

Vivint Solar, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission File Number: 001-36642

VIVINT SOLAR, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 45-5605880
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization) Identification Number)

1850 West Ashton Blvd.

Lehi, Utah 84043

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(877) 404-4129

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Edgar Filing: Vivint Solar, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of May 2, 2016, 107,180,606 shares of the registrant’s common stock were outstanding.

Vivint Solar, Inc.

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements</u>	2
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015</u>	2
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015</u>	4
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	5
Item 2. <u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	24
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk</u>	35
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	36
<u>PART II – OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	38
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	38
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	68
<u>Signatures</u>	69

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Vivint Solar, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except per share data and footnote 1)

	March 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$87,164	\$92,213
Accounts receivable, net	7,025	3,636
Inventories	1,530	631
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	20,043	17,078
Total current assets	115,762	113,558
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	17,648	15,035
Solar energy systems, net	1,200,322	1,102,157
Property and equipment, net	51,202	48,168
Intangible assets, net	2,056	2,031
Goodwill	—	36,601
Prepaid tax asset, net	319,493	277,496
Other non-current assets, net	14,591	14,024
TOTAL ASSETS⁽¹⁾	\$1,721,074	\$1,609,070
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$47,719	\$49,986
Accounts payable—related party	886	1,905
Distributions payable to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests	4,823	11,347
Accrued compensation	19,459	13,758
Current portion of deferred revenue	8,260	4,968
Current portion of capital lease obligation	5,742	5,489
Accrued and other current liabilities	28,255	29,017
Total current liabilities	115,144	116,470
Capital lease obligation, net of current portion	9,467	10,055
Long-term debt	500,032	415,850
Deferred tax liability, net	260,404	216,033
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	41,070	43,304
Other non-current liabilities	30,378	28,565
Total liabilities⁽¹⁾	956,495	830,277

Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)

Redeemable non-controlling interests	156,198	169,541
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value—1,000,000 authorized, 106,734 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2016; 1,000,000 authorized, 106,576 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2015	1,067	1,066
Additional paid-in capital	531,877	530,646
Accumulated deficit	(43,988)	(12,769)
Total stockholders' equity	488,956	518,943
Non-controlling interests	119,425	90,309
Total equity	608,381	609,252
TOTAL LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS AND EQUITY	\$1,721,074	\$1,609,070

(1) The Company's assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 include \$1,121.2 million and \$1,005.8 million consisting of assets of variable interest entities, or VIEs, that can only be used to settle obligations of the VIEs. These assets include solar energy systems, net, of \$1,104.5 million and \$990.6 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015; cash and cash equivalents of \$9.4 million and \$12.0 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015; accounts receivable, net, of \$6.0 million and \$3.1 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015; other non-current assets, net of \$1.0 million and a de minimis amount as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015; and prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The Company's liabilities as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 included \$59.8 million and \$66.4 million of liabilities of VIEs whose creditors have no recourse to the Company. These liabilities include distributions payable to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests of \$4.8 million and \$11.3 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015; deferred revenue of \$47.8 million and \$47.9 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015; accrued and other current liabilities of \$4.7 million and \$3.9 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015; and other non-current liabilities of \$2.4 million and \$3.3 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. For further information see Note 10—Investment Funds.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Vivint Solar, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenue:		
Operating leases and incentives	\$16,578	\$8,580
Solar energy system and product sales	652	965
Total revenue	17,230	9,545
Operating expenses:		
Cost of revenue—operating leases and incentives	37,760	23,880
Cost of revenue—solar energy system and product sales	422	438
Sales and marketing	12,648	6,433
Research and development	1,232	582
General and administrative	22,920	18,630
Amortization of intangible assets	265	3,763
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	36,601	4,506
Total operating expenses	111,848	58,232
Loss from operations	(94,618)	(48,687)
Interest expense	5,765	2,127
Other expense	30	313
Loss before income taxes	(100,413)	(51,127)
Income tax expense	5,149	8,848
Net loss	(105,562)	(59,975)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests and redeemable		
non-controlling interests	(74,343)	(72,124)
Net (loss attributable) income available to common stockholders	\$(31,219)	\$12,149
Net (loss attributable) income available per share to common		
stockholders:		
Basic	\$(0.29)	\$0.12
Diluted	\$(0.29)	\$0.11
Weighted-average shares used in computing net (loss attributable)		
income available per share to common stockholders:		
Basic	106,619	105,303

Diluted	106,619	109,051
---------	---------	---------

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Vivint Solar, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$(105,562)	\$(59,975)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	9,103	4,208
Amortization of intangible assets	265	3,763
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	36,601	4,506
Deferred income taxes	44,371	17,024
Stock-based compensation	1,625	2,707
Loss on removal of solar energy systems and property and equipment	444	—
Non-cash interest and other expense	1,430	795
Reduction in lease pass-through financing obligation	(438)	—
Excess tax effects from stock-based compensation	(393)	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(3,389)	(1,537)
Inventories	(899)	2
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,142)	(224)
Prepaid tax asset, net	(41,997)	(36,437)
Other non-current assets, net	(1,707)	96
Accounts payable	(455)	29
Accounts payable—related party	(1,019)	(308)
Accrued compensation	4,330	(469)
Deferred revenue	1,058	1,489
Accrued and other current liabilities	(1,715)	20,271
Net cash used in operating activities	(60,489)	(44,060)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments for the cost of solar energy systems	(106,697)	(108,185)
Payments for property and equipment	(1,392)	(1,176)
Change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(2,613)	(5,644)
Purchase of intangible assets	(291)	(22)
Net cash used in investing activities	(110,993)	(115,027)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from investment by non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests	89,986	81,218
Distributions paid to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests	(6,394)	(2,365)
Proceeds from long-term debt	94,502	17,500
Payments on long-term debt	(4,150)	—

Edgar Filing: Vivint Solar, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Payments for debt issuance costs	(6,230)	(3,078)
Proceeds from lease pass-through financing obligation	281	—
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(1,562)	(1,013)
Payments for deferred offering costs	—	(589)
Net cash provided by financing activities	166,433	91,673
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(5,049)	(67,414)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	92,213	261,649
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	\$87,164	\$194,235
NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Property acquired under build-to-suit agreements	\$2,896	\$2,909
Vehicles acquired under capital leases	\$1,346	\$1,280
Receivable for tax credit recorded as a reduction to solar energy system costs	\$820	\$635
Costs of solar energy systems included in changes in accounts payable, accrued compensation		
and other accrued liabilities	\$(598)	\$15,277
Accrued distributions to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests	\$(6,524)	\$382

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Vivint Solar, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

1. Organization

Vivint Solar, Inc. was incorporated as a Delaware corporation on August 12, 2011. Vivint Solar, Inc. and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Company.” The Company commenced operations in May 2011.

The Company primarily offers solar energy to residential customers through long-term customer contracts, such as power purchase agreements and solar energy system leases. The Company enters into these long-term customer contracts primarily through a sales organization that uses a direct-to-home sales model. The long-term customer contracts are typically for 20 years and require the customer to make monthly payments to the Company. The Company also offers customers the option to purchase solar energy systems. Additionally, the Company offers solar energy systems to commercial and industrial (“C&I”) customers through long-term customer contracts.

The Company has formed various investment funds and entered into long-term debt facilities to monetize the recurring customer payments under its long-term customer contracts and the investment tax credits, accelerated tax depreciation and other incentives associated with residential solar energy systems. The Company uses the cash received from the investment funds, long-term debt facilities and cash generated from operations to finance a portion of the Company’s variable and fixed costs associated with installing the residential solar energy systems under long-term customer contracts. The obligations of the Company are in no event obligations of the investment funds.

Merger Agreement with SunEdison

On July 20, 2015, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with SunEdison, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“SunEdison”) and SEV Merger Sub, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of SunEdison. The Merger Agreement was subsequently amended on December 9, 2015 to update the terms of the merger. The Company terminated the Merger Agreement on March 7, 2016.

On March 8, 2016, the Company filed suit in the Court of Chancery State of Delaware against SunEdison alleging that SunEdison willfully breached its obligations under the Merger Agreement and breached its implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. The Company is seeking declaratory judgment, award damages, costs and reasonable attorney’s fees and such further relief that the court finds equitable, appropriate and just.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding interim financial reporting. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. As such, these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K dated as of March 14, 2016. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments (all of which are considered of normal recurring nature) considered necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial results. The results of the three months ended March 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of

the results to be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016 or for any other interim period or other future year.

The condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the accounts and operations of the Company and those of its subsidiaries in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. The Company uses a qualitative approach in assessing the consolidation requirement for variable interest entities (“VIEs”). This approach focuses on determining whether the Company has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the VIE’s economic performance and whether the Company has the obligation to absorb losses, or the right to receive benefits, that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company has determined that it is the primary beneficiary in the operational VIEs in which it has an equity interest. The Company evaluates its relationships with the VIEs on an ongoing basis to ensure that it continues to be the primary beneficiary. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. For additional information, see Note 10—Investment Funds.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company regularly makes significant estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, estimates that affect the Company's principles of consolidation, investment tax credits, revenue recognition, solar energy systems, net, impairment of long-lived assets, goodwill impairment analysis, the recognition and measurement of loss contingencies, stock-based compensation, provision for income taxes, and non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Comprehensive (Loss) Income

As the Company has no other comprehensive income or loss, comprehensive (loss) income is the same as net (loss attributable) income available to common stockholders for all periods presented.

Debt Issuance Costs

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2015-03, which requires that debt issuance costs be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the associated debt obligation. ASU 2015-15 further clarified that this treatment is not required to be applied to revolving line-of-credit arrangements. The Company applied ASU 2015-03 on a retrospective basis; however, the Company's long-term debt in all prior periods presented was comprised of revolving line-of-credit arrangements. As such, there is no change to the Company's prior period condensed consolidated balance sheet. In 2016, the Company entered into term loan facilities that are presented net of debt issuance costs.

Intangible Assets – Internal-Use Software

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company adopted ASU 2015-05, which requires that if a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, the payment of fees should be accounted for in the same manner as the acquisition of other software licenses. If there is no software license, the fees should be accounted for as a service contract. The Company adopted this update prospectively, which did not have a significant impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements in the current period.

Other Changes

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, there have been no other changes to the Company's significant accounting policies as described in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued ASU 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing, and in March 2016 issued ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net). Both of these updates clarify aspects of the guidance in ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Company is evaluating the impact that these updates will have on its consolidated financial statements. Additionally, ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Deferral of the Effective Date, defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for one year, and the standard is now effective for the Company on

January 1, 2018, with early adoption available on January 1, 2017. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company is currently evaluating which transition method to use and does not expect the update to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures based on its current business model.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The objective of this update is to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, forfeiture rates and classification on the statement of cash flows. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 for public business entities and early adoption is permitted. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this update will have on its share-based payment accounting and consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The objective of this update is to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. This update primarily changes the recognition by lessees of lease assets and liabilities for leases currently classified as operating leases. Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged. This update is effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 for public business entities and early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied using a modified retrospective approach. The Company has operating leases that will be affected by this update and is evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures. The Company expects to apply the update upon its effectiveness in the first quarter of 2019.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments – Overall (Topic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The objective of this update is to enhance the reporting model for financial instruments to provide users of financial statements with more decision-useful information. The amendments in this update address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. This update is effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments should be applied by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

3. Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures and reports its cash equivalents at fair value. The following tables set forth the fair value of the Company's financial assets measured on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

March 31, 2016				
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Financial Assets				
Time deposits	\$—	\$ 1,900	\$ —	\$ 1,900
Total financial assets	\$—	\$ 1,900	\$ —	\$ 1,900

December 31, 2015				
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Financial Assets				
Time deposits	\$—	\$ 1,900	\$ —	\$ 1,900
Total financial assets	\$—	\$ 1,900	\$ —	\$ 1,900

The carrying amounts of certain financial instruments of the Company, consisting of cash and cash equivalents excluding time deposits, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accounts payable—related party and distributions payable to redeemable non-controlling interests (all Level I) approximate fair value due to their relatively short maturities. Time deposits (Level II) approximate fair value due to their short-term nature (30 days) and, upon renewal, the interest rate is adjusted based on current market rates. The Company's outstanding principal balance of long-term debt is carried at cost and was \$506.2 million and \$415.9 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The Company estimated the fair values of long-term debt to approximate its carrying values as interest accrues at floating rates based on market rates. The Company did not realize gains or losses related to financial assets for any of the periods presented.

4. Solar Energy Systems

Solar energy systems, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
System equipment costs	\$994,179	\$893,088
Initial direct costs related to solar energy systems	194,741	171,081
	1,188,920	1,064,169
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(40,821)	(32,505)
	1,148,099	1,031,664
Solar energy system inventory	52,223	70,493
Solar energy systems, net	\$1,200,322	\$1,102,157

Solar energy system inventory represents the solar components and materials used in the installation of solar energy systems prior to being installed on customers' roofs. As such, no depreciation is recorded related to this line item. The Company recorded depreciation and amortization expense related to solar energy systems of \$8.3 million and \$3.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Vehicles acquired under capital leases	3 years	\$23,601	\$24,149
Furniture and computer and other equipment	3 years	7,122	6,524
Leasehold improvements	1-3 years	4,863	4,116
		35,586	34,789
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(12,840)	(12,181)
		22,746	22,608
Build-to-suit lease asset under construction		28,456	25,560
Property and equipment, net		\$51,202	\$48,168

The Company recorded depreciation and amortization related to property and equipment of \$2.4 million and \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Company leases fleet vehicles that are accounted for as capital leases and are included in property and equipment, net. Of total property and equipment depreciation and amortization, depreciation on vehicles under capital leases of \$1.7 million and \$1.1 million was capitalized in solar energy systems, net for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Because of its involvement in certain aspects of the construction of a new headquarters building in Lehi, UT, the Company is deemed the owner of the building for accounting purposes during the construction period. Accordingly, the Company recorded a build-to-suit asset of \$28.5 million and \$25.6 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. See Note 15—Commitments and Contingencies.

6. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cost:		
Internal-use software	\$1,605	\$ 1,591
Developed technology	522	522
Trademarks/trade names	201	201
Customer relationships	164	164
Total carrying value	2,492	2,478
Accumulated amortization:		
Internal-use software	(178)	(219)
Developed technology	(142)	(126)
Trademarks/trade names	(44)	(39)
Customer relationships	(72)	(63)
Total accumulated amortization	(436)	(447)
Total intangible assets, net	\$2,056	\$ 2,031

The Company recorded amortization expense of \$0.3 million and \$3.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, which was included in amortization of intangible assets in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. An internal-use software asset of \$0.3 million reached the end of its useful life during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and was removed from cost and accumulated amortization.

In February 2015, the Company decided to discontinue the external sales of two Vivint Solar Labs products: the SunEye and PV Designer. This discontinuance was considered an indicator of impairment, and a review regarding the recoverability of the carrying value of the related intangible assets was performed. In-process research and development, which was intended to generate Vivint Solar Labs product sales in the residential market, was discontinued and deemed fully impaired resulting in a charge of \$2.1 million. Certain trade names that will no longer be utilized were deemed fully impaired resulting in a charge of \$1.3 million. The SunEye and PV Designer developed technology assets were deemed fully impaired resulting in a charge of \$0.7 million. Customer relationships were deemed partially impaired by \$0.4 million due to the loss of external customers who purchased the discontinued products. As a result of this review, the Company recorded a total impairment charge of \$4.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Goodwill Impairment

Annual Goodwill Impairment Test

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of an acquired business over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. As of December 31, 2015, the Company consisted of two operating segments: (1) Residential and (2) C&I. As the C&I business was created in 2015 by the Company, and not acquired, and the Company's goodwill was recorded prior to 2015, all goodwill remains with the Residential operating segment. As

such, the Company's impairment test is based on a single operating segment and reporting unit structure.

The Company performs its goodwill impairment test annually or whenever events or circumstances change that would indicate that goodwill might be impaired. The Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. If the qualitative step is not passed, the Company performs a two-step impairment test whereby in the first step, the Company must compare the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, the Company performs the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment. The second step, measuring the impairment loss, compares the implied fair value of the goodwill with the carrying value of the goodwill. Any excess of the goodwill carrying value over the implied fair value is recognized as an impairment loss.

Based on the results of the annual goodwill impairment analysis in the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company determined the two-step test was not necessary based on its qualitative assessments and concluded that it was more likely than not that the fair value of its Residential reporting unit was greater than its respective carrying value as of October 1, 2015 and 2014.

Goodwill Impairment Test as of March 31, 2016

In conjunction with the acquisition by SunEdison failing to occur, the Company's market capitalization decreased significantly during the first quarter of 2016 from \$1.0 billion as of December 31, 2015 to \$283 million as of March 31, 2016. The Company considered this significant decrease in market capitalization to be an indicator of impairment and the Company performed a step one test for potential impairment as of March 31, 2016.

The step one analysis resulted in the Company concluding that the carrying book value of its Residential reporting unit was higher than the business unit's fair value. Because the Residential reporting unit failed the step one test, the Company was required to perform the step two test, which utilizes a notional purchase price allocation using the estimated fair value from step one as the purchase price to determine the implied value of the reporting unit's goodwill. The completion of the step two test resulted in the determination that the \$36.6 million of the Residential reporting unit's goodwill was fully impaired. The \$36.6 million impairment charge is shown in the line item impairment of goodwill and intangible assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

In performing step one of the goodwill impairment test, it was necessary to determine the fair value of the Residential reporting segment. The fair value of the reporting unit was estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology ("DCF"). The market analysis included looking at the valuations of comparable public companies, as well as recent acquisitions of comparable companies.

Two key inputs to the DCF analysis were the future cash flow projection and the discount rate. The Company used a 30-year future cash flow projection, based on the Company's long-range forecast of current customer contracts and an estimate of customer renewals of 90% subsequent to the 20-year customer contract period, discounted to present value.

The discount rate was determined by estimating the reporting unit's weighted average cost of capital, reflecting the nature of the reporting unit and the perceived risk of the underlying cash flows. In its DCF methodology, the Company used a 7.25% discount rate for the cash flows related to current customer contracts and a 9.25% discount rate for the estimated cash flows from customer renewals subsequent to the 20-year customer contract period. A higher discount rate was used for the estimated customer renewals due to the increased subjectivity of this cash flow stream. If the Company had varied the discount rates by 1.0%, it would not have impacted the ultimate results of the step one test. The excess of the carrying value over the fair value of the Residential reporting unit was approximately 15%.

Because the Residential reporting unit failed the step one test, the Company was required to perform the step two test, which utilizes a purchase price allocation using the estimated fair value from step one as the purchase price to determine the implied value of the reporting unit's goodwill. The step two test involves allocating the fair value of the Residential reporting unit to all of its assets and liabilities on a fair value basis, with the excess amount representing the implied value of goodwill. As part of this process the fair value of the reporting unit's identifiable assets was determined. The fair values of these assets were determined primarily through the use of the DCF method if the fair value was estimated to differ materially from book value. After determining the fair value of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities and allocating the fair value of the Residential reporting unit to those assets and liabilities, it was determined that there was no implied value of goodwill. The carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill was \$36.6 million, which resulted in the impairment charge of \$36.6 million, which was recorded in impairment of goodwill and intangible assets in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

7. Accrued Compensation

Accrued compensation consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued payroll	\$11,828	\$ 6,918
Accrued commissions	7,631	6,840
Total accrued compensation	\$ 19,459	\$ 13,758

8. Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued professional fees	\$5,820	\$ 7,918
Current portion of lease pass-through financing obligation	4,662	3,835
Accrued unused commitment fees and interest	3,690	1,014
Sales and use tax payable	3,319	3,524
Accrued litigation settlements	1,855	1,790
Income tax payable	1,308	6,169
Deferred rent	1,039	1,064
Other accrued expenses	6,562	3,703
Total accrued and other current liabilities	\$28,255	\$ 29,017

9. Debt Obligations

Debt obligations consisted of the following (in thousands):

March 31, 2016			
	Unamortized Debt		
	Principal	Issuance	
	Borrowings	Costs	Net Balance
Revolving lines of credit			
Aggregation credit facility	\$ 338,500	\$ —	(1) \$ 338,500
Working capital credit facility	142,600	—	(1) 142,600
Term loan facility	25,000	5,992	19,008
Credit agreement	102	178	(76)
Total debt	\$ 506,202	\$ 6,170	\$ 500,032
December 31, 2015			
	Unamortized Debt		
	Principal	Issuance	
	Borrowings	Costs	Net Balance
Aggregation credit facility	\$ 269,100	\$ —	(1) \$ 269,100
Working capital credit facility	146,750	—	(1) 146,750
Total debt	\$ 415,850	\$ —	\$ 415,850

(1) Revolving lines of credit are not presented net of unamortized debt issuance costs. See Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Term Loan Facility

In March 2016, Vivint Solar Financing Holdings, LLC, one of the Company's subsidiaries, entered into a financing agreement pursuant to which it may borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million of term loan borrowings from investment funds and accounts advised by Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC. The Company refers to such financing agreement as the "term loan facility." The initial \$75.0 million in borrowings are referred to as "Tranche A" borrowings. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had incurred an aggregate of \$25.0 million of the Tranche A borrowings and incurred the remaining Tranche A borrowings in the second quarter of 2016. The remaining \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount in borrowings may be incurred in three installments of at least \$25.0 million aggregate principal amount prior to the first anniversary of the closing date. Such subsequent borrowings, if any, are referred to as "Tranche B" borrowings. If no Tranche B borrowings are incurred, the Company must repay outstanding Tranche A borrowings in December 2016. If any Tranche B borrowings are incurred, the maturity date for all borrowings will be extended to the fourth anniversary of the closing date. If any Tranche B borrowings are incurred, the Company may not prepay any borrowings until the second anniversary of the closing date and any subsequent prepayments of principal are subject to a fee equal to 3.0%. Borrowings under the term loan facility will be used for the construction and acquisition of solar energy systems. The remaining borrowing capacity was \$175.0 million as of March 31, 2016.

Interest on the Tranche A borrowings accrues at a floating rate of LIBOR plus 5.5%, provided that if any Tranche B borrowings are incurred, the interest rate increases to a floating rate of LIBOR plus 8.0% for the entire principal amount outstanding. The term loan facility includes customary events of default, conditions to borrowing and covenants, including covenants that restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the borrower's, and the guarantors' ability to incur indebtedness, incur liens, make investments, make fundamental changes to their business, dispose of assets, make certain types of restricted payments or enter into certain related party transactions. These restrictions do not impact the Company's ability to enter into investment funds, including those that are similar to those entered into previously. Additionally, the parties to the term loan facility must maintain certain consolidated and project subsidiary loan-to-value ratios and a consolidated debt service coverage ratio, with such covenants to be tested as of the last day of each fiscal quarter and upon each incurrence of borrowings. Each of the parties to the term loan facility has pledged assets not otherwise pledged under another existing debt facility as collateral to secure their obligations under the term loan facility. Vivint Solar Financing Holdings Parent, LLC, another of the Company's subsidiaries and the parent company of the borrower and certain other of the Company's subsidiaries guarantee the borrower's obligations under the financing agreement.

Interest expense for the term loan facility was approximately \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. No interest expense was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2015. A \$1.3 million interest reserve amount was deposited in an interest reserve account with the administrative agent and is included in restricted cash and cash equivalents. The interest reserve increases as borrowings increase under the term loan facility.

Bank of America, N.A. Aggregation Credit Facility

In September 2014, the Company entered into an aggregation credit facility (the "Aggregation Facility"), which was subsequently amended in February 2015 and November 2015, pursuant to which the Company may borrow up to an aggregate of \$375.0 million and, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions and the approval of the lenders, up to an additional aggregate of \$175.0 million in borrowings with certain financial institutions for which Bank of America, N.A. is acting as administrative agent.

Prepayments are permitted under the Aggregation Facility, and the principal and accrued interest on any outstanding loans mature in March 2018. Under the Aggregation Facility, interest on borrowings accrues at a floating rate equal to either (1)(a) the London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") or (b) the greatest of (i) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%, (ii) the administrative agent's prime rate and (iii) LIBOR plus 1% and (2) a margin that varies between 3.25% during the period during which the Company may incur borrowings and 3.50% after such period. Interest is payable at the end of each interest period that the Company may elect as a term of either one, two or three months.

The borrower under the Aggregation Facility is Vivint Solar Financing I, LLC, one of the Company's indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, which in turn holds the Company's interests in the managing members in the Company's existing investment funds. These managing members guarantee the borrower's obligations under the Aggregation Facility. In addition, Vivint Solar Holdings, Inc. has pledged its interests in the borrower, and the borrower has pledged its interests in the guarantors as security for the borrower's obligations under the Aggregation Facility. The related solar energy systems are not subject to any security interest of the lenders, and there is no recourse to the Company in the case of a default.

