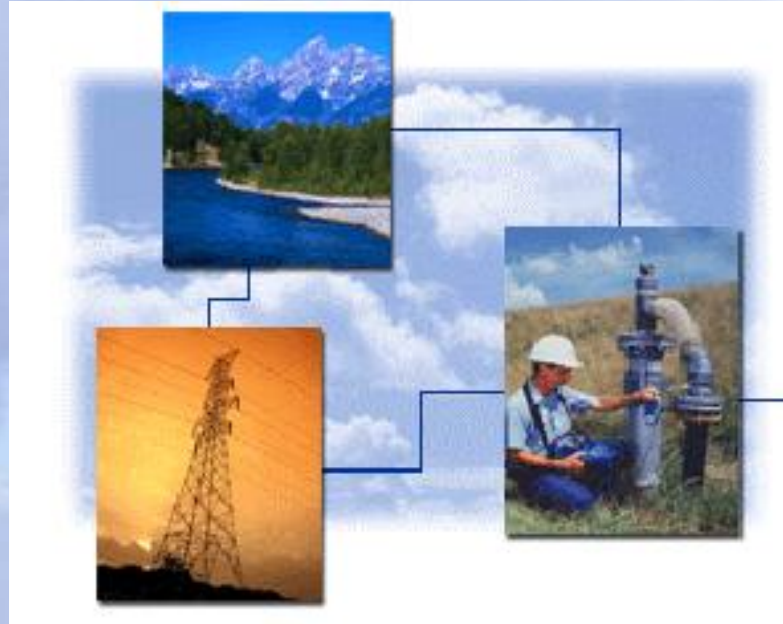


# ***Financing Landfill Gas Energy Projects***



***2009 Maui County Energy Expo  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Landfill Methane Outreach Program (LMOP)  
September 9, 2009***





# ***Presentation Overview***

- Identification of LFGE project revenue streams
- Potential incentives
- Project ownership structures





# *Revenue Sources*

- Can be broken down into three main categories
  - Energy
  - Environmental Attributes
  - Incentives
- Need to understand “relative” value of LFG-derived energy
  - Local energy markets will dictate value of LFG





# *Revenue Sources*

- Electric projects
  - Sale of electricity (\$/MWh)
  - Sale of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)
  - Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREBs)
- Direct-use projects
  - Sale of LFG (\$/MMBtu)
- Both
  - Greenhouse gas emissions trading
  - Energy cost savings
  - Tax credits and incentives
  - Other federal incentives (EECBG)





# ***Revenue – Electrical Sales***

- Sale of electricity to local utility, power marketer, wholesale buyer, or nearby end-user through Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)
- Revenue stream is impacted by local electric pricing
  - Avoided costs set by state utility commissions
  - Typically range from 4 to 6 cents/kWh for “brown” power
- Electricity may also be sold to industries
  - May need to be nearby or adjacent
  - Utilization of net-metering as an option





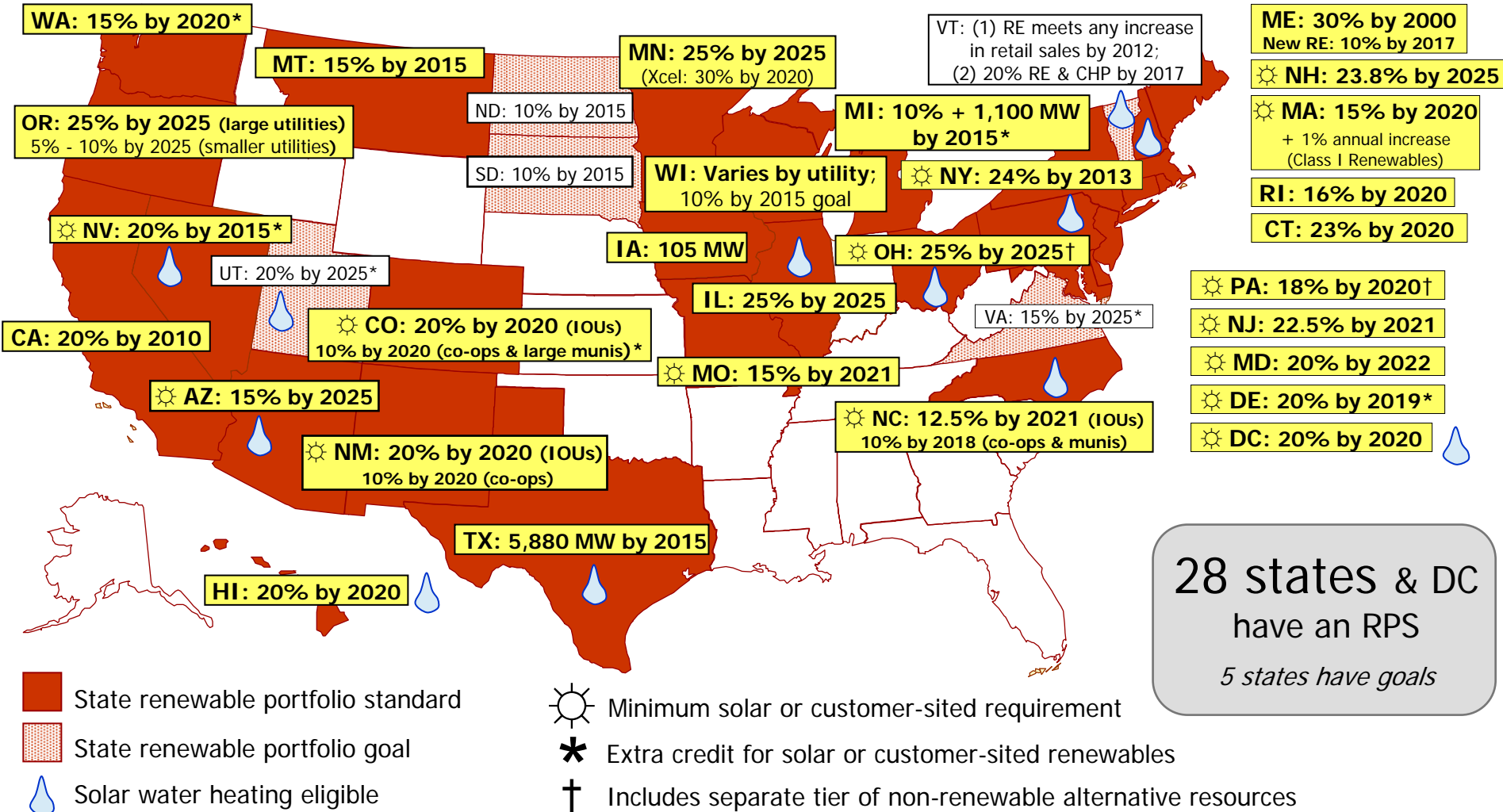
# ***Other Environmental Revenue Streams (continued)***

