Navajo Nation Navajo-Hopi Land Commission the Paragon-Bisti Solar Ranch webinar for DOE & WAPA: "Exploring Your Energy Markets" February 24, 2016 Wenona Benally Baldenegro, Esq. Robert Kennedy III, PE & NHLC Office Tetra Tech 5-phase Renewable Energy (RE) Development Program @ Paragon-Bisti

- Phase I preliminary critical issues analysis & pre-feasibility study (COMPLETED)
- Phase II DOE-TEP-funded Feasibility Study (COMPLETED)

* three phases to go:

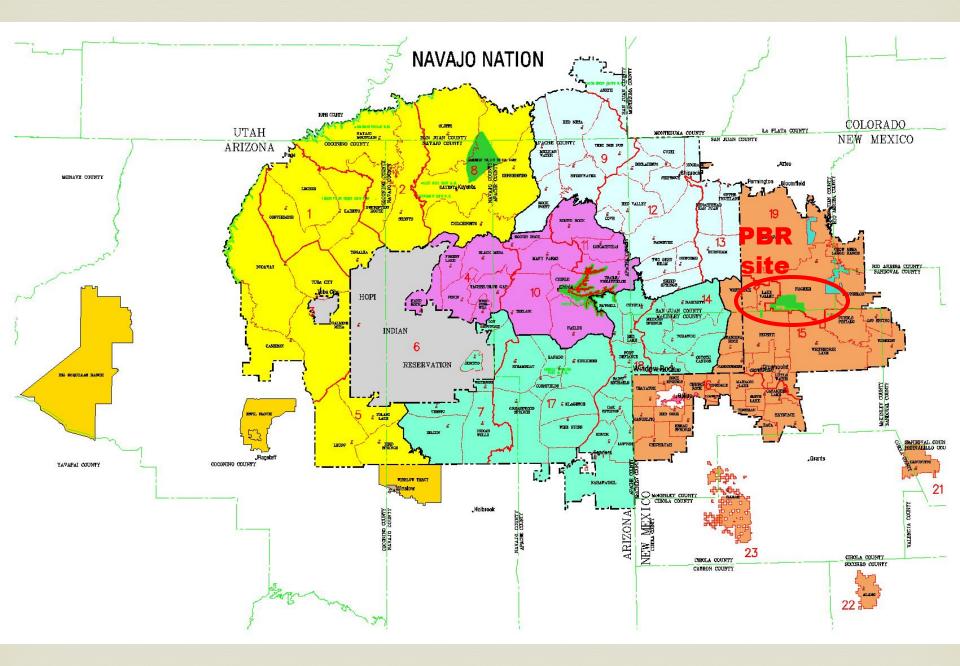
- Phase III Preconstruction (HERE WE ARE)
- Phase IV Construction
- Phase V long-term Operations and Maintenance

