









Overview of Project Finance for Utility-Scale Renewable Energy Projects

This webcast will begin promptly at 12:00 PM Eastern

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Agenda

- 1. Growth for Renewables
- 2. Project Finance
- 3. Sources and Uses
- 4. Project Agreements
- 5. Tax Equity Financing
- 6. Incentives

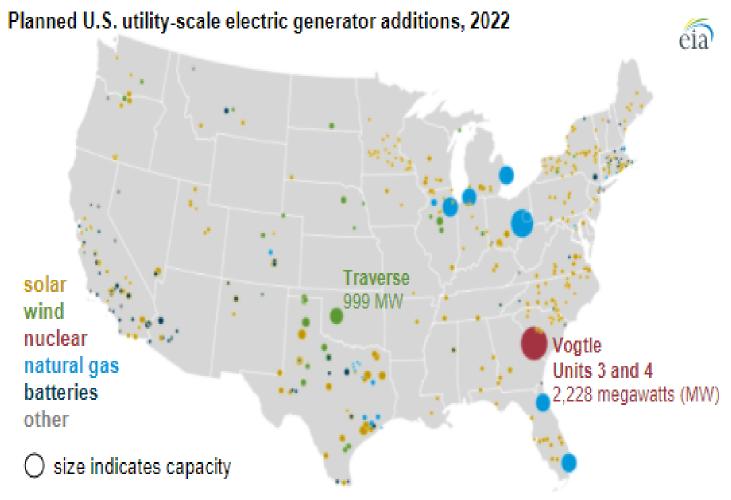












Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory, October 2021









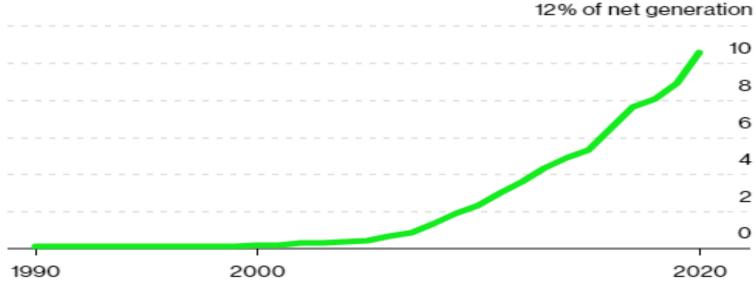




Increased Adoption of Renewables

U.S. wind and solar power generation as a percentage of total





Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration





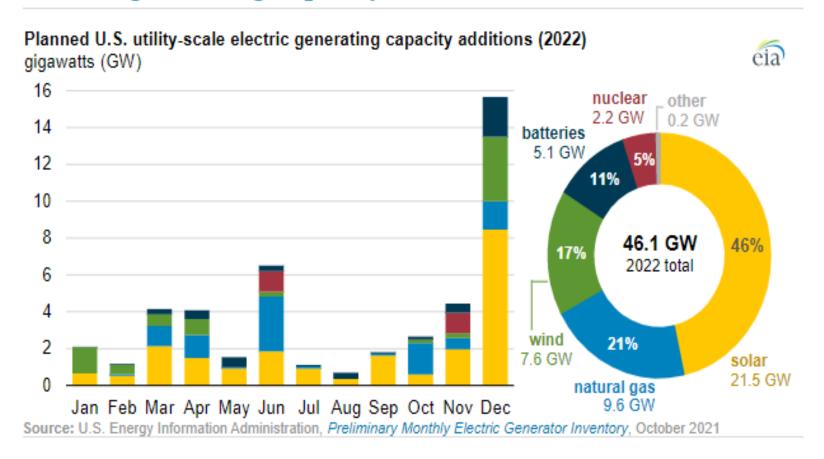








Solar power will account for nearly half of new U.S. electric generating capacity in 2022







