



# **VIRGINIA C-PACE PROGRAM GUIDELINES**

Virginia's C-PACE Program (VA C-PACE) sponsored by Virginia Energy  
and administered by the Virginia PACE Authority

*Updated May 2026*

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## Note for Reader

All capitalized terms used in these **VA C-PACE Program Guidelines** that are not specifically defined shall have the meanings set forth in Appendix A (Glossary of Terms) of these **Program Guidelines**. All Glossary terms are bolded when first referenced in these Program Guidelines.

## Executive Summary

The **Virginia C-PACE Program** or **VA C-PACE** is offered through the Virginia Department of Energy (“**VE**” and “**Sponsor**”) and its program administrator, **Virginia PACE Authority** (“**VPA**” and “**Program Administrator**”). The VA C-PACE Program provides a range of services to local governments looking to establish C-PACE in their jurisdiction, as well as assists **Property Owners** in using C-PACE to upgrade their buildings. The VA C-PACE Program is a public private partnership between local governments, private property owners and private **capital providers** (“**Capital Provider**”). The rules, regulations, and guidance of the VA C-PACE Program are established through these VA C-PACE Program Guidelines.

### **Background on Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) Financing**

C-PACE financing is an innovative loan program that provides private building owners a low-cost way to install a wide range of sustainable and cost-efficient measures to both new and existing commercial buildings (“**Eligible Property**”). The loan (“**C-PACE Loan**”) is privately financed and secured as a special assessment **lien** (“**C-PACE Lien**” or “**Lien**”) with the equivalent lien status of a **real property** tax assessment and enforced by the local government or the capital provider. This hybrid loan structure allows for loan **terms** that would otherwise be unavailable to many property owners.

C-PACE was developed as a financing mechanism to facilitate clean energy and resiliency property upgrades. The principal underlying concept of C-PACE is that these improvements have a public benefit, like a sewer or road extension, and therefore can be secured and repaid in the same manner as other government-secured liens.

### **C-PACE in Virginia**

Through the **C-PACE Act** (§15.2-958.3 of the Code of Virginia), Virginia local governments are authorized to create C-PACE programs through adoption of an ordinance (“**Ordinance**”) and opt into a statewide C-PACE financing program sponsored by VE (“**VA C-PACE Program** or **VA C-PACE**”) for which VPA is the C-PACE Program Administrator.

In Virginia, a C-PACE Loan can finance a wide variety of **Projects** on energy efficiency, water efficiency, renewable energy, stormwater management, resiliency, environmental remediation, and electric vehicle infrastructure improvements (“**Eligible Improvements**”) for private existing buildings and new developments. A C-PACE Loan is secured by a voluntary special assessment on the **Eligible Property**. Like property taxes, C-PACE Loans transfer to the next property owner if the Eligible Property is sold during the term of the C-PACE Loan. The remaining balance of the C-PACE Loan is repaid by the subsequent property owners, who continue to receive the benefits of the Eligible Improvements. Moreover, any current or past due **C-PACE Payments** can be collected each year while future C-PACE Payments stay with the property in the event of sale or default. For private lenders, C-PACE Loans provide greater security than conventional loans because payments are tied to the Eligible Property, thus enabling low interest capital to be raised from the private capital markets with no government financing required.

Property Owners benefit from long, fixed rate terms that are based on the useful life of a single improvement or the weighted average life of multiple installed improvements. Long-term C-PACE Loans lead directly to major property upgrades such as:

- Energy-efficient boilers
- Upgraded insulation
- Flood mitigation
- Solar installations

The Term for a C-PACE Loan may not exceed the **Weighted Average Expected Useful Life** of the Eligible Improvements or **Expected Useful Life (EUL)** of a single Improvement. Examples of benefits from a C-PACE Loan include improved business cash flow due to lower energy and water costs, a reduction in costs related to business interruption and storm/flood damage, less required owner equity, an increase in the value of the improved Eligible Property, reduction in overall cost of developer capital, and achievement of sustainability, resiliency, or environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals.

The C-PACE Loan process requires that a Property Owner develop Eligible Improvements with a **Registered Contractor** and arrange project financing with a qualified C-PACE Capital Provider. Eligible Improvements include: energy efficiency, water efficiency and safe drinking water, renewable energy, resiliency, stormwater management, electric vehicle infrastructure, and environmental remediation. The Property Owner and/or Capital Provider then applies online through the **Project Center** to qualify the Eligible Improvements for a C-PACE Loan according to the criteria in the Guidelines. If the Project is approved, the jurisdiction (“**Locality**”), Property Owner, and Capital Provider enter into an agreement known as the **C-PACE Program Agreement** that memorializes the obligations of the parties, as well as a similar agreement that is recorded in the **Land Records** known as the **C-PACE Lien Certificate**. The Property Owner and Capital Provider will also typically execute a separate **Financing Agreement** that defines the terms and conditions of the C-PACE Loan. **Transactional documents** can be found in [Appendix E: Program Documents](#).

The Program relies on private financial institutions to provide capital to fund C-PACE Loans. The Program is open to any Capital Provider interested in participating that meets the requirements of the Program. Interested financial institutions should contact the C-PACE Program Administrator to become qualified Capital Providers.

## 1.0 Purpose of Program Guidelines

The purpose of the Program Guidelines is to establish and describe the rules governing the VA C-PACE program. In this document you can find information about:

- Statutory and programmatic eligibility requirements for Eligible Properties in Virginia
- List of participating localities in VA C-PACE
- Approval, closing, recording, and servicing process of C-PACE Loans
- Process to become a Registered Contractor or Capital Provider
- Common Eligible Improvements
- **VA C-PACE Checklist**
- Links for all required documentation

## 2.0 Program Administration

The VA C-PACE Program is sponsored by the Virginia Department of Energy and administered by Virginia PACE Authority. VA C-PACE is a turnkey, open-market C-PACE program offered statewide available at no cost to localities that choose to participate. A major benefit to having a program offered statewide is that it allows localities, property owners, contractors, and lenders that are participants in the C-PACE market to adhere to a standardized set of rules across locality lines that enables scale and lower administrative costs. Participating localities in the VA C-PACE Program have passed an Ordinance and opted into VA C-PACE through entering an agreement with VE.

For local programs wanting to opt-in to the Statewide PACE program, the Administrator must review and approve your ordinance before passage. This applies to both jurisdictions that are amending a prior ordinance and to those who are enabling PACE for the first time. For questions, please contact the Virginia PACE Authority.

### 2.1 Virginia Energy

VA C-PACE is sponsored by Virginia Energy, a Department within the Commonwealth of Virginia's state government. The mission of VE is to advance the adoption of clean energy solutions along with energy efficiency products, services, and technologies.

### 2.2 Virginia PACE Authority

Through a competitive procurement process, VE selected the Virginia PACE Authority (VPA) to administer the Program. VPA, a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization whose mission is to educate, promote, and facilitate energy efficiency, clean energy and resilient solutions through the administration of C-PACE financing programs in the Commonwealth. As the administrator for the VA C-PACE Program, VPA ensures that Improvements are eligible for a C-PACE Loan under the C-PACE Act, the local Ordinances, and these Guidelines and submits each C-PACE Project to the Locality for **Final Approval**.

VPA works with Virginia localities to:

- Pass enabling legislation for C-PACE financing
- Intake, review, and approve applications
- Facilitate closing of C-PACE Loans
- Register, qualify and train contractors and capital providers
- Provide marketing, outreach, and education on the Program
- Facilitate billing, collections, and remittance of C-PACE Payments, if required

VPA is supported by Slipstream in the application submittal, review, and approval process. Slipstream is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization providing program administration services in a number of states.

## 2.3 Contact information

Website: [www.virginiapace.com](http://www.virginiapace.com)

Email: [info@virginiapace.com](mailto:info@virginiapace.com)

Phone: 757-603-3555

## 2.4 Key Billing and Collection Dates

The Capital Provider will be responsible for billing and collecting the C-PACE Payments from Property Owners over the Loan Term known as Servicing described in [Section 7.6](#). Often, Capital Providers prefer to align Servicing with the real property tax cycle. Although billing and collection due dates can vary, typically, real property tax due dates are in June or July and in December, collected on an annual or semi-annual basis.

## 2.5 Key Responsibilities of VA C-PACE Program Participants

### VPA (Program Administrator)

- Provide all key program administration functions including but not limited to the following:
  - Provide marketing, outreach, and education on the Program to stakeholders
  - Liaison with Localities to work to pass enabling ordinances and onboard Localities
  - Intake, review, and approve C-PACE Loan applications
  - Facilitate closing of C-PACE Loans including liaise with Capital Provider and Locality to execute relevant **C-PACE Documents**
  - Provide Capital Providers with information regarding Locality recording process
  - Register and train Contractors and Capital Providers
  - Collaborate with Localities on C-PACE Loan opportunities
  - Service the C-PACE Loans, including facilitate billing, collections, and remittance of C-PACE Loan Payments (upon request only by Capital Provider)
  - Report activity of VA C-PACE Program to Virginia Energy
  - Execute Capital Provider-VPA Agreement once with Capital Providers for the VA C-PACE Program

### Property Owner

- Provide all information in the VA C-PACE Checklist (See [Appendix D: VA C-PACE Checklist](#)) to the Program Administrator including signing/executing the following:
  - Execute the **C-PACE Program Agreement** and C-PACE Lien Certificate with the Capital Provider and the Locality
  - Execute the Financing Agreement with the Capital Provider
  - Sign the **Final Application**
  - Sign the Project Information Request
  - Sign the Capital Provider & VPA Disclosures and Risks
  - Sign the **Property Owner Affidavit**
  - Sign the **C-PACE Program Completion Certificate** when the Project is complete

### Capital Provider

- Assist Property Owner in gathering information in VA C-PACE Checklist and “complete” the following:
  - Execute the Capital Provider-VPA Agreement with VPA once for the VA C-PACE Program
  - Execute the C-PACE Program Agreement and C-PACE Lien Certificate with the Property Owner and the applicable Locality
  - Execute a Financing Agreement with the Property Owner
  - Record C-PACE Lien Certificate, **Lender Consent, and C-PACE Assignment** (as required) in the Land Records
  - Service the C-PACE Loan (upon request by the Capital Provider)
  - Record **C-PACE Amendment** (as required)
  - Provide VPA with evidence of recorded **Certificate of Satisfaction** when C-PACE Loan is paid off

### Locality

- Adopt enabling Ordinance to join the VA C-PACE Program or amend existing Ordinance that complies with the VA C-PACE Program
- Execute the **Virginia Energy-Locality C-PACE Agreement**
- Execute the C-PACE Program Agreement and the C-PACE Lien Certificate for each transaction with the Property Owner and the Capital Provider
- At the Locality’s discretion, collaborate with VPA and VE in promotion of C-PACE

### VE (Sponsor)

- Execute the Virginia Energy-Locality C-PACE Agreement with Localities
- Support the VA C-PACE Program through joint marketing and P.R. efforts

Please note that the above referenced documents including **Programmatic** and Transactional Documents are found in [Appendix E: VA C-PACE Program Documents](#).

## 3.0 Eligibility Requirements

### 3.1 State Statutory Requirements

The Virginia C-PACE statute requires that interested localities pass enabling legislation to enable C-PACE in their jurisdiction. Full text for the legislation is here:

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title15.2/chapter9/section15.2-958.3/>

### 3.2 Local Statutory Requirements

Localities must use the **C-PACE Program Model Ordinance** (See [Appendix E: VA C-PACE Program Documents](#)) to implement the VA C-PACE Program. To be eligible to participate in the Program, a locality must also execute the Virginia C-PACE-Locality C-PACE Agreement with Virginia Energy. As the Administrator for the VA C-PACE Program, VPA will be responsible for ensuring that all C-PACE applications meet the local statutory requirements for project eligibility as set forth in an Ordinance.

## **3.3 Eligible Property**

### **3.3.1 Property Types**

C-PACE Financing is available to all types of commercial properties that meet the definitions as defined in § 15.2-958.3. Eligible property types include, but are not limited to: office, industrial, retail, multifamily properties with more than four single family dwelling units, hospitality, healthcare, agricultural and other specialty commercial uses. Properties such as nonprofits that are otherwise exempt from real estate taxation are eligible to participate, as long as they have a real estate assessment. Commercial condominiums are eligible for a C-PACE Loan as defined in (§ 55.1-1900).

Ground lessees are eligible for a C-PACE loan with consent of the fee simple property owner. Ground lessee can include Power Purchase Agreements in the C-PACE project.

Common areas of real estate owned by a cooperative or a property owners' association as defined in Subtitle IV (§ 55.1-1800 et seq.) that have a separate real property tax identification number are eligible. This creates flexibility for use of C-PACE for new construction condominium properties.