The Aggregation Facility includes customary covenants, including covenants that restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the borrower's, and the guarantors' ability to incur indebtedness, incur liens, make investments, make fundamental changes to their business, dispose of assets, make certain types of restricted payments or enter into certain related party transactions. Among other restrictions, the Aggregation Facility provides that the borrower may not incur any indebtedness other than that related to the Aggregation Facility or in respect of permitted swap agreements, and that the guarantors may not incur any indebtedness other than that related to the Aggregation Facility

or as permitted under existing investment fund transaction documents. These restrictions do not impact the Company's ability to enter into investment funds, including those that are similar to those entered into previously. As of March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with such covenants. As of March 31, 2016, the Company has not entered into any interest rate hedges, which the Company is required to obtain by September 13, 2016.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had incurred an aggregate of \$338.5 million in borrowings under the Aggregation Facility. The remaining borrowing capacity was \$36.5 million as of March 31, 2016. However, the Company does not have immediate access to the full remaining \$36.5 million balance as future borrowings are dependent on when it has solar energy system revenue to collateralize the borrowings.

The Aggregation Facility also contains certain customary events of default. If an event of default occurs, lenders under the Aggregation Facility will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of amounts due under the Aggregation Facility and foreclosure on the interests of the borrower and the guarantors that have been pledged to the lenders.

Interest expense was approximately \$4.0 million and \$2.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. As of March 31, 2016, the current portion of debt issuance costs of \$4.0 million was recorded in prepaid expenses and other current assets, and the long-term portion of debt issuance costs of \$3.9 million was recorded in other non-current assets, net in the consolidated balance sheet. In addition, a \$6.3 million interest reserve amount was deposited in an interest reserve account with the administrative agent and is included in restricted cash and cash equivalents. The interest reserve increases as borrowings increase under the Aggregation Facility.

Working Capital Credit Facility

In March 2015, the Company entered into a revolving credit agreement (the “Working Capital Facility”) pursuant to which the Company may borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of \$150.0 million from certain financial institutions for which Goldman Sachs Lending Partners LLC is acting as administrative agent and collateral agent. Loans under the Working Capital Facility will be used to pay for the costs incurred in connection with the design and construction of solar energy systems, and letters of credit may be issued for working capital and general corporate purposes. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had incurred an aggregate of \$142.6 million in borrowings under the Working Capital Facility. Further, the Company established letters of credit under the Working Capital Facility for up to \$7.4 million related to insurance contracts. As such, there was no remaining borrowing capacity available as of March 31, 2016.

The Company has pledged the interests in the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries, excluding Vivint Solar Financing I, LLC, as security for its obligations under the Working Capital Facility. Prepayments are permitted under the Working Capital Facility, and the principal and accrued interest on any outstanding loans mature in March 2020. Interest accrues on borrowings at a floating rate equal to, dependent on the type of borrowing, (1) a rate equal to the Eurodollar Rate for the interest period divided by one minus the Eurodollar Reserve Percentage, plus a margin of 3.25%; or (2) the highest of (a) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, (b) the Citibank prime rate and (c) the one-month interest period Eurodollar rate plus 1.00%, plus a margin of 2.25%. Interest is payable dependent on the type of borrowing at the end of (1) the interest period that the Company may elect as a term and not to exceed three months, (2) quarterly or (3) at maturity of the Working Capital Facility.

The Working Capital Facility includes customary covenants, including covenants that restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the Company’s ability to incur indebtedness, incur liens, make investments, make fundamental changes to its business, dispose of assets, make certain types of restricted payments or enter into certain related party transactions. Among other restrictions, the Working Capital Facility provides that the Company may not incur any indebtedness other than that related to the Working Capital Facility or permitted swap agreements. These restrictions do not impact the Company’s ability to enter into investment funds, including those that are similar to those entered into previously. The Company is also required to maintain \$25.0 million in cash and cash equivalents and certain investments as of the last day of each quarter. As of March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with such covenants.

The Working Capital Facility also contains certain customary events of default. If an event of default occurs, lenders under the Working Capital Facility will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of amounts then outstanding.

Interest expense for this facility was approximately \$1.5 million and de minimis for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. As of March 31, 2016, the current portion of debt issuance costs of \$0.5 million was recorded in prepaid expenses and other current assets, and the long-term portion of debt issuance costs of \$1.6 million was recorded in other non-current assets, net in the consolidated balance sheet.

Credit Agreement

In February 2016, a subsidiary of the Company entered into a credit agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) pursuant to which Goldman Sachs, through GSUIG Real Estate Member LLC, committed to lend an aggregate principal amount of \$3.0 million. Proceeds from the Credit Agreement are to be used for the deployment of certain solar energy systems. Quarterly payments of principal and interest are due over a seven year term. The seven year term begins after the final completion date of the underlying solar energy systems. Interest accrues on borrowings at a rate of 6.50%. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had received \$0.1 million in loan proceeds from the Credit Agreement. Because these borrowings were incurred, the Company netted the \$0.2 million in debt issuance costs incurred against the principal balance in long-term debt in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2016. The repayment term had not yet begun as of March 31, 2016. Interest expense under the Credit Agreement was de minimis for the three months ended March 31, 2016. No interest expense was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Interest Expense and Amortization of Debt Issuance Costs

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, total interest expense incurred under all debt obligations was \$5.7 million and \$2.1 million, of which \$1.2 million and \$0.8 million was amortization of debt issuance costs.

10. Investment Funds

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had formed 17 investment funds for the purpose of funding the purchase of solar energy systems. The aggregate carrying value of these funds' assets and liabilities (after elimination of intercompany transactions and balances) in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$9,374	\$ 12,014
Accounts receivable, net	5,988	3,063
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	318	121
Total current assets	15,680	15,198
Solar energy systems, net	1,104,451	990,609
Other non-current assets, net	1,029	18
Total assets	\$1,121,160	\$ 1,005,825
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Distributions payable to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling		
interests	\$4,823	\$ 11,347
Current portion of deferred revenue	7,038	4,824
Accrued and other current liabilities	4,694	3,869
Total current liabilities	16,555	20,040
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	40,790	43,094
Other non-current liabilities	2,437	3,283
Total liabilities	\$59,782	\$ 66,417

Residential Investment Funds

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had formed 16 residential investment funds. Fund investors for three of the funds are managed indirectly by The Blackstone Group L.P. (the "Sponsor") and are considered related parties. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the cumulative total of contributions into the VIEs by all investors was \$862.9 million and \$773.0 million. Of these contributions, a cumulative total of \$110.0 million was contributed by related parties in prior periods.

C&I Investment Fund

In May 2015, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a C&I investment fund arrangement with a fund investor. The fund was not operational, i.e., no projects had been initiated within the fund as of March 31, 2016, and as such, the Company did not have any assets or liabilities associated with the fund. The total available committed capital under the fund is \$150.0 million, which must be utilized by the Company in 2016 based on the current fund agreement. If the investor's commitment is not utilized, the Company may incur financial penalties for non-performance up to \$3.0 million primarily due to delays in project approval and solar energy systems being interconnected to the power grid. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had accrued a non-performance fee of \$2.1 million payable to the C&I fund investor.

Lease Pass-Through Financing Obligation

In July 2015, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a lease pass-through fund arrangement under which the Company contributes solar energy systems and the investor contributes cash. The net carrying value of the related solar energy systems was \$64.4 million and \$64.7 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Under the arrangement, the fund investor makes a large upfront payment to the Company's subsidiary and subsequent periodic payments. The Company allocates a portion of the aggregate payments received from the fund investor to the estimated fair value of assigned ITCs, and the balance to the future customer lease payments that are also assigned to the investor. The Company's subsidiary has an obligation to ensure the solar energy system is in service and operational for a term of five years to avoid any recapture of the ITCs. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue as the recapture provisions lapse assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. The unrecognized revenue allocated to ITCs is recorded as deferred revenue in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The Company accounts for the residual of the payments received from the fund investor, net of amounts allocated to ITCs, as a borrowing by recording the proceeds received as a lease pass-through financing obligation, which will be repaid through customer payments that will be received by the investor. Under this approach, the Company continues to account for the arrangement with the customers in its condensed consolidated financial statements, whether the cash generated from the customer arrangements is received by the lessor or paid directly to the fund investor. A portion of the amounts received by the fund investor from customer payments is applied to reduce the lease pass-through financing obligation, and the balance is allocated to interest expense. The customer payments are recognized into revenue based on cash receipts during the period as required by GAAP.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had recorded financing liabilities of \$47.2 million and \$47.3 million related to this fund arrangement as deferred revenue in its condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Guarantees

With respect to the investment funds, the Company and the fund investors have entered into guaranty agreements under which the Company guarantees the performance of certain financial obligations of its subsidiaries to the investment funds. These guarantees do not result in the Company being required to make payments to the fund investors unless such payments are mandated by the investment fund governing documents and the investment fund fails to make such payment. The Company is contractually obligated to make certain VIE investors whole for losses that the investors may suffer in certain limited circumstances resulting from the disallowance or recapture of investment tax credits.

From time to time, the Company incurs penalties for non-performance, which non-performance may include delays in the installation process and interconnection to the power grid of solar energy systems and other factors. Based on the terms of the investment fund agreements, the Company will either reimburse a portion of the fund investor's capital or pay the fund investor a non-performance fee. As discussed in "C&I Investment Fund" above, the Company accrued an estimated \$2.1 million non-performance fee as of March 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had accrued \$5.2 million in distributions to reimburse fund investors a portion of their capital contributions in order to true-up the investors' expected rate of return primarily due to delays in solar energy systems being interconnected to the power grid. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company amended one of the investment funds agreements to extend the solar energy system interconnection period and, as such, released the accrued distribution. A de minimis amount was reimbursed to fund investors during the period.

As a result of the guaranty arrangements in certain funds, the Company was required to hold a minimum cash balance of \$10.0 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, which is classified as restricted cash and cash equivalents on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

11. Redeemable Non-Controlling Interests and Equity

Common Stock

The Company had reserved shares of common stock for issuance as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Shares available for grant under equity incentive plans	16,378	12,267

Edgar Filing: Vivint Solar, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Stock options issued and outstanding	9,277	9,277
Long-term incentive plan	3,382	3,382
Restricted stock units issued and outstanding	924	930
Total	29,961	25,856

Redeemable Non-Controlling Interests, Equity and Non-Controlling Interests

The changes in redeemable non-controlling interests were as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ 169,541
Contributions from redeemable non-controlling interests	27,324
Distributions to redeemable non-controlling interests	(1,949)
Net loss	(38,718)
Balance as of March 31, 2016	\$ 156,198

The changes in stockholders' equity and non-controlling interests were as follows (in thousands):

	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ 518,943	\$ 90,309	\$609,252
Stock-based compensation expense	1,625	—	1,625
Excess tax effects from stock-based compensation	(393)	—	(393)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	62,662	62,662
Distributions to non-controlling interests	—	2,079	2,079
Net loss	(31,219)	(35,625)	(66,844)
Balance as of March 31, 2016	\$ 488,956	\$ 119,425	\$608,381

Non-Controlling Interests and Redeemable Non-Controlling Interests

Seven of the investment funds include a right for the non-controlling interest holder to elect to require the Company's wholly owned subsidiary to purchase all of its membership interests in the fund after a stated period of time (each, a "Put Option"). In one of the investment funds, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary has the right to elect to require the non-controlling interest holder to sell all of its membership units to the Company's wholly owned subsidiary (a "Call Option") after the expiration of the non-controlling interest holder's Put Option. In the six other investment funds that have Put Options, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary has a Call Option for a stated period prior to the effectiveness of the Put Option. In nine other investment funds there is a Call Option which is exercisable after a stated period of time. One investment fund has neither a Put Option nor a Call Option.

The purchase price for the fund investor's interest in the seven investment funds under the Put Options is the greater of fair market value at the time the option is exercised and a specified amount, ranging from \$0.7 million to \$4.1 million. The Put Options for these seven investment funds are exercisable beginning on the date that specified conditions are met for each respective fund. None of the Put Options are expected to become exercisable prior to 2019.

Because the Put Options represent redemption features that are not solely within the control of the Company, the non-controlling interests in these investment funds are presented outside of permanent equity. Redeemable non-controlling interests are reported using the greater of their carrying value at each reporting date (which is impacted by attribution under the hypothetical liquidation at book value method) or their estimated redemption value in each reporting period. The carrying values of redeemable non-controlling interests at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were greater than the redemption values.

The purchase price for the fund investors' interests under the Call Options varies by fund, but is generally the greater of a specified amount, which ranges from approximately \$0.7 million to \$7.0 million, the fair market value of such interest at the time the option is exercised, or an amount that causes the fund investor to achieve a specified return on investment. The Call Options are exercisable beginning on the date that specified conditions are met for each respective fund. None of the Call Options are expected to become exercisable prior to 2019.

12. Equity Compensation Plans Equity Incentive Plans

2014 Equity Incentive Plan

The Company adopted the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2014 Plan”) in September 2014. Under the 2014 Plan, the Company may grant stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance units, performance shares and performance awards to its employees, directors and consultants, and its parent and subsidiary corporations’ employees and consultants.

As of March 31, 2016, a total of 17.4 million shares of common stock are reserved for issuance under the 2014 plan, subject to adjustment in the case of certain events. In addition, any shares that otherwise would be returned to the Omnibus Plan (as defined below) as the result of the expiration or termination of stock options may be added to the 2014 Plan. The number of shares available for issuance under the 2014 Plan is subject to an annual increase on the first day of each year, equal to the least of 8.8 million shares, 4% of the outstanding shares of common stock as of the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year and an amount of shares as determined by the Company. In accordance with the annual increase, an additional 4.3 million shares were reserved for issuance at the beginning of 2016 under the 2014 Plan.

As of March 31, 2016, there were 0.1 million time-based stock options, 0.7 million restricted stock units (“RSUs”), and 0.2 million performance share units (“PSUs”) outstanding under the 2014 Plan. The time-based options are subject to ratable time-based vesting over four years. The RSUs are subject to ratable time-based vesting over one to four years. The PSUs vest quarterly over one to four years subject to individual participants’ achievement of quarterly performance goals.

2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan; Non-plan Option Grant

In July 2013, the Company adopted the 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “Omnibus Plan”), which was terminated in connection with the adoption of the 2014 Plan in September 2014, and accordingly no additional shares are available for grant under the Omnibus Plan. The Omnibus Plan will continue to govern outstanding awards granted under the plan. In August 2013, the Company granted an option to purchase 0.6 million shares of common stock outside of the Omnibus Plan; however the provisions of this option were substantially similar to those of the options granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan.

During 2014 and 2013, the Company granted stock options of which one-third are subject to ratable time-based vesting over a five year period and two-thirds are subject to vesting upon certain performance conditions and the achievement of certain investment return thresholds by 313 Acquisition LLC, a subsidiary of the Company’s Sponsor. The stock options have a ten-year contractual period.

Long-term Incentive Plan

In July 2013, the Company’s board of directors approved 4.1 million shares of common stock for six Long-term Incentive Plan Pools (“LTIP Pools”) that comprise the 2013 Long-term Incentive Plan (the “LTIP”). The purpose of the LTIP is to attract and retain key service providers and strengthen their commitment to the Company by providing incentive compensation measured by reference to the value of the shares of the Company’s common stock. Eligible participants include nonemployee direct sales personnel who sell the solar energy system contracts, employees that install and maintain the solar energy systems and employees that recruit new employees to the Company.

In April 2015, 0.6 million shares of common stock were awarded to participants under the LTIP. As of March 31, 2016, 3.4 million shares remained outstanding, as 0.1 million shares represented the exercise price that were returned to the 2014 Plan.

Stock Options

Stock Option Activity

Stock options are granted under the 2014 Plan and Omnibus Plan as described above. Stock option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands, except term and per share amounts):

	Shares Underlying Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding—December 31, 2015	9,277	\$ 1.36		\$ 76,488
Granted	—	—		

Edgar Filing: Vivint Solar, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Exercised	—	—		
Cancelled	—	—		
Outstanding—March 31, 2016	9,277	\$ 1.36	7.6	\$ 13,688
Options vested and exercisable—March 31, 2016	4,256	\$ 1.29	7.6	\$ 6,339
Options vested and expected to vest—March 31, 2016	9,023	\$ 1.36	7.6	\$ 13,311

No time-based stock options were granted during the three months ended March 31, 2016. The weighted-average grant date fair value of time-based stock options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$8.01 per share. No performance-based stock options were granted during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. There were no stock options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying stock options and the fair value of the common stock for the options that had exercise prices that were lower than the fair value per share of the common stock.

The total fair value of stock options vested for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million.

Determination of Fair Value of Stock Options

The Company estimates the fair value of the time-based stock options granted on each grant date using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model and applies the accelerated attribution method for expense recognition. The fair values using the Black-Scholes-Merton method were estimated on each grant date using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	
Expected term (in years)	6.3	
Volatility	88.5	%
Risk-free interest rate	1.9	%
Dividend yield	0.0	%

No options were granted in the three months ended March 31, 2016. As such, no Black-Scholes-Merton assumptions were required for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Restricted Stock Units

RSUs are granted under the 2014 Plan and the LTIP as described above. RSU activity for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was as follows (awards in thousands):

	Number of Awards	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	930	\$ 12.84
Granted	177	2.65
Vested	(158)	12.93
Forfeited	(25)	12.53
Outstanding at March 31, 2016	924	\$ 10.88

The total fair value of RSUs vested was \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. No RSUs vested in the three months ended March 31, 2015. The Company determines the fair value of RSUs granted on each grant date based on the fair value of the Company's common stock on the grant date.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Edgar Filing: Vivint Solar, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Stock-based compensation was included in operating expenses as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Cost of revenue	\$ 303	\$ 278
Sales and marketing	—	233
General and administrative	1,106	2,178
Research and development	216	18
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 1,625	\$ 2,707

Unrecognized stock-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, for time-based stock options, performance-based stock options, RSUs and PSUs as of March 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands, except years):

	Unrecognized Stock-Based Compensation Expense	Weighted- Average Period of Recognition
Time-based stock options	\$ 2,290	2.7 years
Performance-based stock options	1,495	1.0 years
RSUs and PSUs	4,718	2.7 years
Total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense as of March 31, 2016	\$ 8,503	

13. Income Taxes

The income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was calculated on a discrete basis resulting in a consolidated quarterly effective income tax rate of (5.1)% and (17.3)%. The variations between the consolidated effective income tax rate and the U.S. federal statutory rate for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were primarily attributable to the effect of non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests and the goodwill impairment charge. The variations between the consolidated effective income tax rate and the U.S. federal statutory rate for the three months ended March 31, 2015 were primarily attributable to the effect of non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests.

The Company sells solar energy systems to the investment funds for income tax purposes. As the investment funds are consolidated by the Company, the gain on the sale of the solar energy systems is not recognized in the condensed consolidated financial statements. However, this gain is recognized for tax reporting purposes. Since these transactions are intercompany sales for GAAP purposes, any tax expense incurred related to these intercompany sales is deferred and amortized over the estimated useful life of the underlying solar energy systems, which has been estimated to be 30 years. Accordingly, the Company has recorded a prepaid tax asset, net of \$319.5 million and \$277.5 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Uncertain Tax Positions

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits. There was no interest and penalties accrued for any uncertain tax positions as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The Company does not have any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible the total amount of gross unrecognized benefits will increase or decrease within the next 12 months. The Company is subject to taxation and files income tax returns in the United States, and various state and local jurisdictions. Due to the Company's net losses, substantially all of its federal, state and local income tax returns since inception are still subject to audit.

14. Related Party Transactions

The Company's operations included the following related party transactions (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 2015	
Cost of revenue—operating leases and incentives	\$1,147	\$1,490
Sales and marketing	524	378
General and administrative	153	213

Vivint Services

The Company has negotiated and entered into a number of agreements with its sister company, APX Group, Inc. ("Vivint"), related to services and other support that Vivint provides to the Company. Under the terms of these agreements, Vivint primarily provides the Company with information technology and infrastructure and certain other services. The Company incurred fees under these agreements of \$1.4 million and \$1.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, which reflect the amount of services provided by Vivint on behalf of the Company.

Payables to Vivint recorded in accounts payable—related party were \$0.9 million and \$1.9 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. These payables include amounts due to Vivint related to the services agreements and other miscellaneous intercompany payables including healthcare cost reimbursements and ancillary purchases.

Advances Receivable—Related Party

Net amounts due from direct-sales personnel were \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The Company provided a reserve of \$1.1 million and \$0.7 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 related to advances to direct-sales personnel who have terminated their employment agreement with the Company.

Investment Funds

Fund investors for three of the funds are indirectly managed by the Sponsor and accordingly are considered related parties. The Company accrued equity distributions to these entities of \$1.0 million and \$1.7 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, included in distributions payable to non-controlling and redeemable non-controlling interests. See Note 10—Investment Funds. The Company has also entered into a Backup Maintenance Servicing Agreement with Vivint in which Vivint will provide maintenance servicing of the fund assets in the event that the Company is removed as the service provider for the funds. No services have been performed by Vivint under this agreement.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Non-Cancellable Leases

The Company has entered into operating lease agreements for corporate and operating facilities, warehouses and related equipment in states in which the Company conducts operations. The aggregate expense incurred under these operating leases was \$4.1 million and \$2.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Build-to-Suit Lease Arrangements

In September 2014, the Company entered into a non-cancellable lease whereby the Company will terminate the current lease for its corporate headquarters in Lehi, UT and move into another building being constructed in the same general location. Because of its involvement in certain aspects of the construction per the terms of the lease, the Company is deemed the owner of the building for accounting purposes during the construction period. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2016, the Company recorded a build-to-suit lease asset of \$28.5 million included in property and equipment, net, and a corresponding \$27.8 million build-to-suit lease liability included in other non-current liabilities, capitalized interest of \$0.6 million and building costs paid by the Company of \$0.1 million. Construction on the new building is expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2016.

Letters of Credit

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company fulfilled its obligations under a forward contract to sell SRECs entered into in November 2013. As a result, the related \$1.8 million stand-by letter of credit that was outstanding at December 31, 2015 was cancelled during the three months ended March 31, 2016. The corresponding time deposit will be released during the second quarter of 2016.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had established letters of credit under the Working Capital Facility for up to \$7.4 million related to insurance contracts.

Indemnification Obligations

From time to time, the Company enters into contracts that contingently require it to indemnify parties against claims. These contracts primarily relate to provisions in the Company's services agreements with related parties that may require the Company to indemnify the related parties against services rendered; and certain agreements with the Company's officers and directors under which the Company may be required to indemnify such persons for liabilities. In addition, under the terms of the agreements related to the Company's investment funds and other material contracts, the Company may also be required to indemnify fund investors and other third parties for liabilities. For further information see Note 10—Investment Funds.

Legal Proceedings

In September 2014, two former installation technicians of the Company, on behalf of themselves and a purported class, filed a complaint for damages, injunctive relief and restitution in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of San Diego against the Company and unnamed John Doe defendants. The complaint alleges certain violations of the California Labor Code and the California Business and Professions Code based on, among other things, alleged improper classification of installer technicians, installer helpers, electrician technicians and electrician helpers, failure to pay minimum and overtime wages, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failure to provide wages on termination. In December 2014, the original plaintiffs and three additional plaintiffs filed an amended complaint with essentially the same allegations. On November 5, 2015, the parties agreed to preliminary terms of a settlement of all claims related to allegations in the complaint in return for the Company's payment of \$1.7 million to be paid out to the purported class members. The settlement agreement must be approved by the Court, after notice to the purported class. As of March 31, 2016, a \$1.7 million reserve was recorded related to this proceeding in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November and December 2014, two putative class action lawsuits were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against the Company, its directors, certain of its officers and the underwriters of the Company's initial public offering of common stock alleging violation of securities laws and seeking unspecified damages. In January 2015, the Court ordered these cases to be consolidated into the earlier filed case, *Hyatt v. Vivint Solar, Inc. et al.*, 14-cv-9283 (KBF). The plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint in February 2015. On May 6, 2015, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the complaint and on December 10, 2015, the Court issued an Opinion and Order dismissing the complaint with prejudice. On January 5, 2016, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The Company is unable to estimate a range of loss, if any, that could result were there to be an adverse final decision. If an unfavorable outcome were to occur in this case, it is possible that the impact could be material to the Company's results of operations in the period(s) in which any such outcome becomes probable and estimable.

On July 31, 2015, a putative class action lawsuit was filed in the Court of Chancery State of Delaware against the Company's directors, SunEdison Inc. ("SunEdison"), and TerraForm Power ("TerraForm"), alleging that the proposed acquisition by SunEdison is unfair to the Company's stockholders. On August 7, 2015, a second putative class action lawsuit was filed in the same court alleging similar claims, and including 313, Acquisition, LLC as a named defendant. Both complaints seek injunctive relief and unspecified damages. On or about September 10, 2015, two purported class action lawsuits were also filed in Utah's Fourth District State Court (the "Utah Actions"), alleging similar claims to the complaints previously filed in the Delaware Chancery Court. On September 22, 2015, the Company, through counsel notified plaintiff's counsel in the Utah Actions that pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, any such derivative action was subject to exclusive jurisdiction in the Delaware Chancery Court, and accordingly, the Utah Actions should be dismissed. After a December 2015 amendment to the proposed acquisition, a new complaint was filed in the Delaware Chancery Court on January 11, 2016. As a result of the termination of the SunEdison acquisition, plaintiffs filed a motion for voluntary dismissal of the complaint in this action. On April 20, 2016, the Delaware court entered the dismissal of this case.

