**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING CHAPTER 39 TO TITLE 6 SO AS TO ENACT THE “SOUTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL‑PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY ACT” (C‑PACE) TO PROVIDE THAT GOVERNING BODIES MAY ESTABLISH A DISTRICT BY ADOPTION OF AN ORDINANCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING, ENCOURAGING, AND FACILITATING CLEAN ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN ITS GEOGRAPHIC AREA; TO PROVIDE REQUIREMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE ORDINANCE; TO PROVIDE THAT MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT AND OWNERS OF QUALIFYING REAL PROPERTY MAY VOLUNTARILY EXECUTE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMERCIAL‑PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM; TO PROVIDE THAT THE GOVERNING BODY HAS THE AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE AN ASSESSMENT ON THE QUALIFYING REAL PROPERTY; TO PROVIDE THAT THE ASSESSMENT SHALL CONSTITUTE A C‑PACE LIEN AGAINST THE QUALIFYING REAL PROPERTY UNTIL PAID; TO PROVIDE HOW CLEAN ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS MAY BE FINANCED; TO PROVIDE THAT CLEAN ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS MUST MEET ALL APPLICABLE SAFETY, PERFORMANCE, INTERCONNECTION, AND RELIABILITY STANDARDS; AND TO DEFINE NECESSARY TERMS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Title 6 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“CHAPTER 39

South Carolina Commercial‑Property Assessed

Clean Energy Act

Section 6‑39‑10. This chapter may be cited as the ‘South Carolina Commercial‑Property Assessed Clean Energy Act’ (C‑PACE).

Section 6‑39‑20. (A) For purposes of this chapter:

(1) ‘Assessment’ means a charge against the real property belonging to an owner within a district created pursuant to this chapter. The assessment must be made only upon qualifying real property located within the district and whose owner has executed a written agreement with the governing body agreeing to the assessment. An assessment imposed in this chapter remains valid and enforceable even if there is a later sale or transfer of property, or a part of it. The rates of assessment within a district need not be uniform.

(2) ‘C‑PACE’ means Commercial‑Property Assessed Clean Energy.

(3) ‘Clean energy improvement’ means a water efficiency measure, energy efficiency measure, or a fixture, product, device, or interacting group of fixtures, products, or devices on the customer’s side of the meter that use one or more clean energy resources or renewable energy resources to generate electricity or create heat or cooling. Clean energy improvements must be permanently fixed to the property and cannot be removed from the property in the event of a change of ownership.

(4) ‘Clean energy resource’ means a source of energy that includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, fuel cells, hydrogen storage, battery storage, thermal storage, load control switches, production and conversion technologies, alternative vehicle fueling equipment and charging stations, hydropower, and alternative fuels.

(5) ‘District’ means a clean energy financing district formed pursuant to this chapter by a municipality or county that lies within the local unit of government’s jurisdictional boundaries. A district may be comprised of noncontiguous parcels of land. A county or municipality may create more than one district under this program and districts may be separate, overlapping, or coterminous.

(6) ‘Energy efficiency measure’ means equipment, devices, or materials intended to decrease energy consumption, including, but not limited to, upgrades to a building envelope such as insulation and glazing; improvements in heating, ventilating and cooling systems; automated energy control systems; improved lighting, including daylighting; energy‑recovery systems; combined heat and power systems; or another utility cost‑savings measure approved by the governing body.

(7) ‘Governing body’ means, as appropriate, the county council or the municipal council or councils with authority over the geographic area in which the district lies and acting pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(8) ‘Owner’ means an owner of qualifying real property whose name appears on the county tax records as an owner of real estate, who desires to execute clean energy improvements and provides consent to an assessment against the qualifying real property to finance clean energy improvements.

(9) ‘Program’ or ‘C‑PACE program’ means a program established by a governing body to administer commercial‑property assessed clean energy financing within a district. This program may be administered by the governing body or by a third party paid for the program administration services.

(10) ‘Qualifying real property’ means a commercial property including industrial, agricultural, nonprofit owned buildings, and multifamily dwellings consisting of five or more units that the governing body has determined, after review, can benefit by the installation of clean energy improvements. Qualifying real property does not include nonprofit owned single‑family residential property. Multifamily dwellings with five or more units must be considered ‘nonresidential’ customer generators to ensure these commercial properties adhere to the capacity restrictions of Section 58‑40‑10(C).

(11) ‘Renewable energy resource’ means a source of energy that includes, but is not limited to, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal resources, wind resources, low‑impact hydroelectric resources, geothermal resources, tidal and wave energy resources, recycling resources, hydrogen fuel derived from renewable resources, combined heat and power derived from renewable resources, and biomass resources.

