

solarIQ360

Solar Due Diligence Checklist

For real estate transactions involving solar energy systems.

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property address

MLS / transaction #

Date

Prepared by

Representing

Work through each section as far as the transaction allows. Items with an amber rule are the ones that stop a closing rather than merely inform it.

1 • OWNERSHIP & TITLE

Determine who legally owns the equipment

☐ **Confirm ownership type**

Owned outright, financed with a solar loan, leased, or on a Power Purchase Agreement. This is the single most important question in a solar transaction.

☐ **Request the original installation contract**

Identifies the installer, the equipment, system size, installation date and ownership terms.

☒ **Check title for a UCC-1 financing statement**

Leased and PPA systems often carry a UCC-1 filing against the property. It shows in a title search and has to be dealt with before closing.

☐ **Confirm whether the system transfers with the deed**

Owned and financed systems are fixtures and convey. Leased and PPA systems remain the provider's property.

☒ **Verify PACE/HERO loan status**

PACE is tied to the property tax bill rather than the homeowner, and transfers automatically to the buyer. It must be disclosed and can affect buyer financing.

2 • SYSTEM CONDITION & AGE

Physical and operational status of the equipment

☐ **Confirm the installation date**

From the original permit or contract. Age affects both the value estimate and warranty coverage.

☐ **Identify the inverter brand and type**

Enphase microinverters, SolarEdge string plus optimisers, SMA, Fronius. Inverters typically last 10–15 years and are the most commonly replaced component.

☐ **Confirm inverter warranty status**

Most carry 10–25 years. Confirm the remaining term and whether it transfers.

☐ **Check panel brand and condition**

Note any visible damage, discolouration or cracking.

☐ **Verify panel warranty status**

Typically a 25-year performance warranty and a 10–12 year product warranty. Confirm transfer to the new owner.

☐ **Inspect racking and mounting hardware**

Rust, loose fasteners, roof penetration issues. A solarIQ360 inspection covers the roof and mounting in full.

☐ **Note any prior repairs or replacements**

Ask whether panels, inverters or components have been replaced, and request the documentation.

3 • PERMITS & INTERCONNECTION

Legal compliance and utility connection status

I ☐ **Confirm the building permit was pulled and finalized**

An open or missing permit can block close of escrow, and an unpermitted system is a material defect that must be disclosed.

☐ **Verify the interconnection agreement with the utility**

Required for net metering credit, and it has to transfer to the new owner.

☐ **Confirm Permission to Operate (PTO) was issued**

The utility issues a PTO letter when the system is approved to run. No PTO means it should not be operating. Ask for a copy.

☐ **Check for open liens or code violations tied to the solar**

With the local building department and the title company.

4 • NEM STATUS & UTILITY ACCOUNT

Net metering agreement and billing plan

☐ **Determine the NEM version**

NEM 1.0, NEM 2.0 or Net Billing, decided by the interconnection date. The legacy programmes are materially more favourable.

I ☐ **Confirm the NEM agreement transfers to the new owner**

The new owner should contact the utility promptly after closing. Confirm the current requirement and window with the utility in writing.

☐ **Identify the current utility rate plan**

The rate plan and the net metering programme are separate things, and both matter to what the system is worth.

☐ **Request the last 12 months of utility bills**

They show actual credits, net billing and amounts owed, and reveal whether the system is performing.

☐ **Check for an outstanding true-up balance**

True-up is billed annually. Establish whether the seller owes one and how it is handled at closing.

5 • LEASE / PPA CONTRACT

Only if the system is leased or on a PPA

☐ **Obtain a full copy of the lease or PPA**

Monthly payment, escalation rate, remaining term, buyout options and assumption requirements. Essential before listing.

☐ **Note the monthly payment and the annual escalator**

Most leases escalate 2.9%–3.9% a year. The Leased vs. Owned calculator turns that into a total obligation.

☐ **Confirm the buyout option and its current amount**

Many leases allow a buyout. Request a current quote from the provider.

I ☐ **Start the assumption process early in escrow**

The buyer has to be approved, which commonly takes weeks. If they do not qualify the seller may have to buy the lease out at closing.

☐ **Confirm whether the battery is on the same contract**

Some agreements bundle the battery; others hold it separately. Each has to be handled on its own terms.

6 • MONITORING & PRODUCTION

Verify the system is producing as expected

- ☐ **Confirm monitoring is active**
Active monitoring is what makes real and historical production verifiable at all.
- ☐ **Request 12 months of production data**
Compare actual output against what the system size should produce. A large shortfall points at equipment.
- ☐ **Confirm the monitoring account transfers to the buyer**
Without it the buyer has no visibility into how the system is performing.
- ☐ **Check for active alerts or error notifications**
Monitoring platforms flag underperforming or offline panels and inverters. Unresolved alerts should be investigated before closing.

7 • BATTERY STORAGE

Only if a battery is present

- ☐ **Confirm brand, model and usable capacity (kWh)**
Powerwall 3 is 13.5 kWh, Franklin WH 13.6, Enphase IQ 5P 5, SunVault 13. Capacity drives the value estimate.
- ☐ **Confirm the number of units installed**
Multiple units multiply both capacity and value. Check the breaker panel or the installation contract.
- ☐ **Determine battery ownership**
An owned battery conveys with the deed. A leased battery adds no appraised value and requires separate buyer qualification.
- ☐ **Confirm whether it is backup-capable**
Not every battery backs up the house; many only shift usage off peak. Buyers who expect backup must verify it rather than assume.
- ☐ **Check battery warranty status**
Usually 10 years. Confirm the remaining term and whether it transfers.

8 • RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

- ☐ **Schedule a solarIQ360 inspection**
A condition report, production verification, equipment documentation and the system's programme status, in one document.
- ☐ **Run the Leased vs. Owned calculator**
Total lease obligation, estimated value added, and battery value.
- ☐ **Initiate the NEM transfer with the utility**
Provide the new owner's name, account information and service address. Confirm the current deadline with the utility.
- ☐ **Contact the leasing company early**
If the system is leased or on a PPA, at the start of escrow rather than the end.
- ☐ **Disclose all known solar information to the buyer**
California requires disclosure of material facts: ownership type, lease obligations, permit status and known defects.

This checklist is general information for real estate professionals. It is not legal, financial or appraisal advice, and it does not tell anyone how to answer a C.A.R. form. Requesting an inspection is a request, not a confirmed appointment — we call to confirm timing. Reports are normally delivered in about 24 hours; that is a typical turnaround rather than a guarantee.



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