- Renewable Energy Credits:
  - Sold to electrical utilities seeking to meet RPS requirements or to consumers/industries seeking to reduce their environmental footprint
  - In addition to revenue received from sale of electricity (e.g., brown power)
  - Offered in 1 MWh units
  - May be sold into compliance or voluntary markets
  - Require verification so that the renewable attributes of the electricity are not being sold more than once



# Renewable Portfolio Standards

[www.dsireusa.org](http://www.dsireusa.org) / April 2009



**28 states & DC**  
have an RPS  
*5 states have goals*



# ***Revenue – Hawaii State Incentive***

- Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)
  - Significantly expanded in 2009
  - Requires electric utilities to produce 40% of electric energy from renewable energy sources by 2030
  - Landfill gas qualifies as a renewable energy source





# ***Revenue – LFG Sales***

- LFG sales to an end-user are the primary source of revenue for direct-use projects
- LFG price is often indexed to the price of natural gas
  - Fluctuates significantly based on energy markets and economy (currently natural gas is less than \$4.00/MMBtu)
  - Indexed contracts typically include cap and floor pricing provisions
  - Indexed pricing dependent upon capital and operating costs of system to deliver the LFG
- Price for LFG paid by end-user must result in costs savings that outweigh project capital and operating costs





# ***Other Environmental Revenue Streams (continued)***

- Section 45 Tax Credit:
  - Provides privately owned (tax-paying) electricity projects a production tax credit
  - Value of the credit is 1.0 cent/kWh
  - Electricity must be sold to an unrelated entity
  - Eligible projects must be placed in service by 12/31/2013
  - Allows for a 10 year pay-out period
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant
  - 3.2 billion allocated in stimulus bill
  - For projects that increase energy efficiency and encourage renewable energy





# ***Other Environmental Revenue Streams (continued)***

- Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions
  - Compliance Markets:
    - ◆ Rapidly growing, expanding market – will become dominant
    - ◆ Lead by RGGI and CAR
    - ◆ Pay attention to Federal Legislation (Maxman-Markey)
  - Voluntary Markets:
    - ◆ Very active – where most of the greenhouse gas trading activity occurs
    - ◆ Major market mechanisms include CAR, VCS, and CCX





# ***Incentive References***

- LMOP Funding Guide
  - [www.epa.gov/lmop](http://www.epa.gov/lmop)
- North Carolina State Solar Center
  - [www.dsireusa.org](http://www.dsireusa.org)
  - Make sure you get this website correct!





# ***Ownership Structures***

- Self-development
  - Municipality or LF owner provides capital and coordinates development
- Utilization of third-party developer
  - Select developer through RFP or negotiated process
  - LF takes little/no financial risk
- Hybrids





# Ownership Considerations

- Self-development
  - More effort and financial risk
  - Potentially higher financial reward (depending on project type and available incentive programs)
- Third-party
  - Less effort and financial risk
  - Loss of control of project
  - Potentially lower financial reward





# ***Project Financing***

- Typically, landfill gas projects require financing to develop project infrastructure
- Investors and banks do not like to lose money when financing projects
- The project developer will need demonstrate project financial performance and risk
- Detailed project cash flow analyses and supporting assumptions are critical





# ***Recommendations***

## ● For Landfill Owners

- Determine route for ownership structure
- Be realistic, these projects are not gold mines
- Simplify and speed up procurement processes
- The sooner the project makes money – the sooner you will





# ***Recommendations***

- Closely scrutinize LFG generation projections and model assumptions
- Work with reputable construction and engineering firms
- Obtain written quotes for costs
- Include price and schedule contingencies
- Compare multiple sources of financing





# ***Recommendations***

- Pay attention to details and assumptions
- Be realistic about project costs, revenues, and schedules
- Run financial sensitivity scenarios to determine project boundaries





# *Summary*

- Revenue sources can include the sale of energy and environmental attributes
- Numerous incentive programs are in place to support LFG projects.
- Project ownership structure will effect incentive eligibility and financing considerations

