time prior to the closing date and time. If emailing updates or changes, do not submit only the changes that then require collation with the previous submission. Instead, a complete revised package with clear instructions that it replaces the earlier submission should be sent. This will help to avoid any confusion as to what constitutes the complete submission.

6. Avoid emailing submissions in the last 60 minutes that the solicitation is open. Sufficient time should be left prior to closing to ensure that the email was received, and to resubmit before closing if a problem occurs.
7. Do not assume that the email has been received. If a confirmation email is not received shortly after sending the email, contact the named Contact on the solicitation to confirm whether or not their submission was received. In addition, send the emailed submission with a delivery receipt request. If unsure how to send an email with a delivery receipt request, contact the vendor's own system support personnel or search online for instructions specific to the vendor's email system (e.g., Outlook, Gmail, etc.)
8. If the confirmation email is not received, do not resubmit without first contacting the named Contact. Resending a submission should only occur once confirmation is received that the original email was not received, and enough time is left for receipt of the submission prior to the closing date and time.
9. Do not ignore any message from the Commission/Council regarding rejection of an emailed submission. If such a message is received prior to closing, contact the named Contact on the opportunity immediately.
10. If time permits prior to closing, possible remedies for a rejected or missing emailed submission include:
 - i. If the collective size of the emailed attachments exceeds 30 MB, resubmit it over multiple emails, clearly identify how many emails constitute the full submission and how to collate the files.
 - ii. If the emailed submission included zipped or executable files, unzip or remove the executable the files and resubmit over one or more emails (see previous bullet if the files collectively exceed 30 MB).
 - iii. Resend the submission from a different email account.
 - iv. If permitted in the opportunity, use an alternative method to deliver the submission (e.g., mailed or hand delivered).

Note: None of these remedies are applicable after the closing date and time.