

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION
DOCKET NO. E-2, SUB 1167
DOCKET NO. E-7, SUB 1166

In the Matter of:) Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC) and Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC) Requesting Approval of Solar Rebate) Program Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. §) 62-155(f))	NCSEA’S INITIAL COMMENTS
--	---

NCSEA’S INITIAL COMMENTS

Pursuant to the North Carolina Utilities Commission’s (“Commission”) *Order Establishing Proceeding to Review Proposed Solar Rebate Program* issued on January 26, 2018, the North Carolina Sustainable Energy Association (“NCSEA”), an intervenor in the above-captioned proceeding, offers the following initial comments on the solar rebate program proposed in *Duke Energy Progress, LLC and Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC’s Application Requesting Approval of Solar Rebate Program* (“Application”) filed jointly by Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (“DEC”) and Duke Energy Progress, LLC (“DEP”) (collectively, “Duke”) pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-155(f) on January 22, 2018.

I. DUKE’S PROPOSED SOLAR REBATE PROGRAM

NCSEA supports the solar rebate program filed by Duke. NCSEA believes that the rebate values proposed by Duke are appropriate for current circumstances and market conditions. NCSEA further agrees that the solar rebate program should be available to any customers receiving service under a rate tariff that is eligible for participation in DEC and DEP’s respective Rider NM offerings.

II. AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

While NCSEA supports the solar rebate program filed by Duke, there remain several areas where the program can be improved.

A. CALCULATION OF GENERATING CAPACITY

Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-155(f), Duke is directed to offer rebates to customer owned or leased solar energy facilities of up to 10 kW alternating current (“AC”) for residential customers and up to 100 kW AC for non-residential customers. However, Duke’s interpretation of the 10 kW AC and 100 kW AC maximum capacities may leave room for abuse by bad actors. Duke’s proposed rider requires the applicant “state the nameplate capacity in alternating current (‘AC’) for which the rebate is sought.” *Application*, Appendix A, p. 1, and Appendix B, p. 1. As defined, Duke’s proposal would base the rebate on the nameplate capacity of the inverter and not on the generation capacity of the solar energy facility. This means that a residential customer could pair 1 kW direct current (“DC”) of solar panels with a 10 kW AC inverter and receive a \$6,000 rebate, rather than a \$600 rebate.

NCSEA believes that it is incumbent on the Commission to address the issue of potential for abuse in rebate calculations. NCSEA would suggest that a better approach to reduce the likelihood for abuse would be to use a fixed conversion factor for converting the DC generating capacity of installed solar panels to AC for purposes of rebate eligibility. NCSEA believes that this would reduce the likelihood for abuse without increasing the overall cost of the program.¹

¹ NCSEA notes that N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-155(f) does not set forth a maximum cost for Duke’s rebate program, but rather directs the utilities to “offer[] reasonable incentives” for the installation of solar energy facilities.

Duke's *Application* does provide for the utilities to take action after-the-fact to ensure the generating capacity of solar energy facilities has not been exaggerated. Under the proposed riders, installations are "subject to inspection and verification at any time, upon request by Company." *Application*, Appendix A, p. 1, and Appendix B, p. 1. The terms and conditions associated with the rebate application also give the utility the ability to "accept or reject any rebate application for good cause[.]" *Id.*, Appendix C, p. 1, and Appendix D, p. 1. However, NCSEA believes that this after-the-fact review fails to provide sufficient consumer protections. In the end, consumers will be the party harmed by a bad actor because they will not receive, or will be forced to refund, the rebate that they expected.

B. REBATE PAYEE

The applications for the solar rebate proposed by Duke set forth that "only the customer can receive the rebate check from Duke Energy." *Application*, Appendix C, p. 1, and Appendix D, p. 1. However, making the rebate payable only to the customer receiving service is problematic under two circumstances.

First, NCSEA believes that the rebate program should allow the customer to assign the rebate payment to the installer or lessor of the solar energy facility. Solar installers typically may be willing or in a better position to "float" the capital investment during the period of time between when a solar energy facility is installed and when the rebate payment is issued by Duke. When a solar energy facility is leased, the lessor is the one making the capital expenditure and should be the one receiving the rebate payment. Duke is also capable of assigning rebate payments, as the South Carolina solar rebate program

allows for assignability of rebate payments.² Further, unless assignability is permitted, there is no reason to require information about the installer of the solar energy facility on the rebate application form. *See, Application*, Appendix C, p. 1, and Appendix D, p. 1.