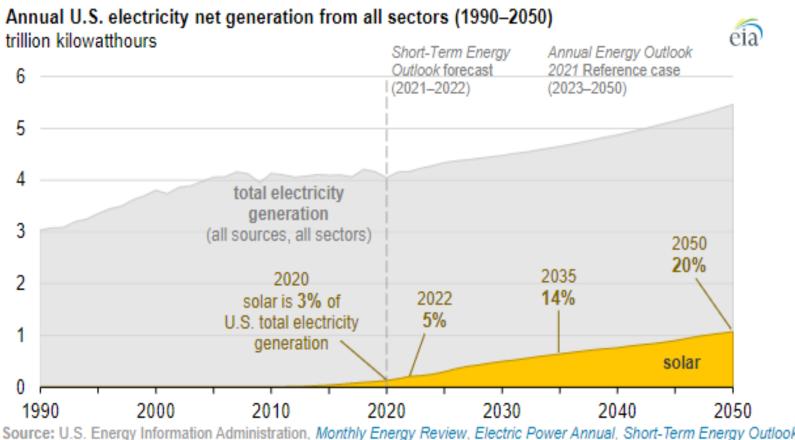








Solar at 20% by 2050?



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review, Electric Power Annual, Short-Term Energy Outlook, and Annual Energy Outlook











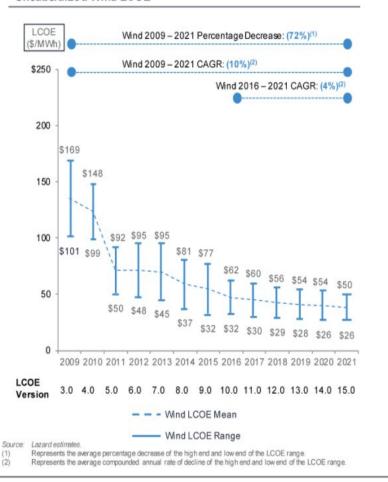
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Results

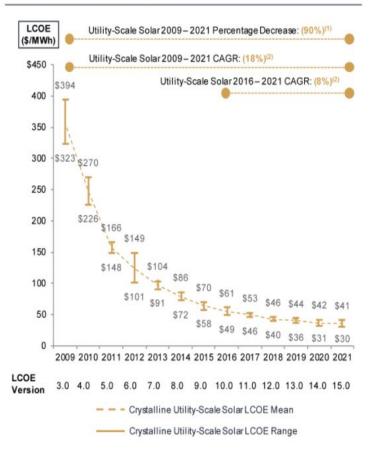
Levelized Cost of Energy Comparison—Historical Renewable Energy LCOE Declines

In light of material declines in the pricing of system components and improvements in efficiency, among other factors, wind and utility-scale solar PV have exhibited dramatic LCOE declines; however, as these industries have matured, the rates of decline have diminished

Unsubsidized Wind LCOE



Unsubsidized Solar PV LCOE















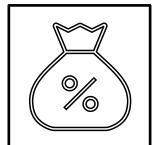
Financing Renewables (Pillars)



Project Finance Equity Raise

Power Purchase Agreements





Tax Credits



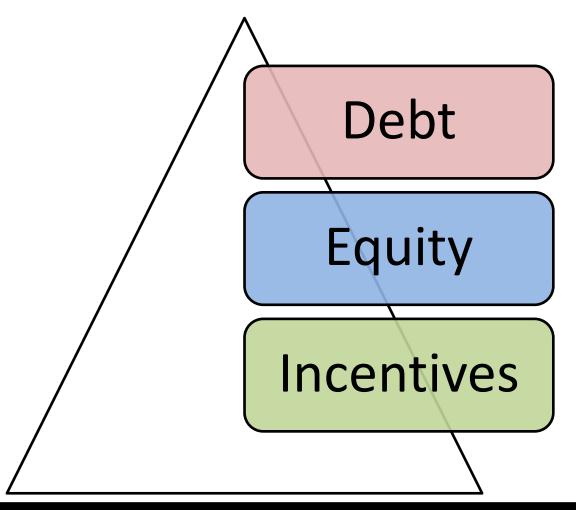








Renewable Project Capital Sources & Deal Structure















Project Finance

- Loan based solely on specific risks and future cash flow for the project
- Non-Recourse // Limited Recourse
 - SPV "Project Company" formed
 - Sponsor willing to risk the project
 - Enforceable contract rights against credit worthy party
 - Sufficient physical assets
- Loan Amount: \$50M / \$100M



