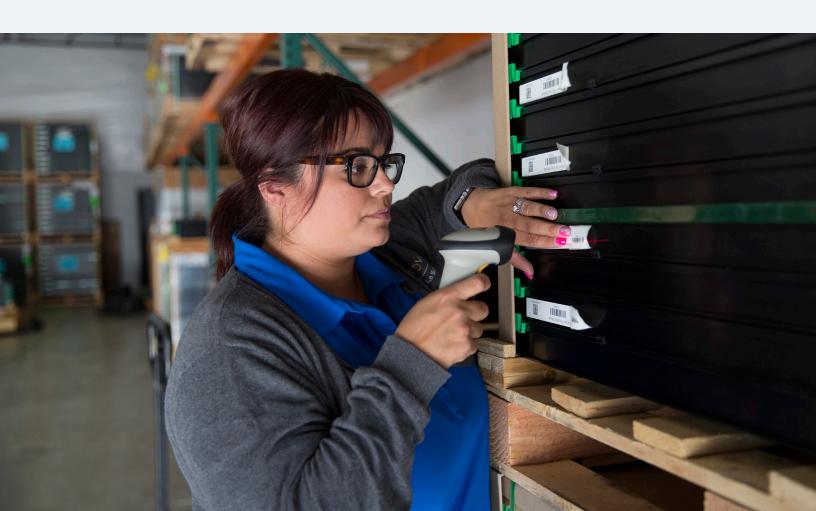


Supplier Diversity: Getting Started Guide & Supplier Questionnaire Template

March 2020



What Is Supplier Diversity?

Supplier diversity is a business strategy that ensures a diverse supplier base in the procurement of goods and services for any business or organization. It emphasizes the creation of a diverse supply chain that works to secure the inclusion of diverse groups in the procurement plans for government, not-for-profits, and private industry. Additionally, it promotes supplier participation reflective of a company's diverse customer base and business community.

How Do You Get Started Tracking Supplier Diversity?

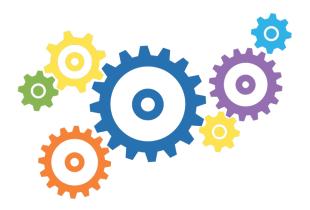
A great first step is to design a modified form W-9. This form is sometimes referred to as a "vendor intake form". Page one of the template form asks all the questions that are normally found on a W-9, while page two covers all the questions that relate to the various classifications of a "diverse" business. Page three is a Q&A that explains why you ask vendors for this information and defines few key terms referenced throughout the form.

How Does Your Accounting System Fit In?

You will need to customize your accounting system to track the data gathered with the vendor intake form. This process begins with modifying vendor profiles with custom fields to accommodate the diversity information collected. The next step (a potential second phase of your Supplier Diversity program) is to add two additional categories to the system: vendor type and addressability.

The vendor type field allows companies to easily group vendors by how you use them i.e., consulting services, catering, office supplies, marketing services, IT-related services, etc. The addressability field allows you to rank how difficult your overall spend is to address on a scale of one through four:

 Category one is for products/services that are easily available and not restricted by existing contracts—meaning these orders can be easily given to a different supplier.



- Category two involves spending that is harder to change, such as specialized products/services from unique vendors, consultants with contracts that can be cancelled with a reasonable amount of notice, consultants who already have a valuable familiarity with our business, etc.
- Category three covers even more entrenched spending such as rent and employee benefits providers.
- Category four is money going out that you don't consider traditional "spend," including passthrough grants to other organizations, venture capital investments, fees paid to government organizations, financial awards for pitch competitions, etc.

Add it all up and you have a very useful tool for planning realistic diversity-based spending goals for your company. Not only does this system help identify low-hanging opportunities, it also helps your company plan for more ambitious diversity initiatives that require consideration of long-term contracts/relationships.

Note: It's helpful to have an executive sponsor or designated point person within your accounting team to help create these processes. It may take some back and forth to create your vendor intake form, agree upon definitions and how to classify some costs, etc. Having a designated point person in accounting who works with your regulatory team can be very beneficial.



What Is a Reasonable Goal for Supplier Diversity?

It is impossible to set the same goals for companies of disparate sizes and structures that may do business in different industries and geographies. Also, many companies do not have a team dedicated to procurement. With a decentralized decision-making structure, various teams, each with unique obligations and opinions, must be involved in order to increase an organization's diverse spend percentage.