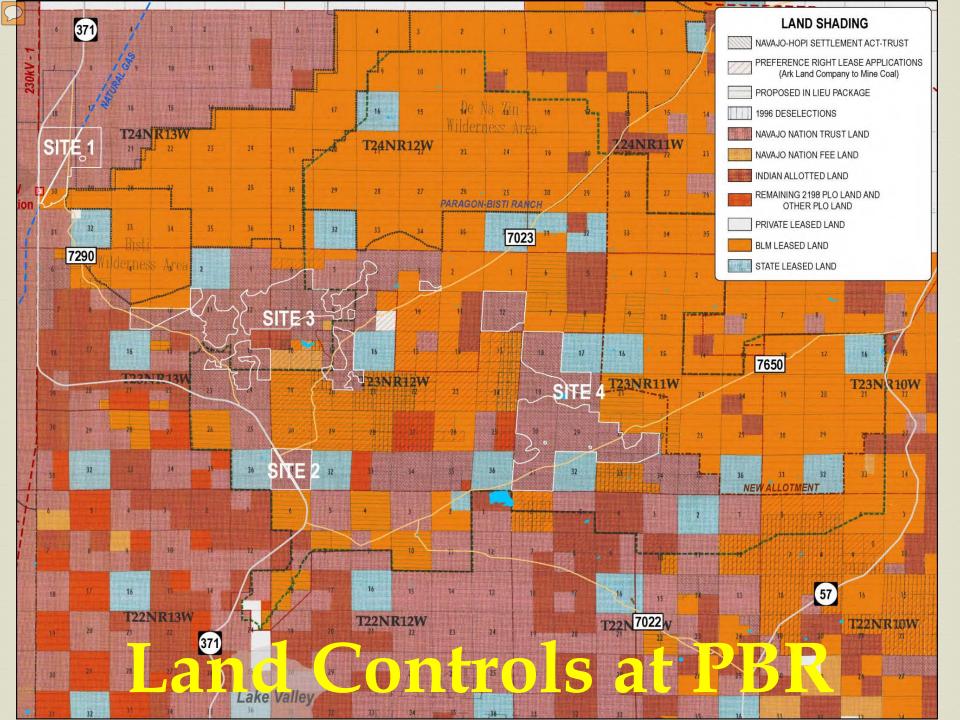
Why PBR? Project's Background

✤ THE NAVAJO-HOPI LAND SETTLEMENT ACT

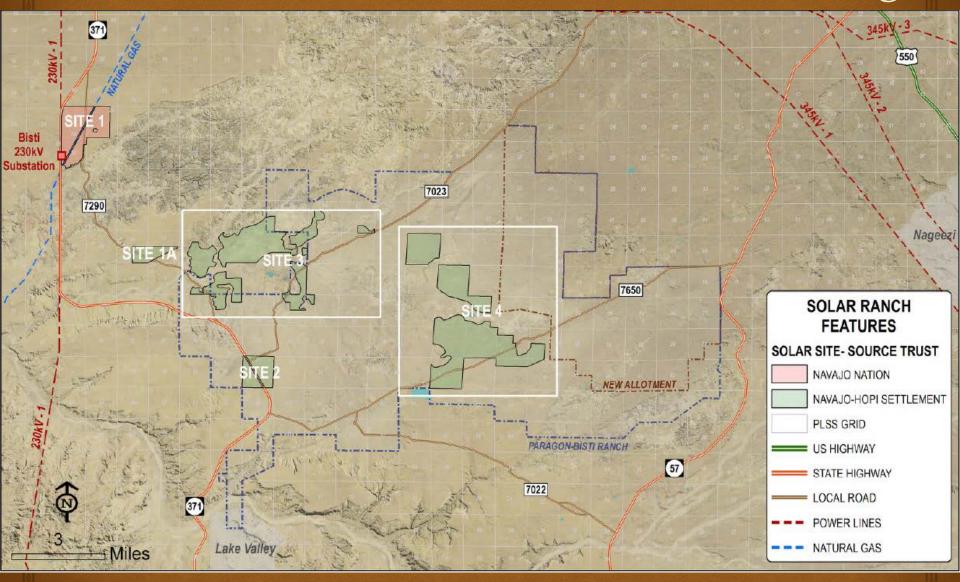
- Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act passed 1974 (P.L. #93-305)
- Required relocation of Navajo and Hopi families living on land partitioned to the other tribe.
- Set aside lands for the benefit of Relocatees
- Proceeds from RE development on these lands are to benefit the Relocatees
- The 22,000-acre Paragon-Bisti Ranch (PBR) is one of those "Selected and Conveyed" parcels







5 Solar sites ID'ed after land screening



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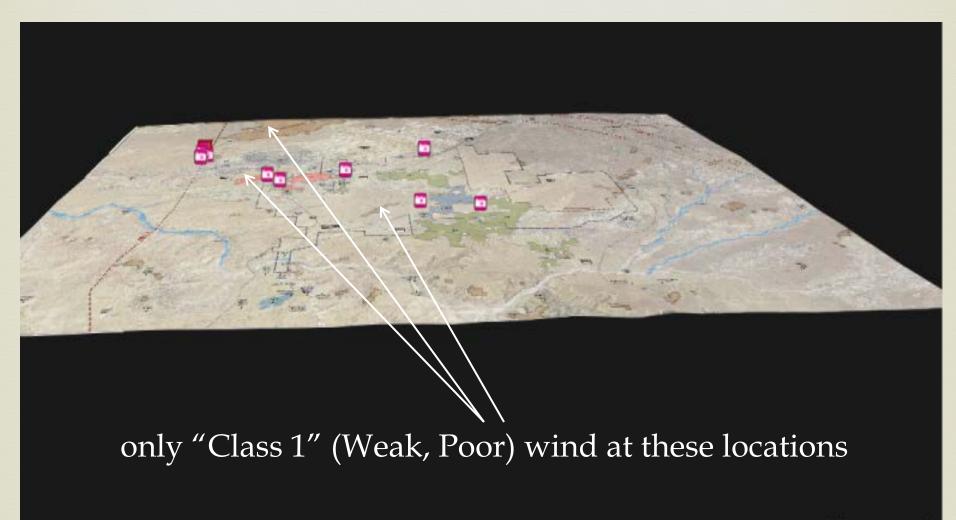
Outline & Process of the Feasibility Study