Second, the customer receiving service may not be the owner of the solar energy facility. Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-155(f), the rebate is available to “customers for the installation of small customer owned *or leased* solar energy facilities[.]” (emphasis added). Under Duke’s proposal, the rebate payment would be tendered to the lessee of a solar energy facility, rather than the lessor who is the actual owner of the facility. This arrangement presents numerous practical problems for lessees and lessors, with the lessee receiving the rebate payment while the lessor is making the upfront capital expenditure. Accordingly, it is NCSEA’s belief that the application should direct that the rebate payment will be tendered to the owner of a solar energy facility.

NCSEA notes that N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-155(f) directs Duke to “request[] approval of a program *offering reasonable incentives to residential and nonresidential customers* for the installation of small customer owned or leased solar energy facilities[.]” (emphasis added). N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-155(f) does not require that the rebate payment be tendered to the customer. NCSEA’s proposed revisions would comply with the requirements of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-155(f) because, regardless of whether the rebate payment is tendered to the

² *See generally*, DEC’s rebate application for its South Carolina customers at page 2, available at https://www.duke-energy.com/_/media/pdfs/our-company/sc-solar-installations-rebate-form.pdf and attached as **Exhibit A**, and DEP’s rebate application for its South Carolina customers at page 2, available at https://www.duke-energy.com/_/media/pdfs/our-company/sc-solar-installations-rebate-form-dep.pdf, and attached as **Exhibit B**.

system owner or assigned, the rebate payment would be to the benefit of the customer who owns or leases the solar energy facility.

C. APPLICATION AND PAYMENT PROCESS AND PROCEDURE

NCSEA encourages the Commission to direct Duke to provide additional information, either to the Commission or on its website, that would allow consumers to better understand the rebate application process, rebate processing by Duke, and rebate eligibility. Duke's *Application* does not sufficiently address the rebate application process, and fails include instruction on how rebate applications are to be submitted to Duke, either physically or electronically,³ and any needed supporting documentation. NCSEA also believes that Duke should provide improved guidance about how it will process rebate applications, in particular to provide consumers with a realistic expectation of how quickly Duke will issue rebate payments. Finally, NCSEA believes that Duke should provide improved clarity about customer eligibility for rebates, particularly to clarify whether businesses that receive electric service at multiple locations are eligible for multiple rebates if they install solar energy facilities at more than one location.

D. REPORTING

Duke indicates that on or before April 1 of each calendar year it will file with the Commission a report of participation rates. *Application*, para. 9. In addition, Duke will file with the Commission a notice when the prescribed subscription levels of the solar rebate program reach capacity. *Id.*

³ NCSEA would encourage the Commission to direct Duke to make the rebate application process available online, preferably through its PowerClerk program used for the interconnecting of small solar energy facilities.

NCSEA supports Duke's proposal to file annual reports setting various participation metrics, but believes that Duke's reporting should be improved in two manners. NCSEA believes that the Commission should require Duke to provide additional transparency about the quantity of rebates claimed and remaining on a close to real time basis. NCSEA does not believe that this requires a formal filing at the Commission; a notice on Duke's website showing the quantity of rebates claimed and remaining for each customer class is sufficient. NCSEA notes that Duke's website for its South Carolina customers⁴ shows the rebate availability for various classes as of January 31, 2018, and also states that its waiting list for rebates is updated by the first Friday of each month. NCSEA believes this level of information should be available to Duke's North Carolina customers as well.

E. REVISITING REBATE AMOUNTS AS MARKET CONDITIONS CHANGE

Duke filed its proposed solar rebate program with the Commission on the morning of January 22; that afternoon, the President of the United States announced tariffs on imported solar cells and panels. Market conditions can change quickly for the customer-sited solar industry, and NCSEA believes that the Commission should exercise its authority to ensure that rebate values under the solar rebate program remain appropriate as market conditions change during the course of the program. Duke has committed to NCSEA that it will review customer adoption and market dynamics to determine if conditions warrant reviewing the rebate value for subsequent program years, and has committed to a stakeholder review process as a part of any revisions to the rebate value. NCSEA would

⁴ <https://www.duke-energy.com/our-company/environment/renewable-energy/solar-energy/sc-solar-energy-programs/solar-rebates>.

ask that the Commission direct Duke to include in its proposed annual report an examination of whether rebate values continue to be appropriate for market conditions in future years.

Respectfully submitted, this the 9th day of February, 2018.