With this in mind, the best goals will always be the ones you can realistically achieve and measure. It's difficult to set realistic goals without getting baseline data, which will inform much of your work moving forward. Your current goal could be as simple as setting up a basic "vendor intake form" so you can determine the actual amount spent on diverse vendors each year. Next, you could start customizing your accounting software to identify easy opportunities to increase your diverse spend. Or, perhaps look at some of those expenses that aren't so easy to change. If you're ready to take your commitment to the next level, you can encourage your own suppliers or partner organizations to start their own supplier diversity programs.

What States Ask Solar Companies to Submit Supplier Diversity Information?

While many states require utility companies to submit supplier diversity information as part of an annual reporting process, it is currently less common for alternative energy suppliers to be mandated to do so. However, there is increasing interest by Commissions in collecting this information, so as a proactive step, your company can take in your diversity programming you can begin collecting supplier diversity information.



Illinois - MANDATED

In Illinois, Section 5-117 of the Public Utilities Act 220 ILCS 5/5-117, as amended by Public Act 99-0906, "require[s] all gas, electric, and water companies with at least 100,000 customers under its authority, as well as suppliers of wind energy, solar energy, hydroelectricity, nuclear energy, and any other supplier of energy within this State, to submit an annual report by April 15th each year, in a searchable Adobe PDF format, on all procurement goals and actual spending for female-owned, minority-owned, veteran-owned, and small business enterprises in the previous calendar year." You can view the filing page and accepted filings from prior years on the Illinois Commerce Commission website.



California - VOLUNTARY

In California, In May 1988, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) issued General Order 156 (GO 156). Under GO 156, the CPUC required all investor-owned electric, gas, water and telecommunication utility companies with gross annual revenues

in excess of \$25 million (as well as their regulated subsidiaries and affiliates) to develop and implement programs to increase the utilization of WMBEs. The Supplier Clearinghouse was created.

Procurement goals of 5% for women-owned businesses and 15% for minority-owned businesses were initially established. GO 156 was later expanded to include a goal of 1.5% for California-based service-disabled veteran-owned businesses. A goal for LGBT-owned firms has not been established yet.

SB255, which passed in 2019, encourages voluntary reporting by wholesale generators and distributed energy resource (DER) providers to the legislature on their supplier diversity. Additionally, the CPUC has urged third party providers in the energy industry, including solar energy companies, to follow the guidelines of GO 156 on a voluntary basis.



Template Supplier Diversity QuestionnaireAt _______, we believe our suppliers, like our employees,

At , we be	lieve our suppliers, lik	ke our employees, s	hould reflect the
communities we serve. By including and suppoportunity, promote innovation, and stimula	orting diverse busines	sses in our supply c	hain, we create
In addition to fulfilling tax obligations, the information of the info	ormation below will h	elp us connect dive	erse talent, investors,
Please return this form to	by en	nail to	
Business Name:	Tax ID:		
Please check the appropriate box for your fede	eral tax classification.	Check only ONE of	the following boxes:
☐ Individual/sole proprietor or single-me	mber LLC		
☐ C Corporation			
☐ S Corporation			
☐ Partnership			
☐ Limited Liability Company			
Write in tax classification (C=cor	poration, S=S corpora	tion, P=Partnership	o):
Other (see IRS guidelines): Click or tap l	nere to enter text.		
Street Address:	City:	State:	Zip:
Contact Person and Title:			
Phone:	Fax:		
Email:			
Website:	Year Established: _		
Total Number of Employees:			
- ,			
Do you have any personal relationships with _		's employ	yees? Yes No
If yes, please disclose:			
Signature:	Date:		



provid	nduct this program,	e submii	reserves the right to verify any information tted to local, state, or federal agencies that man-
provi	l below are some widely used designations of diverged designations of designations of diverged designations of diverged designations of diverged designations of designations of diverged designations of design		
social	highly recommend listed here, provide access to government contra- media, and opportunities for professional develo as gender and race in business.	cts, sup	
	are unsure if your business meets the requirement questions, please refer to the Q&A on the following		
Check	all that apply:	If Min	ority-Owned, please check:
	Small Business		Black/African American
	Small Disadvantaged Business		Native American/Alaskan Native
	Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Zone Business		Latino/Hispanic
			Asian
			Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
			Other:
If your business is at least 51% owned, controlled, and actively managed by any of the following, please check the associated box: Disabled Person(s)		Check	your certifying agency or agencies:
			Women's Business Enterprise National Council (WBENC)
	Service-Disabled Veteran(s)		National Minority Supplier Development Council (NMSDC)
	LGBT(s)		National Gay & Lesbian Chamber of
	Minority Person(s)		Commerce (NGLCC)
	Veteran(s)		Federal government
	White/Caucasian		State government
	Woman/Women		Local government
	Other:		Other:

Certification Expiration Date: ____

How Will My Information Be Used?