- Site Selection / Land Screening
- Renewable Technology Screening
- Conceptual Design
- Transmission and Interconnection Analysis
- Economics & Investment-grade pro forma
- Business Plan for Implementation
- Environmental Study
- Socioeconomic Benefits
- Next Steps

RE technology screening

- Geothermal ruled out
 - geopower too deep
 - direct-use hydrothermal resource not utility-scale
- Wind-power and Biopower ruled out early due to lack of resource (shown on next 2 slides)
- Solar
 - fixed flat photovoltaic (PV) @ summer bias selected
 - neither concentrating nor tracking PV selected due to marginal cost
 - neither wet-cooled nor dry-cooled solar thermal selected due to marginal cost

Wind resource

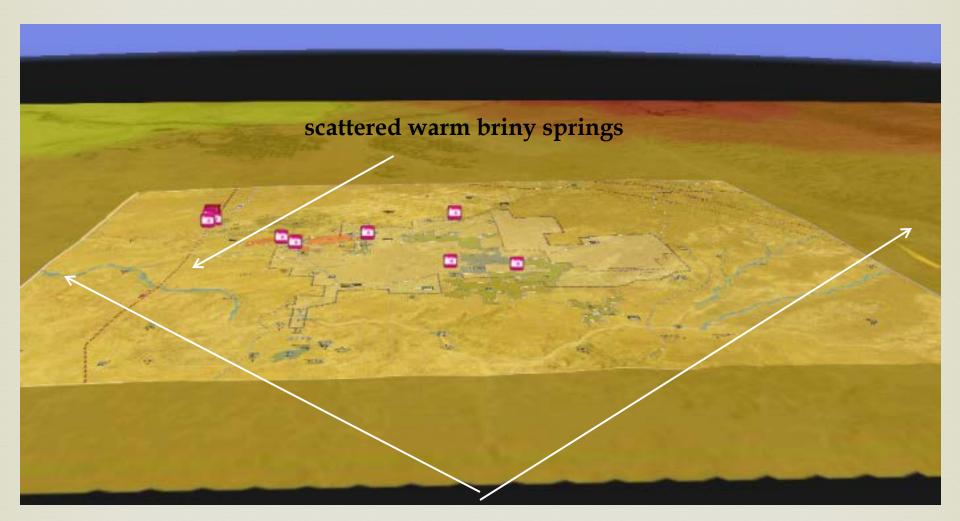




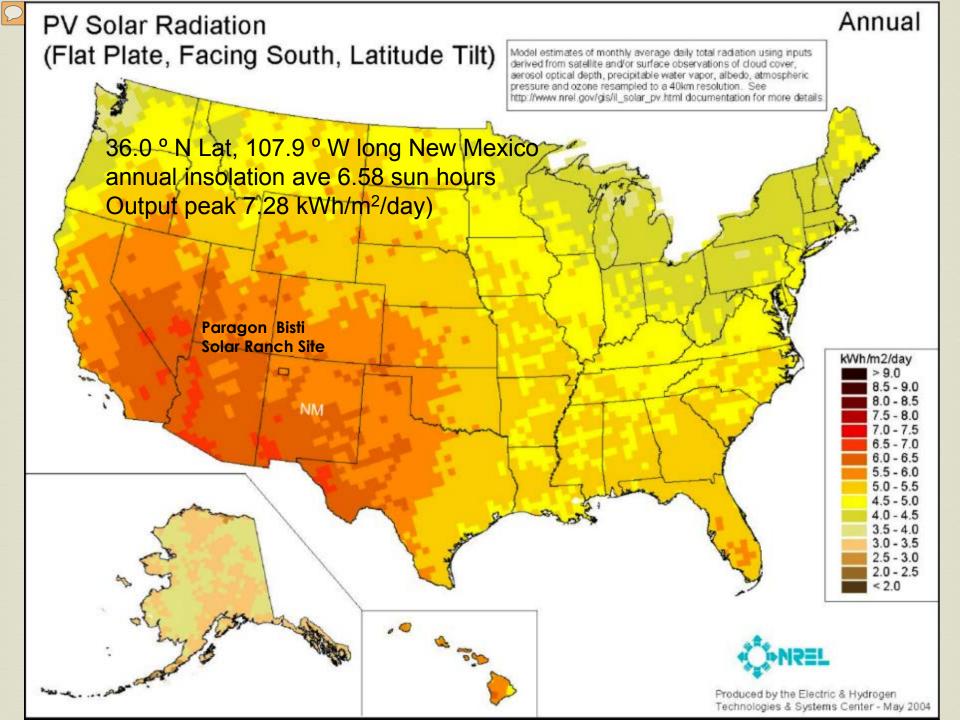
6km



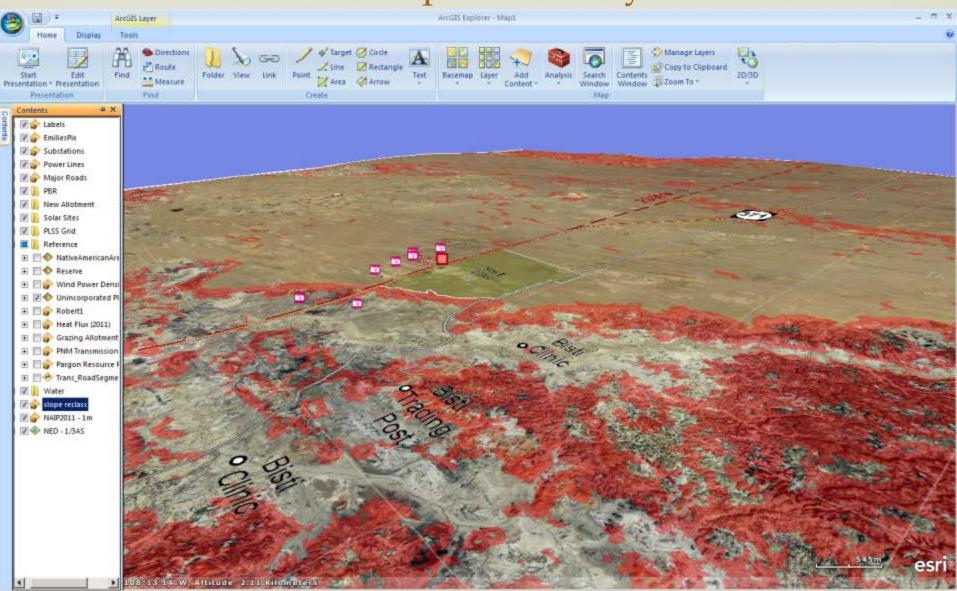
Geothermal resource



moderately hot but very deep & dry geothermal distribution uniform across study area, no one location better than any other



screencap of AGX flyover



(data directory visible, slope layer turned on, >3% shown in red)



