

2011 USTA 10 and Under Tennis (QuickStart) Line & Conversion Grant



Painting permanent 36' and 60' tennis lines for the QuickStart Tennis play format at your facility is the next step in creating permanency and changing the face of Kids Tennis in America. The USTA wants to partner with your community to help you accomplish this common goal, and grow youth tennis to its fullest.

The USTA now requires that all 8 and Under sanctioned tournament play and USTA Junior Team Tennis (JTT) must take place on 36 foot courts beginning January 1, 2010. All 10 and Under sanctioned tournament play and USTA Junior Team Tennis must take place on 60 foot courts beginning January 2012.

The USTA has pledged funding to be awarded on a "first come, first served" basis as approved by the USTA to communities across the country to assist with the painting of 36' and 60' tennis lines on existing courts in good condition. Funding will be held for up to 60 days after approval. Failure to complete the project within 60 days may result in funds being released to other communities. *All projects must be pre-approved in order to be eligible for funding.*

Amount:

The USTA will match dollar for dollar (50%) the investment a facility makes toward the total cost of lining or converting courts capped at \$4000. Currently, the cost to line QuickStart courts averages \$200-\$400 per 78' court. And, the cost for converting an existing 78' court to four permanent 36' courts averages \$8,000 - \$10,000. A facility must be willing to line a minimum of two 78' courts or convert one 78' court to four permanent 36' courts to meet grant eligibility.

Application Process:

Complete a USTA **Facility Assistance Form** <http://ct.usta.com/pfa/> (*be sure to check "National Line Grant"*). Have the following required information gathered and ready to send by electronic mail upon contact by a USTA Representative:

- ✓ 3-4 electronic photos of the court conditions (*under 250kb each so they can be shared by email*)
- ✓ Scanned sketch of the court layout with dimensions (distance from sideline to fence, baseline to fence, and between court sidelines)
- ✓ Copy of a contractor's estimate/quote for painting lines on a 78' court (one price regardless of whether they are 36' or 60' lines) or, price to convert one 78' court to four permanent 36' courts
- ✓ Scanned completed copy of the attached W9

Providing all information in one email will expedite the process and avoid unnecessary confusion. Remember to include your project number and name in the subject line of all emails.

Once all items are received and reviewed, the USTA will return a concept plan, contractor specifications, and issue a USTA Approval Letter so you can get started with your project

Reimbursement:

After the project has been completed, you will need to send a copy of the contractor's final invoice and photos of the painted lines to the USTA, and a reimbursement check will be released to the facility for the amount indicated on the Approval Letter. *If your Section and/or District offers an additional match, a second check will come directly from the Section/District. Please check with your Section and/or District office for possible additional matching funds.*

All organizations should register their program at www.10andundertennis.com

All organizations should host or attend a Kid's Tennis Workshop (QSW) http://www.usta.com/coaches_onscourt_training/

The USTA National office also offers assistance with larger tennis facility projects. You can receive advocacy, technical, and financial support for your tennis court project. For more information, please visit <http://www.usta.com/facilities>

SCHOOLS and COLLEGES may apply for the line grant through this same process and by identifying your organization type in the on-line application at <http://ct.usta.com/pfa/>

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

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

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	Name (as shown on your income tax return)	
	Business name, if different from above	
	Check appropriate box: ☐ Individual/Sole proprietor ☐ Corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (D=disregarded entity, C=corporation, P=partnership) ▶ ☐ Exempt payee ☐ Other (see instructions) ▶	
	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
	City, state, and ZIP code	
	List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

Social security number
or
Employer identification number

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

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

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

Sign
Here

Signature of
U.S. person ▶

Date ▶

General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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