/s/ Peter H. Ledford
Peter H. Ledford
General Counsel for NCSEA
N.C. State Bar No. 42999
4800 Six Forks Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609
919-832-7601 Ext. 107
peter@energync.org

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that all persons on the docket service list have been served true and accurate copies of the foregoing Comments by hand delivery, first class mail deposited in the U.S. mail, postage pre-paid, or by email transmission with the party's consent.

This the 9th day of February, 2018.

/s/ Peter H. Ledford
Peter H. Ledford
General Counsel for NCSEA
N.C. State Bar No.42999
4800 Six Forks Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609
919-832-7601 Ext. 107
peter@energync.org

Here comes the sun ... and the cash.



Solar in South Carolina just got brighter – with great new rebates for our customers. We'll help you cover some of your upfront costs and start generating renewable solar energy.

THE FACTS

- Residential and nonresidential customers will receive \$1* per watt-DC upon completion and inspection of the solar photovoltaic (PV) facility. (*Duke Energy may adjust the rebate level in the future.)
- This rebate is available for residential installations up to 20 kW-AC and nonresidential installations up to 1,000 kW-AC of solar PV at a single site. Note that Net Metering Riders and Purchased Power Tariffs may also have capacity limitations.
- You may apply the rebate to the purchase or lease of a solar facility and may elect to net meter the energy or sell all energy to Duke Energy.
- Rebates will be processed on a first-come, first-served basis but will also be dependent on the accurate completion of the interconnection process and timely submission of the rebate application and tax form.

THE PROCESS

Use the checklist below to successfully complete the rebate application process:

- Confirm eligibility.
- Review interconnection standards and requirements.
- Select licensed contractors/installers** and schedule meetings to discuss designs, estimates and schedules for your (ground or roof-mounted) solar installation.

- Work with your contractor/installer to fill out the necessary applications for interconnection and your choice of either net metering or sell all agreements.
- You will receive notification that your rebate amount has been reserved once you are eligible for the rebate.
- Complete all rebate and tax forms and forward a copy of the solar installer's quote which lists the installed cost of your solar array.
- Once your solar system is installed and interconnection inspections are complete, rebate checks will be issued to the mailing address submitted on your application and should be received within four to five weeks. (Tax Form 1099 will be issued prior to March 31.)

ELIGIBILITY

- You must be receiving concurrent electrical service from Duke Energy Carolinas.
- You must be a qualified residential or nonresidential customer who has installed a solar photovoltaic (PV) system since Jan. 1, 2015, or who wants to install a solar facility.
- You must successfully complete all interconnection requirements.
- You must review and agree to the Terms and Conditions for the South Carolina Solar Rebate Program.

HOW TO APPLY

You or your solar installer will be able to apply beginning Oct. 13, 2015. Make sure to complete the following:

- **Apply** for interconnection – You must complete the [Interconnection Request \(IR\) application](#).
- **Select** a net metering or purchased power arrangement – You must select one option with your concurrent service to qualify.
- Upon completion of the items outlined above, Duke Energy will notify you when you can begin your solar installation and that your rebate amount has been reserved for you.
- **Complete and submit** a rebate and W-9 tax form and provide a copy of the solar installer's quote – Submit your quote, rebate and tax form within 30 days to: SCSolarRebate@duke-energy.com.
- **Complete** your solar installation within 180 days after you are notified in order to remain eligible for the rebate.
- **Submit** an inspection approval document to Duke Energy when the installation is complete and has been inspected by the local electrical inspection authority.
- Once the project is complete, the appropriate meters are installed and you are given final approval to connect your solar system, we will process the rebate payment.

CUSTOMER CARE AND SUPPORT

- Visit us online at duke-energy.com/SCSolarRebates.
- Contact a Duke Energy Solar Service Center representative by phone at 866.233.2290 during the hours of 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. EST or email customerownedgeneration@duke-energy.com.

** Duke Energy does not endorse or recommend any individual installers for any of its programs, nor does Duke Energy bear any responsibility for the quality or performance of any products or contractors chosen or hired by the customer. Please check to make sure the work performed by your contractor meets all applicable licensing and building code requirements.