7290

1321ac



PNM's Bisti substation

Substatio

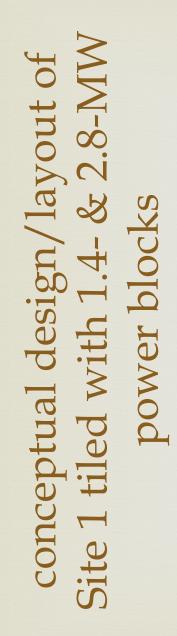
IS Route #7290

Silpeline

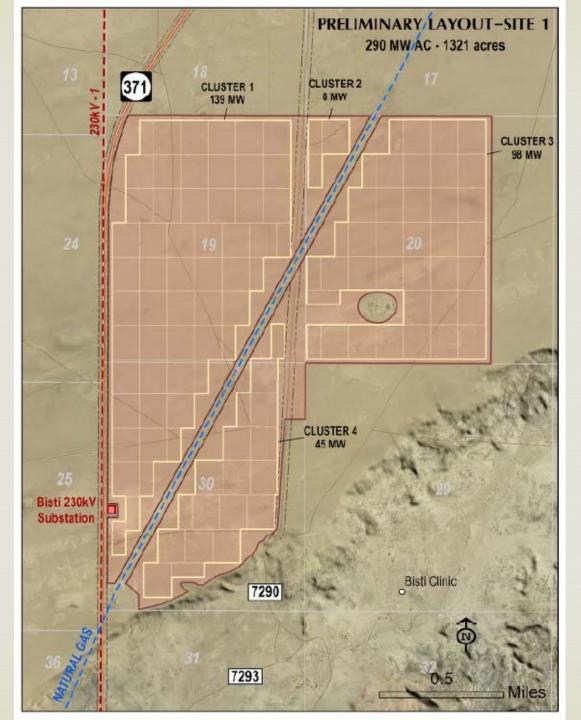
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compressor station(s)

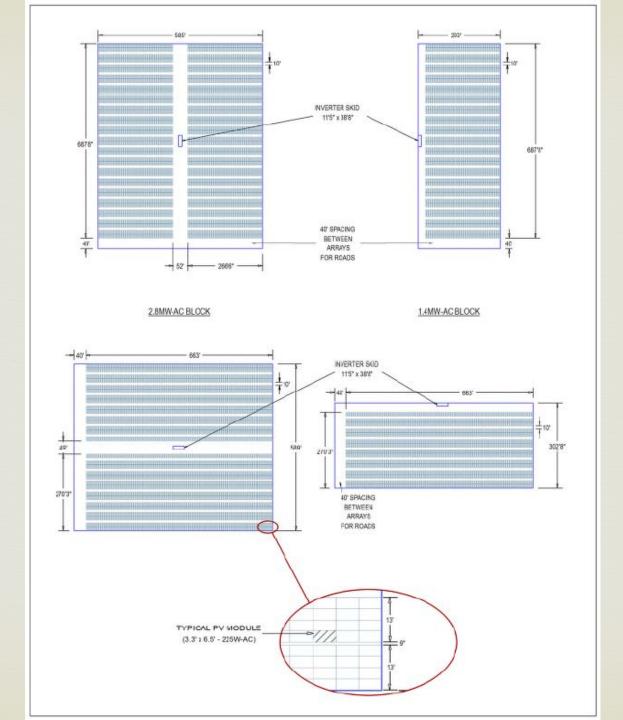


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basic 1.4- & 2.8-MW power blocks

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why summer bias?

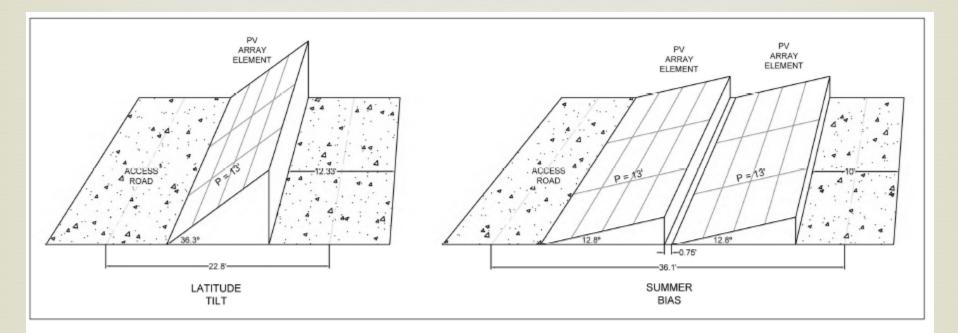
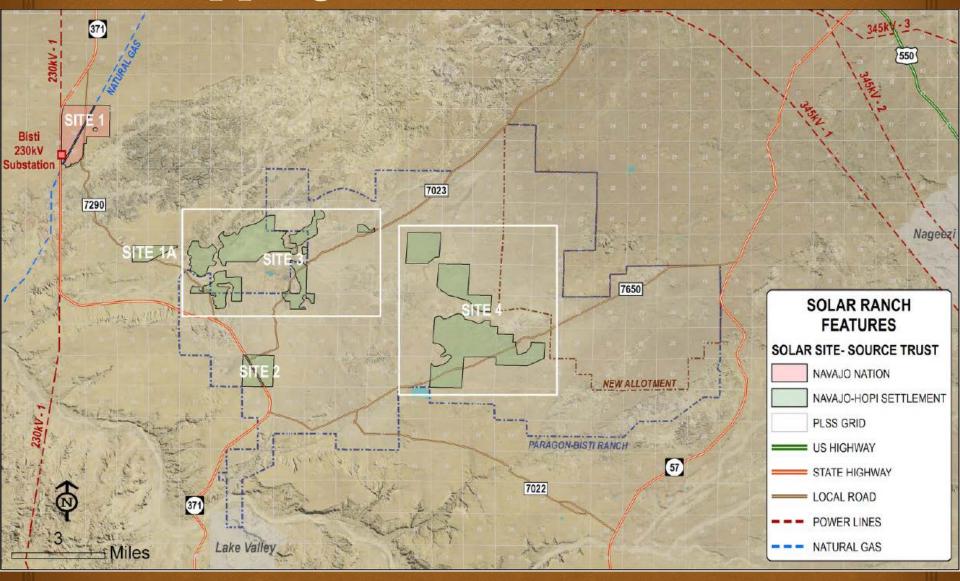


