

Drafting the RFP

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Section 1

- Determine the partners in the Program that will assist in the preparation and scoring of the RFP
- Scope of the Program: will it include Small commercial? Multi-family? Non-profits? My recommendation: Keep it simple.
- Determine the types of Credit Enhancements that will be used
- Expected services the Lender will provide
- The Lender will want to know how much reporting will be expected—margins are small on these loans.

Impact on loan underwriting guidelines

- *Increase size of unsecured loans.*
 - *Are both secured and unsecured options contemplated?*
- *Extend tenors.*
- *Lower minimum credit score.*

Keep in mind the balance of Lender need for reduced risk and Municipality's need to broaden access to finance.

2. Program Background

- Design outreach to increase uptake
- List typical Residential EE measures
 - 20% non-EE measures

Loan Budget

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Average Project Size | \$8,000 |
| Average Rebates and Incentives | \$1,600 |
| Average Loan Size | \$6,400 |
| Total # of Loans | 1,000 |
| Total Lending through 2012 | \$6,400,000 |

Partners and Partner Roles

- Is there a local non-profit available?
- What is the Lender's capacity to provide?
- What is the utility involvement?

Program Partners Offer “One-Stop Shop”



Community Energy Challenge Partners

- Non-profit Sustainable Connections
- Community Action Agency – The Opportunity Council & The Building Performance Center
- City of Bellingham
- Whatcom County
- City of Ferndale
- Banner Bank
- Investor Owned Utility – Puget Sound Energy and Cascade Natural Gas
- EEFC



Marketing

- Goal: The dollar amounts of the estimated energy cost savings offset the amount of the monthly loan payments.
- *Lender's Existing Customers.*
- *Mortgage Refinancing.*
- *Other Market Aggregators.*

Loans

- *Eligible borrowers*
- *Eligible Projects*
- *Loan application*
- *Loan terms*
- *Interest rate*
- *Payment schedule*
- *Loan size*

Actual Results

| Credit Score | Term | Rate |
|---------------|------------------|-------|
| 680 or above | up to 72 months | 4.74% |
| | 86 – 180 months | 4.99% |
| 679 – 640 | up to 72 months | 5.99% |
| | 86 - 180 months | 6.24% |
| 639 – 601 | up to 72 months | 7.49% |
| | 86 - 180 months | 7.74% |
| 600 and below | up to 180 months | 8.74% |

Lending Calculations

| Total Projects | 2010-2011 | 1000 |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| | 2011-2012 | 1500 |
| | | 2500 |
| Percent of Projects Getting Loan | | 40% |
| Total # of Loans | | 1000 |
| Average Size of Loan – Net rebates & incentives | | \$6,400 |
| Total Residential Lending | | \$6,400,000 |