Terms AND Conditions



- a **Eligibility:** Only eligible to South Carolina customers receiving concurrent electric retail service from Duke Energy Carolinas ("DEC") under a residential or nonresidential rate schedule who install and operate a solar photovoltaic (PV) electric generating system located and used at property owned by Customer. Participation under the program is available, at DEC's sole discretion, on a "first-come, first-served" basis for systems installed on and after Jan. 1, 2015. The Applicant must: (1) own or lease the solar PV system ("System"), (2) own and occupy the residence upon which the System is installed and (3) contract for service under a net metering rider or a rate schedule that allows for parallel generation.
- b **System Requirements:** The capacity rating of the generating system shall be no greater than 20 kilowatts-AC for residential applicants and 1,000 kilowatts-AC for nonresidential applicants. The generating system must be: (1) installed on real property owned by customer of DEC, located in South Carolina with electric service to the site being supplied by DEC, (2) installed and operated in accordance with governmental and industry standards and comply with the requirements of IEEE 1547 while the inverter must be certified to meet the requirements of UL 1741, or its successor, and (3) installed in full compliance with all Duke Energy interconnection requirements by a Licensed Installer certified to operate in South Carolina.
- c **Application Requirements:** Customer must complete and submit a Program Application for service under the Solar Rebate Program prior to installation of the generating system. Customer shall be responsible for any costs incurred by DEC pursuant to any applicable interconnection procedures. The Application shall identify the name and business address of the Licensed Installer and designate whether the payment shall be provided to Customer or, at the Customer's option, to either the Licensed Installer or the party leasing the solar generating facility to the customer.
- d **Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs):** All environmental attributes, including but not limited to "renewable energy certificates" (RECs), "renewable energy credits" or "green tags," associated with the solar PV generation system, shall be conveyed to DEC. Once all Distributed Energy Resources Program (DERP) incremental costs are fully recovered and all DERP charges are removed from customers' bills, the REC ownership will shift back to the customer.
- e **Approval and Installation Requirements:** DEC, in its sole and absolute discretion, may accept or reject any rebate application for any reason. Upon DEC's acceptance of an Application, DEC will notify the Applicant and the rebate amount will be guaranteed provided within no greater than 180 days of application acceptance. Customer submits a Certificate of Completion indicating that the installation is complete. If the installation is delayed beyond 180 days, the Customer may request no more than two extensions of 90 days each to provide the Certificate of Completion. The installation shall be subject to inspection and verification at any time, upon request by Company.
- f **Payment Terms:** Upon installation of the System and submittal to DEC of a Certificate of Completion, DEC will provide Customer a one-time Solar Rebate Payment as stated in Riders Residential Solar Rebate Program (SC), or Nonresidential Solar Rebate Program (SC), and of \$1 per watt of installed generating capacity DC, subject to acceptance and Applicant's compliance with all terms, conditions and obligations of DEC's Net Metering for Renewable Energy Facilities Rider RNM or Schedule PP, Purchased Power, whichever is applicable.
- g Customer hereby gives notice of intent to operate an interconnected generating facility pursuant to the interconnection standards and applications provided. Permission to interconnect is not granted until an Interconnection Agreement has been completed between the Company and the Customer.
- h I certify that I will participate in the Solar Rebate Program and agree to retain and operate the solar PV electric generating system for a minimum of five years. If the system is removed or otherwise rendered inoperable prior to the expiration of this period, Customer shall provide at least sixty (60) days' previous notice of such termination in writing to DEC and shall pay an early termination charge equal to \$16.67 per kilowatt based on the DC capacity rating of the generating system times the number of months remaining in the initial 60-month contract period.
- i I understand that DEC reserves the right to terminate service and request payment of the above termination charge any time upon written notice to Customer in the event that Customer violates any of the terms or conditions of this Program or operates the generating system in a manner that is detrimental to DEC and/or its customers. Company may also terminate service under this Program and request repayment of any Solar Rebate Payment if Customer intentionally misstates or misrepresents the operating capacity or operating characteristics of the solar PV electric generating system.
- j I agree to comply with the terms and conditions necessary to ensure safe operation of the System as required in the applicable state-jurisdictional interconnection standard as long as the System is installed and operating. A link to the current state interconnection standard is as follows: South Carolina customers click [here](#).
- k I certify that I am a South Carolina customer of DEC, that I own or lease the System and that I own and occupy the residence at the above address upon which the System is installed.
- l I certify that the environmental attributes have not and will not be remarketed or otherwise resold for any purpose, including another distributed energy resource standard or voluntary purchase of renewable energy certificates in South Carolina or in any other state or country for the Contract Period and any successive contract periods thereto.
- m I certify that I have selected the System and the System installer, and I agree that DEC shall have no responsibility or liability for any loss, injury, claim, liability or damage of any kind resulting from, arising out of or in any way related to operation or the quality, condition or delivery of the System at my residence or for any acts or omissions of the installer, and DEC shall have no responsibility or liability for any warranty, expressed or implied, including without limitation any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.
- n In accordance with the Public Service Commission of South Carolina's approval document Docket No and 2015-55-E, the South Carolina Solar Rebate Program is approved as part of DEC's South Carolina Distributed Energy Resource Program, under Act 236. Participants in the South Carolina Solar Rebate Program Rider agree that all non-energy attributes of the System, including environmental attributes and/or any renewable energy certificates ("RECs") attributable to the amount of energy generated by the System, belong to DEC in support of this South Carolina Solar Rebate Rider. Furthermore, the interconnection protection system is tested and listed for compliance with the latest published edition of Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 1741 including the anti-islanding test. The system (is/will) be installed in compliance with IEEE 929 and/or IEEE 1547 as applicable, all manufacturer specifications, the National Electric Code and all local codes. No protection settings affecting anti-islanding have been or will be adjusted or modified.
- o I understand that payments made to customers, installers or lessors pursuant to DEC's South Carolina Solar Rebate Program must be reported on IRS Form 1099. Duke Energy is not responsible for any taxes that may be imposed as a result of rebate receipt. Applications must provide a completed W-9 form. Failure to submit the W-9 form may result in rebate payment delay.



