and currently managed by the NH CDFA. It is important to note that because these programs are offered outside the utility efficiency programs, the energy saving will not be applied to the EERS targets. Four loan products are currently offered under the program:³⁹

- Residential Loans (RLF): new residential lending is not currently being offered through NH CDFA but the revolving loan fund is being used to support the HPwES interest rate buy downs.
- Residential Loan Loss Reserve (LLR): 50 percent loan loss reserve funds backing residential loans for energy efficiency.
- o Commercial Loans (RLF): 2 percent 4 percent co-lending agreements for commercial energy efficiency loans with local banks and credit unions.
- Commercial Loan Loss Reserve (CLLR): 50 percent loan loss reserve funds backing commercial loans for energy efficiency.

All loan repayments and interest income accumulates in two revolving loan funds (RLF) to be utilized for funding future loans. The LLR and CLLR earn interest and are available to back additional loans once the aggregate loan principal is less than the amount of the reserve.

Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE): PACE is a model program being
implemented nationally that provides a unique mechanism for financingbuilding
energy improvements (both efficiency and renewables) and collects payment
through an assessment on the property tax bill, which does not accelerate if
ownership of the property changes.

³⁹ Id. Attachment C at 2.

The long term of repayment available under the program, up to 30 years in New Hampshire
allows projects to be funded on a cash flow positive basis which is typically not available
with shorter term financing. Initial investment or minimum investment funding from the property
property owner is not required. In New Hampshire, loans under this program are privately
funded and only privately owned. Commercial properties are eligible for this financing.
(C-PACE). Residential properties containing less than 5 dwelling units are not eligible.
New Hampshire initially enacted C-PACE legislation in 2010, and updated the statute in 2011,
2013, 2014, and 2015. In New Hampshire, a lien supporting a C-PACE assessment is junior
to any existing mortages on the participating property.
For those programs involving a buy down feature, the following tables summarize the average
buy down amounts, the number of loans, and the loan buy down budgets by utility and program
for 2016. These amounts are included in each utility's Home Performance with ENERGYSTAR
program budget: ⁴⁰

⁴⁰ See 2016 New Hampshire Statewide Core Energy Efficiency Plan at 7.