Project Finance Structure

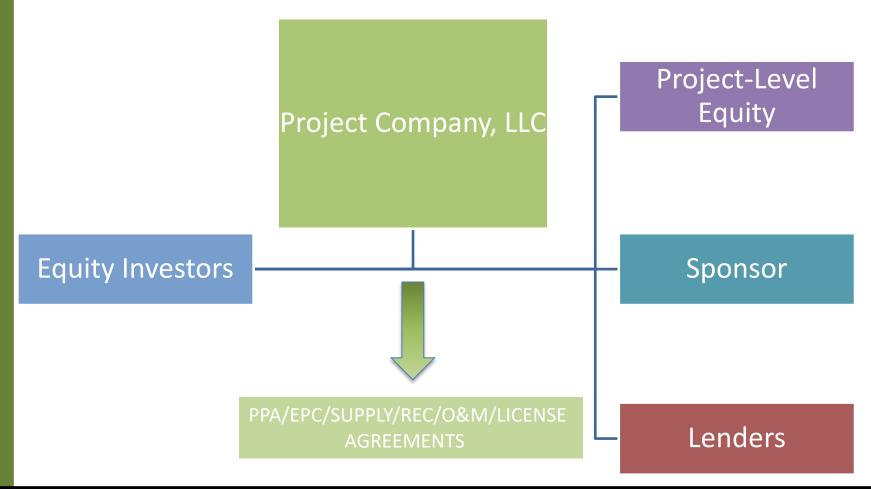


























SPONSORS/INVESTORS	TERMS
 Venture Capital Private Equity Management Team 	 Entity to receive investment funds Amount Milestone investments Common Stock or Preferred Management oversight Dividend rights Anti-dilution rights Liquidation preference Protective provisions















Commercial Banks

Private Placement

Syndicate Lenders

(Project Bond)

144A













Loan Types

(Dependent on Development Stage)

CONSTRUCTION LOAN

- Higher Interest rate than term
- Frequent drawdowns
- Converts to Term—upon "Substantial [or] Final Completion" of EPC Agreement

TERM LOAN

- Lower Interest rate than Construction loans
- Limited commitment/drawdown period
- Scheduled repayment dates/Amortization schedules

WORKING CAPITAL/LETTER OF CREDIT

- Smaller size than construction or term loans (usually 80% of value of inventory or cash)
- Usually revolving
- LOCs made on company's behalf under Project Agreements













LOAN - Fees & Collateral

Lending Fees (based on loan commitment)

- Arrangement 2% to 6%
- Syndication 1%
- \$75,000 annual agency fee
- Facility fee to each syndicate lender of 1.5%/lender commitment
- Transaction costs and expenses

Collateral

- Basis for repayment on default
- All assets owned by Project Company
 - Accounts Receivable
 - Real Property
 - Intellectual Property
 - Contract Rights
- Equity in the Company
- Guarantees