Solar Rebate Application Form

OFFICIAL COPY

Feb 09 2018

Step 1 – Customer Account Information

Date	Duke Energy Account Number	
Account Holder Name (as it appears on Duke Energy bill)		
Contact Name (if different from Account Holder)		
Street Address (solar installation)		Unit #
City	State	ZIP Code
Phone Number	Email Address	

Step 2 – Payment Release Authorization

Skip this step if the rebate check will be made payable to the account holder.

Complete this section only if payment is going to someone other than the Duke Energy account holder in Step 1. I am authorizing this payment of my rebate to the third party ("Payee") named below and I understand that I will not be receiving the rebate check from Duke Energy. If Payee is a business, requested tax information must be provided. I also understand that my release of the payment to the third party does not exempt me from the rebate requirements outlined in this application.

Rebate Payment Release Authorized By:

Duke Energy Account Holder (print name)	
Signature	Date

Rebate Payment Check Made Payable To:

Individual or Business Name		
Street Address	Unit #	
City	State	ZIP Code
Phone Number	Email Address	

Tax Status:

☐ Corporation☐ Partnership☐ Individual/Sole Proprietor☐ Exempt (nonprofit)

Please also complete the attached W-9 tax form. Incomplete applications will not be processed.

Step 3 – Solar PV System

Generator/Inverter	#1 - panels	#2 - inverters	
Energy Source/Type			Select if you own or lease your solar arrays
Manufacturer Name			<input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Lease
Model Name and # (Specific)			
Nameplate Rating (kW AC)			List the installed cost per watt-AC for your system
Nominal Voltage (Volts AC)			\$ _____

Step 4 – Installer Information

Business Name - List All SC Electrician and NABCEP Professional Names		SC Electrician License and NABCEP Certification Number
Street Address		Unit #
City	State	ZIP Code
Phone Number	Email Address	

Step 5 – Customer Signature

I have read, understood and agree to the Terms and Conditions. I certify that the information I have provided is correct and the solar installation is/will be installed and operational per the requirements of the Duke Energy South Carolina Solar Rebate Application.

Print Name	
Signature	Date

Please keep a copy of your application and tax form for your records. Completed SC Solar Rebate Application, W-9 forms and your installer's quote should be sent to: SCSolarRebate@duke-energy.com

DEC Reference Company Use Only

Received Date	
IR/Connected Complete Date	

Request for Taxpayer
Identification Number and Certification

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

Print or type
See Specific Instructions on page 2.

1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small>
5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
6 City, state, and ZIP code	
7 List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

Social security number	
<div></div>	<div></div>
or	
Employer identification number	
<div></div>	<div></div>

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); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

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

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
-----------	----------------------------	--------

General Instructions

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

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

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
 - Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
 - Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)
- Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.
- If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding?* on page 2.
- By signing the filled-out form, you:
- 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, and
 - Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting?* on page 2 for further information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),

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

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code* on page 3 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3 and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

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

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Line 2

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

Line 3

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

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

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

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

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

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 ²
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

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

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

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state

G—A real estate investment trust

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Note. You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

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

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

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

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹ The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ²
6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor [*]
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
11. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
12. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

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

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

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 2.

***Note.** Grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

For more information, see Publication 4535, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

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

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

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

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at: spam@uce.gov or contact them at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338).