On September 9, 2015, two of the Company's customers, on behalf of themselves and a purported class, named the Company in a putative class action, Case No. BCV-15-100925(Cal. Super. Ct., Kern County), alleging violation of California Business and Professional Code Section 17200 and requesting relief pursuant to Section 1689 of the California Civil Code. The complaint seeks: (1) rescission of their power purchase agreements along with restitution to the plaintiffs individually and (2) declaratory and injunctive relief. On October 16, 2015, the Company moved to compel arbitration of the plaintiffs' claims pursuant to the provisions set forth in the power purchase agreements, which the Court granted and dismissed the class claims without prejudice. Plaintiffs have appealed the Court's order. It is not possible to estimate the amount or range of potential loss, if any, at this time.

On March 8, 2016, the Company filed suit in the Court of Chancery State of Delaware against SunEdison and SEV Merger Sub Inc. alleging that SunEdison willfully breached its obligations under the Merger Agreement pursuant to which the Company was to be acquired and breached its implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. The Company is seeking declaratory judgment, award damages, costs and reasonable attorney's fees and such further relief that the court finds equitable, appropriate and just. On April 21, 2016, SunEdison filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, thereby creating a temporary stay on the prosecution of the Company's litigation in the Delaware court. The Company will participate in the bankruptcy case so as to maximize the recovery from the claims against SunEdison.

In addition to the matters discussed above, in the normal course of business, the Company has from time to time been named as a party to various legal claims, actions and complaints. While the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not currently believe that the outcome of any of these claims will have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company accrues for losses that are probable and can be reasonably estimated. The Company evaluates the adequacy of its legal reserves based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of the law and assumptions about the future outcome of each case based on available information.

16. Basic and Diluted Net (Loss) Income Per Share

The Company computes basic net (loss) income per share by dividing net (loss attributable) income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution of securities that could be exercised or converted into common shares, and is computed by dividing net (loss attributable) income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding plus the effect of potentially dilutive shares to purchase common stock.

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net (loss attributable) income available per share to common stockholders for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Numerator:		
Net (loss attributable) income available to common		
stockholders	\$(31,219)	\$12,149
Denominator:		
Shares used in computing net (loss attributable)		
income available per share to common stockholders, basic	106,619	105,303
Weighted-average effect of potentially dilutive shares to		
purchase common stock	—	3,748
Shares used in computing net (loss attributable)		
income available per share to common stockholders, diluted	106,619	109,051
Net (loss attributable) income available per share to common		
stockholders:		
Basic	\$(0.29)	\$0.12
Diluted	\$(0.29)	\$0.11

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company incurred a net loss attributable to common stockholders. As such, the potentially dilutive shares were anti-dilutive and were not considered in the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. As of March 31, 2015, stock-based awards for 3.4 million underlying shares of common stock were subject to performance conditions which had not yet been met. Accordingly, these performance-based stock awards were not included in the computation of diluted net income per share for the three months ended March 31, 2015. In addition, awards remaining to be granted under the LTIP Pools were not included in the computation of diluted net income per share as these shares had not been granted as of March 31, 2015. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, a de minimis number of shares were excluded from the dilutive share calculations as the effect on net income per share would have been anti-dilutive.

17. Segment Information

The Company has aligned its operations as two reporting segments: (1) Residential and (2) C&I. As of March 31, 2016, the C&I fund was not operational, i.e., no projects had been initiated within the fund. As of March 31, 2016, the Company recorded no assets related to the C&I segment. Segment loss from operations is comprised of operating unit revenue less operating expenses attributable to each operating segment. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, no revenue was recognized in the C&I segment as the C&I investment fund was not operational. Operating expenses in the C&I segment are comprised primarily of a \$2.1 million accrued non-performance fee and personnel costs of employees directly involved in the development of C&I. For additional information regarding the accrued non-performance fee, see Note 10—Investment Funds. Operating results by reporting segment in 2016 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		
	Residential C&I		Total
Revenue:			
Operating leases and incentives	\$16,578	\$—	\$16,578
Solar energy system and product sales	652	—	652
Total revenue	17,230	—	17,230
Operating expenses:			
Cost of revenue—operating leases and incentives	37,760	—	37,760
Cost of revenue—solar energy system and product sales	422	—	422
Sales and marketing	12,382	266	12,648
Research and development	1,232	—	1,232
General and administrative	20,532	2,388	22,920
Amortization of intangible assets	265	—	265
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	36,601	—	36,601
Total operating expenses	109,194	2,654	111,848
Loss from operations	\$(91,964)	\$(2,654)	\$(94,618)

18.Subsequent Events

On May 2, 2016, the board of directors of the Company accepted Greg Butterfield's resignation from the board and from his position as president and chief executive officer of the Company. There were no known disagreements between Mr. Butterfield and the Company or any officer or director of the Company that led to Mr. Butterfield's resignation. Pursuant to a separation agreement and release of claims entered into with the Company, Mr. Butterfield will receive payments and benefits, including a severance payment of \$1.0 million, payable over an 18-month period, and the acceleration of 0.2 million options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock, which is not expected to have a significant impact on stock-based compensation expense.

The Company also announced the appointment of David Bywater as the Company's interim chief executive officer. Mr. Bywater will serve as the Company's primary executive officer while the Company conducts a search for a new chief executive officer. Mr. Bywater will take a leave of absence from his current employer, Vivint, while he serves as the interim chief executive officer of the Company.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

This section should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Part 1, Item 1 of this report. This discussion contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements are identified by words such as “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “will,” “may,” “seek” and other similar expressions. You should read these statements carefully because they discuss future expectations, contain projections of future results of operations or financial condition or state other “forward-looking” information. These statements relate to our future plans, objectives, expectations, intentions and financial performance and the assumptions that underlie these statements.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- federal, state and local regulations and policies governing the electric utility industry;
- the regulatory regime for our offerings and for third-party owned solar energy systems;
- technical limitations imposed by operators of the power grid;
- the continuation of tax rebates, credits and incentives, including changes to the rates of the income tax credit, or ITC, beginning in 2020;
- the price of utility-generated electricity and electricity from other sources;
- our ability to finance the installation of solar energy systems;
- our ability to efficiently install and interconnect solar energy systems to the power grid;
- our ability to sustain and manage growth while reducing and managing costs;
- our ability to further penetrate existing markets, expand into new markets and expand into markets for non-residential solar energy systems, such as the commercial and industrial market, or C&I;
- our ability to develop new product offerings and distribution channels;
- our relationship with our sister company APX Group, Inc., or Vivint, and The Blackstone Group L.P., our sponsor;
- our ability to manage our supply chain;
- the cost of solar panels and the residual value of solar panels after the expiration of our customer contracts;
- the course and outcome of litigation and other disputes;
- our ability to maintain our brand and protect our intellectual property; and
- our expectation regarding remediation of the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting.

In combination with the risk factors we have identified, we cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements in this report will prove to be accurate. Further, if our forward-looking statements prove to be inaccurate, the inaccuracy may be material. In light of the significant uncertainties in these forward-looking statements, you should not regard these statements as a representation or warranty by us or any other person that we will achieve our objectives and plans in any specified time frame, or at all, or as predictions of future events. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

We primarily offer distributed solar energy to residential customers based on long-term contracts at prices below their current utility rates. Our customer focus, neighborhood-driven direct-to-home sales model, brand and operational efficiency have driven our rapid growth in solar energy installations. We believe our continued growth is disrupting the traditional electricity market by satisfying customers' demand for increased energy independence and less expensive, more socially responsible electricity generation.

We sell the electricity that our solar energy systems produce through long-term power purchase agreements or lease solar energy systems through long-term leases. Under either contract type, we install our solar energy system at our customer's home and bill the customer monthly. In the power purchase agreement structure, we charge customers a fee per kilowatt hour based on the amount of electricity the solar energy system actually produces. In the lease structure, the customer's monthly payment is fixed based on a calculation that takes into account expected solar energy generation. We provide our lease customers a performance guarantee, under which we agree to make a payment at the end of each year to the customer if the solar energy system does not meet the guaranteed production level in the prior 12-month period. The power purchase agreement and lease terms are typically for 20 years, and virtually all the prices that we charge to our customers are subject to pre-determined annual fixed percentage price escalations as specified in the customer contract. We do not believe that either form of long-term customer contract is materially more advantageous to us than the other. We also offer our customers the option to purchase solar energy systems.

We compete mainly with traditional utilities. In the markets we serve, our strategy is to price the energy we sell below prevailing retail electricity rates. As a result, the price our customers pay to buy energy from us varies depending on the state where the customer is located and the local traditional utility. In markets that are also served by other distributed solar energy system providers, the price we charge also depends on customer price sensitivity, the need to offer a compelling financial benefit and the price other solar energy companies charge in the region.

Our ability to offer long-term customer contracts depends in part on our ability to finance the installation of the solar energy systems by co-investing or entering into lease arrangements with fund investors who value the resulting customer receivables and investment tax credits, accelerated tax depreciation and other incentives related to the solar energy systems through structured investments known as "tax equity." As of April 30, 2016, we had raised 16 residential investment funds to which investors such as banks and other large financial investors have committed to invest approximately \$1.1 billion, which will enable us to install solar energy systems of total fair market value approximating \$2.6 billion. As of April 30, 2016, we had residential tax equity commitments to fund approximately 30 megawatts of future deployments, which we estimate to be sufficient to fund solar energy systems with a total fair market value of approximately \$132 million. As of April 30, 2016, we had entered into one commercial and industrial, or C&I, investment fund with a total committed capital amount of \$150.0 million. The C&I investment fund was not operational, i.e., no projects had been accepted into the fund as of April 30, 2016. The terms and conditions of each investment fund vary significantly by investor and by fund. We continue to negotiate with financial investors to create additional investment funds.

Our investment funds have adopted the partnership flip, inverted lease or lease pass-through structures. Our partnership flip and inverted lease investment funds are considered variable interest entities, and we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary of them for accounting purposes. Accordingly, we consolidate the assets and liabilities and operating results of these entities in our condensed consolidated financial statements. We recognize the fund investors' share of the net assets of the investment funds as non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. These income or loss allocations, reflected on our condensed consolidated statement of operations, may create significant volatility in our reported results of operations, including potentially changing net (loss attributable) income available to common stockholders from income to loss, or vice versa, from quarter to quarter. Our lease pass-through structure is a wholly owned subsidiary and therefore is also consolidated in our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recent Developments

On May 2, 2016, our board of directors accepted Greg Butterfield's resignation from the board and from his position as president and chief executive officer of our company. There were no known disagreements between Mr. Butterfield and us or any of our officers or directors that led to Mr. Butterfield's resignation. Pursuant to a separation agreement and release of claims entered into with the company, Mr. Butterfield will receive payments and benefits, including a

severance payment of \$1.0 million, payable over an 18-month period, and the acceleration of 0.2 million options to purchase shares of the company's common stock, which is not expected to have a significant impact on stock-based compensation expense.

We also announced the appointment of David Bywater as our interim chief executive officer. Mr. Bywater will serve as our primary executive officer while we conduct a search for a new chief executive officer. Mr. Bywater will take a leave of absence from his current employer, Vivint, while he serves as our interim chief executive officer.

Key Operating Metrics

We regularly review a number of metrics, including the following key operating metrics, to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate financial projections and make strategic decisions. Some of our key operating metrics are estimates. These estimates are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to management. Although we believe that we have a reasonable basis for each of these estimates, these estimates are based on a combination of assumptions that may not prove to be accurate over time, particularly given that a number of them involve estimates of cash flows up to 30 years in the future. Underperformance of the solar energy systems, payment defaults by our customers, cancellation of signed contracts, competition from other distributed solar energy companies, development in the distributed solar energy market and the energy market more broadly, technical innovation or other factors described under the section of this report captioned "Risk Factors" could cause our actual results to differ materially from our calculations. Furthermore, while we believe we have calculated these key metrics in a manner consistent with those used by others in our industry, other companies may in fact calculate these metrics differently than we do now or in the future, which would reduce their usefulness as a comparative measure. As our C&I fund was not operational as of March 31, 2016, the following metrics only include the activity of our residential segment.

- Solar energy system installations. Solar energy system installations represents the number of solar energy systems installed on customers' premises. Cumulative solar energy system installations represents the aggregate number of solar energy systems that have been installed on customers' premises. We track the number of solar energy system installations as of the end of a given period as an indicator of our historical growth and as an indicator of our rate of growth from period to period.
- Megawatts installed. Megawatts installed represents the aggregate megawatt nameplate capacity of solar energy systems for which panels, inverters, and mounting and racking hardware have been installed on customer premises in the period. Cumulative megawatts installed represents the aggregate megawatt nameplate capacity of solar energy systems for which panels, inverters, and mounting and racking hardware have been installed on customer premises.
- Estimated nominal contracted payments remaining. Estimated nominal contracted payments remaining equals the sum of the remaining cash payments that our customers are expected to pay over the term of their agreements with us for systems installed as of the measurement date. For a power purchase agreement, we multiply the contract price per kilowatt-hour by the estimated annual energy output of the associated solar energy system to determine the estimated nominal contracted payments. For a customer lease, we include the monthly fees and upfront fee, if any, as set forth in the lease.
- Estimated retained value. Estimated retained value represents the net cash flows discounted at 6% that we expect to receive from customers pursuant to long-term customer contracts net of estimated cash distributions to fund investors and estimated operating expenses for systems installed as of the measurement date.
- Estimated retained value under energy contracts. Estimated retained value under energy contracts represents the estimated retained value from the solar energy systems during the typical 20-year term of our contracts.
- Estimated retained value of renewal. Estimated retained value of renewal represents the estimated retained value associated with an assumed 10-year renewal term following the expiration of the initial contract term. To calculate

estimated retained value of renewal, we assume all contracts are renewed at 90% of the contractual price in effect at the expiration of the initial term.

- Estimated retained value per watt. Estimated retained value per watt is calculated by dividing the estimated retained value as of the measurement date by the aggregate nameplate capacity of solar energy systems under long-term customer contracts that have been installed as of such date, and is subject to the same assumptions and uncertainties as estimated retained value.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Solar energy system installations	7,704	6,426
Megawatts installed	54.9	46.2
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cumulative solar energy system installations	76,231	68,527
Cumulative megawatts installed	513.8	458.9
Estimated nominal contracted payments remaining (in millions)	\$2,064.5	\$1,871.9
Estimated retained value under energy contracts (in millions)	\$783.4	\$705.6
Estimated retained value of renewal (in millions)	\$228.4	\$200.5
Estimated retained value (in millions)	\$1,011.7	\$906.1
Estimated retained value per watt	\$1.97	\$1.98

Seasonality

We experience seasonal fluctuations in our operations. For example, the amount of revenue we recognize in a given period from power purchase agreements is dependent in part on the amount of energy generated by solar energy systems under such contracts. As a result, operating leases and incentives revenue is impacted by seasonally shorter daylight hours in winter months. In addition, our ability to install solar energy systems is impacted by weather. For example, we have limited ability to install solar energy systems during the winter months in the Northeastern United States. Such delays can impact the timing of when we can install and begin to generate revenue from solar energy systems. However, given that we are in a rapidly growing industry, the true extent of these fluctuations may have been masked by our growth rates and thus may not be readily apparent from our historical operating results and may be difficult to predict. As such, our historical operating results may not be indicative of future performance.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or GAAP. GAAP require us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, cash flows and related footnote disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Our future consolidated financial statements will be affected to the extent that our actual results materially differ from these estimates.

We believe that the assumptions and estimates associated with our principles of consolidation; investment tax credits; revenue recognition; solar energy systems, net; impairment analysis of long-lived assets; goodwill impairment analysis; the recognition and measurement of loss contingencies; stock-based compensation; provision for income taxes; and non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests have the greatest potential impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. Therefore, we consider these to be our critical accounting policies and estimates.

As of March 31, 2016, we had a change in estimate regarding the carrying value of our goodwill. In conjunction with the acquisition by SunEdison failing to occur, our market capitalization decreased significantly during the first quarter of 2016 from \$1.0 billion as of December 31, 2015 to \$283 million as of March 31, 2016. We considered this significant decrease in market capitalization to be an indicator of impairment, and we performed a test for potential impairment as of March 31, 2016. The completion of the impairment test resulted in the determination that our goodwill balance of \$36.6 million was fully impaired. See Note 6—Intangible Assets and Goodwill.

There have been no other material changes to these critical accounting policies and estimates during the three months ended March 31, 2016 from those disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

We classify and account for long-term customer contracts as operating leases. We consider the proceeds from solar energy system rebate incentives offered by certain state and local governments to form part of the payments under our operating leases and recognize such payments as revenue over the contract term. We record revenue from our operating leases over the term of our long-term customer contracts, which is typically 20 years. We also apply for and receive solar renewable energy certificates, or SRECs, in certain jurisdictions for power generated by our solar energy systems. We generally recognize revenue related to the sale of SRECs upon delivery. The market for SRECs is

extremely volatile and sellers are often able to obtain better unit pricing by selling a large quantity of SRECs. As a result, we may sell SRECs infrequently, at opportune times and in large quantities, which may lead to fluctuations in our quarterly results. During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, approximately 20% and 19% of our revenue was attributable to SREC sales and less than 1% of our revenue was attributable to state and local rebates and incentives in both periods. There were no C&I revenues recognized in the periods presented. We also recognize revenue related to the sale of photovoltaic installation devices and software products, a portion of which has consisted of post-contract customer support in prior periods. The following table sets forth our revenue by major product (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenue:		
Operating leases and incentives	\$ 16,578	\$ 8,580
Photovoltaic installation devices and software	532	889
Solar energy system sales	120	76
Total revenue	\$ 17,230	\$ 9,545

Operating Expenses

Cost of Revenue. Cost of operating leases and incentives is comprised of solar energy system depreciation and amortization of initial direct costs; and indirect costs related to the processing, account creation, design, installation, interconnection and servicing of solar energy systems, including personnel costs not directly associated to a solar energy system installation, warehouse rent, utilities and fleet vehicle executory costs. Under our direct sales model, a vast majority of payments to our direct sales personnel are customer acquisition commissions, which are capitalized as initial direct costs. The cost related to the sales of SRECs is limited to broker fees, which are only paid in connection with certain transactions. Accordingly, the sale of SRECs in a quarter favorably impacts our operating results for that period. We recently reduced our installation organization in markets where sales volume did not support the number of installation personnel in such markets. However, we have and expect to continue to increase headcount in high demand markets. As such, we expect our cost of operating leases and incentives revenue will increase in absolute dollars in 2016.

Cost of solar energy system and product sales consists of direct and indirect material and labor costs for solar energy systems sold to customers. It also consists of materials, personnel costs, depreciation, facilities costs, other overhead costs and infrastructure expenses associated with the manufacturing of photovoltaic installation devices and software products. We expect our cost of solar energy system and product sales will increase in absolute dollars in 2016 as the solar energy systems sold to customers are interconnected to the power grid and other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses include personnel costs, such as salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based compensation for our corporate sales and marketing employees and exclude costs related to our direct sales personnel that are accounted for as cost of revenue. Sales and marketing expenses also include advertising, promotional and other marketing-related expenses; certain allocated corporate overhead costs related to facilities and information technology; travel and professional services. We expect sales and marketing costs will increase in absolute dollars in 2016.

Research and Development. Research and development expense is comprised primarily of the salaries and benefits of certain employees and other costs related to the development of photovoltaic installation devices and software products and the development of other solar technologies. Research and development costs are charged to expense when incurred. We expect research and development costs will increase in absolute dollars in 2016.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses include personnel costs, such as salaries, bonuses and stock-based compensation related to our general and administrative personnel; professional fees related to legal, human resources, accounting and structured finance services; travel; and allocated facilities and information technology costs. We expect that general and administrative expenses will increase in absolute dollars in 2016. Our financial results have included charges for the use of services provided by Vivint. These costs were based on the actual cost incurred by Vivint without mark-up. The charges to us may not be representative of what the costs would have been had we operated separately from Vivint during the periods presented. We continue to use information and technology resources and systems administered by Vivint.

Amortization of Intangible Assets. We have recorded intangible assets at their fair value related to acquisitions in which we have been involved and at cost for internally developed software projects. Such intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives. We expect amortization of intangible assets to remain consistent in absolute dollars in subsequent quarters of 2016.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets. In conjunction with the acquisition by SunEdison failing to occur, our market capitalization decreased significantly during the first quarter of 2016, from \$1.0 billion as of December 31, 2015 to \$283 million as of March 31, 2016. We considered this significant decrease in market capitalization to be an indicator of goodwill impairment, and we performed a test for potential impairment as of March 31, 2016. The completion of the impairment test resulted in the determination that our goodwill balance of \$36.6 million was fully impaired. See Note 6—Intangible Assets and Goodwill.

During 2015, we discontinued the external sale of two Vivint Solar Labs products. This discontinuance was considered an indicator of impairment, and we performed a review regarding the recoverability of the carrying value of the related intangible assets. As a result of this review, we recorded an impairment charge of \$4.5 million in the first quarter of 2015.

Non-Operating Expenses

Interest Expense. Interest expense primarily consists of the interest charges associated with our indebtedness, including the amortization of debt issuance costs and the interest components of the lease pass-through financing obligation and capital lease obligations. In the future, we expect to incur additional indebtedness to fund our operations and that our interest expense would correspondingly increase in absolute dollars. Additionally, our debt facilities accrue interest at floating rates and increases in the floating rates would result in higher interest expense.

Other Expense. Other expense has primarily consisted of interest and penalties associated with employee payroll withholding and federal and state income tax payments that were not paid in a timely manner.

Income Tax Expense. All of our business is conducted in the United States, and therefore income tax expense consists of current and deferred income taxes incurred in U.S federal, state and local jurisdictions.

Net Income Available to Common Stockholders

We determine the net income available to common stockholders by deducting from net loss the net loss attributable to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests. The net loss attributable to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests represents the investment fund investors' allocable share in the results of operations of the investment funds that we consolidate. Generally, gains and losses that are allocated to the fund investors under the hypothetical liquidation at book value, or HLBV, method relate to hypothetical liquidation gains and losses resulting from differences between the net assets of the investment fund and the partners' respective tax capital accounts in the investment fund.

Results of Operations

The results of operations presented below should be reviewed in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report.

The following table sets forth selected condensed consolidated statements of operations data for each of the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(In thousands)	
Revenue:		
Operating leases and incentives	\$16,578	\$8,580
Solar energy system and product sales	652	965
Total revenue	17,230	9,545
Operating expenses:		
Cost of revenue—operating leases and incentives	37,760	23,880
Cost of revenue—solar energy system and product sales	422	438
Sales and marketing	12,648	6,433
Research and development	1,232	582
General and administrative	22,920	18,630
Amortization of intangible assets	265	3,763

Edgar Filing: Vivint Solar, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	36,601	4,506
Total operating expenses	111,848	58,232
Loss from operations	(94,618)	(48,687)
Interest expense	5,765	2,127
Other expense	30	313
Loss before income taxes	(100,413)	(51,127)
Income tax expense	5,149	8,848
Net loss	(105,562)	(59,975)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests and redeemable		
non-controlling interests	(74,343)	(72,124)
Net (loss attributable) income available to common stockholders	\$(31,219)	\$12,149

Comparison of Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

Revenue

Three Months Ended		
March 31,		\$
		Change
		2016
		from
2016	2015	2015
(In thousands)		
Total revenue	\$ 17,230	\$ 9,545
		\$ 7,685

The \$7.7 million increase was primarily due to a \$6.3 million increase in operating lease revenue as the total megawatts of solar energy systems placed in service increased 116%. In addition, revenue from the sale of SRECs increased \$1.7 million primarily related to the increased solar energy systems in service. These increases were partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in photovoltaic device and software revenue as a result of discontinuing external sales of certain Vivint Solar Labs products in 2015.

Operating Expenses

Three Months Ended		
March 31,		\$
		Change
		2016
		from
2016	2015	2015
(In thousands)		
Operating expenses:		
Cost of revenue—operating leases and incentives	\$ 37,760	\$ 23,880
Cost of revenue—solar energy system and product sales	422	438
Sales and marketing	12,648	6,433
Research and development	1,232	582
General and administrative	22,920	18,630
Amortization of intangible assets	265	3,763
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	36,601	4,506
Total operating expenses	\$ 111,848	\$ 58,232
		\$ 53,616

Cost of Revenue—operating leases and incentives. The \$13.9 million increase was primarily due to a \$5.7 million increase in compensation and benefits primarily due to employee headcount growth and the increase in installed solar energy systems related to solar energy system installation activities. Installation and operations employee headcount

increased 21%. Depreciation and amortization of solar energy systems increased \$4.6 million primarily due to the increase in the number of solar energy systems installed. Warehouse, office and other installation costs increased \$2.6 million due to increased installations and a 40% increase in warehouses in operation.

