



Tomorrow's Energy . . . Today

Project Finance Tutorial

Energy x-Po, Hancock, MI



Sigma Capital Group, Inc.
Bruce Woodry, Chairman and CEO
September, 2007

Sigma Capital Group, Inc.

Who we are:

- Sigma Capital is a boutique investment bank, providing advisory and representative investment banking services on \$5-250M transactions
- Primarily to energy and renewable energy project finance.

My focus:

- Project finance (private equity and debt) for BTP, BTL, CTL, ethanol and integrated agri-energy projects

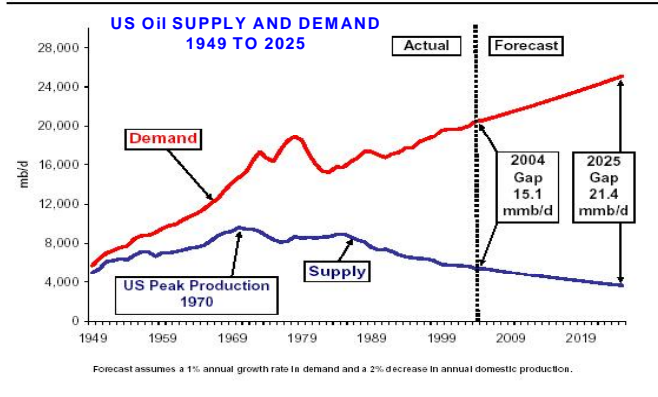
Today, Primer on Renewable Energy Project finance:

- Comparison to Growth Funding
- Some things to consider when reviewing a renewable energy project finance transaction

