

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN RENEWABLE PROJECT FINANCE

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Edward Kayukov**

- **Drivers for Renewable Energy**
- **Sources of Capital for Renewable Projects**
- **Emerging Equity and Debt Structures**
- **Critical Issues**

- **Drivers for Renewable Power**

- Policy and regulation:

- Renewable portfolio standards (RPS) in 24 states. RPS provide a strong motivation for utilities to enter into long-term PPAs with renewable projects or long-term contracts for purchase of RECs (renewable energy credits).
- Federal production tax credits and accelerated depreciation.
- Investment Tax Credits (Section 48). Other Federal programs and incentives.
- Various subsidies through state public goods charges (grants, loans and revenue supplements).
- Greenhouse gas programs (RGGI, California).

- Economics

- Improving technology (installation costs for Wind Projects have declined to \$1,400-1,700/kW).
- Low operating costs for wind, solar and geo (no fuel costs).
- Limited opportunities in other PF sectors.
- High prices for fossil fuels.

- **Sources of Debt for Development of Renewable Projects:**
 - Post-energy crisis recovery has led more financial institutions back to the energy sector.
 - Opportunities in other sectors have been relatively constrained.
 - Renewable energy finance still dominated by foreign banks (Dexia, HUB, Bayern LB, HSH Nordbank, Mizuho, Fortis) and insurance companies (Manulife).
 - US institutions usually participate on the equity side.
 - Other sources of debt financing:
 - Capital markets—144A bonds (FPL, Ormat).
 - Clean Energy Renewable Bonds (CREBs) available to coops, munis.

- **Sources of Equity for Development of Renewable Projects:**

- Strategic investors
 - Utility subsidiaries (FPL, AES, AEP), including non-US utilities (Iberdola, ENEL). Acquisition of active developers.
 - Oil companies (Shell, BP).
 - Load-serving utilities own/develop projects (Mid-American)
- Tax-oriented investors (mainly US banks and insurance companies – JPMorgan Corp, Prudential, New York Life, UBOC)
 - Monetize tax credits and cash flow (on a flip basis).
 - Generally passive.
- Developers receive cash flows/tax credits (after flip date)
- IPOs of active developers (Babcock, Macquarie)

- Private equity funds
 - Funds oriented to the energy sector generally (Arclight).
 - Funds oriented to renewables specifically (BBWP, Marathon).
 - Funds oriented to infrastructure (MIG).
- Venture capital
 - More relevant for start-up technologies.
 - Return expectations.

- **Sources of Capital:**

- Long-term Power Price Hedges:
 - More relevant as merchant wind plants proliferate.
 - Sources include:
 - Commodity firms (J. Aron).
 - Banks (Deutsche Bank, Fortis).

- **Debt and Equity Structures:**
 - Monetization of multiple revenue sources – PPA, REC, market sales, and tax benefits.
 - Debt financing:
 - More products such as equipment, construction, portfolio and back-leverage loans.
 - Equity financing (driven by PTC/ITC requirements):
 - More financial investors, and evolving structures to optimize tax and cash value.
 - Financial hedges:
 - Price, volume and commodity.

- **Equipment and Construction Financing**

- Short-term equipment loans have become prevalent (especially in wind):
- Wind turbine shortages lead to more front-loaded payment schedules. Manufacturers require higher payments upfront.
 - Turbine supply loan to fund Turbine Supply Agreement (TSA) deposits and payments.
 - Commitments tend to be for less than full TSA cost. Advance Rate/equity guarantee.
 - Secured by the TSA, perhaps by other assets.
 - Rates are higher than construction loans.

- **Equipment and Construction Financing**
 - Construction financing is now common.
 - Takeout typically is via firm equity commitment and/or term financing commitment, but the trend is toward soft takeout.
 - Secured by all project assets (complete site control, permits, title work, full project documentation).
 - Margins are dropping (1.125 – 1.30% over LIBOR in the wind sector).

- **Multiple Asset Financing**

- Trend towards “warehouse” facilities (standard terms with same lenders/developers for several projects) or portfolio facilities (a single facility for a holding company owning interests in several projects).
- Portfolio facilities allow better diversification of risk, lower pricing and transaction costs.
- More typical for term loans for operating assets, but seeing increasing use in construction financing.
- Can also have complicated mechanics for removal of assets from the portfolio.

- **Back-Leverage Debt**

- Involves financing of cash equity interests in one or more project entities where there is no project-level financing.
- Loans are usually capped at certain percentage of the value of the equity interest (usually 80%).
- Unlike classic term loans, back-leverage loans are secured only by borrower's equity interest in the project entity and a sweep of all cash distributions allocable to borrower (subject to certain excluded fees and operating expenses).
- Repayment is subject to the partnership distribution terms and management rights.

- **Financial Equity**

- Leveraged vs. unleveraged structures.
- Renewable project returns compare favorably to alternative tax investments. Pricing trend is down.
- “Flips” are common – oriented to a pre-determined target return with disproportionate allocation of cash and tax.

- **Financial Equity**

- Equity contributions can be upfront or pay as you go.
- In leveraged financial equity deals, debt/tax equity issues similar to leveraged leases (“equity squeeze” provisions).

- **Financial Hedges**

- Financial hedge between project and financial party.
- Key elements include:
 - Fixed price.
 - Fixed volume.
 - Cross commodity hedge.
 - Shortfall risk.
 - Security.

- **Regulatory Scheme**
 - Complexity – state by state.
 - Bundling of environmental attributes.
- **Transmission**
 - Interconnection costs and upgrades.
 - Imbalance costs.
- **Permitting and Land Use**
 - Evolving permit regime.
 - Complex environmental interaction of state and federal agencies (e.g., Altamont Pass wind project repowering in CA).