The Program does not authorize the placement of C-PACE Liens on a property owned by a local, state, or federal government.

One emerging commercial property type, data centers, is eligible for C-PACE Loans; however, given its outsized use of resources such as electricity and water, the Program requires that the installed Eligible Improvements result in quantifiable energy and/or water savings. The Program Administrator will review data center applications on a project-by-project basis.

### **3.3.2 Property Location**

To be eligible, the property to be improved must be assessable Real Property located within the territorial limits of the Locality and must have a property tax or assessment identification number. Assessable real property includes both currently improved (with a building or structure) and unimproved real property.

### **3.3.3 Multiple Parcels**

Properties with multiple tax maps or parcel identification numbers are eligible if all the lots, blocks, tracts, and parcels of land are located within an area enabled in the VA C-PACE Program. If a Project extends across multiple parcels, the Lien will be apportioned across those parcels according to square footage. The following application materials must be submitted separately for each parcel:

- Tax history
- Title report or commitment if a single title report or commitment is not able to clarify property history for each parcel
- Any other application document if the property addresses or owners differ per parcel

The Program Administrator reserves the right to deny applications for properties with multiple parcel identification numbers if any of the parcels is ineligible to participate in the Program.

## 3.4 Eligible Improvements

### 3.4.1 Construction Status

C-PACE Loans are available for improvements to both existing buildings, adaptive reuse, and new construction projects.

### 3.4.2 Real Property

Eligible Improvements must be permanently affixed to the Real Property and remain permanently affixed to the Real Property per the terms and conditions of the Financing Agreement.

### 3.4.3 Loan Underwriting Parameters

VA C-PACE has established general loan underwriting parameters for the Program. Minor variations can exist depending on whether Localities have updated their ordinances based on the latest version of the C-PACE Act.

#### 3.4.3.1 C-PACE Loan Amount

A C-PACE Loan must be equal to or less than the amount of the **Eligible Project Costs**.

#### 3.4.3.2 C-PACE Loan Amount Thresholds

There is no minimum or maximum loan amount per the state statute. The minimum **C-PACE Loan amount** established by the Program is \$50,000 with no maximum threshold other than stipulated under 3.4.3.3 below.

#### 3.4.3.3 C-PACE Loan to Value Thresholds

The C-PACE Loan Amount, when combined with existing mortgage and other secured lien obligations, shall not exceed a 100% combined loan-to-value (CLTV) ratio to the assessed or market value of the Property, whichever is greater. Exceptions to CLTV limits shall be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Program Administrator. There is no maximum C-PACE loan-to-value (LTV) ratio requirement although 35% maximum C-PACE LTV is recommended by VPA and required by a number of Capital Providers.

#### 3.4.3.4 Determination of Value

The Property value must be determined for both taxable and tax-exempt properties. The Capital Provider is required to provide the Program Administrator evidence of property valuation based on one or more of the four ways to calculate value approved by the Program Administrator:

1. Assessed value as determined by the Land Records
2. Appraisal prepared by an independent real estate appraisal firm within 12 months of submission of the Final Application unless exception is granted by the Program Administrator
3. Automate Valuation Method
4. Insurance value (typically used for smaller projects)

Supporting documentation should be provided for all four valuation methods.

#### 3.4.3.5 Project Term

C-PACE Loan Terms must not exceed the Weighted Average EUL of the proposed Eligible Improvements or the EUL of a single Eligible Improvement as described in Section 4: Project Analysis Process and Requirements. For the purposes of this calculation, an Eligible Improvement where the useful life is difficult to determine by the **Qualified Professional** will be assumed to have a useful life of 20 years. For the purposes of this calculation, the Weighted Average EUL for all Eligible Improvements will be capped at 35 years with exceptions made by the Program Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

The Term of the C-PACE Loan begins upon receipt of the Certificate of Occupancy or other evidence that the Eligible Improvements comply substantially with the plans and specifications previously approved by the Locality.

#### 3.4.3.6 Interest Rates

Both fixed-rate and fixed rates adjusted at periodic intervals are eligible in the Program.

#### 3.4.3.7 Capitalized Interest Periods

C-PACE Loans may be structured to include up to 36 months of capitalized interest payments. Exceptions to this limit will be considered on a case-by-case basis and at the discretion of the Program Administrator.

#### 3.4.3.8 Interest Only Periods

There is no limit on Interest only periods set by the Program Administrator.

#### 3.4.3.9 Loan Amortization

C-PACE Loans must be fully amortized at maturity.

### **3.4.4 Retroactive C-PACE**

**Retroactive C-PACE** Loans are C-PACE Loans that close after the Property Owner completes the installation of the Eligible Improvements. Completed installations of certain C-PACE Improvements are eligible for Retroactive C-PACE. Per the C-PACE Act amendments that went into effect July 1, 2025, Retroactive C-PACE is allowed within three years of the time elapsed between the completion of the installation and approval of the application for a C-PACE Loan (for localities that adopted the Ordinance prior to July 1, 2025, or have not amended their Ordinance to incorporate the C-PACE Act's 2025 updates, the Retroactive C-PACE period is two years).

Retroactive C-PACE Projects must satisfy the same requirements as other C-PACE Projects in terms of eligibility in most cases. See 4.4 Retroactive C-PACE for more details.

### **3.4.5 Lender Consent**

To receive a C-PACE Loan, the Property Owner must obtain written Lender Consent of the C-PACE Loan by the holder of each mortgage or deed of trust lien on the Property prior to Final Approval by the Program Administrator. See Section 8.0 Lender Consent for more detail.

## 3.5 Eligible Project Costs

Eligible Projects Costs or Project Costs include all **Hard Costs**, **Ancillary Costs**; and **Soft Costs**. Costs to acquire an Eligible Property are typically not Eligible Project Costs with exceptions made on a case-by-case basis.

### 3.5.1 Hard Costs

All direct installation/construction contract costs (materials, labor, and overhead) associated with the Project.

### 3.5.2 Ancillary Costs

Construction costs that are necessary to install an Eligible Improvement. Examples include roof structural improvements necessary to support a roof mounted solar PV array or building electrical upgrades necessary to support an energy efficient HVAC system.

The Project documentation should demonstrate that the Ancillary Costs are necessary for installation of the **Eligible Improvement(s)**.

### 3.5.3 Soft Costs

**Soft costs** are indirect costs that are not considered direct construction costs but are necessary to complete the Project. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Architectural and engineering costs related to the C-PACE Project
- Building accreditation(s)
- Capitalized interest
- **Closing Fees** (program administration fees)
- Commissioning reports
- Energy audit
- Energy savings performance guaranty or insurance
- Feasibility studies
- Financial projections
- Financial services (e.g., Capital Provider fee, **Project Developer fee**)
- Interest reserves
- Legal services (e.g., Property Owner legal, Capital Provider legal)
- Measurement and verification
- Permitting fees
- Pre-development climate or natural hazard risk analysis
- Project Analysis
- Project management
- Recording taxes and fees, and escrow disbursement fees
- Third party reports including but not limited to: Appraisal, Environmental Phase 1 and 2, Physical condition assessments, and E3429 Property Resilience Assessments
- Surveys
- Title reports

If an indirect cost cannot be allocated directly to the installation of an Eligible Improvement (e.g., Mechanical/Engineering/Plumbing (M/E/P) plans for installation of new lighting fixtures), then the Eligible Soft Cost would be calculated in the same proportion as the proportion of Project Costs to the total construction budget. As an example:

M/E/P plans: \$50,000

Eligible Improvements: HVAC and LED lighting (materials, labor, and overhead): \$100,000

Total construction budget: \$500,000

Percentage of Project to total construction budget: 20%

Eligible Soft Costs: \$10,000 (20%)

The Program Administrator has final discretion on Eligible Project Costs. The final determination of the C-PACE portion of the Eligible Project Costs will be made by the Program Administrator if needed.

### **3.6 Eligible Improvements**

Eligible Improvements for a Project are energy efficiency, water efficiency and safe drinking water, renewable energy, resiliency, stormwater management, electric vehicle infrastructure, and environmental remediation. The Program Administrator may approve other types of improvements not listed in the Program Guidelines at its discretion. If Eligible Improvements must be removed after installation, new improvements must be installed and meet current building code requirements.

Ineligible Improvements include:

- Improvements that are not permanently installed and can be easily removed
- Any measure that cannot be explained in terms of industry-standard engineering or scientific principles
- Diesel generators (except biodiesel)

A compendium of Common Eligible Improvements is found in [Appendix B: Common Eligible Improvements](#).

#### **3.6.1 Energy Efficiency**

Any measure that results in reduction of consumption of energy over a baseline such as:

- High efficiency lighting
- Heating ventilation air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades
- High efficiency hot water heating systems
- Building shell or envelope improvements including fenestration
- Building energy management systems
- Process equipment upgrades

#### **3.6.2 Water Efficiency and Safe Drinking Water**

Any measure that results in reduction of consumption of water over a baseline established such as:

- Stormwater runoff mitigation and improved drainage systems
- Water efficiency devices, measures, or systems
- Replacement of lead pipes that serve potable water supply

### 3.6.3 Renewable Energy

Any system using renewable resources such as sunlight, wind, or biomass to generate energy such as:

- On-site demand of the Eligible Property
- Export of electricity to a utility provider
- Sale of the electricity using a Power Purchase Agreement (or similar approved agreement)
- A combination of the above three options
- Production of clean heat or power by use of a renewable energy resource

Types of renewable energy systems may include but are not limited to:

- Solar photovoltaic power
- Fiber optic solar
- Solar thermal
- Small wind microturbines
- Geothermal heat pump
- Fuel cells

### 3.6.4 Resiliency

**Resiliency Improvements** means an improvement that increases the capacity of a structure or infrastructure to withstand or recover from natural disasters, the effects of climate change, and attacks and accidents, including but not limited to:

- Flood mitigation or the mitigation of the impacts of flooding (as stated in the Virginia Statute)
- Inundation adaptation
- Natural or nature-based features and living shorelines, as defined in §28.2-104.1
- Enhancement of fire or wind resistance (If above code and IBHS Fortified <https://ibhs.org/>)
- Microgrids
- Energy storage
- Enhancement of the resilience capacity of a natural system, structure, or infrastructure

### 3.6.5 Stormwater Management Project (may include but not limited to:)

- Green roofs
- Blue roofs
- Pervious pavement/pavers
- Retention/detention ponds
- Grassed swales
- Constructed wetlands
- Rainwater capturing systems

### 3.6.6 Environmental Remediation

A project intended to remove environmental or health hazards including but not limited to:

- Soil and groundwater remediation
- Indoor air quality
- Indoor water quality
- Asbestos remediation
- Lead paint removal

- Mold remediation

### **3.6.7 Electric Vehicle Infrastructure**

- Charging stations
- Electrical upgrades necessary to install EV charging stations

## **3.7 Property Owners**

The Program is voluntary and available to Property Owners with Eligible Properties located within a Locality. Only a Property Owner who voluntarily participates in the Program and owns a property upon which a Lien has been levied will have a secured lien imposed against its Eligible Property.

### **3.7.1 Statutory Requirements**

The C-PACE Act requires that a Locality give due regard to a property owner's ability to repay C-PACE financing under §15.2-958.3 of the Code of Virginia.

### **3.7.2 Programmatic Requirements**

- Be 100% title holder of the Eligible Property (as reflected in the Land Records) or the holder of an eligible long-term leasehold interest. The Property Owner or the Property Owner's legally authorized representative must sign the Final Application
- Submit evidence that the title of the Eligible Property is not in dispute prior to recording the C-PACE Lien Certificate, as evidenced by a title report certifying the condition of the title, performed, and signed by a title examiner who has been certified by the Virginia Land Title Association or a title insurance commitment from a title insurance company acceptable to the Capital Provider and the Program Administrator
- Be current in the payment of all obligations secured by the Eligible Property, including loans secured by mortgages or deed of trust liens on the Eligible Property, real property taxes, special assessments (including C-PACE Liens), special taxes, other tax liens, and/or water or sewer charges
- Have no judgement lien, or other involuntary liens against the Eligible Property, including, but not limited to, construction or mechanics liens, judgments against the Property Owner, or eminent domain proceedings
- Have no notices of default or delinquency on property-based debt that have not been cured

The Program Administrator and the Capital Provider may review public records to verify compliance with this requirement.

The [VA C-PACE Checklist](#) contains required documentation and process for approval.

## **3.8 Capital Providers**

The Program is an open market, which means Property Owners have the flexibility to select their preferred Capital Provider for a Project. A Capital Provider is a lender that finances a C-PACE Loan.