(12) ‘Renewable energy facility’ means a facility that generates electric power by the use of a renewable generation resource that was placed in service for use by or to provide power to an electrical utility after January 1, 2014. A renewable energy facility also means any incremental capacity installed after January 1, 2014, which delivers energy from a renewable energy resource.

(13) ‘Water efficiency measure’ means equipment, processes, services, or materials intended to improve water management practices and to decrease water consumption, loss, or waste.

Section 6‑39‑30. (A) A governing body may establish a district by ordinance for the purpose of promoting, encouraging, and facilitating clean energy improvements within its geographic boundaries.

(B) A combination of governing bodies may establish a district by each governing body:

(1) adopting an ordinance that provides for the governing body’s participation in the district; and

(2) entering into a joint agreement with one or more other participating governing bodies.

(C) A governing body shall define the scope or limitations of projects to be considered in an ordinance. If a governing body, other than a county council, proposes to create a district that will be administered or collected by county officials, the county council also must approve the creation of the district by ordinance.

Section 6‑39‑40. (A) An ordinance authorizing the creation of a district pursuant to Section 6‑39‑30 must:

(1) require a description of the scope or limitations of qualifying clean energy improvements to be considered under the ordinance;

(2)(a) require that, as part of the agreement subject to Sections 6‑39‑50 and 6‑39‑60, the owner of qualifying real property shall have an energy audit performed by a third‑party on the qualifying real property considered for clean energy improvements. The energy audit must:

(i) be commensurate to the investment of the clean energy improvements;

(ii) be conducted by an energy auditor certified by the Building Performance Institute or similar organization; and

(iii) provide an estimate of the costs of the proposed energy efficiency and conservation measures and the expected savings associated with the measures, and it must recommend measures appropriately sized for the specific use contemplated;

(b) an agreement entered following completion of an energy audit shall specify the measures to be completed and the contractor responsible for completion of the measures. The choice of a contractor to perform the work must be made by the property owner. Upon completion of the work, it must be inspected by an energy auditor certified by the Building Performance Institute or similar organization. Any work that is determined to have been done improperly or to be inappropriately sized for the intended use must be remedied by the responsible contractor;

(3) require clean energy improvements to adhere to the requirements of Article 23, Chapter 27, and Chapters 37, 39, and 40, Title 58;

(4) require that applicants shall provide documentation of approval for proposed technologies and improvements by all historical and architectural review boards with jurisdiction over the qualifying real property;

(5) provide that the owner of the qualifying real property subject to a mortgage obtain written consent from the mortgage holder before participating in the C‑PACE program;

(6) provide a methodology for the imposition, apportionment, adjustment, and termination of the assessment pursuant to Section 6‑39‑60;

(7) require that the term of the assessment pursuant to Section 6‑39‑60 must not exceed the weighted average of the useful life of the clean energy improvements installed, and in no instance be for more than twenty years from the date of the initial assessment; and

(8) provide that payments and assessments are not accelerated due to a default, and that a tax delinquency exists only for C‑PACE assessments not paid when due;

(9) require that liability for assessments related to the financing of clean energy improvements remains with the qualifying real property;

(10) impose requirements and conditions on financing arrangements to ensure timely repayment; and

(11) require that qualifying real property must be current on property tax and assessment payments and that a property owner must not be in foreclosure or have any involuntary liens, defaults, or judgments applicable to the subject qualifying real property.

Section 6‑39‑50. (A) Properties within the district need not be contiguous, and a participating governing body may, by resolution:

(1) add properties of those owners who have voluntarily executed a written agreement with members of a district consenting to the inclusion of their property within the district and participation in the program; and

(2) remove properties of those owners who have satisfied their contractual assessment obligations.

(B) The written agreement between members of a district and the property owner shall establish the terms and conditions of the operation of the district within the limitations provided in this chapter.

(C) At least thirty days before the execution of a written agreement between the members of a district and the property owner, the owner shall provide notice of the owner’s application to participate in a C‑PACE program to each mortgage lender holding a lien on the owner’s property.

(D) The property owner subject to a mortgage must obtain consent from the mortgage holder before execution of an agreement to participate in the C‑PACE program. If the mortgage holder has established a payment schedule to accrue property taxes throughout the year, a repayment of the principal and interest under this program on the same schedule may be established.

Section 6‑39‑60. (A) The governing body has the authority to impose an assessment on the qualifying real property whose owners have voluntarily executed the following:

(1) A written agreement consenting to:

(a) the inclusion of their property within the district; and

(b) undertake clean energy improvements.

(2) A written financing agreement for the purpose of financing those clean energy improvements pursuant to Section 6‑39‑90.