Sales and Marketing Expense. The \$6.2 million increase was primarily due to our continued efforts to grow the business by entering into new markets and hiring sales and marketing personnel. Compensation and benefits increased \$3.6 million primarily due to headcount growth of 55%. Sales and marketing administrative costs increased \$1.9 million due to increases in contracted services, unrecovered advances and credit reporting costs. Marketing and brand awareness activity costs increased \$0.5 million.

Research and Development Expense. The \$0.7 million increase was primarily due to a 107% growth in research and development employee headcount due to additional development activities to optimize and accelerate business growth.

General and Administrative Expense. The \$4.3 million increase was primarily due to \$2.6 million in costs related to the failed acquisition by SunEdison and \$2.1 million in a non-performance fee related to our C&I fund incurred in 2016. Additionally, insurance costs increased \$0.7 million and compensation and benefits increased \$0.4 million due to a 28% increase in general and administrative employee headcount. These increases were partially offset by a \$1.1 million decrease in stock-based compensation primarily due to performance options vesting in 2015 that are no longer being expensed in the first quarter of 2016, and a \$0.7 million decrease in professional fees related to initiating and servicing tax equity investment funds as no new funds were closed in the first quarter of 2016.

Amortization of Intangible Assets. The \$3.5 million decrease was primarily due to a \$3.6 million decrease in amortization related to our customer contracts intangible asset as it became fully amortized in 2015.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets. An impairment charge of \$36.6 million was recorded in 2016 to write off the entire value of goodwill as it was deemed to be fully impaired as of March 31, 2016. An impairment charge of \$4.5 million was recorded in 2015 to write down the value of intangibles associated with two Vivint Solar Labs products for which external sales were discontinued.

Non-Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		\$
			Change
			2016
			from
	2016	2015	2015
	(In thousands)		
Interest expense	\$5,765	\$2,127	\$ 3,638
Other expense	30	313	(283)

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$3.6 million primarily as the cost of financing additional borrowings year over year.

Other Expense. The decrease in other expenses was primarily due to a decrease in tax-related interest and penalties.

Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		\$
			Change
			2016
			from
	2016	2015	2015
	(In thousands)		
Income tax expense	5,149	8,848	(3,699)

The \$3.7 million decrease in income tax expense was primarily attributable to the effect of non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests and the goodwill impairment charge.

Net Loss Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests and Redeemable Non-Controlling Interests

Three Months Ended		
March 31,		\$
2016	2015	Change

2016
from
2015

(In thousands)

Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests and redeemable

non-controlling interests

\$(74,343) \$(72,124) \$(2,219)

Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests was allocated using the HLBV method. Generally, gains and losses that are allocated to the fund investors relate to hypothetical liquidation gains and losses resulting from differences between the net assets of the investment fund and the partners' respective tax capital accounts in the investment fund. Losses allocated to the fund investors were also driven by a reduction in certain fund investors' claims on net assets due to the agreement of the partnership to take bonus depreciation allowances under Internal Revenue Code Section 168(k), as well as the receipt of ITCs that were primarily allocated to fund investors.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$87.2 million, which consisted principally of cash and time deposits with high-credit-quality financial institutions. As discussed in Note 9—Debt Obligations and Note 10—Investment Funds, we do not have full access to a portion of our cash and cash equivalents. We have financed our operations primarily from investment fund arrangements that we have formed with fund investors, from the issuance of common stock, from borrowings and from revenue from operations. Our principal uses of cash are funding our operations, including the costs of acquisition and installation of solar energy systems, working capital requirements and the satisfaction of our obligations under our debt instruments. Our business model requires substantial outside financing arrangements to grow the business and facilitate the deployment of additional solar energy systems. While there can be no assurances, we anticipate raising additional required capital from new and existing fund investors, additional borrowings and other potential financing vehicles.

We may seek to raise financing through the sale of equity, equity-linked securities, additional borrowings or other financing vehicles. Additional equity or equity-linked financing may be dilutive to our stockholders. If we raise funding through additional borrowings, such borrowings would have rights that are senior to holders of our equity securities and could contain covenants that restrict our operations. We believe our cash and cash equivalents, including our investment fund commitments, projected investment fund contributions and our current debt facilities as further described below, in addition to financing that we may obtain from other sources, including our financial sponsors, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. However, if we are unable to secure additional financing when needed, or upon desirable terms, we may be unable to finance installation of our customers' systems in a manner consistent with our past performance, our cost of capital could increase, or we may be required to significantly reduce the scope of our operations, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. While we believe additional financing is available and will continue to be available to support our current level of operations, we believe we have the ability and intent to reduce operations to the level of available financial resources at least through March 31, 2017.

Sources of Funds

Investment Fund Commitments

As of April 30, 2016, we have raised 16 residential investment funds to which investors such as banks and other large financial investors have committed to invest approximately \$1.1 billion, which will enable us to install solar energy systems of total fair market value approximating \$2.6 billion. The undrawn committed capital for these funds as of April 30, 2016 is approximately \$101 million, which includes approximately \$55 million in payments that will be received from fund investors upon interconnection to the respective power grid of solar energy systems that have already been allocated to investment funds. As of April 30, 2016, we had tax equity commitments to fund approximately 30 megawatts of future deployments, which we estimate to be sufficient to fund solar energy systems with a total fair market value of approximately \$132 million. As of April 30, 2016, we had entered into one C&I investment fund with a total committed capital amount of \$150.0 million. The C&I investment fund was not operational, i.e., no projects had been initiated within the fund as of April 30, 2016.

Debt Instruments

Term Loan Facility. In March 2016, we entered into a financing agreement pursuant to which we may borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million of term loan borrowings from investment funds and accounts advised by Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC. We refer to such financing agreement as the "term loan facility." The initial \$75.0 million in borrowings are referred to as "Tranche A" borrowings. As of March 31, 2016, we had incurred an aggregate of \$25.0 million of the Tranche A borrowings and incurred the remaining Tranche A borrowings in the second quarter of 2016. The remaining \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount in borrowings may be incurred in three installments of at least \$25.0 million aggregate principal amount prior to the first anniversary of the closing date. Such subsequent borrowings, if any, are referred to as "Tranche B" borrowings. If no Tranche B borrowings are incurred, we must repay outstanding Tranche A borrowings in December 2016. If any Tranche B borrowings are incurred, the maturity date for all borrowings will be extended to the fourth anniversary of the closing date. If any Tranche B borrowings are incurred, we may not prepay any borrowings until the second anniversary of the closing date and any subsequent prepayments of principal are subject to a fee equal to 3.0%. Borrowings under the term loan facility will be used for the construction and acquisition of solar energy systems. The remaining borrowing capacity was \$175.0 million as of March 31, 2016.

Interest on the Tranche A borrowings accrues at a floating rate of LIBOR plus 5.5%, provided that if any Tranche B borrowings are incurred, the interest rate increases to a floating rate of LIBOR plus 8.0% for the entire principal

amount outstanding. As of March 31, 2016, the borrowings under the term loan facility accrued interest at 6.1%.

The term loan facility includes customary events of default, conditions to borrowing and covenants, including covenants that restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the borrower's, and the guarantors' ability to incur indebtedness, incur liens, make investments, make fundamental changes to their business, dispose of assets, make certain types of restricted payments or enter into certain related party transactions. These restrictions do not impact our ability to enter into investment funds, including those that are similar to those entered into previously. Additionally, the parties to the term loan facility must maintain certain consolidated and project subsidiary loan-to-value ratios and a consolidated debt service coverage ratio, with such covenants to be tested as of the last day of each fiscal quarter and upon each incurrence of borrowings. Each of the parties to the term loan facility has pledged assets not otherwise pledged under another existing debt facility as collateral to secure their obligations under the term loan facility. As of March 31, 2016, we were in compliance with such covenants.

Aggregation Credit Facility. In September 2014, we entered into the Aggregation Facility which was subsequently amended in February 2015 and November 2015, pursuant to which we may borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of \$375.0 million and, for which Bank of America, N.A. is acting as administrative agent. Upon the satisfaction of certain conditions and the approval of the lenders, we may increase the aggregate amount of principal borrowings to \$550.0 million. As of March 31, 2016, we had incurred an aggregate of \$338.5 million in term loan borrowings under this agreement and we had a remaining borrowing capacity of \$36.5 million under this facility.

Prepayments are permitted under the Aggregation Facility and the principal and accrued interest on any outstanding loans mature on March 12, 2018. Under the Aggregation Facility, interest on borrowings accrues at a floating rate equal to (1) a margin that varies between 3.25% during the period during which we may incur borrowings and 3.50% after such period plus either of (2)(a) the London Interbank Offer Rate, or LIBOR, or (b) the greatest of (i) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%, (ii) the administrative agent's prime rate and (iii) LIBOR plus 1%. As of March 31, 2016, the borrowings under the Aggregation Facility accrued interest at 3.9%.

The Aggregation Facility includes customary covenants, including covenants that restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the borrower's, and the guarantors' ability to incur indebtedness, incur liens, make investments, make fundamental changes to their business, dispose of assets, make certain types of restricted payments or enter into certain related party transactions. Among other restrictions, the Aggregation Facility provides that the borrower may not incur any indebtedness other than that related to the Aggregation Facility or in respect of permitted swap agreements, and that the guarantors may not incur any indebtedness other than that related to the Aggregation Facility or as permitted under existing investment fund transaction documents. These restrictions do not impact our ability to enter into investment funds, including those that are similar to those entered into previously. As of March 31, 2016, we were in compliance with such covenants. As of March 31, 2016, we had not entered into any interest rate hedges, which we are required to obtain by September 13, 2016.

Working Capital Credit Facility. In March 2015, we entered into the Working Capital Facility pursuant to which we may borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of \$150.0 million from certain financial institutions for which Goldman Sachs Lending Partners LLC is acting as administrative agent and collateral agent. Loans under the Working Capital Facility will be used to pay for the costs incurred in connection with the design and construction of solar energy systems, and letters of credit may be issued under the Working Capital Facility for working capital and general corporate purposes. The Working Capital Facility matures in March 2020. As of March 31, 2016, we had incurred \$142.6 million in borrowings under this credit facility and up to \$7.4 million in letters of credit related to insurance contracts. As such, there was no remaining borrowing capacity available as of March 31, 2016.

Prepayments are permitted under the Working Capital Facility, and the principal and accrued interest on any outstanding loans mature in March 2020. Interest accrues on borrowings at a floating rate equal to, dependent on the type of borrowing, (1) a rate equal to the Eurodollar Rate for the interest period divided by one minus the Eurodollar Reserve Percentage, plus a margin of 3.25%; or (2) the highest of (a) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, (b) the Citibank prime rate and (c) the one-month interest period Eurodollar rate plus 1.00%, plus a margin of 2.25%. Interest is payable dependent on the type of borrowing at the end of (1) the interest period that we elect as a term and not to exceed three months, (2) quarterly or (3) at maturity of the Working Capital Facility. As of March 31, 2016, the borrowings under the Working Capital Facility accrued interest at 3.7%.

The Working Capital Facility includes customary covenants, including covenants that restrict, subject to certain exceptions, our ability to incur indebtedness, incur liens, make investments, make fundamental changes to our business, dispose of assets, make certain types of restricted payments or enter into certain related party transactions. Among other restrictions, the Working Capital Facility provides that we may not incur any indebtedness other than that related to the Working Capital Facility or in respect of permitted swap agreements. These restrictions do not impact our ability to enter into investment funds, including those that are similar to those entered into previously. We

are also required to maintain \$25.0 million in cash and cash equivalents and certain investments as of the last day of each quarter. As of March 31, 2016, we were in compliance with such covenants.

Revenue from Operations

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, we generated \$17.2 million in revenue from operations, which approximates cash inflow. The cash from our revenue partially offsets the cash used in operations for the period.

Uses of Funds

Our principal uses of cash are funding our operations, including the costs of acquisition and installation of solar energy systems, satisfaction of our obligations under our debt instruments and other working capital requirements. Our operating expenses have increased from year to year due to the growth of our business. We expect our capital expenditures to continue to increase as we continue to grow our business. We will need to raise financing to support our operations, and such financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

Historical Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Consolidated cash flow data:	(In thousands)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$(60,489)	\$(44,060)
Net cash used in investing activities	(110,993)	(115,027)
Net cash provided by financing activities	166,433	91,673
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$(5,049)	\$(67,414)

Operating Activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, we had a net cash outflow from operations of \$60.5 million. This outflow was primarily due to a \$105.6 million net loss and a \$42.0 million increase in prepaid tax assets. The outflow was partially offset by noncash adjustments of \$44.4 million for deferred income taxes, \$36.6 million for impairment of goodwill and \$9.1 million for depreciation and amortization.

Investing Activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, we used \$111.0 million in investing activities primarily due to \$106.7 million in costs associated with the design, acquisition and installation of solar energy systems.

Financing Activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, we generated \$166.4 million from financing activities, of which \$94.5 million was received in proceeds from long-term debt and \$90.0 million was received in proceeds from investments by non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests into our investment funds. These proceeds were partially offset by payments for debt issuance and capital lease obligations of \$7.8 million, distributions to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests of \$6.4 million and payments on long-term debt of \$4.2 million.

Contractual Obligations

In addition to the contractual obligations disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, we incurred \$90.4 million in borrowings under our debt facilities during the three months ended March 31, 2016. The principal and accrued interest on any outstanding loans under the Working Capital Facility mature in March 2020. The principal and accrued interest on any outstanding loans under the Aggregation Facility mature in March 2018. The principal and accrued interest on any outstanding loans under the term loan facility mature in March 2020. Prepayments are permitted under both the Working Capital Facility and Aggregation Facility. Prepayments under the term loan facility are not permitted until the second anniversary of the closing date and any subsequent prepayments are subject to a fee equal to a 3.0% penalty. See Note 9—Debt Obligations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We include in our condensed consolidated financial statements all assets and liabilities and results of operations of investment fund arrangements that we have entered into. We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing, and in March 2016 issued ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net). Both of these updates clarify aspects of the guidance in ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. We are evaluating the impact that these updates will have on our consolidated financial statements. Additionally, ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Deferral of the Effective Date, defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for one year, and the standard is now effective for us on January 1, 2018, with early adoption available on January 1, 2017. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We are currently evaluating which transition method to use and do not expect the update to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures based on our current business model.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The objective of this update is to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, forfeiture rates and classification on the statement of cash flows. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 for public business entities and early adoption is permitted. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. We are currently evaluating the impact this update will have on our share-based payment accounting and consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The objective of this update is to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. This update primarily changes the recognition by lessees of lease assets and liabilities for leases currently classified as operating leases. Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged. This update is effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 for public business entities and early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied using a modified retrospective approach. We have operating leases that will be affected by this update and we are evaluating the impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures. We expect to apply the update upon its effectiveness in the first quarter of 2019.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments – Overall (Topic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The objective of this update is to enhance the reporting model for financial instruments to provide users of financial statements with more decision-useful information. The amendments in this update address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. This update is effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments should be applied by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. We are currently evaluating the impact this update will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Emerging Growth Company Status

Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an “emerging growth company” can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, we will be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies.”

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our cash and cash equivalents and our indebtedness.

As of March 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$87.2 million. Our cash equivalents are time deposits with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. Our primary exposure to market risk on these funds is interest income sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of the interest rates in the United States. However, because of the short-term nature of the instruments in our portfolio, a sudden change in market interest rates would not be expected to have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

As of March 31, 2016, we had incurred an aggregate of \$506.2 million in borrowings under our debt facilities, which accrued interest at a weighted-average rate of approximately 4.1%. If our debt facilities had been fully drawn at December 31, 2015 and remained outstanding for all of 2016, the effect of a hypothetical 10% change in our floating

interest rate on these borrowings would increase or decrease interest expense by approximately \$2.5 million.

All of our operations are in the United States and all purchases of our solar energy system components are denominated in U.S. dollars. However, our suppliers often incur a significant amount of their costs by purchasing raw materials and generating operating expenses in foreign currencies. If the value of the U.S. dollar depreciates significantly or for a prolonged period of time against these currencies (particularly the Chinese Renminbi), our suppliers may raise the prices they charge us, which could harm our financial results.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2016 pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined by Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). In assessing the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2016, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework).

Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2016, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as a result of material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of March 31, 2016.

Material Weakness

In connection with the preparation, audits and interim reviews of our consolidated financial statements, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. Under standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board of the United States, a material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We previously reported a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2014. This previously reported material weakness had not been fully remediated for the year ended December 31, 2015 or for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and as a result, we continued to have deficiencies in our internal controls including those associated with the HLBV method of attributing net income or loss to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests and with our financial statement close process.

The nature of our investment funds increases the complexity of our accounting for the allocation of net income (loss) between our stockholders and non-controlling interests under the HLBV method and the calculation of our tax provision. As we enter into additional investment funds, which may have contractual provisions different from those of our existing funds, the calculation under the HLBV method and the calculation of our tax provision could become increasingly complicated. This additional complexity could increase the chance that we experience additional errors in the future, particularly because we have a material weakness in internal controls. In addition, our need to devote our resources to addressing this complexity could delay or prolong our remediation efforts and thereby prolong the

existence of the material weakness.

We continue to take steps to remediate the underlying causes of the material weakness that was reported for the year ended December 31, 2014. We have hired a number of additional financial, accounting and tax personnel in addition to a director of internal audit to assist us in implementing and improving our existing internal controls and a chief information officer to assist us in improving our underlying information technology systems and to decrease our reliance on manual processes. We continue to engage third-party consultants to provide support over our accounting and tax processes to assist us with our evaluation of complex technical accounting matters. We continue to engage consultants to advise us on making further improvements to our internal controls over financial reporting. We believe that these additional resources will enable us to broaden the scope and quality of our controls relating to the oversight and review of financial statements and our application of relevant accounting policies. Furthermore, we continue to implement and improve systems to automate certain financial reporting processes and to improve information accuracy. These remediation efforts are still in process and have not yet been completed. Because of this material weakness, there is heightened risk that a material misstatement of our annual or quarterly financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

The actions that we are taking are subject to ongoing senior management review as well as audit committee oversight. We are working diligently on this remediation process; however, we cannot estimate how long it will take to remediate this material weakness. In addition, the remediation steps we have taken, are taking and expect to take may not effectively remediate the material weakness, in which case our internal control over financial reporting would continue to be ineffective. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to complete our remedial actions successfully. Even if we are able to complete these actions successfully, these measures may not adequately address our material weakness. In addition, it is possible that we will discover additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or that our existing material weakness will result in additional errors in or restatements of our financial statements.

We will be required to engage an independent registered public accounting firm to opine on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting beginning at the date we are no longer an “emerging growth company” as defined in the JOBS Act. At such time, our management may conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective. Moreover, even if our management concludes that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse if such firm is not satisfied with the level at which our controls are documented, designed, operated or reviewed. As a result, we may need to undertake various actions, such as implementing new internal controls and procedures and hiring additional accounting or internal audit staff. Our remediation efforts may not enable us to avoid a material weakness in the future. In addition, as a public company, our reporting obligations may place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources and systems for the foreseeable future.

(b)Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting, other than those described above.

Inherent Limitation on the Effectiveness of Internal Control

The effectiveness of any system of internal control over financial reporting, including ours, is subject to inherent limitations, including the exercise of judgment in designing, implementing, operating, and evaluating the controls and procedures, and the inability to eliminate misconduct completely. Accordingly, any system of internal control over financial reporting, including ours, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute assurances. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. We intend to continue to monitor and upgrade our internal controls as necessary or appropriate for our business, but cannot assure you that such improvements will be sufficient to provide us with effective internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In September 2014, two of our former installation technicians, on behalf of themselves and a purported class, filed a complaint for damages, injunctive relief and restitution in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of San Diego against us and unnamed John Doe defendants. The complaint alleges certain violations of the California Labor Code and the California Business and Professions Code based on, among other things, alleged improper classification of installer technicians, installer helpers, electrician technicians and electrician helpers, failure to pay minimum and overtime wages, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failure to provide wages on termination. In December 2014, the original plaintiffs and three additional plaintiffs filed an amended complaint with essentially the same allegations. On November 5, 2015, the parties agreed to preliminary terms of a settlement of all claims related to allegations in the complaint in return for our payment of \$1.7 million to be paid out to the purported class members. The settlement agreement must be approved by the Court, after notice to the purported class. A \$1.7 million reserve was recorded related to this proceeding in our consolidated financial statements.

In November and December 2014, two putative class action lawsuits were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against us, our directors, certain of our officers and the underwriters of our initial public offering of common stock alleging violation of securities laws and seeking unspecified damages. In January 2015, the Court ordered these cases to be consolidated into the earlier filed case, *Hyatt v. Vivint Solar, Inc. et al.*, 14-cv-9283 (KBF). The plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint in February 2015. On May 6, 2015, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaint and on December 10, 2015, the Court issued an Opinion and Order dismissing the complaint with prejudice. On January 5, 2016, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. We are unable to estimate a range of loss, if any, that could result were there to be an adverse final decision. If an unfavorable outcome were to occur in this case, it is possible that the impact could be material to our results of operations in the period(s) in which any such outcome becomes probable and estimable.

On July 31, 2015, a putative class action lawsuit was filed in the Court of Chancery State of Delaware against our directors, SunEdison Inc., or SunEdison, and TerraForm Power, or TerraForm, alleging that the proposed acquisition by SunEdison is unfair to our stockholders. On August 7, 2015, a second putative class action lawsuit was filed in the same court alleging similar claims, and including 313, Acquisition, LLC as a named defendant. Both complaints seek injunctive relief and unspecified damages. On or about September 10, 2015, two purported class action lawsuits were also filed in Utah's Fourth District State Court, or the Utah Actions, alleging similar claims to the complaints previously filed in the Delaware Chancery Court. On September 22, 2015, we, through counsel notified plaintiff's counsel in the Utah Actions that pursuant to our Articles of Incorporation, any such derivative action was subject to exclusive jurisdiction in the Delaware Chancery Court, and accordingly, the Utah Actions should be dismissed. After a December 2015 amendment to the proposed acquisition, a new complaint was filed in the Delaware Chancery Court on January 11, 2016. As a result of the termination of the SunEdison acquisitions, plaintiffs filed a motion for voluntary dismissal of the complaint in this action. On April 20, 2016 the Delaware court entered the dismissal of this case.

On September 9, 2015, two of our customers, on behalf of themselves and a purported class, named us in a putative class action, Case No. BCV-15-100925(Cal. Super. Ct., Kern County), alleging violation of California Business and Professional Code Section 17200 and requesting relief pursuant to Section 1689 of the California Civil Code. The complaint seeks: (1) rescission of their power purchase agreements along with restitution to the plaintiffs individually and (2) declaratory and injunctive relief. On October 16, 2015, we moved to compel arbitration of the plaintiffs' claims pursuant to the provisions set forth in the power purchase agreements, which the Court granted and dismissed the class claims without prejudice. Plaintiffs have appealed the Court's order. We are not able to estimate the amount or range of

potential loss, if any, at this time.

On March 8, 2016, we filed suit in the Court of Chancery State of Delaware against SunEdison and SEV Merger Sub Inc. alleging that SunEdison willfully breached its obligations under the Merger Agreement pursuant to which we were to be acquired and breached its implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. We are seeking declaratory judgment, award damages, costs and reasonable attorney's fees and such further relief that the court finds equitable, appropriate and just. On April 21, 2016, SunEdison filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, thereby creating a temporary stay on the prosecution of our litigation in the Delaware court. We will participate in the bankruptcy case so as to maximize the recovery from the claims against SunEdison.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this report, including the section of this report captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our financial statements and related notes. If any of the following risks occurred, it could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results. This report also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of factors that are described below and elsewhere in this report.

Risk Related to our Proposed Acquisition by SunEdison

SunEdison's failure to complete the acquisition has affected and may in the future, materially and adversely affect our results of operations and stock price.

On July 20, 2015, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, or Merger Agreement, as amended by the Amendment to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 9, 2015, with SunEdison, Inc., or SunEdison, a Delaware corporation, and SEV Merger Sub Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of SunEdison, pursuant to which the we were to have been acquired by SunEdison.