QUICK ENERGY OVERVIEW

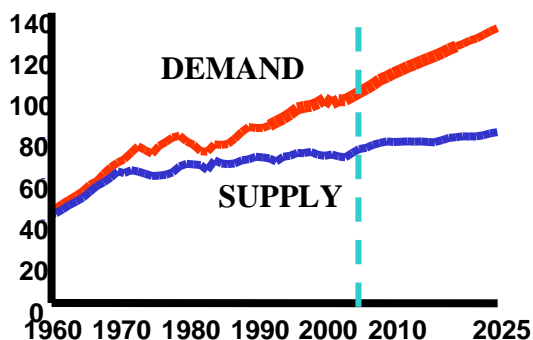
Energy: Changing industry

US OIL

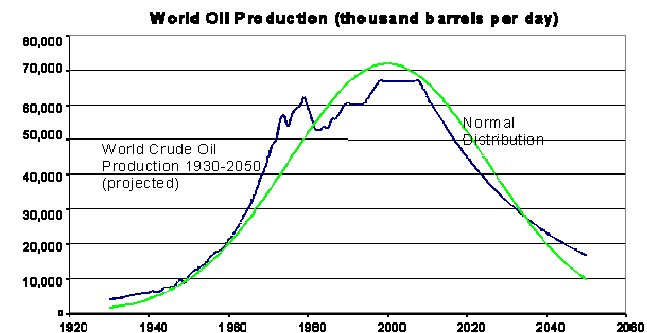


Sources: EIA and RJ Research estimates and analysis

US NATURAL GAS



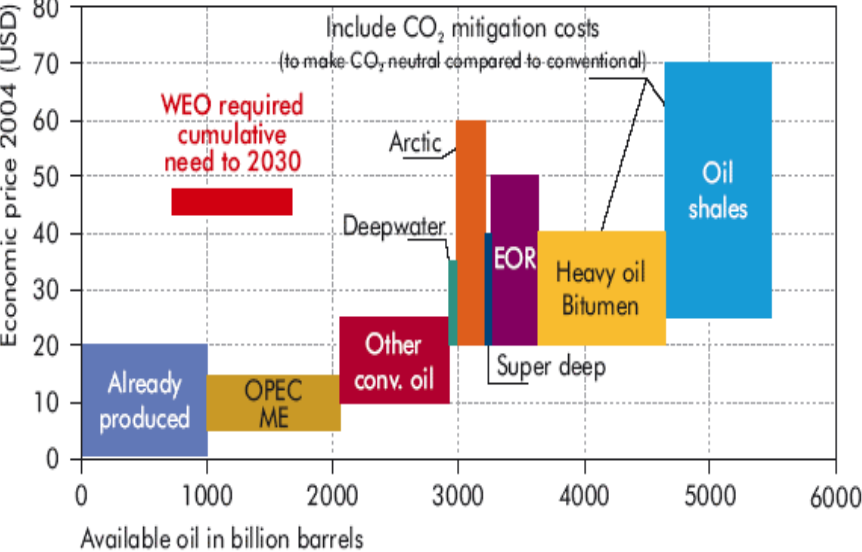
WORLD OIL



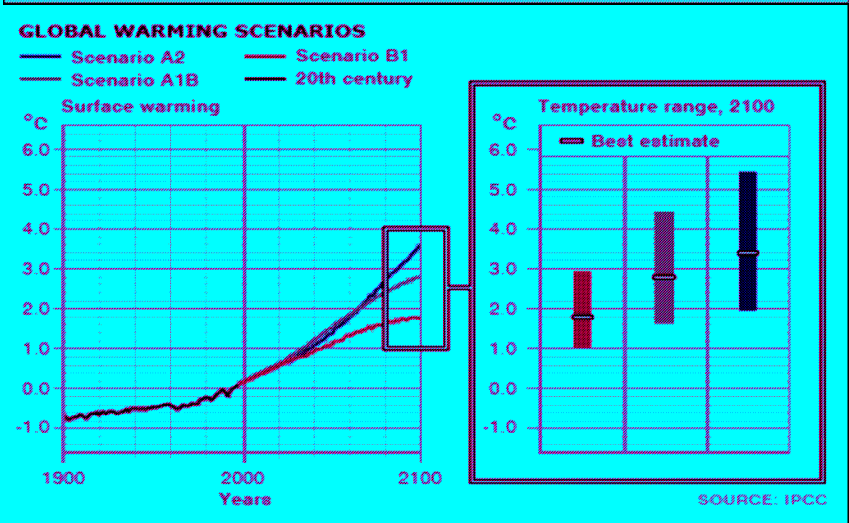
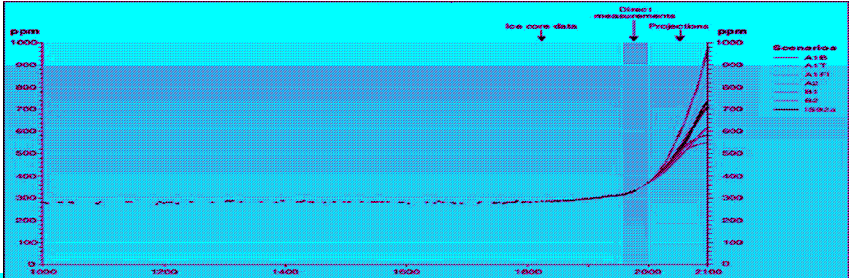
- World oil peaked circa 2000, no major discoveries, existing wells on decline curve
- U.S. Oil
 - Production peak in 1970
 - Today, United States consumes 20 MBBL/day, 76 % imported (2004) going to 25 MBBL/day, (86%) imported (2025)
 - China, #2 at 9MBBL/Day is growing at 9%, competing for scarce supplies
- US Natural Gas
 - Price from \$1.5 to \$14 MCF over past several years
 - Summer/winter shortage
- Concerns over price, supply

Future of oil ...vs. Climate

Figure 7.1 • Oil cost curve, including technological progress: availability of oil resources as a function of economic price