Figure 2-31. Latitude-tilt (left) versus summer-bias (right), and service lanes for each

much more efficient land use

recapping, here are the 5 Solar sites



the 5 sites in summary numbers:

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Group Name	Site #	Devel- opable Acres	Power [MWe] latitude tilt summer bias	Access	Development Potential and Status	
BISTI CORNERSTONE	1	1,321	207	grid YES	 Very high priority, goes 1st 	
		.,	290	paved road YES	Non-Settlement, but still Tribal	
"the Wedge"	1A	333	36	grid NO	 Alternate to 1st if 1st not available 	
			50	paved road YES	Settlement, Selected & Conveyed	
"DOG-EYE SOLAR RANCH"	2	612	94	grid NO	 High, goes 2nd 	
			131	paved road YES	Settlement, Selected & Conveyed	
TANNER LAKE/COAL CREEK	3	3,161	456	grid NO	 Moderate, goes 3rd 	
			638	paved road NO	Settlement, Selected & Conveyed	
SPLIT LIP FLATS/BLACK LAKE	4	4,205	694	grid NO	Medium-low, goes last	
			972	paved road NO	Settlement, Selected & Conveyed	
TOTAL ALL SITES		9,632	1,487			
		0,002	2,081			



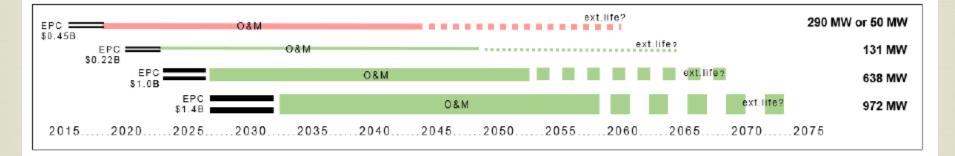


Figure 2-34. Preliminary Waterfall Chart for Build-out of the PBR.