(B) The assessment must include, but not be limited to, an amount up to one‑hundred percent of a project’s unpaid costs. These costs include the following:

(1) costs of the equipment and technologies for clean energy improvements;

(2) interest expenses;

(3) architectural and engineering costs; and

(4) other costs associated with the administration of the district.

Section 6‑39‑70. (A) The assessment levied pursuant to Section 6‑39‑60, in addition to any interest, fees and any penalties, shall constitute a C‑PACE lien against the qualifying real property until paid. The C‑PACE lien may be paid off early and the equipment removed if the equipment becomes obsolete or damaged.

(B) The status of the C‑PACE lien is based on the date the lien is filed at the courthouse. The C‑PACE lien must be junior to a mortgage.

(C) An assessment must be levied, collected, and administered in the same manner as the property taxes are levied, collected, and administered by the participating governing body on real property.

This includes the process followed in the event of default or delinquency, with respect to any penalties, fees and remedies and lien priorities.

(D) Each assessment may be continued, recorded, and released in the manner provided for property tax liens, subject to the written consent of existing mortgage holders.

(E) The assessment will not accelerate or become extinguished in the event of a delinquency, default, foreclosure or bankruptcy of the owner. No property owner is responsible for paying any assessment other than that to which the property owner has entered into a written agreement.

Section 6‑39‑80. (A) A participating governing body may assign to the district any and all liens filed by the tax collector, as provided in a written agreement between the participating governing body and the district.

(B) The district may sell or assign, for consideration, any and all liens received from the participating governing body. The consideration received by the district must be negotiated between the district and the assignee. The assignee or assignees of these liens shall:

(1) have and possess the same powers and rights at law or in equity as the district and the participating municipality and its tax collector would have had if the lien had not been assigned with regard to the precedence and priority of that lien, the accrual of interest, and the fees and expenses of collection.

(2) have the same rights to enforce those liens as a private party holding a lien on real property, including, but not limited to, foreclosure and a suit on the debt.

(C) Costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees incurred by the assignee as a result of a foreclosure action or other legal proceeding brought pursuant to this section and directly related to the proceeding must be levied in a proceeding against each person having title to any property subject to the proceedings. These costs and fees may be collected by the assignee at any time after demand for payment has been made by the assignee.

Section 6‑39‑90. (A) Clean energy improvements may be financed in the following manner:

(1) with revenue bonds issued by the participating governing body or another qualified issuer of municipal revenue bonds, provided that these revenue bonds are secured solely by the assessments collected from properties whose owners have voluntarily entered into assessment contracts and have undertaken clean energy improvement projects, and other funds lawfully pledged as security;

(2) with funds provided directly by a bank or other financial institution or lender pursuant to a contract between the owner, the governing body, and the lender setting forth terms for the repayment of these funds, and remedies in the event of a delinquency or default; or

(3) with other legally available funds.

(B) The credit and taxing power of the State will not be pledged for the debt evidenced by the bonds. The bonds will be payable solely from the revenues received from the special assessments on the owner’s qualifying real property pursuant to this chapter.

Section 6‑39‑100. Clean energy improvements must meet all applicable safety, performance, interconnection, and reliability standards established by the Public Service Commission of South Carolina, the National Electrical Code, the National Electrical Safety Code, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Underwriters Laboratories, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and any local governing authorities prior to qualifying for financing.

Section 6‑39‑110. In no event shall the net energy metering provisions of Chapter 40, Title 58 be construed as allowing property owners to engage in meter aggregation, group or joint billing projects, or virtual net metering.

Section 6‑39‑120. (A) The provisions of this chapter may not be used to implement energy efficiency or conservation measures that result in the replacement of natural gas appliances or equipment with electric appliances or equipment, or that result in the replacement of electric appliances or equipment with natural gas appliances or equipment unless:

(1) the customer who seeks to install the energy efficiency or conservation measure is being provided electric and natural gas service by the same provider; or

(2) an electric appliance used for home heating is being replaced by an appliance that operates primarily on electricity but which has the capability of also operating on a secondary fuel source.

(B) Nothing in this section may allow the resale of electricity.

Section 6‑39‑130. Nothing contained in this chapter may be construed to limit or restrict the existing powers of an owner or governing body. The powers and duties of a district conferred by this chapter are public and governmental functions exercised for a public purpose and for matters of public necessity. The district and its personnel are immune from suit in tort for the performance of its duties pursuant to this chapter unless immunity from tort is expressly waived in writing.

Section 6‑39‑140. Nothing contained in this chapter may be construed to conflict with Article 23, Chapter 27, or Chapters 37, 39, and 40, Title 58.”

SECTION 2. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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