We delivered notice to SunEdison on February 26, 2016, and again on March 1, 2016, that, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, SunEdison was required to cause the closing of the acquisition to occur on February 26, 2016, and remained obligated to cause the closing to occur, given that all conditions to SunEdison's obligations to close the acquisition in the Merger Agreement were satisfied on February 24, 2016 when (1) our stockholders adopted the Merger Agreement, and (2) the marketing period contemplated by the Merger Agreement related to SunEdison's financing of the acquisition (which commenced when we delivered all required information to SunEdison on February 11, 2016) terminated on February 21, 2016. SunEdison's failure to cause the closing within three business days of the delivery of the notices specified in the preceding sentence triggered our right to terminate the Merger Agreement pursuant to Section 7.01(i) thereof.

Moreover, as of SunEdison's failure to cause the closing to occur on February 26, 2016, SunEdison was in breach of its covenants under Sections 1.02 and 4.05(a) of the Merger Agreement, and such breach resulted in the failure of the conditions set forth in Section 6.02 of the Merger Agreement to be satisfied on such date. SunEdison's representatives subsequently informed us that SunEdison was unable to cause the closing to occur in the foreseeable future. Since such breach was therefore incurable prior to March 18, 2016, the date on which the Merger Agreement would otherwise terminate, we have the right to terminate the Merger Agreement pursuant to Section 7.01(e) thereof.

As a result of the foregoing and in accordance with and pursuant to our rights under Section 7.01(i) and 7.01(e) of the Merger Agreement, we terminated the Merger Agreement on March 7, 2016. On March 8, 2016, we filed suit in the Court of Chancery State of Delaware against SunEdison and SEV Merger Sub Inc. alleging that SunEdison willfully breached its obligations under the Merger Agreement. While we believe that SunEdison willfully breached its obligations under the Merger Agreement and that our claims have merit and are likely to succeed, the outcomes of lawsuits are inherently unpredictable, and we may be unsuccessful in our claims.

However, SunEdison's failure to close the acquisition presents significant risks to us, including:

- we will not realize any or all of the potential benefits of the acquisition, including any synergies that could result from combining the resources of us and SunEdison, which could have a negative effect on our stock price;
- we will remain liable for significant transaction costs, including legal, accounting, financial advisory and other costs relating to the transaction;
- the attention of our management and employees has been diverted, and may continue to be diverted, from day-to-day operations as we pursue our remedies under the Merger Agreement;
- our business has been disrupted by customer uncertainty over when or if the acquisition will be completed or customers' and investors' perception of us as a standalone company and our business may continue to be affected by the residual impact of these or similar factors;
- under the Merger Agreement, we were subject to certain restrictions on the conduct of our business prior to completing the acquisition, which restrictions have adversely affected our ability to conduct business as we otherwise would have done if we were not subject to these restrictions and our business may continue to be affected by the residual impact of these or similar factors;

- due to investor uncertainty regarding the acquisition, our ability to raise additional financing was limited, which may adversely affect our ability to raise additional financing in a timely manner or on favorable terms; and
- our ability to retain current key employees or attract new employees may be harmed by uncertainties associated with our future as a standalone company.

The occurrence, continuation or exacerbation of any of these events individually or in combination could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and stock price.

The announcement and pendency of the acquisition caused disruptions in our business, which has had, and may continue to have, an adverse effect on our business operations and financial results.

During the pendency of the acquisition, we and SunEdison operated independently. Uncertainty about the effect of the acquisition on customers and employees has had, and may continue to have, an adverse effect on us and consequently, may have an adverse effect on our business operations and financial results as a standalone company. During the pendency of the acquisition, current and prospective employees experienced uncertainty about their future with SunEdison, us or the combined company. These uncertainties have impaired, and may continue to impair the ability of us to retain, recruit or motivate key personnel, and may have negatively impacted the productivity of current employees. In addition, due to these uncertainties and to SunEdison's required approvals, we ceased certain employee actions such as hiring, terminating and reallocating personnel. Our employees and our management teams reallocated significant time to integration efforts. We deferred transitions to key IT systems as a standalone company. We were also caused to defer and delay financing options, including acquiring additional investment funds and debt facilities, which has decreased our operational efficiency and effectiveness. Further, SunEdison withheld approval of power purchase agreement enhancements as a leverage tool, which further decreased our effectiveness in attracting and obtaining prospective customers.

In response to the announcement of the acquisition, and due to uncertainty regarding the closing of the acquisition, our existing or prospective customers or suppliers have or may have:

- delayed, deferred and may cease purchasing products or services from or providing products or services to us;
- delayed or deferred other decisions concerning us; or
- otherwise sought to change the terms on which they do business with us.

These such delays or changes to terms have disrupted, and may continue to disrupt our business and adversely impact our results of operations as we continue to operate as a standalone company.

Risks Related to our Business

We need to enter into substantial additional financing arrangements to facilitate new customers' access to our solar energy systems, and if financing is not available to us on acceptable terms when needed, our ability to continue to grow our business would be materially adversely impacted.

Our future success depends on our ability to raise capital from third-party investors on competitive terms to help finance the deployment of our solar energy systems. We seek to minimize our cost of capital in order to maintain the price competitiveness of the electricity produced by, or the lease payments for, our solar energy systems. If we are unable to establish new investment funds when needed, or upon desirable terms, to enable our customers' access to our solar energy systems with little to no upfront cost to them, we may be unable to finance installation of our customers' systems or our cost of capital could increase, either of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. As of April 30, 2016, we had raised 16 residential investment funds to which investors such as banks and other large financial investors have committed to invest approximately \$1.1 billion which will enable us to install solar energy systems of total fair market value approximating \$2.6 billion. As of April 30, 2016, we had remaining residential tax equity commitments to fund approximately 30 megawatts of future deployments, which we estimate to be sufficient to fund solar energy systems with a total fair market value of approximately \$132 million. As of April 30, 2016, we had entered into one C&I investment fund with a total committed capital amount of \$150.0 million, however, no projects had been accepted into the investment fund as of April 30, 2016. The contract terms in certain of our investment fund documents impose conditions on our ability to draw on financing commitments from the fund investors, including if an event occurs that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the fund or on us. If we do not satisfy such conditions due to events related to our business or a specific investment fund or developments in our industry or otherwise, and as a result we

are unable to draw on existing commitments, our inability to draw on such commitments could have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, financial condition and prospects. In addition to our inability to draw on the investors' commitments, we may incur financial penalties for non-performance, including delays in the installation process and interconnection to the power grid of solar energy systems and other factors. Based on the terms of the investment fund agreements, we will either reimburse a portion of the fund investor's capital or pay the fund investor a non-performance fee. For the C&I investment fund, we accrued a non-performance fee of \$2.1 million primarily due to delays in project approval and solar energy systems being interconnected to the power grid.

To meet the capital needs of our growing business, we will need to obtain additional financing from new investors and investors with whom we currently have arrangements. If any of the financial institutions that currently provide financing decide not to invest in the future due to general market conditions, concerns about our business or prospects or any other reason, or decide to invest at levels that are inadequate to support our anticipated needs or materially change the terms under which they are willing to provide future financing, we will need to identify new financial institutions and companies to provide financing and negotiate new financing terms. In addition, the pendency of the SunEdison acquisition and the risks and uncertainties associated with it adversely affected the

willingness of parties to enter into financing arrangements with us. This, combined with restrictions under the Merger Agreement on our ability to incur, assume or guarantee any indebtedness, or make any loans or advances to any other person, restricted our ability to raise additional capital during the pendency of the acquisition and our business may continue to be affected by the residual impact of these or similar factors. If we are unable to raise additional capital in a timely manner, our ability to meet our capital needs and fund future growth may be limited.

In the past, we have sometimes been unable to timely establish investment funds in accordance with our plans, due in part to the relatively limited number of investors attracted to such types of funds, competition for such capital and the complexity associated with negotiating the agreements with respect to such funds. Delays in raising financing could cause us to delay expanding in existing markets or entering into new markets and hiring additional personnel in support of our planned growth. Any future delays in capital raising could similarly cause us to delay deployment of a substantial number of solar energy systems for which we have signed power purchase agreements or leases with customers. Our future ability to obtain additional financing depends on banks' and other financing sources' continued confidence in our business model and the renewable energy industry as a whole. It could also be impacted by the liquidity needs of such financing sources themselves. We face intense competition from a variety of other companies, technologies and financing structures for such limited investment capital. If we are unable to continue to offer a competitive investment profile, we may lose access to these funds or they may only be available to us on terms that are less favorable than those received by our competitors. For example, if we experience higher customer default rates than we currently experience in our existing investment funds, this could make it more difficult or costly to attract future financing. In our experience, there are a relatively small number of investors that generate sufficient profits and possess the requisite financial sophistication that can benefit from and have significant demand for the tax benefits that our investment funds can provide. Historically, in the distributed solar energy industry, investors have typically been large financial institutions and a few large, profitable corporations. Our ability to raise investment funds is limited by the relatively small number of such investors. Any inability to secure financing could lead us to cancel planned installations, could impair our ability to accept new customers and could increase our borrowing costs, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

A material reduction in the retail price of traditional utility-generated electricity or electricity from other sources or other reduction in the cost of such electricity would harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We believe that a significant number of our customers decide to buy solar energy because they want to pay less for electricity than what is offered by the traditional utilities. However, distributed residential solar energy has yet to achieve broad market adoption.

The customer's decision to choose solar energy may also be affected by the cost of other renewable energy sources. Decreases in the retail prices of electricity from the traditional utilities or from other renewable energy sources would harm our ability to offer competitive pricing and could harm our business. The cost of electricity from traditional utilities could decrease as a result of:

- construction of new power generation plants, including plants utilizing natural gas, nuclear, coal, renewable energy or other generation technologies;
- relief of transmission constraints that enable local centers to generate energy less expensively;
- reductions in the price of natural gas or other fuel sources;
- utility rate adjustment and customer class cost reallocation;
 - energy conservation technologies and public initiatives to reduce electricity consumption;
- widespread deployment of existing or development of new or lower-cost energy storage technologies that have the ability to reduce a customer's average cost of electricity by shifting load to off-peak times; and

- development of new energy generation technologies that provide less expensive energy.

A reduction in utility electricity costs would make the purchase of electricity under our power purchase agreements or the lease of our solar energy systems less economically attractive. If the cost of energy available from traditional utilities were to decrease due to any of these reasons, or other reasons, we would be at a competitive disadvantage, we may be unable to attract new customers and our growth would be limited.

Electric utility industry policies and regulations may present technical, regulatory and economic barriers to the purchase and use of solar energy systems that may significantly reduce demand for electricity from our solar energy systems.

Federal, state and local government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry, utility rate structures, interconnection procedures, and internal policies of electric utilities, heavily influence the market for electricity generation products and services. These regulations and policies often relate to electricity pricing and the interconnection of distributed electricity generation systems to the power grid. Policies and regulations that promote renewable energy and customer-sited energy generation

have been challenged by traditional utilities and questioned by those in government and others arguing for less governmental spending and involvement in the energy market. To the extent that such views are reflected in government policy, the changes in such policies and regulations could adversely affect our results of operations, cost of capital and growth prospects.

In the United States, governments and the state public service commissions that determine utility rates continuously modify these regulations and policies. These regulations and policies could result in a significant reduction in the potential demand for electricity from our solar energy systems and could deter customers from entering into contracts with us. In addition, depending on the region, electricity generated by solar energy systems competes most effectively with the most expensive retail rates for electricity from the power grid, rather than the less expensive average price of electricity. Modifications to the utilities' peak hour pricing policies or rate design, such as to a flat rate, would make our current products less competitive with the price of electricity from the power grid. For example, the California Public Utilities Commission recently issued a decision that will transition residential rates over the next four years from a four-tiered structure to a two-tiered structure, with only a 25% differential between the two rates and a surcharge for very high energy users. It is possible that this change could have the effect of lowering the incentive for residential customers of California's large investor-owned utilities to reduce their purchases of electricity from their utility by supplying more of their own electricity from solar, and thereby reduce demand for our products. In addition, California is in the process of shifting to a time-of-use rate structure in the coming years. A shift in the timing of peak rates for utility-generated electricity to a time of day when solar energy generation is less efficient could make our solar energy system offerings less competitive and reduce demand for our offerings. The California Public Utilities Commission determined in January of 2016 that net metering customers taking service on the net energy metering (NEM) successor tariff will be required to take service on time-of-use rates. This transition may occur in 2016 for some of our potential customers. In addition, since we are required to obtain interconnection permission for each solar energy system from the local utility, changes in a local utility's regulations, policies or interconnection process have in the past delayed and in the future could delay or prevent the completion of our solar energy systems. This in turn has delayed and in the future could delay or prevent us from generating revenues from such solar energy systems or cause us to redeploy solar energy systems, adversely impacting our results of operations.

In addition, any changes to government or internal utility regulations and policies that favor electric utilities could reduce our competitiveness and cause a significant reduction in demand for our offerings or increase our costs or the prices we charge our customers. Certain jurisdictions have proposed allowing traditional utilities to assess fees on customers purchasing energy from solar energy systems or have imposed or proposed new charges or rate structures that would disproportionately impact solar energy system customers who utilize net metering, either of which would increase the cost of energy to those customers and could reduce demand for our solar energy systems. For example, the California Public Utilities Commission issued a decision in July 2015 that allowed utilities to impose a minimum \$10 monthly bill for residential customers, approved the concept of fixed charges and will permit the utilities to propose such fixed charges again in 2018. A decision issued in January 2016 will allow new interconnection fees and additional non-by-passable charges to be assessed on customers taking service on California's net metering successor tariff. This will result in monthly charges being imposed on our customers in California. Additionally, certain utilities in Arizona have approved increased rates and charges for net metering customers, and others have proposed doing away with the state's renewable electricity standard carve-outs for distributed generation as well as the state's net metering program. These policy changes may negatively impact our customers and affect demand for our solar energy systems, and similar changes to net metering policies may occur in other states. It is also possible that these or other changes could be imposed on our current customers, as well as future customers. Due to the current and expected continued concentration of our solar energy systems in California, any such changes in this market would be particularly harmful to our reputation, customer relations, business, results of operations and future growth in these areas. We may be similarly adversely affected if our business becomes concentrated in other jurisdictions.

Our business currently depends on the availability of rebates, tax credits and other financial incentives. The expiration, elimination or reduction of these rebates, credits or incentives could adversely impact our business.

Federal, state and local government and regulatory bodies provide for tariff structures and incentives to various parties including owners, end users, distributors, system integrators and manufacturers of solar energy systems to promote solar energy in various forms, including rebates, tax credits and other financial incentives such as system performance payments, renewable energy credits associated with renewable energy generation, exclusion of solar energy systems from property tax assessments and net metering. We rely on these governmental and regulatory programs to finance solar energy system installations, which enables us to lower the price we charge customers for energy from, and to lease, our solar energy systems, helping to catalyze customer acceptance of solar energy with those customers as an alternative to utility-provided power. However, these programs may expire on a particular date, end when the allocated funding or capacity allocations are exhausted or be reduced or terminated. These reductions or terminations often occur without warning. For example, the Arizona Department of Revenue has attempted to assess and collect property taxes in the past on rooftop solar energy systems such as ours and counties in Arizona may attempt to assess and collect property taxes in the future. In addition, the financial value of certain incentives decreases over time. For example, the value of solar renewable energy certificates, or SRECs, in a market tends to decrease over time as the supply of SREC-producing solar energy systems installed in that market increases. If we overestimate the future value of these incentives, it could adversely impact our financial results.

The federal government currently offers a 30% investment tax credit, or the ITC, under Section 48(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for the installation of certain solar power facilities; the 30% rate continues until December 31, 2019. By statute, the ITC is scheduled to decrease to 26% for 2020, 22% for 2021 and 10% of the fair market value of a solar energy system on January 1, 2022, and the amounts that fund investors are willing to invest could decrease or we may be required to provide a larger allocation of customer payments to the fund investors as a result of this scheduled decrease. To the extent we have a reduced ability to raise investment funds as a result of this reduction, the rate of growth of installations of our residential solar energy systems could be negatively impacted. The ITC has been a significant driver of the financing supporting the adoption of residential solar energy systems in the United States and its scheduled reduction beginning in 2020, unless modified by an intervening change in law, will significantly impact the attractiveness of solar energy to these investors and could potentially harm our business.

Applicable authorities may adjust or decrease incentives from time to time or include provisions for minimum domestic content requirements or other requirements to qualify for these incentives. Reductions in, eliminations or expirations of or additional application requirements for, governmental incentives could adversely impact our results of operations and ability to compete in our industry by increasing our cost of capital, causing us to increase the prices of our energy and solar energy systems and reducing the size of our addressable market. In addition, this would adversely impact our ability to attract investment partners and to form new investment funds and our ability to offer attractive financing to prospective customers.

We rely on net metering and related policies to offer competitive pricing to our customers in all of our current markets, and changes to net metering policies may significantly reduce demand for electricity from our solar energy systems.

Our business benefits significantly from favorable net metering policies in states in which we operate. Net metering allows a homeowner to pay his or her local electric utility only for their power usage net of production from the solar energy system, transforming the conventional relationship between customers and traditional utilities. Homeowners receive credit for the energy that the solar installation generates in excess of that needed by the home to offset energy usage at times when the solar installation is not generating energy. In states that provide for net metering, the customer typically pays for the net energy used or receives a credit against future bills at the retail rate if more energy is produced by the solar installation than consumed. In some states and utility territories, customers are also reimbursed by the electric utility for net excess generation on a periodic basis.

Forty-one states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands have adopted some form of net metering. Each of the states where we currently serve customers has adopted some form of a net metering policy.

In recent years, net metering programs have been subject to regulatory scrutiny and legislative proposals in some states, such as Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada and Utah. In California, for example, after the earlier of July 1, 2017 or the date the applicable investor owned utility reaches its statutory net metering cap, customers will take service on a new net metering successor tariff. The net metering cap is measured based on the nameplate capacity of net metered systems within the applicable utility's service territory. Currently, the net metering caps for the three large investor-owned utilities are: 617 megawatts for San Diego Gas and Electric Company; 2,240 megawatts for Southern California Edison Company; and 2,409 megawatts for Pacific Gas and Electric Company. As reflected in their March 31, 2016 reports required by statute, these investor-owned utilities have approximately 6%, 29% and 18%, respectively, of capacity remaining under their respective net metering caps. The statute providing the current caps also provides that, once the new net metering rules are effective, there will be no net metering caps applied to these utilities. For the NEM successor tariff, the California Public Utilities Commission largely upheld net metering in its current form with full retail compensation for exports and rejected utility requests to impose extremely high fixed and capacity charges. The Commission did allow the utilities to impose reasonable interconnection fees and some

additional charges on customers, and will require such customers to take service on time-of-use rates. Further, municipal utilities are generally not subject to the same state laws and public commission oversight as compared to investor owned utilities and may make drastic and abrupt changes. As such, as we continue to expand into areas with municipal utilities, we may be subject to greater risk of regulatory uncertainty.

On October 12, 2015, the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission issued an order closing the Hawaiian Electric Company's net metering program to new participants and replaced this program with two new options for customers to interconnect to the utilities' power grids, neither of which provides for compensation for exports at retail electricity rates. Solar advocates have filed suit challenging this order and seeking to enjoin its effectiveness.

In late 2015, the Nevada Public Utilities Commission voted in favor of a plan which limits export compensation to net metering customers and imposes high monthly fees on such customers. This order greatly reduced the economic benefit to Nevada customers of residential solar. Solar advocates have filed suit challenging this order and a ballot initiative intended to restore net metering is underway. Several other states plan to revisit their net metering policies in the coming years.

If and when net metering caps in certain jurisdictions are reached while they are still in effect, the value of the credit that customers receive for net metering is significantly reduced, utility rate structures are altered, or fees are imposed on net metering customers, future customers may be unable to recognize the same level of cost savings associated with net metering that current customers enjoy. The absence of favorable net metering policies or of net metering entirely, or the imposition of new charges that only or disproportionately impact customers that use net metering would significantly limit customer demand for our solar energy systems and the electricity they generate and could adversely impact our business, results of operations and future growth. For example, shortly after expanding our operations into Nevada, the state's primary electric utility reached its net metering cap. As a result of the net metering cap being reached, we suspended operations in Nevada pending revisions to the net metering available in the state.

Technical and regulatory limitations may significantly reduce our ability to sell electricity from our solar energy systems and retain employees in certain markets.

Technical and regulatory limits may curb our growth in certain key markets, which may also reduce our ability to retain employees in those markets. For example, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, in promulgating the first form small generator interconnection procedures, recommended limiting customer-sited intermittent generation resources, such as our solar energy systems, to a certain percentage of peak load on a given electrical feeder circuit. Similar limits have been adopted by many states as a de facto standard and could constrain our ability to market to customers in certain geographic areas where the concentration of solar installations exceeds this limit. For example, Hawaiian electric utilities have adopted certain policies that limit distributed electricity generation in parts of their service territories. In the first half of 2014, Hawaii was the second largest market in which we operated as measured by total installations. However, despite legislative and regulatory actions to allow further distributed electricity penetration, these limitations constrained growth of distributed residential solar energy in Hawaii in the second half of 2014 and beyond, and Hawaii has become a less important market to us as a result; which in turn resulted in the loss of employees located in that market that were not willing to relocate. While a recent Hawaii Public Utilities Commission order seeks to streamline the interconnection process, and while our growth in other markets has more than offset the impact of these limitations in Hawaii, if we experienced similar or other limitations on the deployment of solar energy systems, our business, operating results and growth prospects could be materially adversely affected. Furthermore, in certain areas, we benefit from policies that allow for expedited or simplified procedures related to connecting solar energy systems to the power grid. If such procedures are changed or cease to be available, our ability to sell the electricity generated by solar energy systems we install may be adversely impacted. As adoption of solar distributed generation rises along with the commercial operation of utility scale solar generation in key markets such as California, the amount of solar energy being fed into the power grid will surpass the amount planned for relative to the amount of aggregate demand. Some traditional utilities claim that in less than five years, solar generation resources may reach a level capable of producing an over-generation situation, which may require some solar generation resources to be curtailed to maintain operation of the power grid. While the prospect of such curtailment is somewhat speculative, particularly in the residential sector, the adverse effects of such curtailment without compensation could adversely impact our business, results of operations and future growth.

We have incurred operating losses and may be unable to achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

We have incurred operating losses since our inception. We incurred net losses of \$253.3 million and \$105.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016. We expect to continue to incur net losses from operations as we finance our operations, expand our installation, engineering, administrative, sales and marketing staffs, and implement internal systems and infrastructure to support our growth. Failure to grow at a sufficient rate to support these investments in personnel, systems and infrastructure, have adversely impacted and in the future could adversely impact our business and results of operations. Our ability to achieve profitability depends on a number of factors, including:

- growing our customer base;
- finding investors willing to invest in our investment funds;
- maintaining and further lowering our cost of capital;
- reducing the time between system installation and interconnection to the power grid, which allows us to begin generating revenue;
- reducing the cost of components for our solar energy systems; and
- reducing our operating costs by optimizing our sales, design and installation processes and supply chain logistics.

Even if we do achieve profitability, we may be unable to sustain or increase our profitability in the future.

The vast majority of our business is conducted primarily using one channel, direct-selling.

Historically, our primary sales channel has been a direct sales model. Recently, we have opened a new retail sales channel and set up an inside sales team as new means of reaching customers. We compete against companies with experience selling solar energy systems to customers through a number of distribution channels, including homebuilders, home improvement stores, large construction, electrical and roofing companies and other third parties and companies that access customers through relationships with third parties in addition to other direct-selling companies. Our less diversified distribution channels may place us at a disadvantage with consumers who prefer to purchase products through these other distribution channels. Additionally, we are experienced in reaching customers efficiently through a direct sale model; however, due to limited experience, acquiring customers through other channels has been slow to develop, leading to less market penetration in these channels. We are also vulnerable to changes in laws related to direct marketing as regulations have limited unsolicited residential sales calls and may impose additional restrictions. If additional laws affecting direct marketing are passed in the markets in which we operate, it would take time to train our sales force to comply with such laws, and we may be exposed to fines or other penalties for violations of such laws. If we fail to compete effectively through our direct-selling efforts or are not successful in executing our strategy to sell our solar energy systems through other channels, our financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects will be adversely affected.

We are highly dependent on our ability to attract, train and retain an effective sales force.

The success of our direct-selling channel efforts depends upon the recruitment, retention and motivation of a large number of sales personnel to compensate for a high turnover rate among sales personnel, which is a common characteristic of a direct-selling business. In order to grow our business, we need to recruit, train and retain sales personnel on a continuing basis. Historically, we have recruited a large portion of our sales personnel from our sister company, Vivint, particularly in California, where a significant portion of our business is concentrated. Pursuant to a non-competition agreement, we and Vivint have agreed not to solicit for employment any of the other's employees who primarily manage sales, installation or servicing of the other's products and services. The commitment not to solicit those employees lasts for 180 days after the employee finishes employment with us or Vivint. As a result, we have recruited greater numbers of our sales personnel from other sources. These sales personnel recruited from other sources generally have less direct-to-home selling experience, which has slowed our growth in solar energy sales. Sales personnel are attracted to direct-selling by competitive earnings opportunities and so direct-sellers typically compete for sales personnel by providing a more competitive earnings opportunity than that offered by the competition. Competitors devote substantial effort to determining the effectiveness of such incentives so that they can invest in incentives that are the most cost effective or produce the best return on incentive. For example, we have historically compensated our sales personnel on a commission basis, based on the size of the solar energy systems they sell. Some sales personnel may prefer a compensation structure that also includes a salary and equity incentive component. We may need to adjust our compensation model to include such components, and these adjustments could adversely impact our operating results and financial performance.

