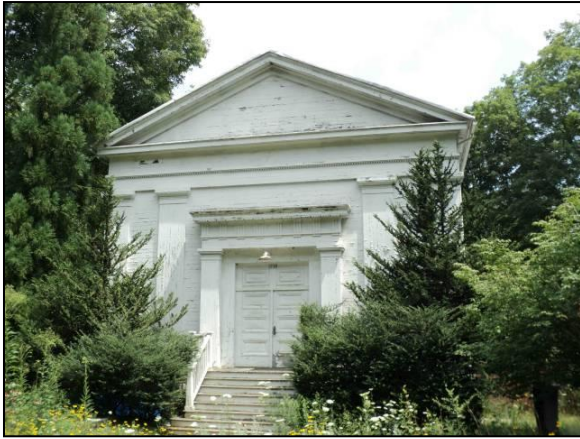


Connecticut Green Bank Section 106 Project Review



Connecticut Green Bank was established in 2011, evolving from the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund to become the first Green Bank in the United States. Its mandate is to increase the availability of private capital for green energy and it has surpassed \$2 billion in investments in clean energy in the state.

Because Connecticut Green Bank uses public funding to leverage private investments, its projects are subject to review for assessment of effects to properties more than 50 years of age (per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act). AHS architectural historians have reviewed

over 1,000 Connecticut Green Bank projects in dozens of towns and cities, to assess and help avoid adverse effects on properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. AHS prepared concise reports for each project to facilitate review by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation office.

Project types have included solar photovoltaic panel installations, fuel conversions and HVAC upgrades, ducted and ductless mini-split (air source) heat pumps, geothermal systems, heat pump water heaters, battery storage for solar photovoltaic panel systems, and electric vehicle charging stations. In cases where historic properties would be adversely affected, AHS made recommendations for alternative treatments. Effects on potentially National Register-eligible archaeological resources were also evaluated by senior archaeologists.

AHS architectural historians also researched and prepared a booklet of guidelines for energy-efficiency upgrades that maintain the character of historic houses. It included topics such as air sealing and insulation, windows and doors, HVAC upgrades, and renewable energy sources.