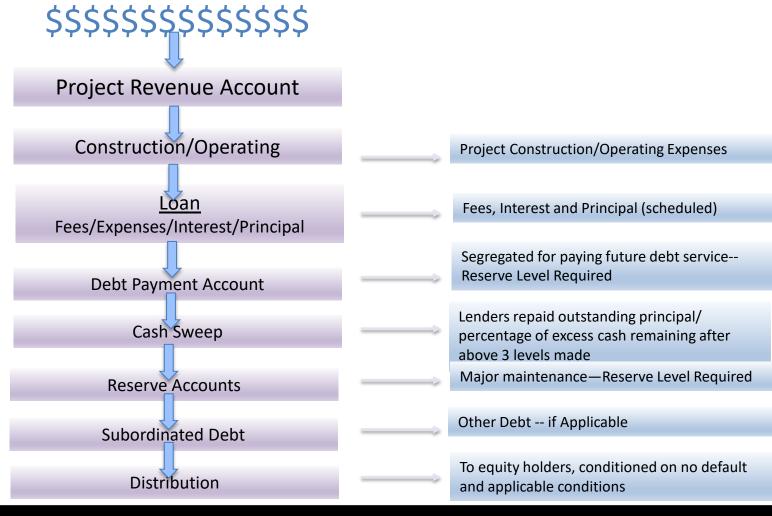








Waterfall Distribution





Project Agreements

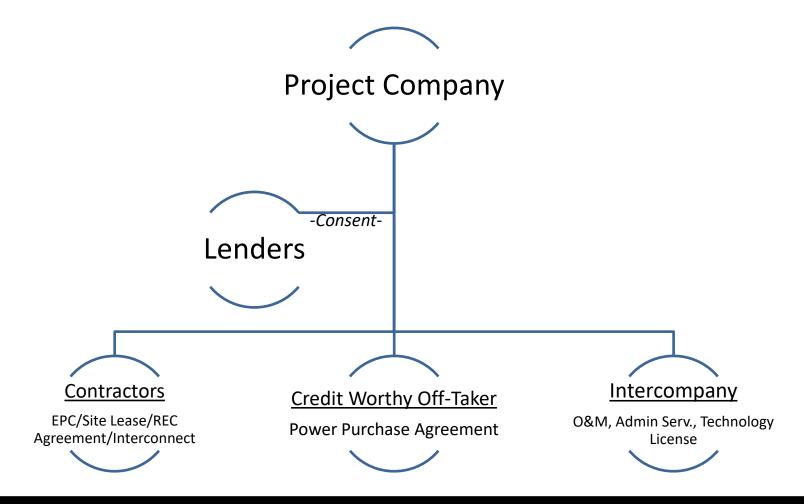
























Power Purchase Agreement

Distributed—Private

- Often customer owns the site, but not the power generation equipment
- Only in jurisdictions where private electricity sales allowed/Net Metering with utility advantageous
- Sale price is lower than utility retail rate, with price escalator during contract term
- Interconnect to Utility

Utility—Public

- Make available agreed level of Capacity and deliver generated Energy
- Pricing: (1) Capacity Charge--revenue floor &
 - (2) Output Charge—volumes delivered
- Option for Third Party Sales













Tax Credits

Federal

- Production & **Investment Tax** Credits
- Depreciation

State

• Economic development/ investments

Renewable Portfolio Standards

Renewable energy credits

> Alternative compliance payments

Utility **Programs**

Procurement requirements

Feed-in tariffs













Tax Equity Financing



Key financing source for renewable projects

Monetizes tax benefits

Limited

Only for owner (or the lessee)

Non-transferable

Only usable as tax offset

Sources

Production Tax Credit

Investment Tax Credit

Depreciation













Production Tax Credit

- IRC § 45
 - Performance based 2.5 cents/kWh on the sale of electricity produced, inflation adjusted
 - Eligibility requirement was changed in 2013 from a placed in-service date to a start of construction date
 - 100% if start construction before Jan 1, 2017
 - 80% if start construction before Jan 1, 2018
 - 60% if start construction before Jan 1, 2019
 - 40% if start construction before Jan 1, 2020
 - 60% if start construction between Jan 1, 2020 and Dec 31, 2021
 - No PTC for projects that start construction after Jan 1, 2022











Investment Tax Credit

- IRC § 48
 - Typically, solar
 - Eligibility based on a "commence construction" standard
 - dollar-for-dollar reduction in the income taxes
 - based on the amount of investment













ITC - Step Down

Commencement and Service Date	Amount of Solar ITC
Projects commencing construction between Jan 1, 2006, and Dec 31, 2019, but placed in service before 2026*	30%
Projects commencing construction between Jan 1, 2020, and Dec 31, 2022, but placed in service before 2026**	26%
Projects commencing construction between Jan 1, 2023, and Dec 31, 2023, but placed in service before 2026	22%
Projects commencing construction after Dec 31, 2023, or placed in service after Dec 31, 2025	10%













Two Methods to Establish Beginning of Construction

Five Percent Safe Harbor:

- At least 5% of total cost of the facility is paid or incurred
- Expenses must be "integral" to generating electricity
- equipment and services must be delivered

Physical Work Test:

- "Physical work of significant nature" begins on the project site or on project equipment
- must be "integral" to the project
- Facts and circumstances, scrutiny











Placed in Service

- Asset must be "placed in a condition or state of readiness for a specifically designed function"
- Consider receipt of permits, commencement of regular operations, interconnection to grid
 - Fact specific