The open market model gives Property Owner's access to a range of private Capital Providers who offer competitive rates and financing terms and conditions. No exclusivity will be provided to Capital Providers, and Property Owners will retain the right to choose the provider of financing who best suits their business needs. C-PACE Loans are currently financed exclusively by private lenders or financial institutions.

Private lenders and/or financial institutions interested in offering C-PACE Loans can apply by submitting a **RFQ (Request for Qualifications)**, including the Capital Provider-VPA Agreement. Upon approval by the Program Administrator, the applicant will be considered qualified in the Program as a Capital Provider and will be listed on the VPA website.

Property Owners may pre-select their preferred lender for the Project. However, prior to the closing of the applicable C-PACE Loan, the Program Administrator must approve the private lender or financial institution as a Capital Provider as outlined above.

Responsibilities of a Capital Provider include the following:

- Execute the Capital Provider-VPA Agreement with VPA once for the VA C-PACE Program
- Underwriting and funding the C-PACE Loan
- Execute the C-PACE Program Agreement and C-PACE Lien Certificate with the Property Owner and the applicable Locality for each transaction
- Record the C-PACE Lien Certificate and Lender Consent in the Land Records for each transaction and provide a copy of the documents to the Program Administrator and Locality
- Service the C-PACE Loan and notify the Locality and the Program Administrator of any changes to the C-PACE Payments, including recording any updated **Assessment Payment Schedules** in the Land Records
- Notify the Locality and the Program Administrator whenever a C-PACE Assignment or a C-PACE Amendment to a C-PACE Loan takes place
- Provide VPA with the recorded Certificate of Satisfaction when C-PACE Loan is paid off

### 3.9 Registered Contractors

All Improvements financed through the Program must be installed by a business that has been approved by the C-PACE Program Administrator known as a Registered Contractor. Examples include an energy auditor, licensed engineer, HVAC company, building resilience, or solar installer. The process includes completing a brief document and agreeing to the terms of conditions of the C-PACE Program. The registration process does not evaluate the contractor's competence or the status of its licensure.

It should be noted that a Property Owner may hire a company that is not initially a Registered Contractor, as long as the company is approved prior to approval of a Final Application. If a general contractor is responsible for the work of all subcontractors, then only the general contractor would be required to become a Registered Contractor.

To be eligible for a C-PACE Loan, work associated with the installation of an Eligible Improvement that requires a license must be installed by a Registered Contractor that holds the appropriate license. A registered Contractor is responsible for ensuring that any and all subcontractors hold the appropriate licenses. Furthermore, it is the sole responsibility of the Property Owner to ensure that qualified,

reputable contractors are chosen to perform the work on the Project according to the requirements set forth in the Program Guidelines.

### 3.10 Qualified Professionals

A Registered Contractor may perform a Project Analysis if they become a Qualified Professional. A Qualified Professional must hold one or more of the following credentials or certifications unless they are approved by the Program Administrator on a case-by-case basis:

#### 3.10.1 Credentials

##### 3.10.1.1 Energy and Water Efficiency

- Registered Architect (RA)
- Professional Engineer (PE)
- Certified Building Energy Assessment Professional (BEAP) offered by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)
- Certified Energy Auditor (CEA) offered by the Association of Energy Engineers (AEE)
- Certified Energy Manager (CEM) offered by AEE
- Certified High-Performance Building Design Professional (HBDP) offered by ASHRAE
- Certified Measurement and Verification Professional (CMVP) offered by AEE and Efficiency Valuation Organization
- LEED Accredited Professional (LEED AP) with documented experience as determined by the Program Administrator
- BPI certified Energy Auditor for low-rise multifamily buildings only
- BPI certified Multifamily Building Analyst (MFBA) for high-rise multifamily buildings only

##### 3.10.1.2 Renewable Energy

- Solar PV
  - Professional Engineer (PE)
  - Individuals with IBEW-NECA Solar PV Certification
  - Individuals with North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners (NABCEP) certifications
    - PV Specialist
    - PV Installation Professional
    - Provide proof of the following:
      - 35 hours of solar PV training, pass the NABCEP entry-Level PV exam, and provide proof that they have installed at least two solar PV systems- both using a minimum of 1 kWDC and inverter
      - Either hold a letter from NABCEP stating they are qualified to sit for the NABCEP PV Installer Certification Exam (you must apply to NABCEP to sit for this exam or hold a certificate verifying they have passed the NABCEP PV Installer Certification Exam
- Solar Thermal
  - Professional Engineer (PE)
  - NABCEP Solar Heating Installer certifications
- Other Renewable Systems

- Professional Engineer (PE)

#### 3.10.1.3 Resiliency

Qualifications for conducting a resiliency Project vary based on the underlying Project scope, type, and complexity. In general, it is recommended that a professional as defined by the ASTM Standard Guide for Property Resilience Assessments (PRA), be selected. This professional, known as a PRA Professional should possess a professional designation in architecture (R.A.), engineering (P.E.), along with a minimum of three to five years of appropriate experience in the building performance, natural hazard mitigation, or building resilience fields. Per the Standard Guide, the PRA Professional should have experience commensurate with the target property type and scope (size, complexity, etc.), and experience in the evaluation of natural hazards and building resilience.

For review of a report providing a broad range of potential resiliency improvements, a generalist may be approved as a Qualified Professional if they have expertise sufficient to comment on the condition or expected performance of a property relevant to the hazards(s) of concern. For this level of analysis, one or more of the following credentials typically suffice:

- Professional Engineer (PE)
- Registered Architect (RA)
- Professional Geologist (PG)
- Property Resiliency Assessment Professional (PRA)

For specific hazards such as flood, wind or coastal erosion, a Qualified Professional with specialized experience and education should be retained depending on the hazards and level of risk identified. For example, for severe weather hazards including hurricanes, tropical and convective storms, a Qualified Professional could include a Certified FORTIFIED Commercial™ Evaluator for light commercial and multifamily properties.

#### 3.10.1.4 Stormwater Management

For most stormwater management projects, a Qualified Professional should be a Professional Engineer licensed to practice civil engineering and/or stormwater management and have 5+ years of general civil engineering of properties, including 2+ years of experience in stormwater management or drainage calculation analysis.

For review of energy storage or alternative vehicle charging stations, a Qualified Professional should be a Professional Engineer with at least 5+ years of relevant experience.

#### 3.10.1.5 Environmental Remediation and Safe Drinking Water

For most environmental remediation projects, a Qualified Professional will be an Environmental Professional as defined in the EPA All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI) 40 CFR §312.21 (Results of Inquiry by an Environmental Professional) as follows:

- Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited institution of higher education in a relevant discipline of science or engineering and 5+ years of full-time relevant work experience
- State or tribal issued certification or license and 3+ years of full-time work experience
- 10+ more years of relevant, full-time work experience

For Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) projects, a Qualified Professional should have documented expertise in IAQ including one of the following professional qualifications:

- Professional Engineer (PE)
- Registered Architect (RA)
- IAQ Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)
- WELL AP with documented expertise
- LEED AP with documented expertise

For Safe Drinking Water (SDW) projects, a Qualified Professional should have documented expertise in SDW including one or more of the following professional qualifications:

- Professional Engineer (PE)
- Registered Architect (RA)
- Water Quality Association Professional Certification
- Environmental Professional

#### 3.10.1.6 Electric Vehicle Infrastructure

- Professional Engineer (PE)

#### **3.10.2 Selection of Qualified Professional**

Property owners can select an individual or firm to perform the Project Analysis if they are approved by the Program Administrator or work with a preapproved firm for the Program. A list of pre-approved firms can be found at [virginiapace.com](http://virginiapace.com).

## **4.0 Project Analysis Process and Requirements**

For a Project to be approved, the Property Owner or Capital Provider must submit sufficient supporting documentation to the Qualified Professional confirming that the project meets the Program requirements.

### **4.1 Project Analysis Approval Process**

1. Property Owner and/or Capital Provider engages contractor or consultant to develop the Project Analysis
2. Capital Provider or Property Owner submits completed Project Analysis for review by the Program Administrator
3. Program Administrator reviews and approves the Project or requests clarification/modification of Project Analysis

Resiliency and Environmental Remediation are relatively new additions to the Program. As a result, requirements for Project Analysis for resiliency and environmental remediation projects should be discussed in advance with the Program Administrator.

Although not anticipated nor common, the Program Administrator has the authority to reject the recommendations of Project Analysis if the project does not meet the requirements of the Program Guidelines.

## 4.2 Project Analysis for Existing Building Improvements

### 4.2.1 Energy and/or Water Efficiency Improvements

At a minimum, proposed project analysis should include the following:

- Description of the proposed project including each individual Eligible Improvement that will be funded with the C-PACE Loan
- Expected annual energy savings (kWh, BTUs, or therms) over energy baseline usage; water savings (gallons or ccf) over water baseline usage; annual per unit energy and/or water cost savings (\$)
  - Optional annual demand savings (KW)
  - Optional operational savings (\$)
- Clear and logical documentation of assumptions for the calculations of savings
- Estimate of the EUL of each Eligible Improvement and documentation supporting the EUL
- Calculation of maximum eligible Term for the C-PACE Loan based on the Weighted Average EUL of the Eligible Improvements or EUL of a single Eligible Improvement
- If an EUL cannot be reasonably determined, the maximum EUL for that improvement is calculated at 20 years
- Cost required for each Eligible Improvement or for combined Eligible Improvements if interactive effects between the Eligible Improvements make itemized costs impractical
- Copy of relevant calculations, equipment specs, data sheets, etc.

If renewable energy measures are under consideration, please refer to Section 4.2.2 Renewable Energy Improvements.

The Program recommends, but does not require, that the Project Analysis be based on one of the following:

- ASHRAE Energy Audit standards
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, A Guide to Energy Audits, PNNL-20956
- Investor Ready Energy Efficiency (IREE) Certification Protocol
- ASHRAE Standard 100
- ASHRAE Standard 90.1 Appendix G

Property Owners are encouraged to obtain all applicable government, utility provider, and/or manufacturer rebates where available.

Note: The Program Administrator does not guarantee any savings estimates provided by a Registered Contractor, Capital Provider, and/or Property Owner. The Energy Audit is commissioned for the borrower or Capital Provider; it is their responsibility to ensure that the PE provide good and reliable information. The Program Administrator is not responsible for the energy savings.

### 4.2.2 Renewable Energy Improvements

The energy generation baseline for all renewable energy improvements is assumed to be zero energy generation unless it is a replacement for an existing renewable energy system, in which case the Project Analysis must establish the baseline of the existing system using performance and/or nameplate rating which is the official power production rating given to the equipment.

At a minimum, Project Analysis should include the following:

- Description of proposed renewable energy system including production capacity and type (e.g., roof or ground mount solar PV)
- Description of the site's ambient conditions (e.g., shading analysis)
- Location of the renewable energy system
- Utility consumption profile of the site, including the site's historic energy use and cost (modeled energy consumption may be used in the case of new construction or adaptive reuse projects)
- Expected annual energy production (kWh), electrical demand reduction (kW), annual per unit energy production savings (\$) and operational, maintenance, and insurance cost savings (\$)
- Assumptions affecting the cost savings
  - Weighted cost of energy saved and generated by the Project
  - Cost savings to be realized from time-of-use and demand charge reductions, as applicable
  - Utility tariff to be applied to the site and/or system following installation
  - Utility escalation rate assumptions
  - Tax benefits and other incentives, as applicable
  - EUL of the renewable energy system
  - Maintenance expenses, as applicable
- Assessment of Eligible Project Costs and interconnection issues, including an analysis of the impacts of surplus energy generation by the renewable energy system (e.g., description of utility tariff, if any, to be applied to system production that exceeds consumption)
- Plans to monitor the system and maintain optimized system performance
- Verification of the availability of net metering if the system generates excess power that is delivered to the utility grid at any time

At its discretion, the Program Administrator may waive one or more of the above required components.

### **4.2.3 Resiliency Improvements**

Per the state statute, Resiliency Improvements means an improvement that increases the capacity of a structure or infrastructure to withstand or recover from natural disasters, the effects of climate change, and attacks and accidents, including but not limited to:

- Flood mitigation or the mitigation of the impacts of flooding
- Inundation adaptation
- Natural or nature-based features and living shorelines, as defined in §28.2-104.1
- Enhancement of fire or wind resistance
- Microgrids
- Energy storage
- Enhancement of the resilience capacity of a natural system, structure, or infrastructure

Please note that although Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure is specifically defined in the C-PACE Act, the Program considers EV Charging infrastructure to be a Resiliency Improvement for purposes of developing the Project Analysis.