Visit IRS.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

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

Here comes the sun ... and the cash.



Solar in South Carolina just got brighter – with great new rebates for our customers. We'll help you cover some of your upfront costs and start generating renewable solar energy.

THE FACTS

- Residential and nonresidential customers will receive \$1* per watt-DC upon completion and inspection of the solar photovoltaic (PV) facility. (*Duke Energy Progress may adjust the rebate level in the future.)
- This rebate is available for residential installations up to 20 kW-AC and nonresidential installations up to 1,000 kW-AC of solar PV at a single site. Note that Net Metering Riders and Purchased Power Tariffs may also have capacity limitations.
- You may apply the rebate to the purchase or lease of a solar facility and may elect to net meter the energy or sell all energy to Duke Energy Progress.
- Rebates will be processed on a first-come, first-served basis but will also be dependent on the accurate completion of the interconnection process and timely submission of the rebate application and tax form.

THE PROCESS

Use the checklist below to successfully complete the rebate application process:

- Confirm eligibility.
- Review interconnection standards and requirements.
- Select licensed contractors/installers** and schedule meetings to discuss designs, estimates and schedules for your (ground or roof-mounted) solar installation.

- Work with your contractor/installer to fill out the necessary applications for interconnection and your choice of either net metering or sell all agreements.
- You will receive notification that your rebate amount has been reserved once you are eligible for the rebate.
- Complete all rebate and tax forms and forward a copy of the solar installer's quote which lists the installed cost of your solar array.
- Once your solar system is installed and interconnection inspections are complete, rebate checks will be issued to the mailing address submitted on your application and should be received within four to five weeks. (Tax Form 1099 will be issued prior to March 31.)

ELIGIBILITY

- You must be receiving concurrent electrical service from Duke Energy Progress.
- You must be a qualified residential or nonresidential customer who has installed a solar photovoltaic (PV) system since Jan. 1, 2015, or who wants to install a solar facility.
- You must successfully complete all interconnection requirements.
- You must review and agree to the Terms and Conditions for the South Carolina Solar Rebate Program.

HOW TO APPLY

You or your solar installer will be able to apply beginning Oct. 13, 2015. Make sure to complete the following:

- Apply** for interconnection – You must complete the [Interconnection Request \(IR\) application](#).
- Select** a net metering or purchased power arrangement – You must select one option with your concurrent service to qualify.
- Upon completion of the items outlined above, Duke Energy Progress will notify you when you can begin your solar installation and that your rebate amount has been reserved for you.
- Complete and submit** a rebate and W-9 tax form and provide a copy of the solar installer's quote – Submit your quote, rebate and tax form within 30 days to: SCSolarRebate@duke-energy.com.
- Complete** your solar installation within 180 days after you are notified in order to remain eligible for the rebate.
- Submit** an inspection approval document to Duke Energy Progress when the installation is complete and has been inspected by the local electrical inspection authority.
- Once the project is complete, the appropriate meters are installed and you are given final approval to connect your solar system, we will process the rebate payment.

CUSTOMER CARE AND SUPPORT

- Visit us online at duke-energy.com/SCSolarRebates.
- Contact a Duke Energy Progress Solar Service Center representative by phone at 866.233.2290 during the hours of 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. EST or email customerownedgeneration@duke-energy.com.

** Duke Energy Progress does not endorse or recommend any individual installers for any of its programs, nor does Duke Energy Progress bear any responsibility for the quality or performance of any products or contractors chosen or hired by the customer. Please check to make sure the work performed by your contractor meets all applicable licensing and building code requirements.