The name of your business, tax ID number, business address, and business type fields are necessary for completing federal 1099-MISC tax forms. If we do not have your correct information on file, the IRS can require us to withhold 28% of your payments.

The information on page two will assist ______ with measuring how much of the money we spend goes to diverse suppliers. In addition, we will use your answers together with our other suppliers to support state-wide and local initiatives that equalize opportunities among underrepresented and underserved groups of people.

Is My Business a "Small Business?"

The U.S. Small Business Association (SBA) provides specific <u>qualifications and registration forms</u>. A size standard, which is usually stated in number of employees or average annual receipts, represents the largest size that a business (including its subsidiaries and affiliates) may be to remain classified as a small business for SBA and federal contracting programs. The definition of "small" varies by industry. For more information about size standards, contact the size standards specialist at your nearest <u>SBA Government Contracting Area Office</u>. You also can contact the Office of Size Standards by email at <u>sizestandards@sba.gov</u> or by phone at 202-205-6618.

Is My Business a "Small Disadvantaged Business?"

According to the SBA, Small Disadvantaged Businesses must meet the requirements for a Small Business and also be 51% owned and controlled by one or more disadvantaged persons, which is a designation for those who are socially and economically disadvantaged. For more information and to register, visit the <u>SBA website</u>.

Is My Business a "(HUB) Zone Business?"

The SBA defines HUB Zones as areas that have high unemployment, low median household incomes, or both. The SBA maintains <u>maps of HUB Zones</u>. In addition to meeting the SBA Small Business Requirements, the principal offices of HUB Zone Businesses must be located in HUB Zones and 35% of a HUB Zone Business' employees must reside in a HUB Zone. To apply for certification, visit the <u>SBA website</u>.

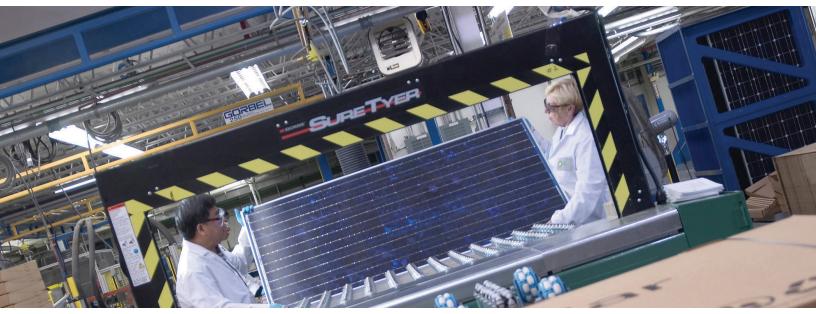
Why Is There an "Other" Option for the Ownership Status and Minority Group Questions?

Diversity and inclusion are ever-evolving fields that demand constant re-evaluation. If you believe that you and your business are not represented by any of the categories listed in this form, we would like to hear about it.

Why Does	, Value Diversity and Inclusion?
Sample Diversity Statement	
, bel	ieves that diversity and inclusion are essential for not only the
strength of our business, but also the vita	ality of the communities we serve. Research shows that a focus on
diverse suppliers has a high return on in	vestment and increases competition, which cultivates the innovation
of new and improved products and serv	ices.

US Census data from 2012 shows that while women make up over half of the US population, women-owned businesses comprise only 35.8% of all firms in the US. Also, women-owned firms only earn 11.3% of all revenue earned by US companies. When it comes to race, business that are Hispanic-, African American/black-, or Asian-owned only earn 10.4% of total US revenues. Our Supplier Diversity Program addresses these disparities by ensuring we choose our suppliers in the most equitable way possible -- by being conscious and inclusive of diversity.





About SEIA

The Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA®) is the driving force behind solar energy and is building a strong solar industry to power America through advocacy and education. As the national trade association of the U.S. solar energy industry, which now employs more than 260,000 Americans, we represent all organizations that promote, manufacture, install and support the development of solar energy. SEIA works with its 1,000 member companies to build jobs and diversity, champion the use of cost-competitive solar in America, remove market barriers and educate the public on the benefits of solar energy.



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