Depreciation

- Accelerated Depreciation
 - Allocates decline in value over life of asset for accounting purposes
 - Depreciate using 5-year MACRS despite
 30-year system life
 - Creates tax losses to shield income for investors
- Bonus Depreciation













Tax Equity Structures

- Three primary tax equity structures
 - Partnership Flip
 - Sale Leaseback
 - Inverted Lease











Budgeting and Staffing





Tax Equity Investor

- ■Typical investment <50% of equity
- ■Pre-flip: 99% tax benefits
- ■Post-flip: 5% tax benefits
- Usually some preferred return on distributions
- •Sponsor & Investor own membership interests in HoldCo, which owns Project Company
- •Sponsor & Investor treated as partners for federal income tax purposes
- •Flip: change in relative allocations of tax benefits and distributions; typically IRR- or timebased

Developer/Sponsor

- Contributes remaining equity (can be by loan)
- ■Pre-flip: 1% tax benefits
- ■Post-flip: 95% tax benefits
- Usually high percentage of cash distributions

Project Company

- Owns/operates project (through mgt contract with sponsor)
- ■Bears project costs
- Pays costs, makes distributions with PPA revenues

Lender







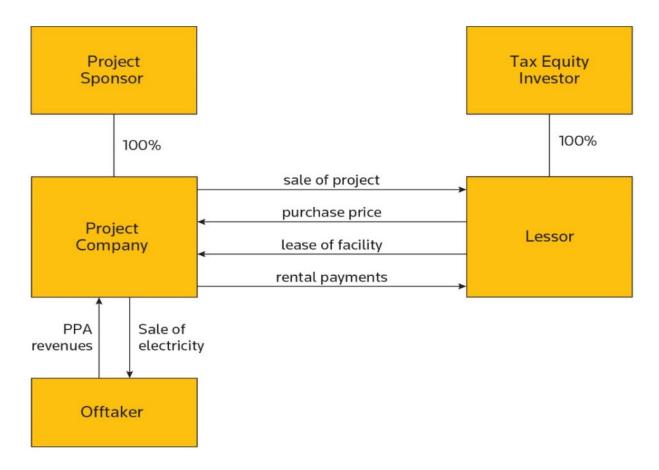








Sale-Leaseback



- The Lessor is entitled to claim 100% of the available federal tax credit.
- The Lessor is treated as a disregarded entity or partnership for income tax purposes, with the result that the tax credits flow through to the tax equity investor.



Inverted Lease

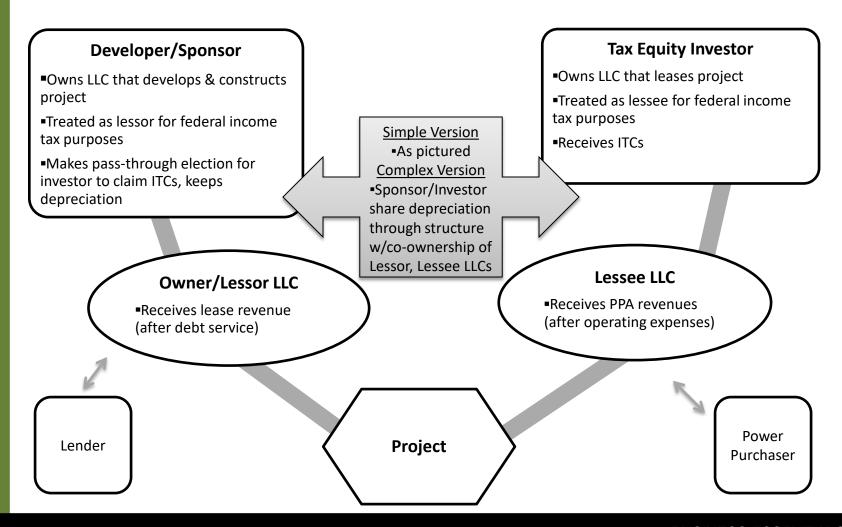
























QUESTIONS?















Upcoming Renewable Energy Webcasts

- March 2 The Intersection of Rare Earth
 Minerals and Renewable Energy Projects
- April 6 Hydrogen Energy Projects: A review of Legal Issues















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