#### **4.2.3.1 General Resiliency Analysis and Approach**

For determining a broad scope of potential resiliency improvements related to potential hazards, the following approach should be followed:

1. Identify and confirm the hazard(s) related to the Eligible Property
  - a) Review regional hazard data from public or commercial risk modeling/mapping sources
  - b) Based on results, perform site specific analysis
2. Identify and quantify site specific vulnerability (risk) associated with the hazard
3. Identify customized resilience improvements that mitigate the risk or provide adaptation strategies

#### 4.2.3.2 Eligible Natural Hazards

Hazards that qualify under the Program include but are not limited to:

- Precipitation
  - Heavy rainfall
  - Drought
  - Wind-driven rain
  - Freezing rain (icing)
  - Rain on snow
  - Freeze-thaw
- Flood
  - Storm surge
  - Coastal flood (includes sea level rise)
  - Riverine (fluvial) Flood (includes ice-jamming)
  - Surface (pluvial) Flash Flood
- Wind
  - Tropical cyclone (hurricane)
  - Winter storms such as ice storms
  - Severe thunderstorm and tornado
  - Local or regional wind
- Wildfire
  - Flame exposure
  - Blown embers
  - Smoke
- Geologic Phenomenon
  - Seismic
  - Landslide
  - Land subsidence
  - Coastal erosion
- Extreme Temperature, Snow and Hail
  - Extreme Temperature
    - Cold
    - Heat
  - Extreme Snow and Hail
    - Heavy Snow
    - Hail

#### 4.2.3.3 Standards and Resources

For natural hazards, the Program recommends following the ASTM Standard Guide for Property Resilience Assessments when developing the Project Analysis. The benefit/cost ratio of Resiliency Improvements can be calculated by using resources such as the FEMA BCA toolkit.

Potential resources in identifying potential projects include: American Institute of Architects (AIA) Disaster Assistance Handbook, Enterprise Green Communities Strategies for Multifamily Building Resilience, and RELi Design.

Virginia specific resources include:

- Virginia Department of Emergency Management
- <https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/resiliency>
- <https://resilientvirginia.org>

Resiliency Improvements that increase the capacity of a structure or infrastructure to withstand or recover from attacks and accidents unrelated to natural hazards could include but are not limited to building hardening to protect against cyber or physical attacks, smart substations, or back up generation powered by clean energy supporting infrastructure from grid brown or blackouts.

#### 4.2.3.4 Eligible Savings

Eligible savings can include but are not limited to:

- Reduced insurance premiums
- Avoided incremental insurance expenses
- Avoidance of business interruption
- Avoided repair costs for the structure
- Uninterrupted power
- Calculated from a benefit/cost ratio > 1
- Other demonstrable savings that can qualify on a case-by-case basis

#### 4.2.3.5 Project Analysis

The Project Analysis must include a narrative description of the Resiliency Project and include technical documentation to support any assumptions and calculations. Examples of supporting technical project analysis include: narrative description, engineering calculations and models, demonstrate decrease in or avoidance of insurance costs due to increased building resiliency, probable Maximum Loss analysis (with and without resilience measures), and schematics demonstrating raising of building above 100-year floodplain. The report should consider any data from a local climate action plan, where applicable. The report should include the expected useful life for each measure that is documented by manufacturer information or other sources. In addition, the Project Analysis should also incorporate any requirements from local or state laws or resilient related building codes and plans.

As resiliency is an emerging field, the Guidelines also include a Resiliency Compendium in Appendix F with resiliency related definitions and references to assist in Project development, including additional tools to help qualify a Project..

#### **4.2.4 Stormwater Management Improvements**

Stormwater Management is defined as a measure that reduces onsite stormwater runoff into the stormwater system such as reduction in the quantity of impervious surfaces or onsite retention and/or filtering of stormwater. A Project Analysis for Stormwater Management Improvements must demonstrate that the Eligible Improvements result in a reduction in onsite stormwater runoff into the local stormwater systems, and/or provides reduction of stormwater runoff pollutants. These reductions must meet or exceed the requirements of Locality for stormwater management when constructing a new building. For existing buildings, the analysis must demonstrate that the improvement(s) will reduce the quantity of stormwater runoff and/or the pollutant load of existing runoff and bring the system to be code compliant at a minimum.

If an EUL cannot be reasonably determined, the maximum EUL for that improvement would be 20 years. The Program Administrator retains the right to limit the EUL of improvement(s) if sufficient supporting documentation cannot be provided or is unavailable.

#### **4.2.5 Environmental Remediation**

##### 4.2.4.1 Asbestos, Lead Paint Removal, Radon Mitigation, and Mold Remediation

Environmental remediation generally refers to the clean-up of land or buildings in response to a Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), Weatherization-type analysis, and/or outlined in a Voluntary Remediation Plan that has been reviewed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. Per the C-PACE Act, the types of Eligible Improvements include:

- Asbestos Remediation
- Lead Paint Removal
- Radon Mitigation
- Mold Remediation

The estimated cost for each remediation action for the Project, including an ESA Phase 1 and Phase 2 ESA costs (e.g., soil sampling) can be included in the C-PACE Loan amount.

##### 4.2.4.2 Indoor Air Quality

An Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Project can be defined as improving the rated performance in indoor air quality by reducing exposure to indoor airborne contaminants.

Permanently affixed measures that exceed the minimum standards of indoor air quality required by law for retrofit or ground up construction will typically be considered eligible. For existing buildings, Qualified Professionals may also establish a baseline model of building-wide CO<sub>2</sub> or oxygen levels and develop an “as complete” model incorporating proposed air quality measures to demonstrate improvements over the baseline. Examples of supporting technical project analysis include Equipment cutsheets, building models, etc. The following reference can provide guidance when developing an IAQ project: <https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/clean-air-buildings-challenge>.

##### 4.2.4.3 Safe Drinking Water

For Safe Drinking Water (SDW) projects, the Project analysis/supporting documentation would demonstrate that contaminants in the potable water provided to a building had been removed such as replacement of lead-based piping with CPVC or copper piping. The following reference can provide guidance when developing an SDW project: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

### 4.3 New Construction and Substantial Renovation/Adaptive Reuse

The Program is available for the construction of new buildings as well as the substantial renovation of existing buildings or the adaptive reuse of vacant buildings.

#### 4.3.1 Baseline: New Construction

New construction projects, unlike existing-building retrofits, do not provide a baseline to compare potential savings from Eligible Improvements. Therefore, the construction code calculated for the baseline for new construction projects is based on the building code version in effect at the time when the project plans were approved by the locality. Every three years, the Virginia Uniform State Building Code (USBC) is updated and goes into effect; however, localities then have up to one year to adopt the latest version. The USBC denotes the Virginia applicable building codes and standards. For any new construction project, the Project must demonstrate through the appropriate Project Analysis that the Project exceeds the applicable code under which the project was designed and approved. The Qualified Professional should also verify local building code compliance with the applicable local government department for the purposes of the energy and/or water savings calculations prepared in the Project Analysis.

The Project Analysis should summarize that the building's total anticipated performance exceeds the building code (baseline) with a summary percentage of performance above the code baseline. To qualify for C-PACE Financing on a new construction Project, the Project must achieve energy and/or water savings that exceed the applicable building code. One hundred percent (100%) of the C-PACE Project Costs of all water or energy related measures in new construction projects that demonstrate a whole-building summary performance above the minimum code baseline are financeable through C-PACE.

A new construction project that only involves renewable energy installed on a new building is not subject to the additional requirements and should follow the Project Analysis requirements for renewable energy systems to existing buildings as described in 4.2.2 Renewable Energy Improvements.

#### 4.3.2 Baseline: Substantial Renovation/Adaptive Reuse

The baseline utilized for establishing energy/water consumption for a substantial renovation or adaptive reuse project will be based on a number of factors such as availability of historic utility bills, type of equipment to be installed, and change of use or occupancy type. The Qualified Professional will make the determination if the energy or water savings for a Project should be determined under the Existing Building or New Construction methodology.

#### 4.3.3 Methodologies for Determining Savings

A Project Analysis for a new construction project may demonstrate expected energy or water savings over this baseline in one of two methods:

- Method 1: Itemization of individual Eligible Improvements (Prescriptive Path): Itemization of individual Eligible Improvements in the Project whose efficiency specifications exceed the baseline requirements as outlined in the appropriate building code. The project analysis/supporting documentation must describe the characteristics of each Eligible Improvement and provide supporting documentation showing that each Eligible Improvement

exceeds minimum baseline requirements. Examples of supporting documentation include but are not limited to: contract certificates, permits, equipment cutsheets, COMcheck certificates, building plans. One hundred percent (100%) of the cost of each Eligible Improvement that exceeds minimum code requirements may be included in the C-PACE Loan amount.

- Method 2: Demonstration of total savings above applicable building code on a whole building basis: Estimated whole building energy and/or water savings above minimum baseline should be calculated using U.S. Department of Energy approved building energy modeling software or detailed engineering calculations, following one of the two allowable pathways in the applicable International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). Savings calculations for the whole building must state the building's total anticipated performance and specify the summary percentage of energy and/or water performance over code minimum. One hundred percent (100%) of the energy and water-related measures included in the whole building model may be considered Eligible Improvements.

## 4.4 Retroactive C-PACE

### 4.4.1 Qualifications

Retroactive C-PACE are C-PACE Loans that close after the Property Owner completes the installation of the Eligible Improvements. Completed installations of certain C-PACE Projects are eligible for Retroactive C-PACE financing. Retroactive C-PACE are C-PACE Loans that close after the Property Owner completes the installation of the Eligible Improvements. Retroactive C-PACE Projects must satisfy the same requirements as other C-PACE Projects in terms of eligibility.

Per the C-PACE Act amendments that went into effect July 1, 2025, retroactive C-PACE is allowed within three years of the time elapsed between the completion of the installation and approval of the application for a C-PACE Loan (for localities that adopted the Ordinance prior to July 1, 2025, or have not amended their Ordinance to incorporate the C-PACE Act's 2025 updates, the Retroactive C-PACE period is two years). Completion of installation is the date that the Certificate of Occupancy was issued or other evidence that the Eligible Improvements comply substantially with the plans and specifications previously approved by the Locality. For example, for an existing building, completion of installation could be determined based on information shown in the applicable invoice(s) or the date the installation was approved by a building inspector. The total costs of Eligible Improvements can be refinanced or reimbursed with C-PACE.

Typical scenarios include:

- Replacing an existing C-PACE loan with a new C-PACE Loan if the original C-PACE loan is paid off in its entirety from the proceeds of the new C-PACE loan
- Place a new C-PACE Loan on improvements that would have been eligible for C-PACE at the time of installation
- Refinancing a part of the entirety of a conventional loan with a C-PACE Loan
- Amending an existing C-PACE Loan

Other than increasing proceeds on an already approved C-PACE Loan amount, C-PACE Project Refinancing requires all application, approval and recording requirements like a new C-PACE Loan.

#### **4.4.2 Retroactive (Lookback) Period and C-PACE Loan Term**

The C-PACE Loan Term would be based on the remaining Weighted Average EUL of the Eligible Improvements based on the time elapsed between the time of installation and closing of the new C-PACE Loan. For example, if an approved C-PACE Loan is funded one year after installation of the Eligible Improvements, the term of the C-PACE Loan would be one year less than if it had been funded at the time of completion.

#### **4.4.3 Required Documentation**

Verification is required to establish prior conditions (baseline) and describe the new Eligible Improvement(s) installed in the Retroactive C-PACE Project. The Project Analysis must include additional documentation that provides evidence of installation of the Eligible Improvements:

- Completion Date for the Eligible Improvement(s) subject to the Project
- Description of the baseline code that was used for project design and permit approval
  - If the Retroactive C-PACE Project was approved under a prior building code, the Program Administrator will approve or deny eligibility of the improvement on a case-by-case basis.
- Make and model of equipment replaced, if applicable
- Photos supported by descriptions, which provide evidence of installation of new Eligible Improvement(s)
- Certifications of the Registered Contractor
- Certifications of the Qualified Professional

## **5.0 Program Fees**

### **5.1 Program Administration Fees**

The Program Administrator provides a wide variety of services at no upfront cost and is only paid upon closing of C-PACE Loans. These services include, at a minimum, processing and approving C-PACE applications, assisting in closing and servicing of C-PACE Loans, providing marketing, education and training of Program participants and stakeholders in the 133 cities and counties in the Commonwealth, reporting to local government sponsors, and maintenance and upgrade of program documents, materials, and web resources on an ongoing basis.

#### **5.1.1 Application Fee**

There is no fee to apply for a C-PACE Loan.

#### **5.1.2 Closing Fee**

The Closing Fee is a one-time processing fee of the C-PACE Loan based on the Lien Amount. This fee may be capitalized into the Lien Amount for the Project. This fee is typically paid out of the proceeds of the C-PACE Loan at closing. The fee schedule is found in [Appendix C](#).