Terms AND Conditions



- a **Eligibility:** Only eligible to South Carolina customers receiving concurrent electric retail service from Duke Energy Progress (“DEP”) under a residential or nonresidential rate schedule who install and operate a solar photovoltaic (PV) electric generating system located and used at property owned by Customer. Participation under the program is available, at DEP’s sole discretion, on a “first-come, first-served” basis for systems installed on and after Jan. 1, 2015. The Applicant must: (1) own or lease the solar PV system (“System”), (2) own and occupy the residence upon which the System is installed and (3) contract for service under a net metering rider or a rate schedule that allows for parallel generation.
- b **System Requirements:** The capacity rating of the generating system shall be no greater than 20 kilowatts-AC for residential applicants and 1,000 kilowatts-AC for nonresidential applicants. The generating system must be: (1) installed on real property owned by customer of DEP, located in South Carolina with electric service to the site being supplied by DEP; (2) installed and operated in accordance with governmental and industry standards and comply with the requirements of IEEE 1547 while the inverter must be certified to meet the requirements of UL 1741, or its successor, and (3) installed in full compliance with all Duke Energy Progress interconnection requirements by a Licensed Installer certified to operate in South Carolina.
- c **Application Requirement:** Customer must complete and submit a Program Application for service under the Solar Rebate Program prior to installation of the generating system. Customer shall be responsible for any costs incurred by DEP pursuant to any applicable interconnection procedures. The Application shall identify the name and business address of the Licensed Installer and designate whether the payment shall be provided to Customer or, at the Customer’s option, to either the Licensed Installer or the party leasing the solar generating facility to the customer.
- d **Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs):** All environmental attributes, including but not limited to “renewable energy certificates” (RECs), “renewable energy credits” or “green tags,” associated with the solar PV generation system, shall be conveyed to DEP. Once all Distributed Energy Resources Program (DERP) incremental costs are fully recovered and all DERP charges are removed from customers’ bills, the REC ownership will shift back to the customer.
- e **Approval and Installation Requirements:** DEP, in its sole and absolute discretion, may accept or reject any rebate application for any reason. Upon DEP’s acceptance of an Application, DEP will notify the Applicant and the rebate amount will be guaranteed provided within no greater than 180 days of application acceptance. Customer submits a Certificate of Completion indicating that the installation is complete. If the installation is delayed beyond 180 days, the Customer may request no more than two extensions of 90 days each to provide the Certificate of Completion. The installation shall be subject to inspection and verification at any time, upon request by Company.
- f **Payment Terms:** Upon installation of the System and submittal to DEP of a Certificate of Completion, DEP will provide Customer a one-time Solar Rebate Payment as stated in Riders Residential Solar Rebate Program RSRP-1 or Nonresidential Solar Rebate Program NSRP-1, and of \$1 per watt of installed generating capacity DC, subject to acceptance and Applicant’s compliance with all terms, conditions and obligations of DEP’s Net Metering for Renewable Energy Facilities Rider RNM or Schedule CSP, Cogeneration and Small Power Producer, whichever is applicable.
- g Customer hereby gives notice of intent to operate an interconnected generating facility pursuant to the interconnection standards and applications provided. Permission to interconnect is not granted until an Interconnection Agreement has been completed between the Company and the Customer.
- h I certify that I will participate in the Solar Rebate Program and agree to retain and operate the solar PV electric generating system for a minimum of five years. If the system is removed or otherwise rendered inoperable prior to the expiration of this period, Customer shall provide at least sixty (60) days’ previous notice of such termination in writing to DEP and shall pay an early termination charge equal to \$16.67 per kilowatt based on the DC capacity rating of the generating system times the number of months remaining in the initial 60-month contract period.
- i I understand that DEP reserves the right to terminate service and request payment of the above termination charge any time upon written notice to Customer in the event that Customer violates any of the terms or conditions of this Program or operates the generating system in a manner that is detrimental to DEP and/or its customers. Company may also terminate service under this Program and request repayment of any Solar Rebate Payment if Customer intentionally misstates or misrepresents the operating capacity or operating characteristics of the solar PV electric generating system.
- j I agree to comply with the terms and conditions necessary to ensure safe operation of the System as required in the applicable state-jurisdictional interconnection standard as long as the System is installed and operating. A link to the current state interconnection standard is as follows: South Carolina customers click [here](#).
- k I certify that I am a South Carolina customer of DEP, that I own or lease the System and that I own and occupy the residence at the above address upon which the System is installed.
- l I certify that the environmental attributes have not and will not be remarketed or otherwise resold for any purpose, including another distributed energy resource standard or voluntary purchase of renewable energy certificates in South Carolina or in any other state or country for the Contract Period and any successive contract periods thereto.
- m I certify that I have selected the System and the System installer, and I agree that DEP shall have no responsibility or liability for any loss, injury, claim, liability or damage of any kind resulting from, arising out of or in any way related to operation or the quality, condition or delivery of the System at my residence or for any acts or omissions of the installer, and DEP shall have no responsibility or liability for any warranty, expressed or implied, including without limitation any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.
- n In accordance with the Public Service Commission of South Carolina’s approval document Docket No 2015-53-E, the South Carolina Solar Rebate Program is approved as part of DEP’s South Carolina Distributed Energy Resource Program, under Act 236. Participants in the South Carolina Solar Rebate Program Rider agree that all non-energy attributes of the System, including environmental attributes and/or any renewable energy certificates (“RECs”) attributable to the amount of energy generated by the System, belong to DEP in support of this South Carolina Solar Rebate Rider. Furthermore, the interconnection protection system is tested and listed for compliance with the latest published edition of Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 1741 including the anti-islanding test. The system (is/will) be installed in compliance with IEEE 929 and/or IEEE 1547 as applicable, all manufacturer specifications, the National Electric Code and all local codes. No protection settings affecting anti-islanding have been or will be adjusted or modified.
- o I understand that payments made to customers, installers or lessors pursuant to DEP’s South Carolina Solar Rebate Program must be reported on IRS Form 1099. Duke Energy Progress is not responsible for any taxes that may be imposed as a result of rebate receipt. Applications must provide a completed W-9 form. Failure to submit the W-9 form may result in rebate payment delay.