master timeline

Economic Analysis, Cost:Benefit, & pro forma

Input Assumptions		Summary I	Dashboard				
IOC from groundbreaking [enter at least 1 yrs]	1	Output: Befor	e-Tax IRR E				
Performance		Equity %-age v	Elec price [¢/kWh]	0.06	0.075	0.08	0.10
System Size (kW DC)	100,000	Enter equity ratios	in teal cells V				
Yearly fuel consumption (tons)	-	100%		4.27%	7.19%	8.08%	11.36%
Net Output after DC/AC & House Load	88.00%						
Adjusted System Size (kWac)	88,000	50%		4.07%	9.01%	10.52%	16.17%
Capacity Factor	19.50%						
Performance degradation, %/year	0.50%	20%		3.76%	12.62%	15.60%	27.92%
Capital Cost per nameplate watt	\$ 1.60						
use for BEST CASE: \$1.50/W; LIKELY \$2.00; REASO	10%		3.55%	16.47%	21.71%	45.86%	
Key Rates		5%		3.40%	21.69%	31.67%	80.99%
Internal Utility Electricity Price (\$/kWh, see ind.tabs)	see tabs	Output: After	-Tax IRR I				
Fuel Receipt Fee (\$/per ton)	s -	Equity %-age v	Elec price [¢/kWh]	0.06	0.075	0.08	0.10
O & M (\$/kWh)	\$ 0.009						
General Monetary Inflation Rate Americas est. (%/ye	N 3.90%	100%		1.46%	4.17%	4.99%	7.97%
Electricity Price Inflation, US PPI 1950-2005 (%/year)	2.20%						
Discount Rate est. for WestHem.	4.90%	50%		-0.20%	4.70%	6.16%	11.65%
Assumed Corporate Tax Rate (%)	35.00%						
State Income Tax Rate (%)	0.00%	20%	•	-2.86%	5.78%	8.73%	21.54%
Local Jurisdiction Income Tax Rate (%)	0.00%						
Property Tax (%)	0.00%	10%	•	-4.29%	6.82%	11.89%	39.33%
REC Current Rate (\$/1000Kwh)	s -		•	5 4 4 M	7.0.00	17 500	70.000
REC Value Change (%/year)	0.00%	5%		-5.11%	7.94%	17.50%	76.66%
Current Electricity Usage (kwh)	-	Output: sales	cost per kWh				
Land Lease & Royalty Escalation (%/year)	2.90%	Equity %-age v	Elec price [¢/kWh]	0.06	0.075	0.08	0.10
Fuel / Feedstock Escalation (%/year)	0.00%						
Feedstock Receipt Fee Escalation (%/year)	0.00%	100%	:	0.0158	\$ 0.0158	\$ 0.0158	\$ 0.0158 \$
Royalty Rate (\$/MW/yr)	\$ 6,750.00		_				
for BEST & LIKELY IOC use Year 1; for REASONABL	Y WORST use Year 2	50%		0.0419	\$ 0.0419	\$ 0.0419	\$ 0.0419 \$
		20%	-	0.0571	\$ 0.0571	\$ 0.0571	\$ 0.0571 \$
Capital Costs		20%		0.0571	φ 0.0571	φ 0.0571	φ υ.υστι ζ
EPC Costs	\$ 160,000,000	10%		0.0621	\$ 0.0621	\$ 0.0621	\$ 0.0621 \$
Development & Equity Fees, %	5.00%						
Loan Points, %	1.00%	5%		0.0646	\$ 0.0646	\$ 0.0646	\$ 0.0646 \$

TAKEAWAYS:

R maximize debt portion, minimize equity, (i.e., leverage)

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Socioeconomic Benefits (Employment & Social)

🛯 Employment

* local, stable, healthy jobs

- * 15-30 FTEs per 100-MW block, or ~8,000 16,000 man-years
- * payroll \$500M+ over 25-year O&M Phase V

☞ Full engineering-procurementconstruction build-out @ US\$1.60/watt: ~\$2.2B to \$3.8B

What's Going On Now in Phase III

- Working with BIA and new NN government to consolidate gains; integrated with other plans, e.g. the BoR Clean Energy Strategic Plan & Energy Task Force (week before last will create NN office of energy)
- Finalizing site boundaries & securing site control esp. Site #1; legal survey
- Continuing to work with PNM re: interconnection issues, wheeling, negotiation of PPA
- Engaging developers & industry
- Refining financial model & develop lease agreement



- Draft and issue Requests for Information "RFI/Sources Sought"
- Draft, issue and review Request for Qualifications (RFQ)
- Draft and issue Request for Proposal (RFP)
- Review bids and proposals and select best-value developer(s).

Thank you. Questions?

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23rd Navajo Nation Council Office of the Speaker

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Navajo-Hopi Land Commission announces next steps for Paragon-Bisti Solar Ranch

WINDOW ROCK – The Navajo-Hopi Land Commission announced that it will explore the next phase of activity, Pre-Construction, at Site 1 of the Paragon-Bisti Solar Ranch comprised of 22,000 acres of the Paragon-Bisti Ranch south of Farmington that was selected and conveyed to the Navajo Nation in the late 1980s under the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974.

Site 1 consists of approximately 1,321-acres adjoining the Bisti Substation on New Mexico State Highway 371, north of De-Na-Zin Wash.

The announcement comes after a work session held in August in which NHLC members received a technical briefing on the Feasibility Study for the Paragon-Bisti Solar Ranch from Tetra Tech— a company hired to perform the study.

The Feasibility Study found that approximately 10,000 acres on five major sites are suitable for hosting 2,100 megawatts of solar photovoltaic power — equal to the entire generating capacity of the state of New Mexico. Site 1 could host as much as 290 megawatts of clean renewable power.