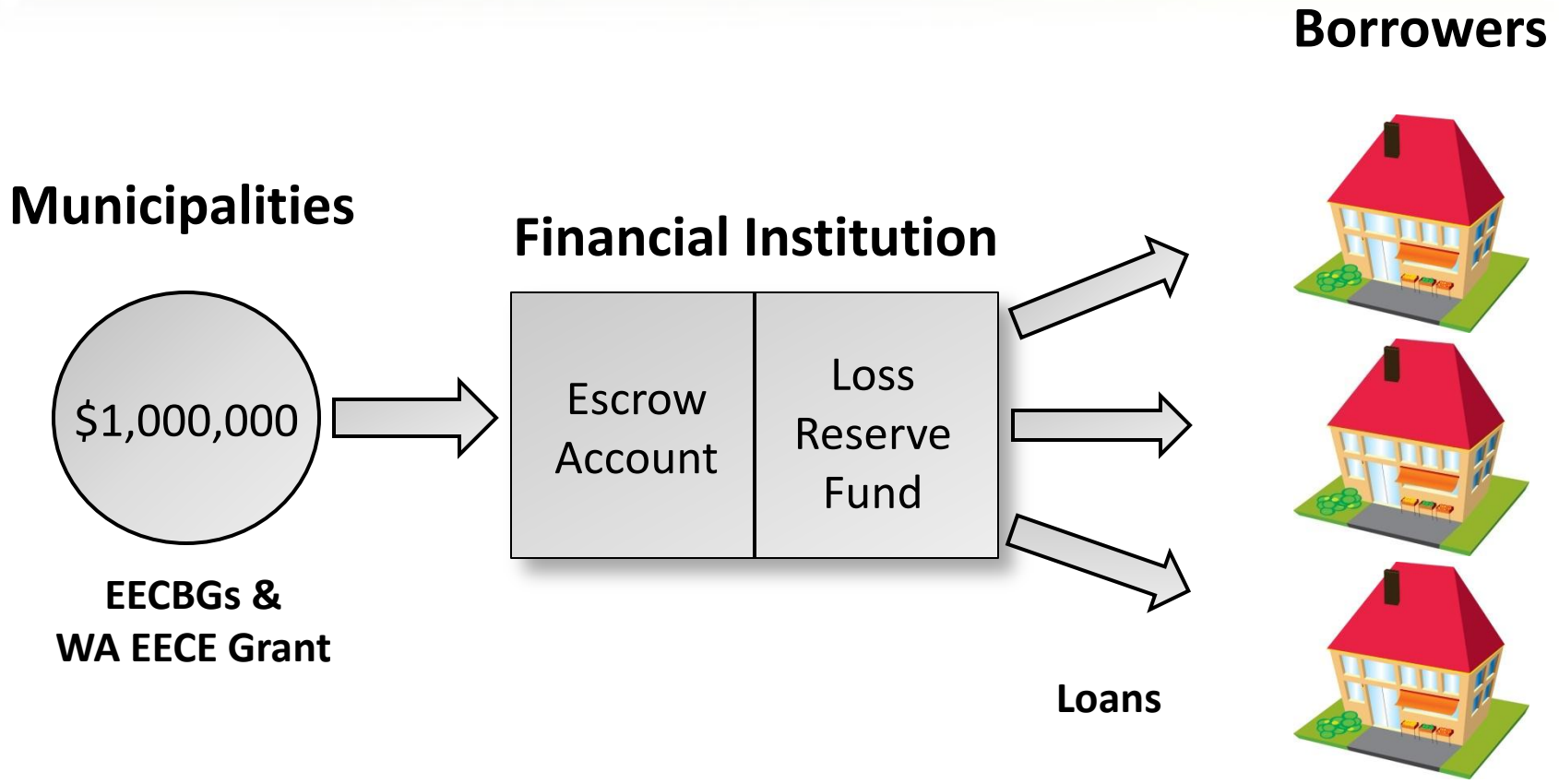
Underwriting guidelines & security

- Secured and/or unsecured?
- Loan-to-value ratios ?
- Borrower contribution?
- Personal contribution
 - utility rebates or incentives
 - other rebates and incentives
 - estimated energy cost-savings
- UCC-1

Loan Loss Reserve Funds

- “Portfolio approach” to credit structuring
- Achieve significant leverage of public funds, e.g. ARRA and other grants
- As a % of total loan portfolio principal = 2-10%
- Cover first losses on a portfolio of EE/RE loans
- EECBG & SEP funds can be used for LRFs

Loan Loss Reserves Leverage Commercial Finance



Total Target Number of Loans:
900 Residential & 75 Small Commercial

Risk-Sharing Formula, Main Components

- Ratio of (A) LRF funds to (B) total original principal amount of Loans in portfolio.
 - A/B = first loss percentage
 - B/A = leverage ratio
- Share of first losses that LRF will pay, e.g., 90%
- Trade-offs among the leverage ratio, risk sharing formula, Loan security and access to finance

Sample Budget & Risk-Sharing Formula Calculations

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | LRF ARRA grant budget | \$1,000,000 |
| 2 | Grant funds for program development & operations | \$100,000 |
| 3 | Net funds for LRF escrow account | \$900,000 |
| 4 | "First Losses" as % of total original principal | 5.00% |
| 5 | Share of first losses borne by LRF | 90.00% |
| 6 | Share of first losses borne by FI partner | 10.00% |
| 7 | Total lending that can be supported with this LRF risk-sharing formula | \$20,000,000 |
| 8 | Average portion of EE projects paid by loans (homeowners/utilities/others cover the remaining 20%) | 80.00% |
| 9 | Total EE Project Investment that can be supported | \$25,000,000 |
| 10 | Leverage ratio #1 (LRF funds to total lending product size supported) | 22.22 |
| 11 | Leverage ratio #2 (LRF funds to total EE project investment supported) | 27.78 |

LRF

- Definition of Escrow Account
- Definition of the Reserve Account
- Definition of Loss & Event of Loss
- Interest on both the LRF and Deposit Accounts
- Disposition of loan loss reserve funds at end of Loan period
- Program Fees
- Reprogramming Funds in the Escrow/Reflow Accounts

Reprogramming Funds in the Escrow Account & Reflow Account

- March 31, 2011: \$126,000 in Loans, based on 40 completed energy audits;
- June 30, 2011: \$350,000 in additional Loans, based on 125 completed, additional energy audits;
- September 30, 2011: \$546,000 in additional Loans, based on 225 completed, additional energy audits;
- December 31, 2011: \$399,000 in additional Loans, based on 175 completed, additional energy audits;
- March 31, 2012: \$546,000 in additional Loans, based on 225 completed, additional energy audits;
- June 30, 2012: \$560,000 in additional Loans, based on 250 completed, additional energy audits

Potential Impacts on Underwriting Criteria

Use of LRF can have the following results:

- Reduces required credit score
- Lowers interest rate
- Lengthens loan tenor
- Increases debt to income ratio
- Allows larger unsecured loans
- Increases or eliminates loan to value ratio
- Lowers required customer capital contribution

Thank You

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