In addition to our sales compensation model, our ability to recruit, train and retain effective sales personnel could be harmed by additional factors, including:

- the residual impact of uncertainty associated with the termination of the SunEdison acquisition or our future as a standalone company;
- any adverse publicity regarding us, our solar energy systems, our distribution channel or our industry;
- lack of interest in, or the technical failure of, our solar energy systems;
 - lack of a compelling product or income opportunity that generates interest for potential new sales personnel, or perception that other product or income opportunities are more attractive;
- any negative public perception of our sales personnel and direct-selling businesses in general;

- any regulatory actions or charges against us or others in our industry;
- general economic and business conditions; and
 - potential saturation or maturity levels in a given market which could negatively impact our ability to attract and retain sales personnel in such market.

We are subject to significant competition for the recruitment of sales personnel from other direct-selling companies and from other companies that sell solar energy systems in particular. During the pendency of the SunEdison acquisition, our current employees experienced uncertainty about their future with SunEdison, us or the combined company. These uncertainties have impaired, and may continue to impair the ability of us to retain, recruit or motivate key personnel, and may have negatively impacted the productivity of current employees. Furthermore, the regional and district managers of our sales personnel are instrumental in recruiting, retaining and motivating our sales personnel. When managers have elected to leave us and join other companies, the sales personnel they supervise have often left with them. We may experience increased attrition in our sales personnel in the future which may impact our results of operations and growth. The impact of such attrition could be particularly acute in those jurisdictions, such as California, where contractual non-competition agreements for service providers are not enforceable or subject to significant limitations.

It is therefore continually necessary to innovate and enhance our direct-selling and service model as well as to recruit and retain new sales personnel. If we are unable to do so, our business will be adversely affected.

We are not currently regulated as an electric utility under applicable law, but we may be subject to regulation as an electric utility in the future.

We are not regulated as a public utility in any of the markets in which we currently operate. As a result, we are not subject to the various federal, state and local standards, restrictions and regulatory requirements applicable to traditional utilities that operate transmission and distribution systems and that have an obligation to serve electric customers within a specified jurisdiction. Any federal, state, or local regulations that cause us to be treated as an electric utility, or to otherwise be subject to a similar regulatory regime of commission-approved operating tariffs, rate limitations, and related mandatory provisions, could place significant restrictions on our ability to operate our business and execute our business plan by prohibiting, restricting or otherwise regulating our sale of electricity. If we were subject to the same state or federal regulatory authorities as electric utilities in the United States or if new regulatory bodies were established to oversee our business in the United States, then our operating costs would materially increase.

Our business depends in part on the regulatory treatment of third-party owned solar energy systems.

Retail sales of electricity by non-utilities such as us face regulatory hurdles in some states and jurisdictions, including states and jurisdictions that we intend to enter where the laws and regulatory policies have not historically embraced competition to the service provided by the incumbent, vertically integrated electric utility. Some of the principal challenges pertain to whether non-customer owned systems qualify for the same levels of rebates or other non-tax incentives available for customer-owned solar energy systems, whether third-party owned systems are eligible at all for these incentives and whether third-party owned systems are eligible for net metering and the associated significant cost savings. Furthermore, in some states and utility territories third parties are limited in the way that they may deliver solar to their customers. In jurisdictions such as Arizona, South Carolina and Utah and in Los Angeles, California, laws have been interpreted to either prohibit the sale of electricity pursuant to our standard power purchase agreement or regulate entities making such sales, in some cases, such laws have led residential solar energy system providers to use leases in lieu of power purchase agreements. In other states, neither leases nor power purchase agreements are permissible or commercially feasible. Changes in law, reductions in, eliminations of or additional application requirements for, these benefits could reduce demand for our systems, adversely impact our access to capital and could cause us to increase the price we charge our customers for energy.

If the Internal Revenue Service or the U.S. Treasury Department makes a determination that the fair market value of our solar energy systems is materially lower than what we have reported in our fund tax returns, we may have to pay significant amounts to our investment funds, to our fund investors and/or the U.S. government. Such determinations

could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and prospects.

We report in our fund tax returns and we and our fund investors claim the ITC based on the fair market value of our solar energy systems. While we are not aware of any audits or results of audits related to our appraisals or fair market value determinations of any of our investment funds by the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, scrutiny with respect to fair market value determinations has increased industry-wide in recent years. If as part of an examination the IRS were to review the fair market value that we used to establish our basis for claiming ITCs and determine that the ITCs previously claimed should be reduced, we would owe certain of our investment funds or our fund investors an amount equal to 30% of the investor's share of the difference between the fair market value used to establish our basis for claiming ITCs and the adjusted fair market value determined by the IRS, plus any costs and expenses associated with a challenge to that fair market value, plus a gross up to pay for additional taxes. We could also be subject to tax liabilities, including interest and penalties based on our share of claimed ITCs. To date, we have not been required to make such payments under any of our investment funds.

Our ability to provide solar energy systems to customers on an economically viable basis depends on our ability to finance these systems with fund investors who require particular tax and other benefits.

Substantially all of our solar energy systems installed to date have been eligible for ITCs or U.S. Treasury grants, as well as accelerated depreciation benefits. We have relied on, and will continue to rely on, financing structures that monetize a substantial portion of those benefits and provide financing for our solar energy systems. If, for any reason, we were unable to continue to monetize those benefits through these arrangements, we may be unable to provide solar energy systems for new customers and maintain solar energy systems for new and existing customers on an economically viable basis. The availability of this tax-advantaged financing depends upon many factors, including:

- our ability to compete with other renewable energy companies for the limited number of potential investment fund investors, each of which has limited funds and limited appetite for the tax benefits associated with these financings;
- the state of financial and credit markets;
- changes in the legal or tax risks associated with these financings; and
- non-renewal of these incentives or decreases in the associated benefits.

Solar energy system owners are currently allowed to claim the ITC that is equal to 30% of the system's eligible tax basis, which is generally the fair market value of the system. By statute, the ITC is scheduled to decrease to 26% for 2020, 22% for 2021 and 10% on January 1, 2022. Moreover, potential fund investors must remain satisfied that the structures we offer qualify for the tax benefits associated with solar energy systems available to these investors, which depends both on the investors' assessment of tax law and the absence of any unfavorable interpretations of that law. Changes in existing law and interpretations by the IRS and the courts could reduce the willingness of fund investors to invest in funds associated with these solar energy system investments. We cannot assure you that this type of financing will continue to be available to us. Alternatively, new investment fund structures or other financing mechanisms may become available, and if we are unable to take advantage of these fund structures and financing mechanisms it may place us at a competitive disadvantage. If, for any reason, we are unable to finance solar energy systems through tax-advantaged structures or if we are unable to realize or monetize depreciation benefits, or if we are otherwise unable to structure investment funds in ways that are both attractive to investors and allow us to provide desirable pricing to customers, we may no longer be able to provide solar energy systems to new customers on an economically viable basis. This would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Rising interest rates could adversely impact our business.

Rising interest rates could have an adverse impact on our business by increasing our cost of capital. The majority of our cash flows to date have been from customer contracts that have been partially monetized under various investment fund structures. One of the components of this monetization is the present value of the payment streams from the customers who enter into these contracts. If the rate of return required by the fund investor rises as a result of a rise in interest rates, the present value of the customer payment stream and the total value that we are able to derive from monetizing the payment stream will each be reduced. Interest rates are at historically low levels. It is likely that interest rates will rise in the future, which would cause our costs of capital to increase.

Our investment funds contain arrangements which provide for priority distributions to fund investors until they receive their targeted rates of return. In addition, under the terms of certain of our investment funds, we may be required to make payments to the fund investors if certain tax benefits that are allocated to such fund investors are not realized as expected. Our financial condition may be adversely impacted if a fund is required to make these priority distributions for a longer period than anticipated to achieve the fund investors' targeted rates of return or if we are required to make any tax-related payments.

Our investment funds contain terms that contractually require the investment funds to make priority distributions to the fund investor, to the extent cash is available, until it achieves its targeted rate of return. The amounts of potential future distributions under these arrangements depends on the amounts and timing of receipt of cash flows into the investment fund, almost all of which is generated from customer payments related to solar energy systems that have been previously purchased (or leased, as applicable) by such fund. If such cash flows are lower than expected, the priority distributions to the investor may continue for longer than initially anticipated. Additionally, certain of our investment funds require that, under certain circumstances, we forego distributions from the fund that we are otherwise contractually entitled to, or make capital contributions to the fund, so that such distributions owed to us, or additional capital contributions made by us, can be redirected to the fund investor such that it achieves the targeted return. For example, in 2015, we paid a contractually agreed upon \$5.0 million capital distribution to reimburse a fund investor a portion of its capital contribution in order to true-up the investor's expected rate of return primarily due to a delay in solar energy systems being interconnected to the power grid and other factors.

Our fund investors also expect returns partially in the form of tax benefits and, to enable such returns, our investment funds contain terms that contractually require us to make payments to the funds that are then used to make payments to the fund investor in certain circumstances so that the fund investor receives value equivalent to the tax benefits it expected to receive when entering into the transaction. The amounts of potential tax payments under these arrangements depend on the tax benefits that accrue to such investors from the funds' activities.

Due to uncertainties associated with estimating the timing and amounts of these cash distributions and allocations of tax benefits to such investors, we cannot determine the potential maximum future impact on our cash flows or payments that we could have to make under these arrangements. We may agree to similar terms in the future if market conditions require it. Any significant payments that we may be required to make or distributions to us that are reduced or diverted as a result of these arrangements could adversely affect our financial condition.

We may incur substantially more debt or take other actions that could restrict our ability to pursue our business strategies.

In September 2014, we entered into an aggregation credit facility, which was subsequently amended in February 2015 and November 2015, pursuant to which we may borrow up to an aggregate of \$375.0 million and, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions and the approval of the lenders, up to an aggregate of \$175.0 million in additional borrowings. In March 2015, we entered into a revolving credit facility pursuant to which we may borrow up to an aggregate of \$150.0 million. In addition, in March 2016 we entered into a term loan facility pursuant to which we may borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million. These credit facilities and term loan facility restrict our ability to dispose of assets, incur indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends or make other distributions to holders of our capital stock, repurchase our capital stock, make specified investments or engage in transactions with our affiliates. In addition, we do not have full access to the cash and cash equivalents held in our investments funds until distributed per the terms of the arrangements. We and our subsidiaries may incur substantial additional debt in the future and any debt instrument we enter into in the future may contain similar, or more onerous, restrictions. These restrictions could inhibit our ability to pursue our business strategies. Furthermore, if we default on one of our debt instruments, and such event of default is not cured or waived, the lenders could terminate commitments to lend and cause all amounts outstanding with respect to the debt to be due and payable immediately, which in turn could result in cross acceleration under other debt instruments. Our assets and cash flow may not be sufficient to fully repay borrowings under all of our outstanding debt instruments if some or all of these instruments are accelerated upon a default.

Furthermore, there is no assurance that we will be able to enter into new debt instruments on acceptable terms. If we are unable to satisfy financial covenants and other terms under existing or new instruments or obtain waivers or forbearance from our lenders or if we are unable to obtain refinancing or new financings for our working capital, equipment and other needs on acceptable terms if and when needed, our business would be adversely affected.

Our business is concentrated in certain markets, putting us at risk of region specific disruptions.

As of March 31, 2016, approximately 36% of our cumulative installations and 38% of our total offices were located in California. In addition, we expect future growth to occur in California, which could further concentrate our customer base and operational infrastructure. Accordingly, our business and results of operations are particularly susceptible to adverse economic, regulatory, political, weather and other conditions in California and in other markets that may become similarly concentrated.

It is difficult to evaluate our business and prospects due to our limited operating history.

Since our formation in 2011, we have focused our efforts exclusively on the sales, financing, engineering, installation, maintenance and monitoring of solar energy systems for residential customers. We may be unsuccessful in

significantly broadening our customer base through installation of solar energy systems within our current markets or in new markets we may enter. Our limited operating history, combined with the rapidly evolving and competitive nature of our industry, may not provide an adequate basis for you to evaluate our operating and financial results and business prospects. In addition, we have limited insight into emerging trends that may adversely impact our business, prospects and operating results.

Additionally, due to our limited operating history, we do not have empirical evidence of the effect of our systems on the resale value of our customers' houses. Due to the length of our customer contracts, the system deployed on a customer's roof may be outdated prior to the expiration of the term of the customer contract reducing the likelihood of renewal of our contracts at the end of the 20-year term, and possibly increasing the occurrence of defaults. This could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. As a result, our limited operating history may impair our ability to accurately forecast our future performance and to invest accordingly.

We have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting relating to inadequate financial statement preparation and review procedures in connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements that resulted in the restatement of certain of our financial statements, and we may identify material weaknesses in the future.

In connection with the preparation, audits and interim reviews of our consolidated financial statements, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. Under standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board of the United States, a material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We previously reported a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2014. This previously reported material weakness has not been fully remediated for the year ended December 31, 2015 or for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and as a result, we continued to have deficiencies in our internal controls including those associated with the HLBV method of attributing net income or loss to non-controlling interests and redeemable non-controlling interests and with our financial statement close process.

The nature of our investment funds increases the complexity of our accounting for the allocation of net income (loss) between our stockholders and non-controlling interests under the HLBV method and the calculation of our tax provision. As we enter into additional investment funds, which may have contractual provisions different from those of our existing funds, the calculation under the HLBV method and the calculation of our tax provision could become increasingly complicated. This additional complexity could increase the chance that we experience additional errors in the future, particularly because we have a material weakness in internal controls. In addition, our need to devote our resources to addressing this complexity could delay or prolong our remediation efforts and thereby prolong the existence of the material weakness.

We continue to take steps to remediate the underlying causes of the material weakness that was reported for the year ended December 31, 2014. We have hired a number of additional financial, accounting and tax personnel in addition to a director of internal audit to assist us in implementing and improving our existing internal controls and a chief information officer to assist us in improving our underlying information technology systems and to decrease our reliance on manual processes. We continue to engage third-party consultants to provide support over our accounting and tax processes to assist us with our evaluation of complex technical accounting matters. We continue to engage consultants to advise us on making further improvements to our internal controls over financial reporting. We believe that these additional resources will enable us to broaden the scope and quality of our controls relating to the oversight and review of financial statements and our application of relevant accounting policies. Furthermore, we continue to implement and improve systems to automate certain financial reporting processes and to improve information accuracy. These remediation efforts are still in process and have not yet been completed. Because of this material weakness, there is heightened risk that a material misstatement of our annual or quarterly financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

The actions that we are taking are subject to ongoing senior management review as well as audit committee oversight. We are working diligently on this remediation process; however, we cannot estimate how long it will take to remediate this material weakness. In addition, the remediation steps we have taken, are taking and expect to take may not effectively remediate the material weakness, in which case our internal control over financial reporting would continue to be ineffective. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to complete our remedial actions successfully. Even if we are able to complete these actions successfully, these measures may not adequately address our material weakness. In addition, it is possible that we will discover additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or that our existing material weakness will result in additional errors in or restatements of our

financial statements.

If in future periods we determine that this material weakness has not been remediated or we identify other material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, which could result in the loss of investor confidence. In addition, to date, the audit of our consolidated financial statements by our independent registered public accounting firm has included a consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis of designing their audit procedures, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. When we cease to be an emerging growth company we will be required to have our independent registered accounting firm perform such an evaluation, and additional material weaknesses or other control deficiencies may be identified.

If we are unable to successfully remediate our current material weakness or avoid or remediate any future material weakness, our stock price may be adversely affected and we may be unable to maintain compliance with applicable stock exchange listing requirements.

Expansion into new markets could be costly and time-consuming. Historically, we have only provided our offerings to residential customers, which could put us at a disadvantage relative to companies who also compete in other markets.

We have historically only provided our offerings to residential customers. We compete with companies who sell solar energy systems in the commercial, industrial and government markets, in addition to the residential market. While we have recently entered the commercial and industrial market and we have contracts in place with commercial off-takers, no projects have been initiated as of March 31, 2016. The development cycle of these projects typically has a longer time horizon than the development of residential solar energy systems due to complexities associated with significantly larger system sizes and installations. The project approval process by project customers and our C&I fund investor had been delayed as a result of uncertainty during the pendency of the SunEdison acquisition, and we may face continued delays following the termination of the Merger Agreement. While we believe that in the future we may have opportunities to expand our operations into other markets, there are no assurances that our design and installation systems will work for non-residential customers or that we will be able to compete successfully with companies with historical presences in such markets or we may not realize the anticipated benefits of entering such markets, and entering new markets has numerous risks, including the following:

- incurring significant costs if we are required to adapt our current or develop new design and installation processes for use in non-residential applications;
 - diversion of our management and employees from our core residential business;
- difficulty adapting our current or developing new marketing strategies and sales channels to non-residential customers;
- inability to obtain key customers, brand recognition and market share and compete successfully with companies with historical presences in such markets; and
- inability to achieve the financial and strategic goals for such market.

If we are unable to successfully compete in the commercial and industrial market, our operating results and growth prospects could be materially adversely affected. Additionally, there is intense competition in the residential solar energy market in the markets in which we operate. As new entrants continue to enter into these markets, we may be unable to gain or maintain market share and we may be unable to compete with companies that earn revenue in both the residential market and non-residential markets.

We face competition from traditional regulated electric utilities, from less-regulated third party energy service providers and from new renewable energy companies.

The solar energy and renewable energy industries are both highly competitive and continually evolving as participants strive to distinguish themselves within their markets and compete with large traditional utilities. We believe that our primary competitors are the traditional utilities that supply electricity to our potential customers. Traditional utilities generally have substantially greater financial, technical, operational and other resources than we do. As a result, these competitors may be able to devote more resources to the research, development, promotion and sale of their products or respond more quickly to evolving industry standards and changes in market conditions than we can. Traditional utilities could also offer other value-added products or services that could help them to compete with us even if the cost of electricity they offer is higher than ours. In addition, a majority of utilities' sources of electricity is non-solar, which may allow utilities to sell electricity more cheaply than electricity generated by our solar energy systems.

We also compete with companies that are not regulated like traditional utilities but that have access to the traditional utility electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure pursuant to state and local pro-competitive and consumer choice policies. These energy service companies are able to offer customers electricity supply-only solutions that are competitive with our solar energy system options on both price and usage of renewable energy technology while avoiding the long-term agreements and physical installations that our current fund-financed business model requires.

This may limit our ability to attract new customers, particularly those who wish to avoid long-term contracts or have an aesthetic or other objection to putting solar panels on their roofs.

We also compete with solar companies with business models that are similar to ours. In addition, we compete with solar companies in the downstream value chain of solar energy. For example, we face competition from purely finance driven organizations that acquire customers and then subcontract out the installation of solar energy systems, from installation businesses that seek financing from external parties, from large construction companies and utilities, and increasingly from sophisticated electrical and roofing companies. Some of these competitors specialize in the residential solar energy market, and some may provide energy at lower costs than we do. Additionally, some of our competitors may offer their products through sales channels that they have more fully developed, such as retail sales. Further, some of our competitors are integrating vertically in order to ensure supply and to control costs. Many of our competitors also have significant brand name recognition and have extensive knowledge of our target markets. For us to remain competitive, we must distinguish ourselves from our competitors by offering an integrated approach that successfully competes with each level of products and services offered by our competitors at various points in the value chain. If our competitors develop an integrated approach similar to ours including sales, financing, engineering, manufacturing, installation, maintenance and monitoring services, this will reduce our marketplace differentiation.

As the solar industry grows and evolves, we will also face new competitors who are not currently in the market. Our industry is characterized by low technological barriers to entry and well-capitalized companies could choose to enter the market and compete with us. Our failure to adapt to changing market conditions and to compete successfully with existing or new competitors will limit our growth and will have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

Developments in alternative technologies or improvements in distributed solar energy generation may materially adversely affect demand for our offerings.

Significant developments in alternative technologies, such as advances in other forms of distributed solar power generation, storage solutions such as batteries, the widespread use or adoption of fuel cells for residential or commercial properties or improvements in other forms of centralized power production may materially and adversely affect our business and prospects in ways we do not currently anticipate. Any failure by us to adopt new or enhanced technologies or processes, or to react to changes in existing technologies, could materially delay deployment of our solar energy systems, which could result in product obsolescence, the loss of competitiveness of our systems, decreased revenue and a loss of market share to competitors.

A failure to hire and retain a sufficient number of employees in key functions would constrain our growth and our ability to timely complete our customers' projects.

To support our growth, we need to hire, train, deploy, manage and retain a substantial number of skilled installers and electricians in the relevant markets where there is heightened or increasing demand for solar energy products. Competition for qualified personnel in our industry has increased substantially and we expect it to continue to do so, particularly for skilled electricians and other personnel involved in the installation of solar energy systems. We also compete with the homebuilding and construction industries for skilled labor. As these industries seek to hire additional workers, our cost of labor may increase. Companies with whom we compete to hire installers may offer compensation or incentive plans that certain installers may view as more favorable. We periodically assess the compensation plans and policies for our service providers, including our installers and electricians, and, if deemed necessary, may decide to revise those plans and policies. Our installers and electricians may not react well to any such revisions, which in turn could adversely affect retention, motivation and productivity. Additionally, we continually monitor our workforce requirements in the markets in which we operate. For example, we recently reduced our installation organization in markets where sales volume did not support the number of installation personnel in such markets. Installers may not react well to any such reductions, which in turn could adversely affect retention, motivation and productivity.

Furthermore, trained installers are typically able to more efficiently install solar energy systems. Shortages of skilled labor could significantly delay installations or otherwise increase our costs. While we do not currently have any unionized employees, we have expanded, and may continue to expand, into areas such as the Northeast, where labor unions are more prevalent. The unionization of our labor force could also increase our labor costs. In addition, a significant portion of our business has been concentrated in states such as California, where market conditions are particularly favorable to distributed solar energy generation. We have experienced and may in the future experience greater than expected turnover in our installers in those jurisdictions which would adversely impact the geographic mix of new solar energy system installations.

Because we are a licensed electrical contractor in every jurisdiction in which we operate, we are required to employ licensed electricians. As we expand into new markets, we are required to hire and/or contract with seasoned licensed electricians in order for us to qualify for the requisite state and local licenses. Because of the high demand for these seasoned licensed electricians, these individuals currently or in the future may demand greater compensation. In addition, our inability to attract and retain these qualifying electricians may adversely impact our ability to continue operations in current markets or expand into new areas.

If we cannot meet our hiring, retention and efficiency goals, we may be unable to complete our customers' projects on time, in an acceptable manner or at all. Any significant failures in this regard would materially impair our growth, reputation, business and financial results. If we are required to pay higher compensation than we anticipate, these greater expenses may also adversely impact our financial results and the growth of our business.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers of solar energy system components and technologies to adequately meet anticipated demand for our solar energy systems. Due to the limited number of suppliers in our industry, the acquisition of any of these suppliers by a competitor or any shortage, delay, price change, imposition of tariffs or duties or other limitation in our ability to obtain components or technologies we use could result in sales and installation delays, cancellations and loss of market share.

We purchase solar panels, inverters and other system components from a limited number of suppliers, making us susceptible to quality issues, shortages and price changes. In 2015 and in the three months ended March 31, 2016, Trina Solar Limited, Yingli Green Energy Americas, Inc. and JinkoSolar Holding Co., Ltd. accounted for substantially all of our solar photovoltaic module purchases and Enphase Energy, Inc. and SolarEdge Technologies Inc. accounted for substantially all of our inverter purchases. If we fail to develop, maintain and expand our relationships with these or other suppliers, our ability to adequately meet anticipated demand for our solar energy systems may be adversely affected, or we may only be able to offer our systems at higher costs or after delays. If one or more of the suppliers that we rely upon to meet anticipated demand ceases or reduces production due to its financial condition, acquisition by a competitor or otherwise, is unable to increase production as industry demand increases or is otherwise unable to allocate sufficient production to us, it may be difficult to quickly identify alternative suppliers or to qualify alternative products on commercially reasonable terms, and our ability to satisfy this demand may be adversely affected. There are a limited number of suppliers of solar energy system components and technologies. While we believe there are other sources of supply for these products available, transitioning to a new supplier may result in additional costs and delays in acquiring our solar products and deploying our systems. These issues could harm our business or financial performance.