The study was funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy's Tribal Energy Program, and was completed on June 30, 2015. The Pre-Construction phase includes meeting and recruiting solar developers, surveying, and environmental assessment.

"The Commissioners appreciate the magnitude of this project and we are thankful for the investment by the U.S. Department of Energy," stated NHLC chair Council Delegate Walter Phelps (Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Leupp, Tolani Lake, Tsidi To ii).

Navajo-Hopi Land Commission Office executive director Wenona Benally, said the project will set the Nation "on a new path."

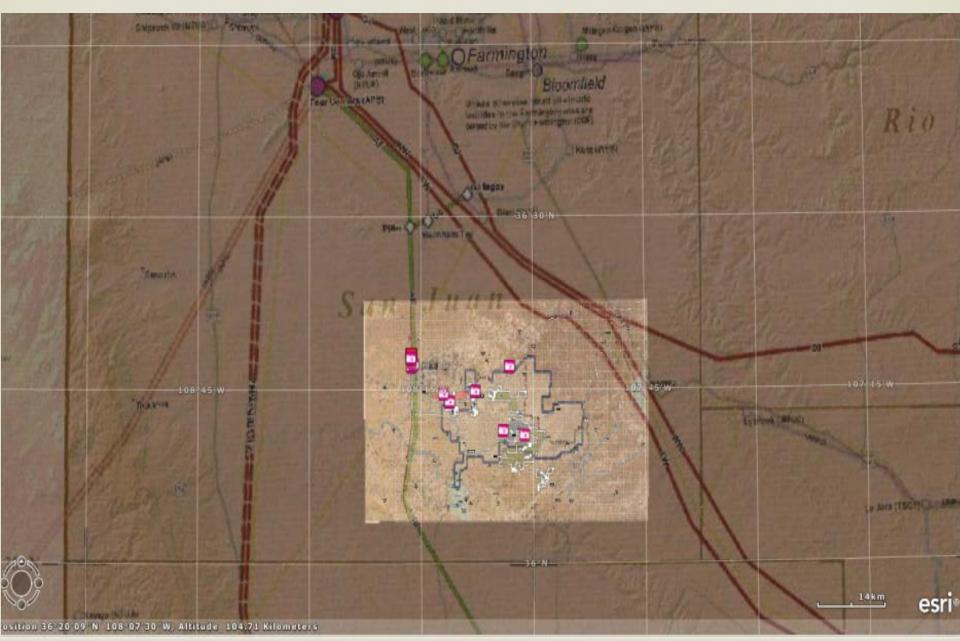
"There is extraordinary potential for the Navajo Nation to develop renewable energy resources on our lands," added Benally.

For more information about the Paragon-Bisti Solar Ranch project, please click here.

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local transmission infrastructure



Addendum: Transmission and Interconnection paperwork

- Generator must sign and comply with a Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA)
- Process approved by FERC and is included as provisions in each utility's Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT). The general provisions are the same for all, but the circumstances are different in each case
- CR LGIA requires a system impact study to identify if any system upgrades are necessary to handle the new generation
- Improvements-(new a substation) costed and the generator's share is determined in a facilities study
- Signed LGIA the party's agree on costs and time must put down a deposit to begin.
- ↔ LGIA has a 3-year shelf life- per FERC rule
- C A LGIA is necessary, but it doesn't guarantee capacity on the system-only the right to connect.
- Generator-or buyer must sign a Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) which again is in a utility's OATT

Addendum: Environmental Study

Environmental Issue Areas - No major areas of concern More Field Work Required - based on specific site

- Cultural Resources- -Archaeological/Paleontological/Historical
- Avoidance of Sensitive Tribal Lands- -Grave Sites/Sacred Sites
- Biological Resources- -Vegetation and Wildlife
 Consider in the Design Phase
- Hydrology and Flood Potential
- High Susceptibility of Soil to Erosion

Construction – Phase IV

- Partnering meetings between NHLCO, Navajo Nation, developer and other stakeholders
- Sign lease and partnering agreement.
- Obtain environmental permits
- Construction preparation
- Engineering designs
- Submission of plans
- Mobilization
- Site preparation
- Infrastructure, improvements, construction & grid-tie