#### **5.1.3 Servicing Fee**

Servicing refers to the billing, collection, and remittance of C-PACE Payments on an annual or semi-annual basis. The C-PACE Act gives a Locality the option of outsourcing Servicing of C-PACE Payments to the Capital Provider, who has total discretion over the fee charged to the Property Owner.

The Program has determined that the Capital Provider will be responsible for Servicing. If a Capital Provider is not able to service the C-PACE Payments, then the Program Administrator will act in this capacity and charge a market rate fee based on a percentage of the C-PACE Payments paid annually. The Locality will not be responsible for servicing the C-PACE Loan.

The Property Owner will pay the C-PACE Payment to the Capital Provider, the amount of which is included in the Assessment Payment Schedule of the C-PACE Program Agreement.

#### **5.1.4 Out of Scope Expenses**

Closing and Servicing Fees cover the regular costs of the administration of the Program. These costs and expenses do not include any specialized optional professional services that may be necessary for a particular Project either prior or post-closing. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Requesting substantial assistance in developing the Project scope
- Obtaining Lender Consent on behalf of the Property Owner or Capital Provider
- Time-intensive negotiation of any Program documents
- Extensive review of a Project beyond the Program Administrator's standard scope of work
- Review of non-standardized Program documents
- Obtaining a legal opinion for the Capital Provider
- Coordinating Amendments of the C-PACE Lien on behalf of a Capital Provider
- Assistance related to curing a delinquency on behalf of the Capital Provider

Expenses incurred prior to the closing of the C-PACE Loan can be added to the C-PACE Lien Amount if desired. Like the Closing Fee, these expenses can be paid out of proceeds at closing. Fees may be modified from time to time at the sole discretion of the Program Administrator.

## **5.2 Locality Fees**

Fees to record the C-PACE Documents in the Land Records are minimal, ranging from \$54.00 to \$78.00.

## **5.3 Capital Provider Fee**

Capital Providers and Project Developers may charge origination and servicing fees to cover the costs of arranging the C-PACE Loan, which is agreed upon in the Financing Agreement.

## 5.4 Sample Project Costs

Eligible Project Costs vary based on a number of factors such as the asset type, complexity of the Eligible Improvements, market, Locality requirements, and ownership structure. This sample Project provides an example of how the total C-PACE Lien Amount and annual C-PACE Payments are calculated based on Loan terms such as interest rate, amortization period, term and capitalized interest period.

<b>Project Costs and Fees</b>			
Hard Costs			\$8,500,000
Project analysis			\$9,000
Appraisal, other 3rd party			\$8,000
Related A/E costs			\$595,000
Title report, credit check			\$1,000
Other lender expenses			\$4,000
Owner legal			\$11,000
<b>Hard and Soft Project Costs</b>			<b>\$9,128,000</b>
Recording fee (estimated)			\$78
Capital provider fee			\$154,581
Program Admin fee			\$108,207
Prepaid Capitalized interest			\$914,603
<b>Total financing and admin fees</b>			<b>\$1,177,469</b>
<b>TOTAL LIEN AMOUNT</b>			<b>\$10,305,469</b>
<b>Loan Assumptions</b>			
Interest rate	7.10%	Program admin fee	1.05%
Term (yrs.)	25	Cap Provider fee	1.50%
Amortization	25		
<b>Fee and Capitalized Interest Calculations</b>			
Closing day	6/30/25	Admin fee	\$108,207
First payment	9/30/26	Capital Provider fee	\$154,581
Days	450	Est. Lien Amount	\$10,305,391
Daily rate	0.020%	Capitalized interest	\$914,603
Contingency	8.87%		
<b>Annual Lien Payments</b>			
C-PACE Payment			<b>\$892,299</b>

## 6.0 Loan Application Process

The application process includes application management, approval, and completion of the Project. Repayment of the C-PACE Loan is described in [Section 7.0 C-PACE Loan Administration](#). To proceed with funding a C-PACE Project, a Property Owner must complete the application process, which has two phases, **Pre-Application** and Final Application.

### 6.1 Determine Eligibility and Complete Pre-Application

The Pre-Application gives an applicant the opportunity to establish project eligibility before investing in significant project development. The information collected in this step of the process will be used by the Program Administrator to verify that the property is qualified, and that the proposed Project falls generally within the parameters established in this Program Guidelines. The VA C-PACE Checklist should be reviewed by the parties to understand the documentation required in obtaining a C-PACE Loan.

To begin the process, a Property Owner or Capital Provider acting on the Property Owner's behalf completes the online Pre-Application form available in the **Project Center**, which contains all documents, applications, and instructions required for a project to be approved for a C-PACE Loan. An applicant will be prompted to establish a username and password which will be used to submit information to the Project Center. The information collected on the Pre-Application includes:

- Property address (including jurisdiction with taxing authority)
- Property tax Identification number
- Point of contact for the Application
- Name of the Property Owner
- Approximate value of the Property
- Approximate C-PACE Loan Amount

Once a Pre-Application is submitted, the Program Administrator will conduct a preliminary review to determine if the project is eligible for enrollment in the Program. This review will typically be completed within two business days after receipt of a completed Pre-Application. The Program Administrator's approval of a Pre-Application is required prior to submitting the Final Application.

### 6.2 Select Capital Provider and Develop Project

If the Pre-Application is approved, the Property Owner moves forward with the project development phase.

#### 6.2.1 Project Analysis

The Property Owner must complete a Project Analysis, as described in [Section 4.0 Project Analysis Process and Requirements](#). Following the Project Analysis, a Property Owner or their representatives will develop the final scope, Project Costs, and schedule in conjunction with a Registered Contractor and/or Project Developer.

### 6.2.2 Lender Consent

If the Eligible Property has existing deeds of trust and/or mortgages, the Property Owner must obtain the written consent of all existing lienholders as a condition of closing the C-PACE Loan. Given that this process can take some time, the Program Administrator recommends that the Property Owner contact these lienholders early in the scoping process to gauge the likelihood that consent will be granted (See [Section 8.0 Lender Consent](#)).

During this phase, the Property Owner should also contact Capital Providers to secure acceptable C-PACE Loan terms and conditions. For more information, see [Section 3.8 Capital Providers](#). The Capital Provider may conduct its own underwriting review of the Project.

### 6.3 Submit Final Application with Supporting Documentation

When the pre-development work for the project is complete, a Property Owner will complete the Final Application. The Final Application can be started upon approval of the Pre-Application and is accessible through the [Project Center](#). The Property Owner will also receive an email with a link to the Final Application within the Project Center. The Program Administrator's approval of the Final Application is a requirement to closing the C-PACE Loan.

The Final Application contains a section available to the Property Owner to upload all supporting documents. The Program Administrator will only accept documents uploaded to the Project Center. At a minimum, the following supporting documentation must be provided:

1. Final Application completed and signed by the Property Owner
2. Owner tax history: Documents must be provided verifying the Property Owner is current on property taxes
3. Project Analysis
4. Installation contract(s) from the Registered Contractor(s) for the Project that includes the cost of the work, the scope of work, specifications for the equipment, and the schedule for the installation of the Eligible Improvement(s) identified in the Project Analysis
5. Capital Provider's offer to fund/term sheet. The Property Owner must provide documentation that indicates that a Capital Provider has offered to provide a C-PACE Loan for the Project. Such documentation may be evidenced by a signed term sheet, commitment letter, or other documentation satisfactory to the Program Administrator
6. Title Report or Commitment prepared by a Title Insurance company disclosing all current lienholders on the Eligible Property and confirming that there are no involuntary liens on the Eligible Property. The title report should be issued no more than 30 days prior to recording the Lien in the Land Records to avoid any intervening title matters appearing of record. The Property Owner and Capital Provider are responsible for obtaining the title report
7. Property value determination. The Property value must be determined for both taxable and tax-exempt properties using either the assessed value or an appraisal. The appraisal or real estate evaluation completed within 12 months of the submission of Final Application and prepared by an independent real estate appraisal firm. The appraisal or other acceptable forms of valuation must be completed within 12 months of the submission of the Final Application; however, exceptions can be granted at the discretion of the Program Administrator. Please note that the

Capital Provider may have different and/or more stringent appraisal requirements than the Program

8. Lender Consent. Executed Lender Consent and Subordination to C-PACE Special Assessment and Lien Agreement for the proposed Project from each existing lienholder that has a deed of trust on the Eligible Property, if applicable. Requests for Lender Consent should be delivered to lienholders well in advance (e.g., 30 days) of the anticipated C-PACE Loan closing date. This is signed by an existing lender
9. Documentation of Mortgage release(s) (if applicable)
10. Mortgage balance or commitment or other loan balance(s) (if applicable). Copies of the most recent mortgage loan statement(s) for all loans outstanding or commitment for mortgage on the Eligible Property must be included to determine the current loan-to-value ratio
11. Capital Provider and VPA Disclosures & Risks: This document link can be found in [Appendix E](#) under the Transactional Documents folder. Signed by the Property Owner
12. Property Owner Affidavit: Signed by the Property Owner
13. Project Information Request: Property Owner grants permission to the VA C-PACE Program to market publicly certain project-specific information at Loan closing or in the future. Signed by the Property Owner

Once a complete Final Application is received, the Program Administrator will review it for completeness, accuracy, and compliance with these Program Guidelines. The Program Administrator may provide exceptions to a Final Application and allow certain documents to be provided prior to closing versus prior to project approval.. A Final Approval letter will be issued once all of the documents required to close the C-PACE Loan have been reviewed by the Program Administrator typically within three to five business days upon of receipt. The Program typically offers a Locality 7-10 business days to review the closing documents that they are required to execute – particularly if it is the first project in the jurisdiction. Please note that a Capital Provider may require additional documentation as part of its financing due diligence and closing requirements.

## 6.4 Close C-PACE Loan and Initiate Project Construction

### 6.4.1 Overview

Upon the Final Approval letter has been submitted to the parties, the Property Owner or Capital Provider may proceed with closing the C-PACE Loan. The Property Owner must submit to the Program Administrator:

- Executable copy of the C-PACE Program Agreement
- Executive copy of the C-PACE Lien Certificate
- Executable copy of the Financing Agreement

A form of the C-PACE Program Agreement is included in this Program Guidelines in [Appendix E](#). The Program Administrator will send the C-PACE Program Agreement, C-PACE Lien Certificate, **C-PACE Assignment (Locality)** (if applicable) and the Final Approval Letter to the Locality for review.

Following the execution of these documents, payment of all applicable fees, and consummation of the C-PACE Loan closing, the Capital Provider will record the fully executed C-PACE Lien Certificate with exhibits in the Land Records. If required, the Capital Provider will obtain all wet signatures from the jurisdiction, the Property Owner, and the Capital Provider and appropriate checks/wiring information for

jurisdictions that may charge fees. The Program Administrator will assist the Capital Provider in this process as needed. Upon receipt of recorded documents, the Capital Provider will send copies to the Program Administrator. Per the terms of the Financing Agreement, the first C-PACE Payment due may not be the year that the C-PACE Loan closes. The C-PACE Loan proceeds will be disbursed by the Capital Provider according to mutually agreeable terms between the Capital Provider and Property Owner in accordance with the Financing Agreement.

#### **6.4.2 Simultaneous Close of C-PACE and Transfer of Property Owner**

If C-PACE financing is closing alongside a transfer of property ownership, then the Program Administrator must receive a substantively final copy of the deed or similar instrument that will be recorded at close as part of the application package. On the day of recording, the deed or similar instrument must be submitted to the Land Records office prior to submission of the C-PACE Lien Certificate.

#### **6.4.3 Simultaneous Close of C-PACE and Mortgage or Deed of Trust**

If C-PACE financing is closing alongside a mortgage or deed of trust or other similar instrument, then the Program Administrator must receive a substantively final copy of the mortgage or deed of trust or similar instrument that will be recorded at close as part of the application package. On the day of recording, the mortgage or deed of trust or similar instrument must be submitted to the Land Records Office prior to submission of the C-PACE Lien Certificate.

#### **6.4.4 Simultaneous Close of C-PACE and Mortgage Release**

If C-PACE financing is closing alongside a mortgage release instrument, then the Program Administrator must receive a substantively final copy of the mortgage release instrument that will be recorded at close as part of the application package. On the day of recording, the mortgage release instrument must be submitted to the Land Records office prior to submission of the C-PACE Lien Certificate. In this situation, Lender Consent is not required for the mortgage being released at close.