In addition, the acquisition of a component supplier or technology provider by one of our competitors could limit our access to such components or technologies and require significant redesigns of our solar energy systems or installation procedures and have a material adverse effect on our business. For example, one of our competitors acquired Zep Solar, Inc., or Zep, in 2013. Zep sold us virtually all of the racking systems used in our hardware in 2013, and the resulting limitation in our ability to acquire Zep products required us to redesign certain aspects of our systems to accommodate alternative racking hardware. In addition, some of our investment funds require the use of designated equipment, and our inability to obtain any such required equipment could limit our ability to finance solar energy systems that we intend to place in those funds.

There have also been periods of industry-wide shortages of key components, including solar panels, in times of rapid industry growth. The manufacturing infrastructure for some of these components has a long lead-time, requires significant capital investment and relies on the continued availability of key commodity materials, potentially resulting in an inability to meet demand for these components. The solar industry is currently experiencing rapid growth and, as a result, shortages of key components, including solar panels, may be more likely to occur, which in turn may result in price increases for such components. Even if industry-wide shortages do not occur, suppliers may decide to allocate key components with high demand or insufficient production capacity to more profitable customers, customers with long-term supply agreements or customers other than us and our supply of such components may be reduced as a result.

Historically, we purchased the components for our solar energy systems on an as-needed basis and did not operate under long-term supply agreements. Recently, we have entered into multi-year agreements with certain of our major suppliers. These agreements are denominated in U.S. dollars. Since our revenue is also generated in U.S. dollars we

are mostly insulated from currency fluctuations. However, since our suppliers often incur a significant amount of their costs by purchasing raw materials and generating operating expenses in foreign currencies, if the value of the U.S. dollar depreciates significantly or for a prolonged period of time against these other currencies this may cause our suppliers to raise the prices they charge us, which could harm our financial results. Since we purchase almost all of the solar photovoltaic modules we use from China, we are particularly exposed to exchange rate risk from increases in the value of the Chinese Renminbi. In addition, the U.S. government has imposed tariffs on solar cells produced and assembled in China and Taiwan. These tariffs, and any tariffs or duties, or shortages, delays, price changes or other limitation in our ability to obtain components or technologies we use could limit our growth, cause cancellations or adversely affect our profitability, and result in loss of market share and damage to our brand.

Our operating results may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year, which could make our future performance difficult to predict and could cause our operating results for a particular period to fall below expectations, resulting in a severe decline in the price of our common stock.

Our quarterly and annual operating results are difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly in the future. We have experienced seasonal and quarterly fluctuations in the past. However, given that we are in a rapidly growing industry, the true extent of these fluctuations may have been masked by our recent growth rates and thus may not be readily apparent from our historical operating results and may be difficult to predict. For example, the amount of revenue we recognize in a given period from our customer contracts is dependent in part on the amount of energy generated by solar energy systems under such contracts. As a result, revenue derived from power purchase agreements is impacted by seasonally shorter daylight hours in winter months. In addition, our ability to install solar energy systems is impacted by weather, as for example during the winter months in the Northeastern United States. Such delays can impact the timing of when we can install and begin to generate revenue from solar energy systems. As such, our past quarterly operating results may not be good indicators of future performance.

In addition to the other risks described in this “Risk Factors” section, the following factors could cause our operating results to fluctuate:

- the expiration or initiation of any rebates or incentives;
- significant fluctuations in customer demand for our offerings;
- our ability to complete installations in a timely manner;
- the availability and costs of suitable financing;
- the amount and timing of sales of SRECs;
- our ability to continue to expand our operations, and the amount and timing of expenditures related to this expansion;
- actual or anticipated changes in our growth rate relative to our competitors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital-raising activities or commitments;
 - changes in our pricing policies or terms or those of our competitors, including traditional utilities; and
- actual or anticipated developments in our competitors’ businesses or the competitive landscape.

For these or other reasons, the results of any prior quarterly or annual periods should not be relied upon as indications of our future performance. In addition, our actual revenue, key operating metrics and other operating results in future periods may fall short of the expectations of investors and financial analysts, which could have an adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Our business has benefited from the declining cost of solar panels, and our financial results may be harmed now that the cost of solar panels has stabilized and could increase in the future.

The declining cost of solar panels and the raw materials necessary to manufacture them has been a key driver in the price we charge for electricity and customer adoption of solar energy. According to industry experts, solar panel and raw material prices are not expected to continue to decline at the same rate as they have over the past several years. In addition, growth in the solar industry and the resulting increase in demand for solar panels and the raw materials necessary to manufacture them may also put upward pressure on prices. These resulting prices could slow our growth and cause our financial results to suffer. In addition, in the past we have purchased virtually all of the solar panels used in our solar energy systems from manufacturers based in China which have benefited from favorable governmental policies by the Chinese government. If this governmental support were to decrease or be eliminated, our ability to purchase these products on competitive terms or to access specialized technologies from China could be restricted.

Even if this support were to continue, the U.S. government could impose additional tariffs on solar cells manufactured in China. In 2014, the U.S. government broadened its investigation of Chinese pricing practices in this area to include solar panels and modules produced in China containing solar cells manufactured in other countries. In July 2015, the U.S. government announced antidumping duties ranging from 9.67% to 238.95% on imports of the majority of solar panels made in China, and, in December 2014, rates ranging from 11.5% to 27.6% on imported solar cells made in Taiwan. Countervailing duties ranging from 15.43% to 49.8% for Chinese modules have also been announced, and in July 2015 were set at 20.94% for most Chinese modules. In January 2015, the antidumping duties were confirmed by a determination of the U.S. International Trade Commission that material harm to the U.S. solar industry had occurred. These combined tariffs would make such solar cells less competitively priced in the United States, and the Chinese and Taiwanese manufacturers may choose to limit the amount of solar equipment they sell into the United States. As a result, it may be easier for solar cell manufacturers located outside of China or Taiwan to increase the prices of the solar cells they sell into the United States. If we are required to pay higher prices, accept less favorable terms or purchase solar panels or other system components from alternative, higher-priced sources, our financial results will be adversely affected.

The residual value of our solar energy systems at the end of the associated term of the lease or power purchase agreement may be lower than projected today and adversely affect our financial performance and valuation.

We amortize the costs of our solar energy systems over a 30-year estimated useful life, which exceeds the period of the component warranties and the corresponding payment streams from our contracts with our customers. If we incur repair and maintenance costs on these systems after the warranties have expired, and if they then fail or malfunction, we will be liable for the expense of repairing these systems without a chance of recovery from our suppliers. We are also contractually obligated to remove, store and reinstall the solar energy systems for a nominal fee if customers need to replace or repair their roofs. The nominal fee is market standard; however, it may not cover our costs to remove, store and reinstall the solar energy systems. In addition, we typically bear the cost of removing the solar energy systems at the end of the term of the customer contract if the customer does not renew his or her contract at the end of its term. Furthermore, it is difficult to predict how future environmental regulations may affect the costs associated with the removal, disposal or recycling of our solar energy systems. If the residual value of the systems is less than we expect at the end of the customer contract, after giving effect to any associated removal and redeployment costs, we may be required to accelerate all or some of the remaining unamortized costs. This could materially impair our future operating results and estimated retained value.

We act as the licensed general contractor for our customers and are subject to risks associated with construction, cost overruns, delays, regulatory compliance and other contingencies, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We are a licensed contractor in every market we service and we are responsible for every customer installation. We are the general contractor, electrician, construction manager and installer for all our solar energy systems. We may be liable to customers for any damage we cause to their home, belongings or property during the installation of our systems. For example, we penetrate our customers' roofs during the installation process and may incur liability for the failure to adequately weatherproof such penetrations following the completion of installation of solar energy systems. In addition, because the solar energy systems we deploy are high-voltage energy systems, we may incur liability for the failure to comply with electrical standards and manufacturer recommendations. Furthermore, prior to obtaining permission to operate our solar energy systems, the systems must pass various inspections. Any delay in passing, or inability to pass, such inspections, would adversely affect our results of operations. Because our profit on a particular installation is based in part on assumptions as to the cost of such project, cost overruns, delays or other execution issues may cause us to not achieve our expected results or cover our costs for that project.

In addition, the installation of solar energy systems is subject to oversight and regulation in accordance with national, state and local laws and ordinances relating to building, fire and electrical codes, safety, environmental protection, utility interconnection and metering, and related matters. We also rely on certain of our employees to maintain professional licenses in many of the jurisdictions in which we operate, and our failure to employ properly licensed personnel could adversely affect our licensing status in those jurisdictions. It is difficult and costly to track the requirements of every authority having jurisdiction over our operations and our solar energy systems. Any new government regulations or utility policies pertaining to our systems, or changes to existing government regulations or utility policies pertaining to our systems, may result in significant additional expenses to us and our customers and, as a result, could cause a significant reduction in demand for our systems.

Compliance with occupational safety and health requirements and best practices can be costly, and noncompliance with such requirements may result in potentially significant monetary penalties, operational delays and adverse publicity.

The installation of solar energy systems requires our employees to work at heights with complicated and potentially dangerous electrical systems and at potentially high temperatures. The evaluation and modification of buildings as part of the installation process requires our employees to work in locations that may contain potentially dangerous levels of asbestos, lead, mold or other materials known or believed to be hazardous to human health. We also maintain a fleet of nearly 900 trucks and other vehicles to support our installers and operations. There is substantial risk of serious injury or death if proper safety procedures are not followed. Our operations are subject to regulation under the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act, or OSHA, the U.S. Department of Transportation, or DOT, and equivalent state laws. Changes to OSHA, DOT or state requirements, or stricter interpretation or enforcement of existing laws or regulations, could result in increased costs. If we fail to comply with applicable OSHA regulations, even if no work-related serious injury or death occurs, we may be subject to civil or criminal enforcement and be required to pay substantial penalties, incur significant capital expenditures or suspend or limit operations. While we have not experienced a high level of injuries to date, we could be exposed to increased liability in the future. In the past, we have had workplace accidents and received citations from OSHA regulators for alleged safety violations, resulting in fines. Any such accidents, citations, violations, injuries or failure to comply with industry best practices may subject us to adverse publicity, damage our reputation and competitive position and adversely affect our business.

Problems with product quality or performance may cause us to incur expenses, may lower the residual value of our solar energy systems and may damage our market reputation and adversely affect our financial results.

We agree to maintain the solar energy systems installed on our customers' homes during the length of the term of our customer contracts, which is typically 20 years. We are exposed to any liabilities arising from the systems' failure to operate properly and are generally under an obligation to ensure that each system remains in good condition during the term of the agreement. As part of our operations and maintenance work, we provide a pass-through of the inverter and panel manufacturers' warranty coverage to our customers, which generally range from 10 to 25 years. One or more of these third-party manufacturers could cease operations and no longer honor these warranties, leaving us to fulfill these potential obligations to our customers or to our fund investors without underlying warranty coverage. We, either ourselves or through our investment funds, bear the cost of such major equipment. Even if the investment fund bears the direct expense of such replacement equipment, we could suffer financial losses associated with a loss of production from the solar energy systems.

Beginning in 2014, we began structuring some customer contracts as solar energy system leases. To be competitive in the market and to comply with the requirements of jurisdictions where we offer leases, our solar energy system leases contain a performance guarantee in favor of the lessee. Leases with performance guarantees require us to refund money to the lessee if the solar energy system fails to generate a stated minimum amount of electricity in a 12-month period. We may also suffer financial losses associated with such refunds if significant performance guarantee payments are triggered.

Our failure to accurately predict future liabilities related to material quality or performance expenses could result in unexpected volatility in our financial condition. Because of the limited operating history of our solar energy systems, we have been required to make assumptions and apply judgments regarding a number of factors, including our anticipated rate of warranty claims, and the durability, performance and reliability of our solar energy systems. We have made these assumptions based on the historic performance of similar systems or on accelerated life cycle testing. Our assumptions could prove to be materially different from the actual performance of our systems, causing us to incur substantial expense to repair or replace defective solar energy systems in the future or to compensate customers for systems that do not meet their performance guarantees. Equipment defects, serial defects or operational

deficiencies also would reduce our revenue from customer contracts because the customer payments under such agreements are dependent on system production or would require us to make refunds under performance guarantees. Any widespread product failures or operating deficiencies may damage our market reputation and adversely impact our financial results.

We are responsible for providing maintenance, repair and billing on solar energy systems that are owned or leased by our investment funds on a fixed fee basis, and our financial performance could be adversely affected if our cost of providing such services is higher than we project.

We typically provide a workmanship warranty for periods of five to 20 years to our investment funds for every system we sell to them. We are also generally contractually obligated to cover the cost of maintenance, repair and billing on any solar energy systems that we sell or lease to our investment funds. We are subject to a maintenance services agreement under which we are required to operate and maintain the system, and perform customer billing services for a fixed fee that is calculated to cover our future expected maintenance and servicing costs of the solar energy systems in each investment fund over the term of the lease or power purchase agreement with the covered customers. If our solar energy systems require an above-average amount of repairs or if the cost of repairing systems were higher than our estimate, we would need to perform such repairs without additional compensation. If our solar energy systems, a majority of which are located in California, are damaged in the event of a natural disaster beyond our control, such as an earthquake, tsunami or hurricane, losses could be outside the scope of insurance policies or exceed insurance policy limits, and we could incur unforeseen costs that could harm our business and financial condition. We may also incur significant costs for taking other actions in preparation for, or in reaction to, such events. When required to do so under the terms of a particular investment fund, we purchase property and business interruption insurance with industry standard coverage and limits approved by the investor's third-party insurance advisors to hedge against such risk, but such coverage may not cover our losses, and we have not acquired such coverage for all of our funds.

Product liability claims against us or accidents could result in adverse publicity and potentially significant monetary damages.

If one of our solar energy systems injured someone, we could be exposed to product liability claims. In addition, it is possible that our products could injure our customer or third parties, or that our products could cause property damage as a result of product malfunctions, defects, improper installation, fire or other causes. We rely on our general liability insurance to cover product liability claims. Any product liability claim we face could be expensive to defend and divert management's attention. The successful assertion of product liability claims against us could result in potentially significant monetary damages, penalties or fines, subject us to adverse publicity, damage our reputation and competitive position and adversely affect sales of our systems and other products. In addition, product liability claims, injuries, defects or other problems experienced by other companies in the residential solar industry could lead to unfavorable market conditions to the industry as a whole, and may have an adverse effect on our ability to attract new customers, thus affecting our growth and financial performance.

Failure by our component suppliers to use ethical business practices and comply with applicable laws and regulations may adversely affect our business.

We do not control our suppliers or their business practices. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that they follow ethical business practices such as fair wage practices and compliance with environmental, safety and other local laws. A lack of demonstrated compliance could lead us to seek alternative suppliers, which could increase our costs and result in delayed delivery of our products, product shortages or other disruptions of our operations. Violation of labor or other laws by our suppliers or the divergence of a supplier's labor or other practices from those generally accepted as ethical in the United States or other markets in which we do business could also attract negative publicity for us and harm our business.

Damage to our brand and reputation, or change or loss of use of our brand, would harm our business and results of operations.

We depend significantly on our reputation for high-quality products, best-in-class customer service and the brand name “Vivint Solar” to attract new customers and grow our business. If we fail to continue to deliver our solar energy systems within the planned timelines, if our offerings do not perform as anticipated or if we damage any of our customers’ properties or delay or cancel projects, our brand and reputation could be significantly impaired. Future technical improvements may allow us to offer lower prices or offer new technology to new customers; however, technical limitations in our current solar energy systems may prevent us from offering such lower prices or new technology to our existing customers. The inability of our current customers to benefit from technological improvements could cause our existing customers to lower the value they perceive our existing products offer and impair our brand and reputation.

We have focused particular attention on growing our direct sales force, leading us in some instances to take on candidates who we later determined did not meet our standards. In addition, given our direct sales business model and the sheer number of interactions our sales and other personnel have with customers and potential customers, it is inevitable that some customers’ and potential customers’ interactions with our company will be perceived as less than satisfactory. This has led to instances of customer complaints, some of which have affected our digital footprint on rating websites such as that for Yelp and the Better Business Bureau. If we cannot manage our hiring and training processes to avoid or minimize to the extent possible, these issues, our reputation may be harmed and our ability to attract new customers would suffer.

Given our past relationship with our sister company Vivint and the similarity in our names, customers may associate us with any problems experienced with Vivint, such as complaints with the Better Business Bureau. Because we have no control over Vivint, we may not be able to take remedial action to cure any issues Vivint has with its customers, and our brand and reputation may be harmed if we are mistaken for the same company.

In addition, if we were to no longer use, lose the right to continue to use, or if others use, the “Vivint Solar” brand, we could lose recognition in the marketplace among customers, suppliers and partners, which could affect our growth and financial performance, and would require financial and other investment, and management attention in new branding, which may not be as successful.

Marketplace confidence in our liquidity and long-term business prospects is important for building and maintaining our business.

Our financial condition, operating results and business prospects may suffer materially if we are unable to establish and maintain confidence about our liquidity and business prospects among consumers and within our industry. Our solar energy systems require ongoing maintenance and support. If we were to reduce operations, even years from now, buyers of our systems from years earlier might have difficulty in having us repair or service our systems, which remain our responsibility under the terms of our customer contracts. As a result, consumers may be less likely to purchase our solar energy systems now if they are uncertain that our business will succeed or that our operations will continue for many years. Similarly, suppliers and other third parties will be less likely to invest time and resources in developing business relationships with us if they are not convinced that our business will succeed. Accordingly, in order to build and maintain our business, we must maintain confidence among customers, suppliers and other parties in our liquidity and long-term business prospects. We may not succeed in our efforts to build this confidence.

If we fail to manage our recent and future growth effectively, we may be unable to execute our business plan, maintain high levels of customer service or adequately address competitive challenges.

We have experienced significant growth in recent periods with the cumulative capacity of our solar energy systems growing from 228.2 megawatts as of December 31, 2014 to 513.8 megawatts as of March 31, 2016, and we intend to continue to expand our business significantly within existing markets and in a number of new locations in the future. This growth has placed, and any future growth may place, a significant strain on our management, operational and financial infrastructure. In particular, we will be required to expand, train and manage our growing employee base and scale and otherwise improve our IT infrastructure in tandem with that headcount growth. Our management will also be required to maintain and expand our relationships with customers, suppliers and other third parties and attract new customers and suppliers, as well as manage multiple geographic locations.

In addition, our current and planned operations, personnel, IT and other systems and procedures might be inadequate to support our future growth and may require us to make additional unanticipated investments in our infrastructure. Our success and ability to further scale our business will depend, in part, on our ability to manage these changes in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

If we cannot manage our growth, we may be unable to meet our or industry analysts’ expectations regarding growth, opportunity and financial targets, take advantage of market opportunities, execute our business strategies or respond to competitive pressures. This could also result in declines in quality or customer satisfaction, increased costs, difficulties in introducing new offerings or other operational difficulties. Any failure to effectively manage growth could adversely impact our business and reputation.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits of past or future acquisitions, and integration of these acquisitions may disrupt our business and management.

We acquired Solmetric Corporation in January 2014 and in the future we may acquire additional companies, project pipelines, products or technologies or enter into joint ventures or other strategic initiatives. We may not realize the anticipated benefits of this acquisition or any other future acquisition, and any acquisition has numerous risks. These risks include the following:

- difficulty in assimilating the operations and personnel of the acquired company;
- difficulty in effectively integrating the acquired technologies or products with our current technologies;
- difficulty in maintaining controls, procedures and policies during the transition and integration;
- disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of our management and employees from other opportunities and challenges due to integration issues;
- difficulty integrating the acquired company's accounting, management information and other administrative systems;
- inability to retain key technical and managerial personnel of the acquired business;

57

- inability to retain key customers, vendors and other business partners of the acquired business;
- inability to achieve the financial and strategic goals for the acquired and combined businesses;
- incurring acquisition-related costs or amortization costs for acquired intangible assets that could impact our operating results;
- potential failure of the due diligence processes to identify significant issues with product quality, intellectual property infringement and other legal and financial liabilities, among other things;
- potential inability to assert that internal controls over financial reporting are effective; and
- potential inability to obtain, or obtain in a timely manner, approvals from governmental authorities, which could delay or prevent such acquisitions.

Mergers and acquisitions of companies are inherently risky, and if we do not complete the integration of acquired businesses successfully and in a timely manner, we may not realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions to the extent anticipated, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The loss of one or more members of our senior management or key employees may adversely affect our ability to implement our strategy.

We are highly dependent on the efforts and abilities of the principal members of our senior management team, and the loss of one or more key executives could have a negative impact on our business. On May 2, 2016, our board of directors accepted the resignation of Greg Butterfield as our chief executive officer and president and appointed David Bywater as interim chief executive officer. As a result of this change, we may experience disruption in our business. No assurances can be made about the impact that this management change will have on our company nor our ability to successfully identify and recruit a permanent chief executive officer.

We also depend on our ability to retain and motivate key employees and attract qualified new employees. No assurances can be made about the effect our recent management change will have on employee morale, or our ability to retain key employees. None of our key executives are bound by employment agreements for any specific term and we do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our executive officers. In the year ended December 31, 2015, one-third of the outstanding options to purchase shares of our common stock granted to our key executives and other employees under our 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan vested. In addition, one-third of the options remained outstanding and will vest if 313 Acquisition LLC receives a return on its invested capital at a pre-established threshold, subject to the employee's continued service through the receipt of such return. While our initial public offering did not itself constitute an event that would trigger vesting, subsequent sales by 313 Acquisition LLC of our common stock could result in the vesting of such options. As a result, the retention incentives associated with these options could lapse for all employees holding these options under our 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan at the same time or times. This decrease in retention incentive could cause significant turnover after these options vest. We may be unable to replace key members of our management team and key employees if we lose their services. Integrating new employees into our team could prove disruptive to our operations, require substantial resources and management attention and ultimately prove unsuccessful. An inability to attract and retain sufficient managerial personnel who have critical industry experience and relationships could limit or delay our strategic efforts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, divert management's attention and affect our ability to attract and retain qualified board members and officers.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the listing requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Compliance with these rules and regulations has increased our legal and financial compliance costs, made some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and increased demand on our systems and resources. The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and operating results and

maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. To maintain and improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight may be required. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns which could harm our business and operating results. If in the future, we or our independent registered public accounting firm identify deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

Being a public company has also made it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and in the future, we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to continue coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified executive officers and members of our board of directors, particularly to serve on our audit committee and compensation committee.

We may be subject to intellectual property rights claims by third parties, which are extremely costly to defend, could require us to pay significant damages and could limit our ability to use certain technologies.

Third parties, including our competitors, may own patents or other intellectual property rights that cover aspects of our technology or business methods. Such parties may claim we have misappropriated, misused, violated or infringed third party intellectual property rights, and, if we gain greater recognition in the market, we face a higher risk of being the subject of claims that we have violated others' intellectual property rights. Any claim that we violate a third party's intellectual property rights, whether with or without merit, could be time-consuming, expensive to settle or litigate and could divert our management's attention and other resources. If we do not successfully settle or defend an intellectual property claim, we could be liable for significant monetary damages and could be prohibited from continuing to use certain technology, business methods, content or brands. To avoid a prohibition, we could seek a license from third parties, which could require us to pay significant royalties, increasing our operating expenses. If a license is not available at all or not available on reasonable terms, we may be required to develop or license a non-violating alternative, either of which could require significant effort and expense. If we cannot license or develop a non-violating alternative, we would be forced to limit or stop sales of our offerings and may be unable to effectively compete. Any of these results would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. To deter other companies from making intellectual property claims against us or to gain leverage in settlement negotiations, we may be forced to significantly increase the size of our intellectual property portfolio through internal efforts and acquisitions from third parties, both of which could require significant expenditures. However, a robust intellectual property portfolio may provide little or no deterrence, particularly for patent holding companies or other patent owners that have no relevant product revenues.

We use "open source" software in our solutions, which may restrict how we distribute our offerings, require that we release the source code of certain software subject to open source licenses or subject us to possible litigation or other actions that could adversely affect our business.

We currently use in our solutions, and expect to continue to use in the future, software that is licensed under so-called "open source," "free" or other similar licenses. Open source software is made available to the general public on an "as-is" basis under the terms of a non-negotiable license. We currently combine our proprietary software with open source software but not in a manner that we believe requires the release of the source code of our proprietary software to the public. We do not plan to integrate our proprietary software with open source software in ways that would require the release of the source code of our proprietary software to the public, however, our use and distribution of open source software may entail greater risks than use of third-party commercial software. Open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or other contractual protections regarding infringement claims or the quality of the code. In addition, if we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner, we could, under certain open source licenses, be required to release or remove the source code of our proprietary software to the public. We may also face claims alleging noncompliance with open source license terms or infringement or misappropriation of proprietary software. These claims could result in litigation, require us to purchase a costly license or remove the software. In addition, if the license terms for open source software that we use change, we may be forced to re-engineer our solutions, incur additional costs or discontinue the sale of our offerings if re-engineering could not be accomplished on a timely basis. Although we monitor our use of open source software to avoid subjecting our offerings to unintended conditions, few courts have interpreted open source licenses, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a way that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our offerings. We cannot guarantee that we have incorporated open source software in our software

in a manner that will not subject us to liability, or in a manner that is consistent with our current policies and procedures.