- **Issues with Respect to Power/RES Sales**

- “Bundled” v. Unbundled.
- Offtaker credit.
- Performance guaranties and deficiency payments.
- Subordinated liens for power purchasers complicate negotiations with lenders.
- Treatment of imbalance penalties. Need for new transmission capacity/expensive upgrades.

- **Turbine Supply Issues/EPC Issues**

- Turbine shortages lead to more front-loaded structures, allocation of more risk to purchasers.
- Delivery terms.
- Lower caps on delay LDs turbine warranty payments.
- Shorter warranty term (usu. 2 years).
- More limited warranties (availability not being offered by more established turbine providers).
- Need to correlate delivery schedule with the work under balance-of-plant (BOP) contract.
- Turbine certification (GL, DNV) for new suppliers.

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Milbank Contacts



Ed Feo
Project Finance Partner,
and leader of its renewable
energy practice

Los Angeles

213-892-4417
efeo@milbank.com



Simon Friedman
Tax Partner

Los Angeles

213-892-4412
sfriedman@milbank.com



Allan Marks
Project Finance Partner

Los Angeles

213-892-4376
amarks@milbank.com



Mark Regante
Tax Partner

New York

212-530-5236
mregante@milbank.com



Jonathan Maizel
Project Finance Partner

Washington, D.C.

202-835-7565
jmaizel@milbank.com

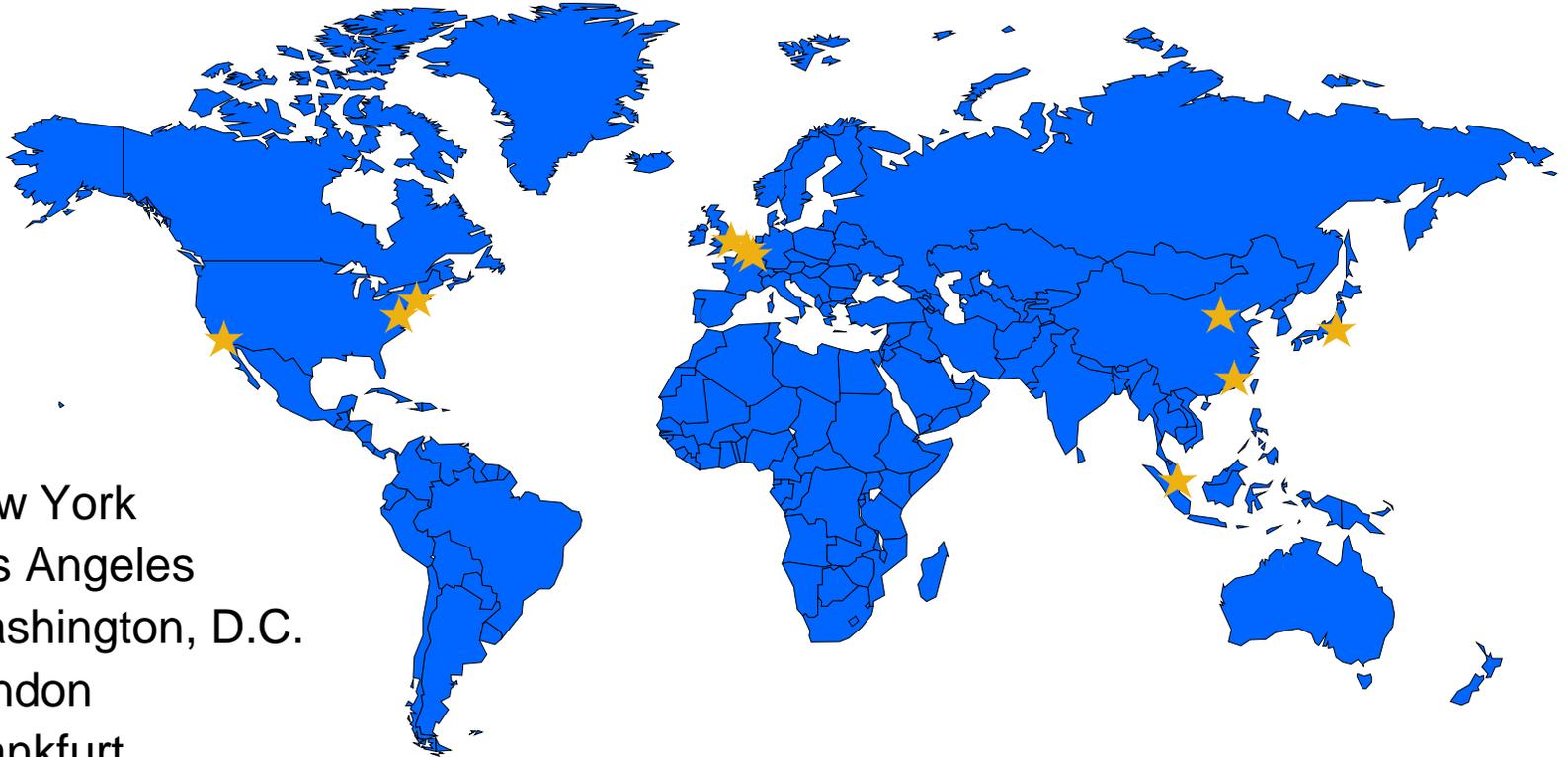


Karen Wong
Project Finance Partner

Los Angeles

213-892-4419
kwong@milbank.com

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