#### **6.4.5 Closing and Lender Consent**

In cases where existing secured lienholder(s) will not be lienholders on the Eligible Property as of financial close of the C-PACE Loan and/or when the Eligible Property will have new senior lender(s) as of financial close of the C-PACE Loan (e.g., a simultaneous acquisition and refinancing of the Property), the Property Owner must provide the Program Administrator with a letter prior to the closing that describes any and all mortgage transactions taking place on the property prior to or simultaneous with closing the C-PACE Loan. All parties that have a mortgage on the property as of the close of the C-PACE Loan must provide consent in accordance with the C-PACE Act. Secured lienholder(s) not providing consent must provide a letter stating their agreement to being paid out in full. The Property Owner must attach the applicable consents, copies of payoff letter(s) from existing mortgage provider(s), and a closing letter containing instructions for fund distribution as of financial close.

On the day of close, the Property Owner must provide confirmation of the escrow agent's receipt of funds and request that the Program Administrator authorize the release of signatures simultaneous to all other parties to the transaction releasing their signatures. Upon the release of signatures by other parties, the title company must follow the list of instructions outlined in the closing letter (including releasing funds to the appropriate parties and recording documents in the order outlined in the closing letter).

## 6.5 Project Completion

When the Project is complete, the Property Owner will forward evidence of completion to the C-PACE Program Administrator by submittal of a C-PACE Program Completion Certificate, which can be found in [Appendix E](#). It is the responsibility of the Property Owner to ensure that the Project has been successfully completed, including completion and compliance with any necessary approvals of local building codes or standards as issued by Locality building officials or other Locality agencies.

## 7.0 C-PACE Loan Administration

### 7.1 C-PACE Lien

The C-PACE Payments that are due, and any interest or penalties accrued thereon, constitute a first and prior lien against the Eligible Property from the date that the C-PACE Lien Certificate is recorded with the Locality until the C-PACE Loan and all interest and penalties are paid in full and the Lien has been released of record.

The Lien is attached to the land, and no portion of the C-PACE Loan shall be eliminated by a foreclosure sale. The C-PACE Loan cannot be accelerated, and the Lien cannot be extinguished until the C-PACE Loan is fully repaid. The Lien will be enforced by the Locality or the Capital Provider in a similar manner as the Locality enforces delinquent real estate taxes, as specifically provided in the Ordinance and the C-PACE Lien Certificate. A C-PACE Loan transfers to the new property owner upon a sale or transfer of the Eligible Property during the Term.

### 7.2 Repayment of the C-PACE Loan

Repayment of the C-PACE Loan will commence according to the terms of the C-PACE Documents. The first repayment date for the C-PACE Loan will be due in accordance with the Assessment Payment Schedule. Although not a statutory or programmatic requirement, it is recommended that the Assessment Payment Schedule for the proposed C-PACE financing must match the applicant's property tax schedule: e.g., if the Property Owner owes property tax payments in semi-annual installments, then the C-PACE Payments would be due in semi-annual installments. Interest only periods are determined by the terms dictated in the Financing Agreement. Capitalized Interest is capped at 36 months unless an exception is made at the discretion of the Program Administrator.

C-PACE Payments will be billed and collected by the Capital Provider. Pursuant to the C-PACE Lien Certificate, C-PACE Program Agreement, and the Financing Agreement, each C-PACE Payment must be paid in full by the relevant due date reflected on the Assessment Payment Schedule, or the C-PACE Payment will be considered delinquent. Further discussion is under [Section 5.1.3 Servicing fees](#) and in [Section 7.5 Servicing of C-PACE Payments](#).

Pre-payment of a C-PACE Loan is permissible per the terms and conditions laid out in the Financing Agreement. Nothing in the Program Guidelines may supersede or alter the terms and conditions contained in the C-PACE Lien Certificate, C-PACE Program Agreement, and the Financing Agreement.

## **7.3 Delinquent Payments and Enforcement Remedy**

If the Property Owner defaults for failing to pay the C-PACE Payments on time, then the Lien will be enforced by the Locality in a similar manner as the Locality enforces delinquent real estate taxes. If the Locality elects to not enforce the C-PACE Lien, the Locality must relinquish and assign its right to enforce the C-PACE Lien to the Capital Provider, substantially in the form attached as Addendum 1 to the C-PACE Lien Certificate found in Appendix E. It should be noted that the outstanding balance of the C-PACE Loan will not be accelerated, and the Lien will not be extinguished by any collection remedies.

**Delinquent Payments** are subject to interest, penalties, and/or other fees in accordance with the executed documents with the Capital Provider and the applicable Locality.

Localities are entitled to recover costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, in a suit to collect Delinquent Payments, in a similar manner as in a suit to collect delinquent real estate taxes, including utilizing any administrative remedies provided by Virginia law. The costs and expenses recovered by the Locality would be in addition to any costs, expenses, interest, or other amounts due and owing to Capital Provider in accordance with the executed documents.

## **7.4 Amendment of Lien and Payment Schedule**

### **7.4.1 Overview**

The Capital Provider can amend the Lien and/or Payment Schedule per the C-PACE Documents during the Term of the C-PACE Loan. This process could be to amend the Assessment Payment Schedule to reflect interest charges related to late payments, or to amend and restate the C-PACE Lien Certificate to increase the C-PACE Loan proceeds if the project qualifies. Please see [Appendix E](#) for a form of C-PACE Amendment.

### **7.4.2 Process**

The Capital Provider must use the form of C-PACE Amendment linked in [Appendix E](#) and submit to the Program Administrator for review. Once reviewed, the Capital Provider will submit this Amendment to the Locality that reflects the adjustment and file the Amendment in the Land Records. The Locality will sign the C-PACE Amendment, and the Capital Provider will record the C-PACE Amendment in the Land Records. The Capital Provider will provide advance notification of the pending amendment and a copy of the executed C-PACE Amendment to the Program Administrator.

In all scenarios, the Capital Provider should communicate the reasons for the Amendment to the Program Administrator to understand the process and any associated incremental costs for the facilitation of this process.

## **7.5 Release of the C-PACE Lien**

Once the C-PACE Loan is repaid in full according to the terms of the C-PACE Documents, the Capital Provider will record a release of the C-PACE Lien in the Land Records.

## 7.6 Servicing of C-PACE Payments

The Capital Provider will bill and collect the C-PACE Payments. The Capital Provider will also provide the C-PACE Program Administrator with information on an annual basis to confirm payment, prepayment, delinquent payment, etc. of C-PACE Payments. The Capital Provider will notify the C-PACE Program Administrator and the Locality immediately of any delinquencies, repayments, or lien releases, and related actions required of the local government, as applicable.

If the Capital Provider is not able to service the loan, the Program Administrator will service it, upon request. The Program Administrator will issue a bill to the Property Owner instructing that payment be made to the Capital Provider. The Capital Provider will confirm receipt of the payment with the Program Administrator immediately, pursuant to the terms of the C-PACE Loan Documents and any other Project servicing agreement that is required by the Program Administrator. Each C-PACE Payment that is serviced by the Program Administrator will include a Servicing Fee, as described in Section 5.3 Servicing Fee.

## 8.0 Lender Consent

Per the C-PACE Act, a Property Owner must obtain the written consent of all existing mortgage or deed of trust lienholders of record encumbering the Eligible Property prior to closing the C-PACE Loan. Lender Consent must be in the form approved by each existing lienholder. The purpose of Lender Consent is for all existing secured lienholders with interest in the Eligible Property to consent to the due and unpaid C-PACE Payments having a lien status senior to their position. When an existing secured lienholder will not consent to C-PACE, the mortgage or deed of trust must be prepaid in full prior to or simultaneous to the closing of the C-PACE Loan.

The Lender Consent document will achieve the following:

- Request confirmation from the secured lienholder(s) that the levy of the Lien, subject to the C-PACE Documents will not trigger an event of default nor the exercise of any remedies under the mortgage loan documents or other security documents held by the lienholder
- Advise the secured lienholder(s) that the C-PACE Lien will be repaid in installments collected pursuant to the terms of the C-PACE Documents and subject to the same penalties, remedies, and lien priorities as a special assessment. Additionally, provide notification that the secured lienholder's lien will be junior to the payments of the C-PACE Lien as they come due and that the C-PACE Lien does not accelerate
- Advise the secured lienholder(s) of the terms of the C-PACE Loan that describe the maximum Lien Amount, the maximum Term based on the Weighted Average EUL, and the amount financed cannot exceed the Eligible Project
- Advise the secured lienholder(s) that the Locality will enforce the Lien in the same manner as property taxes and other special assessment charges or assign rights of enforcement to the Capital Provider.

The Capital Provider may provide financing for up to 110% of the financing amount requested without obtaining additional Lender Consent. In addition, the amounts of the individual components of the total

C-PACE Loan requested may change from the amounts listed above, if the C-PACE Loan requested will not increase by more than 10% of the total C-PACE Loan amount.

The Program Administrator recommends that the Property Owner consult with its chosen Capital Provider or Project Developer before approaching any existing lienholders of the Eligible Property. Many traditional lenders are not familiar with C-PACE and may not understand how the Program works. In seeking consent, the Property Owner may find it helpful to inform secured lienholders that if there is a C-PACE Loan default and tax foreclosure, the C-PACE Loan will not accelerate, and only current and Delinquent Payments enjoy senior lien status over existing secured liens. Further, a Property Owner should emphasize that a C-PACE Loan typically increases the value of the lienholder's collateral.

A form of the Lender Consent agreement is provided in Appendix E in the Transactional Documents folder.

## 9.0 Change Orders

All change orders during the construction period that result in an alteration of the anticipated savings attributed to the Project must be pre-approved by the Program Administrator to ensure that the changes to the Project remain consistent with the Program requirements. The Property Owner must provide documentation of the following:

- Any substantive change in Project scope with a description of the changes
- Revised Project budget to account for changes in Project Costs
- Revised Project Analysis documentation confirming new savings estimates
- Approval of the change by the Capital Provider.

A Property Owner who requires a change order is required to complete a summary of the above changes and submit the same to the Program Administrator for approval.

## 10.0 Marketing and Outreach

The VA C-PACE Program provides stakeholders with a variety of resources that can be used to promote the Program. Resources such as fact sheets for different stakeholders and case studies by property type. The majority of these resources can be found on the Program's website at [virginiapace.com/](http://virginiapace.com/). Marketing, Outreach, and Training (MOT) is key to successfully launching and sustaining an accelerated growth of C-PACE in the Virginia marketplace. MOT leverages the Program brand utilizing various channels including the website, public relations, email communications, and outreach efforts to educate stakeholders and channel partners. Providing the benefits of C-PACE with a focus on energy and equity goals provides economic development tools to promote Virginia Localities.

C-PACE is a complex program to implement because of the different stakeholder groups that are part of the customer acquisition process. There are five major groups of C-PACE stakeholders that the Program targets through direct outreach or through channel partnerships including:

- Property owners of existing properties
- Developers of new projects

- Contractors and service providers with focus on a wide range of businesses from established firms to small, minority and veteran-owned
- Localities
- National and community-based capital providers and lending institutions

The Program Administrator conducts education and outreach programming tailored to each stakeholder group around the benefits of C-PACE financing. The Program Administrator has online educational modules available for both capital providers and contractors.

The C-PACE market has grown due to the continued focus of the C-PACE Capital Providers who originate the majority of the transactions nationwide. Continued outreach and marketing to new lenders to register and participate in the VA C-PACE program is still a key strategy in bringing new construction and retrofit improvement projects to the Commonwealth.

## Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

**Ancillary Costs** - Costs necessary to install an Eligible Improvement. Examples include roof structural improvements necessary to support a roof-mounted solar PV array or building electrical upgrades necessary to support an energy efficient HVAC system.

**Assessment Payment Schedule** - Schedule of C-PACE Payments necessary to repay the C-PACE Loan over the C-PACE Term, which is attached to and incorporated into the C-PACE Program Agreement and certain other C-PACE Documents, including the C-PACE Lien Certificate. C-PACE Loans must be fully amortized. Interest only periods are not limited but the Term of the C-PACE Loan begins upon receipt of the Certificate of Occupancy or other evidence that the Eligible Improvements comply substantially with the plans and specifications previously approved by the Locality.

**Capital Provider** - 1) Private lending institution that has been approved by the Program Administrator in accordance with the Program Guidelines to originate a C-PACE Loan and its successors and assigns or 2) Current holder of a C-PACE Loan.

**Capital Provider and VPA Disclosures and Risks** - Property Owner written acknowledgement of the disclosures and risks associated with the Property Owner's obtaining a C-PACE Loan through the VA C-PACE Program.

**Capital Provider - VPA Agreement** - Document executed by the Program Administrator and Capital Provider that defines the terms in which the Program Administrator designates the private lender or financial institution as a Capital Provider qualified to lend in the Program.