The installation and operation of solar energy systems depends heavily on suitable solar and meteorological conditions. If meteorological conditions are unexpectedly unfavorable, the electricity production from our solar energy systems may be substantially below our expectations and our ability to timely deploy new systems may be adversely impacted.

The energy produced and revenue and cash receipts generated by a solar energy system depend on suitable solar, atmospheric and weather conditions, all of which are beyond our control. Furthermore, components of our systems, such as panels and inverters, could be damaged by severe weather, such as hailstorms or lightning. Although we maintain insurance to cover for many such casualty events, our investment funds would be obligated to bear the expense of repairing the damaged solar energy systems, sometimes subject to limitations based on our ability to successfully make warranty claims. Our economic model and projected returns on our systems require us to achieve certain production results from our systems and, in some cases, we guarantee these results for both our consumers and our investors. If the systems underperform for any reason, our financial results could suffer. Sustained unfavorable weather also could delay our installation of solar energy systems, leading to increased expenses and decreased revenue and cash receipts in the relevant periods. We have experienced seasonal fluctuations in our operations. For example, the amount of revenue we recognize in a given period from power purchase agreements is dependent in part on the amount of energy generated by solar energy systems under such contracts. As a result, operating leases and incentives revenue is impacted by seasonally shorter daylight hours in winter months. In addition, our ability to install solar energy systems is impacted by weather. For example, we have limited ability to install solar energy systems during the winter months in the Northeastern United States. Such delays can impact the timing of when we can install and begin to generate revenue from solar energy systems. However, given that we are in a rapidly growing industry, the true extent of these fluctuations may have been masked by our recent growth rates and thus may not be readily apparent from our historical operating results and may be difficult to predict. As such, our historical operating results may not be indicative of future performance. Furthermore, weather patterns could change, making it harder to predict the average annual amount of sunlight striking each location where we install a solar energy system. This could make our solar energy systems less economical overall or make individual systems less economical. Any of these events or conditions could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Disruptions to our solar monitoring systems could negatively impact our revenues and increase our expenses.

Our ability to accurately charge our customers for the energy produced by our solar energy systems depends on customers maintaining a broadband internet connection so that we may receive data regarding solar energy systems production from their home networks. We could incur significant expenses or disruptions of our operations in connection with failures of our solar monitoring systems, including failures of our customers' home networks that would prevent us from accurately monitoring solar energy production. In addition, sophisticated hardware and operating system software and applications that we procure from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of our systems. The costs to us to eliminate or alleviate viruses and bugs, or any problems associated with failures of our customers' home networks could be significant, and the efforts to address these problems could result in interruptions, delays or cessation of service that may impede our sales, distribution or other critical functions. We have in the past experienced periods where some of our customers' networks have been unavailable and, as a result, we have been forced to estimate the production of their solar energy systems. Such estimates may prove inaccurate and could cause us to underestimate the power being generated by our solar energy systems and undercharge our customers, thereby harming our results of operations.

We are exposed to the credit risk of our customers.

Our solar energy customers primarily purchase energy or lease solar energy systems from us pursuant to one of two types of long-term contracts: a power purchase agreement or a lease. The power purchase agreement and lease terms

are typically for 20 years, and require the customer to make monthly payments to us. Accordingly, we are subject to the credit risk of our customers. As of March 31, 2016, the average FICO score of our customers was approximately 750. However, as we grow our business, we expect that the risk of customer defaults will increase. As a result, our reserve for this exposure is estimated to be \$1.1 million as of March 31, 2016, and our future exposure may exceed the amount of such reserves.

A failure to comply with laws and regulations relating to our interactions with current or prospective residential customers could result in negative publicity, claims, investigations and litigation, and adversely affect our financial performance.

Our business substantially focuses on contracts and transactions with residential customers. We must comply with numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations that govern matters relating to our interactions with residential consumers, including those pertaining to privacy and data security, consumer financial and credit transactions, home improvement contracts, warranties, door-to-door solicitation as well as specific regulations pertaining to solar installations. These laws and regulations are dynamic and subject to potentially differing interpretations, and various federal, state and local legislative and regulatory bodies may initiate investigations, expand current laws or regulations, or enact new laws and regulations, regarding these matters. Changes in these laws or regulations or their interpretation could dramatically affect how we do business, acquire customers, and manage and use information we collect from and about current and prospective customers and the costs associated therewith.

For example, Arizona recently enacted statutes that require increased disclosures and acknowledgements in any agreement governing the financing, sale or lease of distributed energy systems, such as our solar energy systems. S.B. 1465, which took effect on December 31, 2015, required us to amend the standard legal-form lease we provide customers in Arizona to, among other things, include an acknowledgement by the customer of any restrictions on the ability to transfer ownership of the solar energy system or underlying property and provide contact information for any party that has the right to review or approve such a transfer. S.B. 1417, which will take effect ninety days after the close of the current state legislative session, will, among other things, require us to add additional customer acknowledgments of disclosures that already appear in our customer agreements (e.g., the customer's right to cancel within three business days, the description of major solar energy system components, and certain payment details). Legislation proposed in California would require similar additional disclosures and potential new regulation of our industry.

We strive to comply with all applicable laws and regulations relating to our interactions with residential customers. It is possible, however, that these requirements may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules or our practices. For example, members of the U.S. House of Representatives have sent letters to the Consumer Financial Protection Board, or CFPB, and the Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, requesting that these agencies investigate the sales practices of companies providing solar energy system leases to residential consumers. While we believe our standard sales practices and policies comply with all applicable laws and regulations, if the CFPB or FTC or other regulators or agencies were to initiate an investigation against us or enact regulations relating to the marketing of solar leases to residential consumers, responding to such investigation or complying with such regulations could require us to modify our operations and incur significant additional expenses, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations or could reduce the number of our potential customers.

Additionally, we cannot ensure that our sales force will comply with our standard practices and policies, and any such non-compliance which violates applicable laws or regulations could also expose us to claims, proceedings, litigation and investigations by private parties and regulatory authorities, as well as substantial fines and negative publicity, each of which may materially and adversely affect our business. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, significant expenses to comply with such laws and regulations.

Any unauthorized access to, or disclosure or theft of personal information we gather, store or use could harm our reputation and subject us to claims or litigation.

We receive, store and use personal information of our customers, including names, addresses, e-mail addresses, credit information and other housing and energy use information. We also store and use personal information of our employees. In addition, we currently utilize certain shared information and technology systems with Vivint. We take certain steps in an effort to protect the security, integrity and confidentiality of the personal information we collect, store or transmit, but there is no guarantee that inadvertent or unauthorized use or disclosure will not occur or that third parties will not gain unauthorized access to this information despite our efforts. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or sabotage systems change frequently and generally are not identified until they are launched against a target, we and our suppliers or vendors, including Vivint, may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative or mitigation measures. In addition, due to a potential time lapse between when a sales representative leaves us and when we are made aware of the separation, sales representatives may have continued access to our customers' information for a period when they should not.

Unauthorized use or disclosure of, or access to, any personal information maintained by us or on our behalf, whether through breach of our systems, breach of the systems of our suppliers or vendors, including Vivint, by an unauthorized party, or through employee or contractor error, theft or misuse, or otherwise, could harm our business. If any such unauthorized use or disclosure of, or access to, such personal information were to occur, our operations could be

seriously disrupted and we could be subject to demands, claims and litigation by private parties, and investigations, related actions, and penalties by regulatory authorities. In addition, we could incur significant costs in notifying affected persons and entities and otherwise complying with the multitude of federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the unauthorized access to, or use or disclosure of, personal information. Finally, any perceived or actual unauthorized access to, or use or disclosure of, such information could harm our reputation, substantially impair our ability to attract and retain customers and have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are involved, and may become involved in the future, in legal proceedings that, if adversely adjudicated or settled, could adversely affect our financial results.

We are, and may in the future become, party to litigation. For example, in September 2014, two of our former installation technicians, on behalf of themselves and a purported class, filed a complaint for damages, injunctive relief and restitution in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of San Diego against us and unnamed John Doe defendants. The complaint alleges certain violations of the California Labor Code and the California Business and Professions Code based on, among other things, alleged improper classification of installer technicians, installer helpers, electrician technicians and electrician helpers, failure to pay minimum and overtime wages, failure to provide accurate itemized wage statements, and failure to provide wages on termination. In December 2014, the original plaintiffs and three additional plaintiffs filed an amended complaint with essentially the same allegations. On November 5, 2015, the parties agreed to preliminary terms of a settlement of all claims related to allegations in the complaint in return for our payment of \$1.7 million to be paid out to the purported class members. The settlement agreement must be approved by the Court, after notice to the purported class. A \$1.7 million reserve was recorded related to this proceeding in our consolidated financial statements.

On September 9, 2015, two of our customers, on behalf of themselves and a purported class, named us in a putative class action, Case No. BCV-15-100925(Cal. Super. Ct., Kern County), alleging violation of California Business and Professional Code Section 17200 and requesting relief pursuant to Section 1689 of the California Civil Code. The complaint seeks: (1) rescission of their power purchase agreements along with restitution to the plaintiffs individually and (2) declaratory and injunctive relief. On October 16, 2015, we moved to compel arbitration of the plaintiffs' claims pursuant to the provisions set forth in the power purchase agreements, which the Court granted and dismissed the class claims without prejudice. Plaintiffs have appealed the Court's order. We are not able to estimate the amount or range of potential loss, if any, at this time.

In addition, in November and December 2014, two putative class action lawsuits were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against us, our directors, certain of our officers and the underwriters of our initial public offering of common stock alleging violation of securities laws and seeking unspecified damages. In January 2015, the Court ordered these cases to be consolidated into the earlier filed case, Hyatt v. Vivint Solar, Inc. et al., 14-cv-9283 (KBF). The plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint in February 2015. On May 6, 2015, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaint and on December 10, 2015, the Court issued an Opinion and Order dismissing the complaint with prejudice. On January 5, 2016, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. We are unable to estimate a range of loss, if any, that could result were there to be an adverse final decision. If an unfavorable outcome were to occur in this case, it is possible that the impact could be material to our results of operations in the period(s) in which any such outcome becomes probable and estimable.

While we intend to defend against these actions vigorously, the ultimate outcomes of these cases are presently not determinable as they are in a preliminary phase. In general, litigation claims can be expensive and time consuming to bring or defend against, may result in the diversion of management attention and resources from our business and business goals and could result in settlements or damages that could significantly affect financial results and the conduct of our business. It is not possible to predict the final resolution of the litigation to which we currently are or may in the future become party, and the impact of certain of these matters on our business, prospects, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to our Relationship with Vivint

Vivint provides us with certain information technology support for our business. If Vivint fails to perform its obligations to us or if we do not find appropriate replacement services, we may be unable to perform these services or implement substitute arrangements on a timely and cost-effective basis on terms favorable to us.

We have historically relied on the technical support of Vivint to run our business. Some of the Vivint resources we are using include information technology and infrastructure, employee benefits and certain other services. The implementation of new software support systems requires significant management time, support and cost, and there are inherent risks associated with implementing, developing, improving and expanding our core systems. We cannot be sure that these systems will be fully or effectively implemented on a timely basis, if at all. If we do not successfully implement these systems, our operations may be disrupted and our operating results could be harmed. In addition, the new systems may not operate as we expect them to, and we may be required to expend significant resources to correct problems or find alternative sources for performing these functions.

In order to successfully transition to our own systems and operate as a standalone business, we entered into various agreements with Vivint in connection with our public offering. These include a master framework agreement providing the overall terms of the relationship and a transition services agreement detailing various information technology services that Vivint will provide. Vivint will provide each service until we agree that support from Vivint is no longer required for that service. The information technology services provided under the transition services agreement may not be sufficient to meet our needs and we may not be able to replace these services at favorable costs and on favorable terms, if at all. Any failure or significant downtime in our own financial or administrative systems or in Vivint's financial or administrative systems during the transition period and any difficulty in separating our information technology services from Vivint's information technology services and integrating newly developed or acquired information technology services into our business could result in unexpected costs, impact our results or prevent us from paying our suppliers and performing other technical, administrative and information technology services on a timely basis and could materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our inability to resolve any disputes that arise between us and Vivint with respect to our past and ongoing relationships may adversely affect our financial results, and such disputes may also result in claims for indemnification.

Disputes may arise between Vivint and us in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships, including the following:

- intellectual property, labor, tax, employee benefits, indemnification and other matters arising from our separation from Vivint;
- employee retention and recruiting;
- our ability to use, modify and enhance the intellectual property that we have licensed from Vivint;
- business combinations involving us;
- pricing for shared and transitional services;
- exclusivity arrangements;
- the nature, quality and pricing of products and services Vivint agrees to provide to us; and
- business opportunities that may be attractive to both Vivint and us.

We have entered into certain agreements with Vivint. Pursuant to the terms of the Non-Competition Agreement we have entered into with Vivint, we and Vivint each define our areas of business and our competitors, and agree not to directly or indirectly engage in the other's business for three years. This agreement may limit our ability to pursue attractive opportunities that we may have otherwise pursued.

Additionally, this agreement prohibits, for a period of five years, either Vivint or us from soliciting for employment any member of the other's executive or senior management team, or any of the other's employees who primarily manage sales, installation or services of the other's products and services. The commitment not to solicit each other's employees lasts for 180 days after such employee finishes employment with us or Vivint. Historically we have recruited a majority of our sales personnel from Vivint. This agreement may require us to obtain personnel from other sources, and may limit our ability to continue scaling our business if we are unable to do so.

Pursuant to the terms of the Marketing and Customer Relations Agreement we have entered into with Vivint, we and Vivint are required to compensate one another for sales leads that result in sales. Vivint may direct sales leads to other solar energy companies in markets in which we have not entered. However, once we enter a market, Vivint must exclusively direct to us all leads for customers and potential customers with an interest in solar energy. Vivint's ability to sell leads to other solar energy providers in markets where we are not currently operating may adversely affect our ability to scale rapidly if we subsequently enter into such market as many of Vivint's customers with solar energy inclinations may have already been referred to another company by the time we enter into such market.

We may not be able to resolve any potential conflicts relating to these agreements or otherwise, and even if we do, the resolution may be less favorable than if we were dealing with an unaffiliated party. In addition, we have indemnification obligations under the intercompany services agreements we entered into with Vivint, and disputes between us and Vivint may result in claims for indemnification. However, we do not currently expect that these indemnification obligations will materially affect our potential liability compared to what it would be if we did not enter into these agreements with Vivint.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may be volatile, and the value of your investment could decline.

The trading price of our common stock may be highly volatile. For example, from our initial public offering to March 31, 2016, the closing price of our common stock has ranged from a high of \$16.01 to a low of \$2.56. Our stock price could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- our financial condition and the availability and terms of future financing;
- changes in laws or regulations applicable to our industry or offerings;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- the failure of securities analysts to cover our common stock;
- actual or anticipated changes in expectations regarding our performance by investors or securities analysts;
- securities litigation involving us;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market;
- volatility in the market price and trading volume of companies in our industry or companies that investors consider comparable;
- share price and volume fluctuations attributable to inconsistent trading volume levels of our shares;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights;
- sales of our common stock by us or our stockholders;
- the expiration of contractual lock-up agreements;
- litigation or disputes involving us, our industry or both;
- major catastrophic events;
- general economic and market conditions;
- changes in senior management such as the recent resignation of our former chief executive officer and appointment of an interim chief executive officer; and
- potential acquisitions.

Further, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. These fluctuations often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In addition, the stock prices of many renewable energy companies have experienced wide fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations, may cause the market price of our common stock to decline. If the market price of our common stock decreases, investors may not realize any return on investment and may lose some or all of their investments.

In the past, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We are currently subject to two putative class action lawsuits, subsequently consolidated into an amended complaint, filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging certain misrepresentations by us in connection with our initial public offering. We may become the target of additional securities litigation in the future, which could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

As an emerging growth company within the meaning of the Securities Act, we will utilize certain modified disclosure requirements, and we cannot be certain if these reduced requirements will make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an emerging growth company, and, for as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies but not to “emerging growth companies” including, but not limited to, not being required to have our independent registered public accounting firm audit our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We have utilized, and we plan in future filings with the SEC to continue to utilize, the modified disclosure requirements available to emerging growth companies. As a result, our stockholders may not have access to certain information they may deem important.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company can utilize the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. Thus, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, we will be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies.”

We could remain an “emerging growth company” for up to five years, or until the earliest of (1) the last day of the first fiscal year in which our annual gross revenue exceeds \$1 billion, (2) the date that we become a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act, which would occur if we become a seasoned issuer and the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter or (3) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt during the preceding three-year period.

Our stock price could decline due to the large number of outstanding shares of our common stock eligible for future sale.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. These sales could also make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

As of March 31, 2016, we had 106.7 million outstanding shares of common stock. These shares may be sold in the public market in the United States, subject to prior registration in the United States, if required, or reliance upon an exemption from U.S. registration, including, in the case of shares held by affiliates or control persons, compliance with the volume restrictions of Rule 144.

In addition, 0.6 million and 0.7 million shares of our common stock reserved for future issuance under our Long-Term Incentive Plan were issued, vested and became immediately tradable without restriction in April 2015 and 2016. Approximately 2.7 million additional shares of our common stock reserved for future issuance under our Long-Term Incentive Plan will issue, vest and be immediately tradable without restriction on the date that The Blackstone Group L.P., our sponsor, and its affiliates achieve specified returns on their invested capital. For more information regarding the shares reserved under our Long-Term Incentive Plan see the “Equity Compensation Plans” footnote in our annual report on form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Further, options to purchase 9.3 million shares of common stock remained outstanding as of March 31, 2016, with 4.3 million of those shares being vested and exercisable as of March 31, 2016. Of the 5.0 million shares that are not yet vested, 1.7 million shares are subject to ratable time-based vesting over a five year period and 0.1 million shares are subject to time-based vesting over a four year period with 25% vesting after 1 year and 6.25% vesting quarterly thereafter. All shares subject to time-based vesting will become immediately tradable once vested. The remaining 3.2 million shares are subject to vesting upon certain performance conditions and will vest and become immediately tradable when 313 Acquisition LLC receives cash proceeds with respect to its holdings of our common stock in an amount that equals \$500 million more than its cumulative investment in our common stock (which amount shall be equal to \$75 million plus any amounts invested after November 16, 2012). As of March 31, 2016, 0.9 million restricted stock units remained outstanding, most of which are time-based and vest over four years with 25% vesting after 1 year and 6.25% vesting quarterly thereafter.

Stockholders owning an aggregate of 84.7 million shares of our common stock are entitled, under contracts providing for registration rights, to require us to register shares of our common stock owned by them for public sale in the United States, subject to the restrictions of Rule 144. On October 1, 2014, we filed a registration statement on Form S-8 to register 22.9 million shares previously issued or reserved for future issuance under our equity compensation plans and agreements. Upon effectiveness of this registration statement, subject to the satisfaction of applicable exercise periods, the shares of common stock issued upon exercise of outstanding options will be available for immediate resale in the United States in the open market. Sales of our common stock as restrictions end or pursuant to registration rights may make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. These sales also could cause our stock price to fall and make it more difficult for you to sell shares of our common stock.

Our sponsor and its affiliates control us and their interests may conflict with ours or yours in the future.

As of March 31, 2016, 313 Acquisition LLC, which is controlled by our sponsor and its affiliates, beneficially owned approximately 77% of our common stock. Moreover, under our organizational documents and the stockholders agreement with 313 Acquisition LLC, for so long as our existing owners and their affiliates retain significant ownership of us, we will agree to nominate to our board individuals designated by our sponsor, whom we refer to as the sponsor directors. In addition, for so long as 313 Acquisition LLC continues to own shares representing a majority of the total voting power, we will agree to nominate to our board individuals appointed by Summit Partners and Todd Pedersen. Even when our sponsor and its affiliates and certain of its co-investors cease to own shares of our stock representing a majority of the total voting power, for so long as our sponsor and its affiliates continue to own a significant percentage of our stock our sponsor will still be able to significantly influence the composition of our board of directors and the approval of actions requiring stockholder approval. In addition, under the stockholders agreement, affiliates of our sponsor will have consent rights with respect to certain actions involving our company, provided a certain aggregate ownership threshold is maintained collectively by our sponsor and its affiliates, together with Summit Partners, Todd Pedersen and Alex Dunn and their respective affiliates. Accordingly, for such period of time, our sponsor and certain of its co-investors will have significant influence with respect to our management, business plans and policies, including the appointment and removal of our officers. In particular, for so long as our sponsor and its affiliates continue to own a significant percentage of our stock, our sponsor will be able to cause or prevent a change of control of our company or a change in the composition of our board of directors and could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of our company. The concentration of ownership could deprive you of an opportunity to receive a premium for your shares of common stock as part of a sale of our company and ultimately might affect the market price of our common stock.

Our sponsor and its affiliates engage in a broad spectrum of activities, including investments in the energy sector. In the ordinary course of their business activities, our sponsor and its affiliates may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. For example, affiliates of our sponsor regularly invest in utility companies that compete with solar energy and renewable energy companies such as ours. In addition, affiliates of our sponsor own interests in one of the largest solar power developers in India and may in the future make other investments in solar power, including in the United States. Our certificate of incorporation provides that none of our sponsor, any of its affiliates or any director who is not employed by us (including any non-employee director who serves as one of our officers in both his or her director and officer capacities) or his or her affiliates will have any duty to refrain from engaging, directly or indirectly, in the same business activities or similar business activities or lines of business in which we operate. Our sponsor also may pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. In addition, our sponsor may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures and other transactions that, in its judgment, could enhance its investment, even though such transactions might involve risks to you.

We have elected to take advantage of the “controlled company” exemption to the corporate governance rules for NYSE-listed companies, which could make our common stock less attractive to some investors or otherwise harm our stock price.

Because we qualify as a “controlled company” under the corporate governance rules for NYSE-listed companies, we are not required to have a majority of our board of directors be independent, nor are we required to have a compensation committee or an independent nominating function. In light of our status as a controlled company, in the future we could elect not to have a majority of our board of directors be independent or not to have a compensation committee or nominating and governance committee. Accordingly, should the interests of 313 Acquisition LLC or our sponsor differ from those of other stockholders, the other stockholders may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance rules for NYSE-listed companies. Our status as a controlled company could make our common stock less attractive to some investors or otherwise harm our stock price.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation, bylaws, stockholders agreement and under Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management and, therefore, depress the trading price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and stockholders agreement contain provisions that could depress the trading price of our common stock by discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control of our company or changes in our management that the stockholders of our company may believe advantageous. These provisions include:

- establishing a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board of directors are elected at one time;
- authorizing “blank check” preferred stock that our board of directors could issue to increase the number of outstanding shares to discourage a takeover attempt;
- limiting the ability of stockholders to call a special stockholder meeting;
- limiting the ability of stockholders to act by written consent;
- providing that the board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal our bylaws;
- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for elections to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings;
- requiring our sponsor to consent to certain actions, as described under the section of our 2015 Proxy Statement captioned “Related Party Transactions—Agreements with Our Sponsor,” for so long as our sponsor, Summit Partners, Todd Pedersen and Alex Dunn or their respective affiliates collectively own, in the aggregate, at least 30% of our outstanding shares of common stock;
- the removal of directors only for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% in voting power of all the then-outstanding shares of stock of our company entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class, if Blackstone and its affiliates beneficially own, in the aggregate, less than 30% in voting power of the stock of our company entitled to vote generally in the election of directors; and
- that certain provisions may be amended only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% in voting power of all the then-outstanding shares of stock of our company entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class, if Blackstone and its affiliates beneficially own, in the aggregate, less than 30% in voting power of the stock of our company entitled to vote generally in the election of directors.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about us, our business or our market, or if they change their recommendations regarding our stock adversely, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts may publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. If any of the analysts who do now, or may in the future, cover us change their recommendation regarding our stock adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, our stock price would likely decline. If any analyst who may cover us were to cease coverage of our company or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Item 6. Exhibits

10.1† Financing Agreement, dated as of March 14, 2016, by and among Vivint Solar Financing Holdings Parent, LLC, as Parent, Vivint Solar Financing Holdings, LLC, as Borrower, the Guarantors party thereto, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, and HighBridge Principal Strategies, LLC, as Collateral Agent and Administrative Agent

31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

31.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

101.INS XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* The Certifications attached as Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 that accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Vivint Solar, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Form 10-Q, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

† Confidential treatment has been requested with respect to certain portions of this exhibit. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

VIVINT SOLAR, INC.

Date: May 9, 2016 /s/ David Bywater
David Bywater

Interim Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 9, 2016 /s/ Dana C. Russell
Dana C. Russell

Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President

(Principal Financial Officer)