Solar Rebate Application Form

OFFICIAL COPY

Feb 09 2018

Step 1 – Customer Account Information

Date	Duke Energy Progress Account Number	
Account Holder Name (as it appears on Duke Energy Progress bill)		
Contact Name (if different from Account Holder)		
Street Address (solar installation)		Unit #
City	State	ZIP Code
Phone Number	Email Address	

Step 2 – Payment Release Authorization

Skip this step if the rebate check will be made payable to the account holder.

Complete this section only if payment is going to someone other than the Duke Energy Progress account holder in Step 1. I am authorizing this payment of my rebate to the third party ("Payee") named below and I understand that I will not be receiving the rebate check from Duke Energy Progress. If Payee is a business, requested tax information must be provided. I also understand that my release of the payment to the third party does not exempt me from the rebate requirements outlined in this application.

Rebate Payment Release Authorized By:

Rebate Payment Check Made Payable To:

Duke Energy Account Holder (print name)		Individual or Business Name	
Signature	Date	Street Address	Unit #
		City	State ZIP Code
		Phone Number	Email Address

Tax Status:

☐ Corporation☐ Partnership☐ Individual/Sole Proprietor☐ Exempt (nonprofit)

Please also complete the attached W-9 tax form. Incomplete applications will not be processed.

Step 3 – Solar PV System

Generator/Inverter	#1 - panels	#2 - inverters	Select if you own or lease your solar arrays <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Lease
Energy Source/Type			
Manufacturer Name			List the installed cost per watt-AC for your system \$ _____
Model Name and # (Specific)			
Nameplate Rating (kW AC)			
Nominal Voltage (Volts AC)			

Step 4 – Installer Information

Business Name - List All SC Electrician and NABCEP Professional Names		SC Electrician License and NABCEP Certification Number
Street Address		Unit #
City	State	ZIP Code
Phone Number	Email Address	

Step 5 – Customer Signature

I have read, understood and agree to the Terms and Conditions. I certify that the information I have provided is correct and the solar installation is/will be installed and operational per the requirements of the Duke Energy South Carolina Solar Rebate Application.

Print Name	
Signature	Date

Please keep a copy of your application and tax form for your records. Completed SC Solar Rebate Application, W-9 forms and your installer's quote should be sent to: SCSolarRebate@duke-energy.com

DEP Reference Company Use Only

Received Date	
IR/Connected Complete Date	

**Request for Taxpayer
Identification Number and Certification**

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

Print or type
See Specific Instructions on page 2.

1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small>
5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
6 City, state, and ZIP code	
7 List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

Social security number	
<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>-</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>-</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
or	
Employer identification number	
<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>-</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

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); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

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

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
------------------	----------------------------	--------

General Instructions

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

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

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
 - Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
 - Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)
- Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.
- If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding? on page 2.*
- By signing the filled-out form, you:
- 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, and
 - Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting?* on page 2 for further information.

OFFICIAL COPY
Feb 09 2018

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

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

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code* on page 3 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3 and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

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

Penalties

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

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

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

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

Specific Instructions

Line 1

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

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Line 2

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

Line 3

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

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

Line 4, Exemptions

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

Exempt payee code.

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

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

1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)

2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities

5—A corporation

6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession

7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

8—A real estate investment trust

9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)

11—A financial institution

12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian

13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

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

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 ²
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

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

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

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state

G—A real estate investment trust

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Note. You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

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

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

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

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

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

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

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

Part II. Certification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹ The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ²
6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor [*]
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
11. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
12. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

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

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

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 2.

***Note.** Grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

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

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

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

To reduce your risk:

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

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

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

For more information, see Publication 4535, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

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

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

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

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at: spam@uce.gov or contact them at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338).

Visit IRS.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

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