**Clerk's Office** - The Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of State of Virginia.

**Closing Fee** - One-time fee paid to the Program Administrator at loan closing.

**Combined Loan to Value (CLTV)** - All secured debt like mortgages plus all C-PACE assessments.

**Commonwealth** - The state of Virginia.

**C-PACE** - Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy.

**C-PACE Act** - Virginia's Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) financing program, codified in §15.2-958.3.

**C-PACE Amendment** - Amendment to the C-PACE Lien Certificate executed by the local government, Capital Provider, and Property Owner, which is recorded in the Land Records against the Property by the Capital Provider to evidence each amendment to the C-PACE Loan and C-PACE Lien.

**C-PACE Assignment (CP to CP)** - Written assignment by one Capital Provider to another Capital Provider of the C-PACE Payments and/or C-PACE Lien pursuant to the terms of the assignment document.

**C-PACE Assignment (Locality)** - Written assignment by the Locality to the Capital Provider to whom the C-PACE Loan is then due, wherein the Locality relinquishes and assigns its right to enforce the C-PACE Lien to the Capital Provider, substantially in the form attached as Addendum 1 to the C-PACE Lien Certificate.

**C-PACE Documents** - C-PACE Program Agreement, Financing Agreement, C-PACE Lien Certificate, C-PACE Assignment (CP to CP) (if any), C-PACE Assignment (Locality) (if any), C-PACE Amendment (if any), and any other document, agreement, or instrument executed in connection with a C-PACE Loan.

**C-PACE Lien or Lien** - Charge levied by the Locality against the Eligible Property and for the benefit of the Eligible Property at the request of the Property Owner.

**C-PACE Lien Certificate** - Voluntary special assessment document signed by the Capital Provider, Property Owner and the Locality that is recorded in the Land Records against an Eligible Property to secure the C-PACE Loan.

**C-PACE Loan** - Loan from a Capital Provider to a Property Owner to finance a Project in accordance with the Program Guidelines. Per the C-PACE Act, a C-PACE Loan is available for commercial buildings. Residential properties with fewer than five (5) single family dwelling units are not eligible.

**C-PACE Loan Amount** - Total amount of the loan principal, plus all interest, penalties, fees, costs, and other amounts accrued as outlined in the C-PACE Documents and resulting Lien levied against the Eligible Property.

**C-PACE Model Ordinance or Ordinance** - Piece of legislation enacted by a locality establishing C-PACE in that jurisdiction.

**C-PACE Payment** - Periodic installment payments of the C-PACE Loan by a Property Owner, due and payable to the Capital Provider as permitted by the C-PACE Act in such amounts and at such times as described in the C-PACE Lien Certificate, C-PACE Program Agreement, and Financing Agreement.

**C-PACE Program Administrator** - Virginia PACE Authority, Inc. (VPA) which has a contract with Virginia Energy to provide program administrative services for the Virginia C-PACE Program.

**C-PACE Program Agreement** - Agreement between the Property Owner, Locality, and Capital Provider, and their respective successors and assigns, which includes the terms and conditions for participation in the Program; the Property Owner's acknowledgment and consent for the Locality to impose a voluntary special assessment and record a C-PACE Lien Certificate against the Property Owner's Eligible Property; and a summary of the terms of the C-PACE Loan.

**C-PACE Program Certificate of Satisfaction** – The Certificate of Satisfaction is completed by the Capital Provider and submitted to the Program Administrator when the C-PACE loan has been repaid in full.

**C-PACE Program Completion Certificate** - Certificate of completion completed by the Property Owner and signed by the Property Owner and the Capital Provider.

**Delinquent Payment** - Any C-PACE Payment that was not paid by the Property Owner in accordance with the C-PACE Documents.

**Eligible Improvement(s)** - A specific improvement or multiple improvements installed as part of an Eligible Project on an Eligible Property including the following categories:

- Energy efficiency improvements
- Water efficiency and safe drinking water improvements
- Renewable energy improvements
- Resiliency improvements
- Stormwater management improvement
- Environmental remediation improvements, and
- Electric vehicle infrastructure improvements

**Eligible Project Cost or Project Cost** - A cost necessary to install an Eligible Improvement to complete an Eligible Project which consists of Hard, Soft and Ancillary Costs.

**Eligible Project or Project** - A project that is approved by the Program Administrator containing Eligible Improvements.

**Eligible Property** - All assessable commercial real estate located within the Commonwealth, with all buildings located or to be located thereon, whether vacant or occupied, whether improved or unimproved, and regardless of whether such real estate is currently subject to taxation by the locality, other than a residential dwelling with fewer than five (5) dwelling units or a commercial condominium as defined in § 55.1-1900 used for residential purposes. Common areas of real estate owned by a cooperative or a property owners' association described in Subtitle IV (§ 55.1-1800 et seq.) that have a separate real property tax identification number are eligible properties.

**Expected Useful Life (EUL)** - Estimated lifespan of an asset during which it is in good enough condition to function properly and be used.

**Final Application** - Full application to participate in the Program and receive the C-PACE Loan that is approved by the Program Administrator and that confirms that the Property Owner has met all the requirements set forth in the Program Guidelines. Approval of the Final Application by the Program Administrator is a condition to closing the C-PACE Loan.

**Final Approval** - Letter provided by the Program Administrator that signifies that the Final Application is complete and has been approved. Following receipt of this notice, the Property Owner may close the C-PACE Loan.

**Financing Agreement** - Document executed by the Property Owner and Capital Provider that defines the terms of the C-PACE Loan, which comply with the requirements of the Program, and which are mutually agreed upon by the Property Owner and Capital Provider.

**Hard Costs** - All direct installation/construction contract costs (materials, labor, and overhead) associated with the Project.

**Land Records** - Means the land records of the Clerk of the local jurisdiction of Virginia Circuit Court.

**Lender Consent** - Written consent and subordination agreement executed by the holder of each existing lien, mortgage, or deed of trust on an Eligible Property that is the subject of a C-PACE Loan, which allows the C-PACE Lien to have senior priority over any existing lien, mortgage, or deed of trust, other than real property taxes.

**Locality** - Means all Cities, Counties, and Incorporated Towns within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

**Pre-Application** - Initial application completed by a Property Owner by which the Program Administrator can determine whether the proposed Project is located on an Eligible Property and that the prospective Property Owner is aware of the Program requirements. Approval of a Pre-Application is required prior to submittal of the Final Application.

**Program Administrator** - Virginia PACE Authority (VPA).

**Program Fees** – Fees paid for using the VA C-PACE Program.

**Program Manager** - The Locality Point of Contact or such person designated in writing by the Locality to supervise the Program and act as liaison with the Program Administrator.

**Program Sponsor** - Virginia Energy (VE).

**Programmatic Documents** - Documents that are not specific to a specific transaction including the C-PACE Program Model Ordinance, Capital Provider-VPA Agreement, VA C-PACE Program Guidelines, and Virginia Energy-Locality C-PACE Agreement.

**Project Analysis** - an analysis of the Eligible Improvements proposed for the Project conducted by the Registered Contractor or Qualified Professional in compliance with Section 4.0 Energy and Resiliency Analysis Requirements.

**Project Center** - A web portal containing all documents, applications, and instructions required to be approved for C-PACE Loans offered through the Program Administrator.

**Project Developer** - An individual or company that assists the Property owner in developing the scope of the Project and/or assisting in arranging C-PACE Loans.

**Property Owner** - Owner of Eligible Property who obtains a C-PACE Loan from a Capital Provider under the Program in accordance with the Program Guidelines or the successor in title to the original Property Owner.

**Property Owner Affidavit or Property Owner Certification** - Notarized certificate from Property Owner, certifying that (1) Property Owner is current on payments on loans secured by a mortgage or deed of trust lien on the Property and on real estate tax payments, (2) that the Property Owner is not

insolvent or in bankruptcy proceedings, and (3) that the title of the Property is not in dispute, as evidenced by a title report or title insurance commitment from a title insurance company acceptable to the Program Administrator and Capital Provider

**Qualified Professional** - A professional meeting the criteria to perform the Energy and/or Resiliency Analysis and that has registered as Contractor in the Virginia PACE Program.

**Real Property** - One or more defined interests, benefits, or rights inherent in the ownership of real estate.

**Registered Contractor** - A business or organization that has registered with the Program to provide services to Property Owners. Examples of Registered Contractors include general contractors, HVAC installers, lighting contractors, solar developers and installers, energy engineering firms, commissioning agents, and licensed engineers and architects.

**Retroactive C-PACE** - Completed installations of certain C-PACE Projects are eligible for Retroactive C-PACE financing. Retroactive C-PACE are C-PACE Loans that close after the Property Owner completes the installation of the Eligible Improvements. Retroactive C-PACE must occur within 24 months of the time elapsed between the completion of the installation and approval of the application for a C-PACE Loan. Retroactive C-PACE Projects must satisfy the same requirements as other C-PACE Projects in terms of eligibility.

**RFQ** - Request for Qualifications provided to lenders who want to be Capital Providers in the Program.

**Servicing Fee** - Fee that is collected annually with the C-PACE Payment over the term of the C-PACE Loan if the C-PACE Program Administrator services the C-PACE Payments. (See [Section 5.0 Program Fees](#) for further details).

**Soft Costs** - Indirect costs that are not considered direct construction costs but are necessary to complete the Project.

**Term** - Period beginning on the effective date of the C-PACE Documents and ending on the date on which the C-PACE Loan and any other amounts owed pursuant to the C-PACE Documents have been repaid in full in accordance with the C-PACE Documents and Assessment Payment Schedule.

**Transactional Documents** - Suite of documents and forms necessary to apply for and close a C-PACE Loan.

**VA C-PACE Checklist** - List of documents and information required for each C-PACE transaction.

**Virginia C-PACE Program or VA C-PACE** - C-PACE financing program established in the State of Virginia which facilitates the financing of Eligible Improvements and provides for a C-PACE Lien to be levied and recorded against the Property to secure the C- PACE Loan.

**VA C-PACE Program Guidelines or Program Guidelines** - Document that outlines the requirements of the VA C-PACE Program.

**Virginia Code** - The Code of Virginia Annotated (1950), as amended.

**Virginia Energy** - The state energy department sponsoring the VA C-PACE Program.

**Virginia Energy-Locality C-PACE Agreement** - Agreement between Virginia Energy and the Locality to which the Locality elects to participate in the Virginia C-PACE Program.

**Virginia C-PACE Program** - The VA C-PACE Program.

**Virginia PACE Authority, LLC (“VPA”)** - Tax-exempt 501(c)3 nonprofit entity that administers the VA C-PACE Program, on behalf of Virginia Energy, and for Localities that sponsor a local C-PACE program.

**Weighted Average Expected Useful Life (EUL)** - Weighted average of the estimated lifespan of the Eligible Improvements.

## Appendix B: Common Eligible Improvements

Eligible Improvements for the expanded VA C-PACE Program include energy efficiency, water efficiency and safe drinking water, renewable energy, resiliency, stormwater management, EV infrastructure, and environmental remediation measures installed as part of an Eligible Project.

The following list of proven technologies is intended as a reference list and can change at any time.

### **Energy Efficient Improvements**

- High efficiency lighting
- Heating ventilation air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades
- New automated building and HVAC controls
- Variable speed drives (VSDs) on motors fans and pumps
- High efficiency chillers
- High efficiency boilers and furnaces
- High efficiency hot water heating systems
- Combustion and burner upgrades
- Fuel switching resulting in an overall reduction in the number of BTUs required to achieve a given end use
- Heat recovery, including air, water, or steam condensate heat or energy recovery
- Steam traps
- Building enclosure/envelope improvements
- Building automation (energy management) systems

The following end-use savings technologies are more applicable to industrial facilities:

- New automated process controls
- Heat recovery from process air and water
- Cogeneration used for peak shaving
- Process equipment upgrades
- Process changes

Shown below are key aspects of some of the most applied technologies listed above, with their typical simple payback range. These payback ranges are only provided for informational purposes and should not be construed as a guarantee of performance or requirement for C-PACE Financing eligibility.

