Opportunities in Bond Financing

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INTRODUCTION

• Stern Brothers, founded in 1917 and headquartered in St. Louis, is an investment banking firm that is focused on project financing (taxable and tax-exempt) for renewable energy, real estate, higher education and healthcare.

• Stern’s Alternative Energy Finance Group structures and places tax-exempt and taxable debt, and provides financial advisory services for renewable energy projects in the U.S.
  • Waste-to-energy, second generation biofuels, biochemicals, biomass, solar, wind, landfill gas-to-energy, cogen, CHP, hydro, geothermal

• Pipeline currently includes waste-to-energy, advanced biofuels, biochemicals, biomass, LFGTE, wind, solar, cogen / CHP.
ALTERNATE CAPITAL SOURCE: PROJECT FINANCE

• Many renewable energy companies are looking for alternate financing options that can maximize returns and not tie-up liquidity.

• Project finance can provide an alternate capital source for public or private companies looking for construction financing.
  • Debt provided for project development solely based on projects’ perceived risks and expected future cash flows
  • Debt providers either have no recourse or only limited recourse to parent company that develops or “sponsors” project
  • For equity investors, equity returns maximized, significant liabilities moved off balance sheet, key assets protected and opportunities for tax financing monetization
ALTERNATE CAPITAL SOURCE: PROJECT FINANCE

Typical Project Finance Schematic

- Equity Investors
- Sponsor
- Project Level Equity Investors
- Debt Providers

Project Company (Borrower)

- Feedstock Agreements
- Technology License Agreements
- EPC Contract
- O&M Agreement
- Offtake Agreements
BONDS AND PROJECT FINANCE

• Along with equity, traditional sources of capital for project finance include bank debt and tax equity.

• The much-discussed problems in the bank market and the smaller appetite of tax equity buyers have led renewable energy developers to seek new sources of capital for project finance.

• Stern Brothers pioneered the use of bonds to finance the development of renewable energy projects in 2003.

• Bonds can be sole source of debt or a complement to bank debt and offer structural advantages such as longer tenor, lower interest rate and flexible amortization that improve equity returns.
AVERAGE PROJECT RATINGS

Project Finance Renewable Portfolio Rating Distribution

Note: Includes Public, Private Ratings and Credit Assessments
# BANK VS. BOND MARKET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Bonds</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Transactions</td>
<td>Syndication Risk</td>
<td>Access to incremental pool of investor capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex Transactions</td>
<td>Prefer “cookie cutter” deals</td>
<td>Good for “story” credits in emerging markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing</td>
<td>Slow (9-12 months)</td>
<td>Fast (4-6 months)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Expensive</td>
<td>Cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Risk</td>
<td>Less likely to accept</td>
<td>Ability to mitigate some technology risk and accept residual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Risk</td>
<td>Will assume with proper controls (IE)</td>
<td>Will assume with “bank like” controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalized Interest</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Raised at financial close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawdowns</td>
<td>Timed to construction schedule</td>
<td>Disbursed at closing (negative carry in steep curve environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenor</td>
<td>Shorter (5-7 years)</td>
<td>Longer (15-20 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Rate</td>
<td>Higher, Floating</td>
<td>Lower, Fixed Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenants</td>
<td>More restrictive</td>
<td>Less restrictive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization</td>
<td>Usually straight line or mortgage style</td>
<td>Flexible—can be sculpted to match cash flow &amp; meet ratios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Sweeps</td>
<td>Customary</td>
<td>Not customary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>Customary</td>
<td>Make whole provisions (call premium)</td>
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BOND CREDIT ENHANCEMENT MECHANISMS

• Currently, the average biofuels or biochemicals project reviewed by the rating agencies finds itself well below the investment grade threshold due to factors such as technology risk, construction or scale-up risk or feedstock risk.

• There are various credit enhancement mechanisms that can be employed to help mitigate these risks and allow the bonds to be priced at a more reasonable interest rate level.

• Third Party Insurance
  • Third party insurers with both the technical expertise and balance sheets bond investors consider investment grade have begun offering highly tailored technology warranties that may support a bond funded project financing
BOND CREDIT ENHANCEMENT MECHANISMS

• **State and Local Government Credit Enhancement**
  - State and local governments have a history of supporting alternative energy projects
  - Support can range from accelerated permitting to substantial support in the form of guaranteeing the debt through a “Moral Obligation”

• **The United States Department of Agriculture**
  - **9003 Program** - Support the commercialization of innovative biorefining technologies that produce fuels and other products
  - **9006 Program** - The B&I Guaranteed Loan Program’s goal is to improve, develop, or finance business, industry, and employment and improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities
  - **9007 Program** - The REAP Guaranteed Loan Program encourages the commercial financing of renewable energy (bioenergy, geothermal, hydrogen, solar, wind and hydro power) and energy efficiency projects
BOND CREDIT ENHANCEMENT MECHANISMS

• Export Finance Agency Loan Guarantees
  • Most OECD member countries have an export finance agency whose goal is to support the export sales of goods and services from their country
  • The majority have project finance programs that can guarantee loans and many have a policy of supporting alternative energy and sustainability
  • The amount of the loan guarantee from an export finance agency is based on percentage of domestic content (either goods or services) to be exported to a foreign buyer
  • That loan guarantee becomes a 100% unconditional repayment obligation of the export finance agency whose credit rating is equivalent to its national government’s credit rating
  • Export finance agency financing require goods and service to move across borders
CASE STUDY - UTS BIOENERGY, LLC (2011)

• Financed the installation of fuel cells at the City of San Jose and Inland Empire Utility Agency’s regional wastewater treatment plants to generate 1.40 MW and 2.80 MW of power, respectively

• 20 year Power Purchase Agreement with the City of San Jose and the Inland Empire Utility Agency, which will purchase 100% of the capacity and energy generated

• The Borrower anticipates that the project, as a renewable energy resource, will be eligible to receive a 1603 tax grant of approximately $8.04 million, and a SGIP grant through the California Public Utility Commission of approximately $13.05 million which will substantially de-lever the capital structure after the project is placed in service
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