### **Automated Building and HVAC Controls**

- New electronic controls which are more precise and reliable when compared to old controls that may still be pneumatic systems based on compressed air
- Automated lighting, chiller, boiler, and HVAC operation including
  - Load management, including load shedding, scheduling, and other building-to-grid interactive features;
  - Optimal start/stop/warm up
  - Ventilation control
- Whole-building energy management systems, which may come with other advanced control technologies, such as:

- Security, fire, and life safety
- Alarm monitoring and report generation
- Preventive maintenance scheduling
- Remote monitoring/metering capabilities
- Plug-load controls

### **Boilers**

- Replacement of steam with hot water boilers for hot water heating loads; including heat pump water heaters
- Improved maintenance
- Optimized operation/staging in multiple boiler plants
- Optimized boiler controls
- Tuning or replacement of burners
- Addition of small “pony” boilers for low loads, which result in
  - Reduced fuel consumption/energy costs
  - Reduced emissions
  - Reduced maintenance costs
  - Higher reliability

### **Building Shell and Fenestration**

- Roof insulation, which, when combined with reflective roof coatings in warm climates, reduces energy consumption
- Review of building pressurization for proper ventilation
  - Balance exhaust and intake air quantities
  - Add weather-stripping on doors and windows
  - Seal cracks and unnecessary openings
- Window films to reduce solar heat gain and/or heat loss
- Replacement windows with more energy efficient glazing
- Present value of the embodied energy in the building envelope

### **Chillers**

- New chiller models, which can be up to 30-40 percent more efficient than existing equipment
- Upgrades of lead chiller(s) (base load) to high efficiency
- Management of chiller and condenser settings to minimize compressor energy
- Optimization of pumping energy for the distribution of chilled water
- Optimization of HVAC operation to
  - Improve temperature/humidity control
  - Eliminate unnecessary cooling loads
- CFC reclamation program/inventory
  - Chiller replacement may achieve both CFC management and energy efficiency objectives

### **Heat Recovery**

- Heat recovery devices to capture waste heat from water, process heat and exhaust air to re-use it for preheating of
  - Building intake air, including energy recovery units, heat pipes, enthalpy wheels or similar

- Boiler combustion air
- Boiler feedwater
- Inlet water for domestic hot water

## **HVAC**

- New packaged units for increased efficiency and indoor comfort
- Heat pumps
- Proper sizing of HVAC equipment
  - Full-load operation is more efficient than part load operation
  - consider fan capacity reduction or staging of two (2) smaller units rather than partial loading of one large unit
- Installation of VSDs on HVAC motors
- The balancing of air and water supply systems (by installing economizers and direct digital controls) which removes trouble spots demanding inefficient system operation
- Improves maintenance and eliminates simultaneous heating and cooling
- Variable air volume conversions, which differ significantly from constant air flow
- Ventilation reduction (when possible and not below ventilation rates required by USBC)
- Unoccupied shutdown or temperature setback/setup (controls)
- Combined heat and power

## **Lighting**

- Daylight controls and natural daylighting designed to reduce energy and improve visual comfort
- Upgrades for existing fluorescent fixtures including electronic ballasts, T8 lamps, reflectors, and the installation of LED bulbs and fixtures
- Timers and occupancy sensors for meeting rooms and other intermittently occupied spaces
- Smaller impact opportunities including security lighting, stairwell lighting, exterior night-time security lighting, and exit signs

## **Motors**

- High efficiency electric motor replacements
  - The cost premium over standard motors normally can be recovered in less than two (2) years
- Motor sizing to the actual load profile to improve efficiency and control electrical power factor

## **Refrigeration**

- Improvements to refrigerated cases and walk-in coolers to improve efficiency and decrease waste
  - Additional insulation, anti-sweat heater controls, auto-closers for cooler/freezer doors, case-lighting controls, improved defrost controls, suction line insulation, etc.
- Thermal Storage Systems (for load shifting)
- Compressors (VFD and controls, heat recovery, mechanical sub-cooling, evaporative condensers)

## **Variable Speed Drives**

- VSDs applied to motors, pumps, and fans
  - Matches motor use to variable operating load
  - Can save up to 40 percent in power consumption
  - Can be packaged with controls
  - Extends motor life

## **Water Efficiency and Safe Drinking Water Improvements**

- Replacement of toilets, urinals, and other bathroom fixtures which can greatly impact domestic water use
- Replacement of pre-rinse valves, dishwashers, and icemakers in commercial kitchens, which can save water
- Upgraded laundry equipment in commercial properties and Laundromats
- Installation of cooling towers, condensers, and steam boilers HVAC systems, which can reduce water consumption
- Installation of new equipment in car washes to achieve 80-100% recycled water use or utilization of applicable gray water sources, film and x-ray processing, and high-tech manufacturing which can reduce industrial water consumption
- Replacement of lead pipes that serve potable water supply

## **Renewable Energy Improvements**

- Solar photovoltaic power
- Solar thermal
- Wind power
- Geothermal energy
- Fuel cell
- Green Hydrogen (hydrogen produced by splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen using renewable electricity)
- Combined heat and power
- Solar battery storage
- Voltage optimization devices: Savings may be achieved by reducing energy lost during the transmission and transformation processes.

## **Stormwater Management Systems**

- Green roofs
- Blue roofs
- Pervious pavement/pavers
- French drains
- Rainwater capturing systems and other stormwater management systems as approved by the Virginia Best Management Practices (BMP) Clearinghouse, or the Chesapeake Bay Basin-wide BMP Verification Program

## **Resiliency Improvements**

- **Natural Hazards**
  - Flood mitigation/inundation adaptation
    - Relocation of HVAC, plumbing, servers, electrical rooms, backup generators, and other critical infrastructure above the height of expected flood levels
    - Dry flood protection such as flood gates, walls, or doors, inflatable barriers
    - Direct Costs to build > 3 feet above base flood elevation
    - Infrastructure to raise equipment above 3-foot freeboard
    - Site Perimeter floodproofing
    - Flood vents

- Floating foundations
- Thermal protection/insulation
- Sump Pumps (permanent)
- Backwater Valves
- Waterproof or water-resistant materials for flooring, foundation etc.
- Windows and doors on ground level to be watertight
- Elevators to include water detectors that stop the elevator above flood inundation levels;
- Elevating sites
- Sea walls
  
- Drought
  - Water efficient fixtures, appliances, and HVAC equipment (also under Water Efficiency)
  - Xeriscaping
  - Harvest rainwater ((also under Water Efficiency)
  
- Wind
  - Wind resistant felt underlayment
  - Existing roof-structural-framing-member-to-wall connections (e.g., hurricane straps)
  - Upgraded commercial doors including roll-up, overhead, and sectionals
  - Reinforced gutters and downspouts
  - Hurricane shutters
  - Wind resistant shingles
  - Secondary water barrier
  
- Wildfire and Smoke
  - Firebreaks, defensible space, and vegetation management on site
  - Indoor and outdoor air quality monitors
  
- Heat and Heatwaves
  - Enclosures with shading, insulation under cladding
  - Window awnings or other shading (particularly on south-and west-facing windows)
  - Emergency back-up generators for critical facilities
  - Green infrastructure (bioswales, green roofs and walls, reflective roof coverings, and naturalized stormwater ponds)
  
- Heavy Snow and Hail
  - Roof engineering for snow shedding (sloped roofs) or structural support (flat roofs) for sloped roofs, design for snow loads, impact resistant shingles
  - Material Selection (concrete masonry unit [CMU] for superior strength against wind and snow loads, metal roofing for efficient snow shedding, resistance to denting)
  - Ice dam prevention (waterproof membranes along roof edges to prevent leaks, sufficient attic insulation and ventilation to keep the roof deck cold, reducing snowmelt)
  - Impact Resistance: Impact resistant windows and doors to withstand high winds and falling debris, impact resistant vents
  - Foundation Protection (frost-protected insulated shallow foundations (FPSF))

- Geologic phenomenon (seismic, landslides, land subsidence, coastal erosion)
  - Retaining structures, green infrastructure, and run-off structures that reduce erosional areas
  - Bioswales, other nature-based filtration systems that slow or limit erosion restoration of dunes, marshes, and wetlands
  - Safety film on large glass windows or doors that could break or shatter, particularly overhead or adjacent to exit routes
  
- **Microgrids**
  - Remote/off grid
  - Grid connected
  - Networked
  
- **Energy Storage**
  - Electrochemical: batteries, fuel cells, electrochemical capacitors
  - Thermal: Sensible heat storage (water tanks, pebble bed units)
  - Mechanical: Flywheel Energy Storage Systems, Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES)
  - Chemical: Hydrogen derived from renewable energy sources
  - Electrical/electromagnetic: Lithium batteries, substations, voltage/power transformers
  
- **Back up generation**
  - Hardened backup generators utilizing renewable energy and uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
  
- **Building Hardening (against cyber or physical attacks)**
  - Access Control: RFID-based, electronic locking systems
  - Hardened Entry Points: Using blast-proof glass and reinforced doors at all entry points.
  - Man Traps (Security Vestibules)
  - Perimeter Hardening: Installing high fences, vehicle barriers, crash-rated gates, and security bollards
  - Surveillance: 24/7 CCTV, motion detectors, thermal cameras, and potentially, AI-driven, drone-based, or LiDAR monitoring
  
- **Environmental Monitoring**
  - Sensors to detect humidity, temperature changes, and smoke (allowing for proactive management before systems fail)
  
- **Natural or nature-based features and living shorelines**
  - Planting riparian, marsh, and submerged aquatic vegetation
  - Installing organic materials such as bio-logs and organic fiber mats
  - Constructing oyster reefs or “living breakwaters” that dissipate wave energy before it reaches the shore

## **Environmental Remediation Improvements**

- Soil and groundwater remediation
- Asbestos remediation in tiles, ceilings, and other interior building areas
- Mold remediation of walls and ceilings
- Removal of lead paint in building interiors
- Protect water piping from contamination due to flooding
- Removal of lead water pipes
- Radon remediation such as PVC venting and fan systems
- Ultra-violet lamp systems in air handling units or hospital rooms

## **Electric Vehicle Infrastructure**

- Electric vehicle charging stations
- Electrical upgrades necessary to install EV charging stations

## Appendix C: Program Fees

### **Closing Fee**

- 1.05% of Lien Amount
- Minimum Fee: \$3,300

### **Servicing Fee (if provided by Program Administrator)**

- To be determined on a case by case basis

### **Recording Fee**

Recording of the required Transactional Documents in the Circuit Court can typically be completed electronically through Simplifile at a nominal cost. Recording fees are based on the number of documents recorded and the quantity of pages per document. All C-PACE transactions require the recording of the Lien Certificate and the Lender Consent for a cost of \$26/document, totaling \$54. If the Capital Provider assigns the Lien (typically soon after closing), an additional charge of \$26 is due. Therefore the recording fees range from \$54 to \$78.

## Appendix D: VA C-PACE Checklist

APPLICATION	
Pre-Application	Complete in Project Center to confirm eligibility
Final Application	Complete in Project Center and signed by the property owner
Project Analysis	Meets requirements in the Program Guidelines
Signed installation contract(s)	Must include estimated costs
Capital Provider offer to fund	Term sheet or similar
Project Kick-off call	VPA conducts call with Capital Provider and Applicant
Title Report or Commitment	Must be current within 30 days of project approval
Property value determination	Appraisal, assessed value, other as listed in Program Guidelines.
Documentation of Mortgage Release	Evidence that existing mortgage(s) has been released, if applicable
Documentation of Mortgage Balance(s)	Copies of most recent mortgage loan statement(s) for all existing loans or mortgage commitment on Property to determine LTV ratio
Property Owner Affidavit	Property Owner and Capital Provider sign this document
Capital Providers and VPA Disclosures and Risks	Property Owner signs this document acknowledging risks
Project Information Request	Property Owner signs this form recognizing possible public recognition of project information
Lender Consent	Obtain written Lender Consent from all lienholders, if applicable
Final Approval Letter	VPA sends a Final Approval Letter to Locality and a Final Approval Letter to Capital Provider
CLOSING	
Capital Provider-VPA Agreement	Capital Provider executes prior to first project in Program
C-PACE Program Agreement, Financing Agreement, C-PACE Lien Certificate	Capital Provider sends documents to VPA for review; VPA sends back if modifications required
C-PACE Program Agreement and C-PACE Lien Certificate	VPA sends Program Agreement and C-PACE Lien Certificate to Locality. Locality executes and returns to all parties. Capital Provider disburses funds.

Closing Fee Paid to VPA and any other fees	Wire addressed to Virginia PACE Authority. Payment and wiring information will be provided in an invoice/notification from VPA.
C-PACE Lien recordation	Capital Provider records C-PACE Lien Certificate, Lender Consent (if applicable), and C-PACE Lien Assignment (Locality) (if applicable) in Land Records and provides copy to VPA
<b>POST-CLOSING</b>	
C-PACE Program Completion Certificate	Property Owner/Capital Provider provides at Project completion
Certificate of Satisfaction and Removal of C-PACE Lien	Capital Provider provides to VPA at payoff of loan and records.

## Appendix E: VA C-PACE Program Documents

To access the documents, either click the links below or go to <http://virginiapace.com>

[Programmatic Documents](#)

[Transactional Documents](#)

## Appendix F: Supplemental Information

- C-PACE Closing Process
- Resiliency Compendium
- State Statute