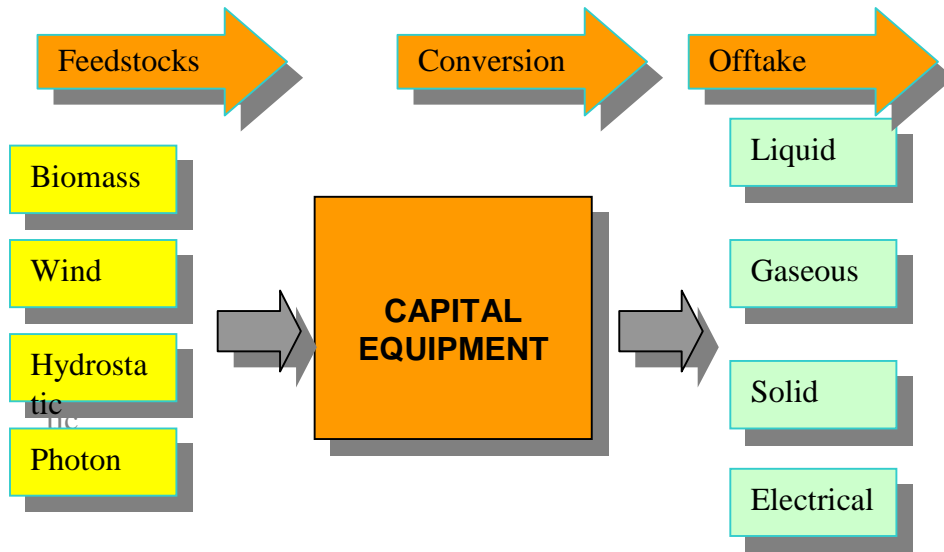


Source: IEA.

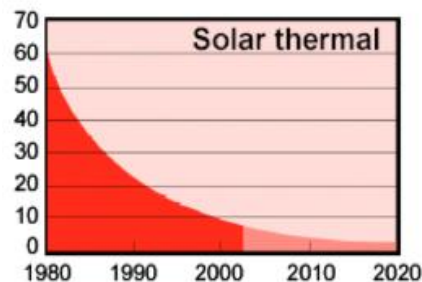
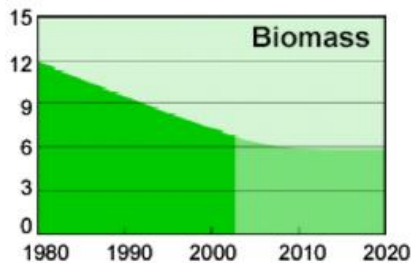
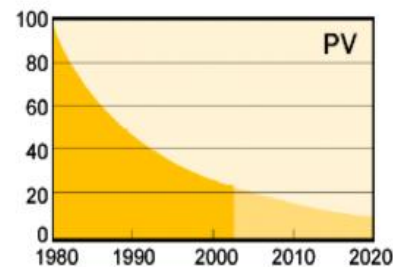
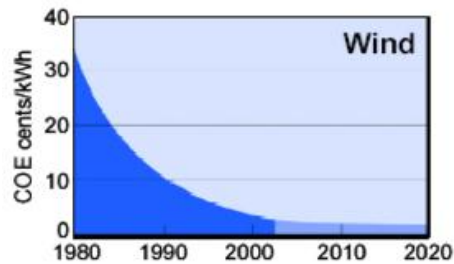


CO₂ Levels are growing dangerously high

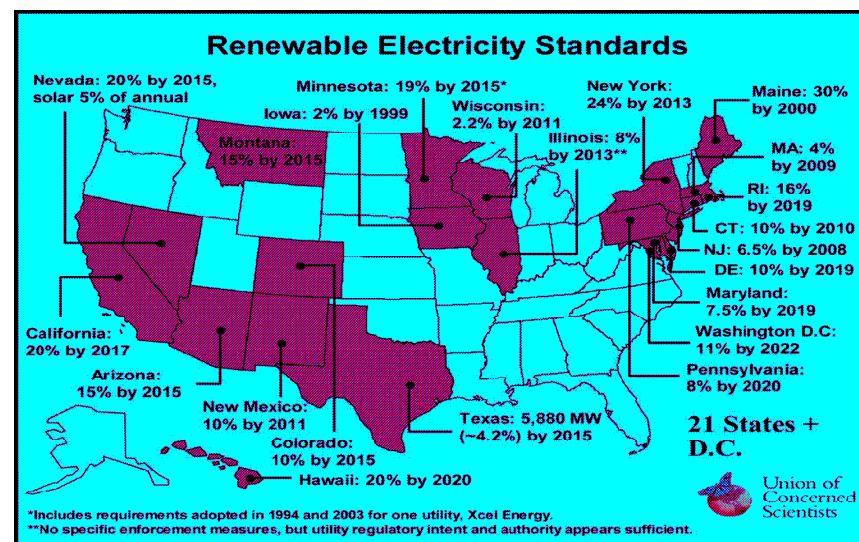
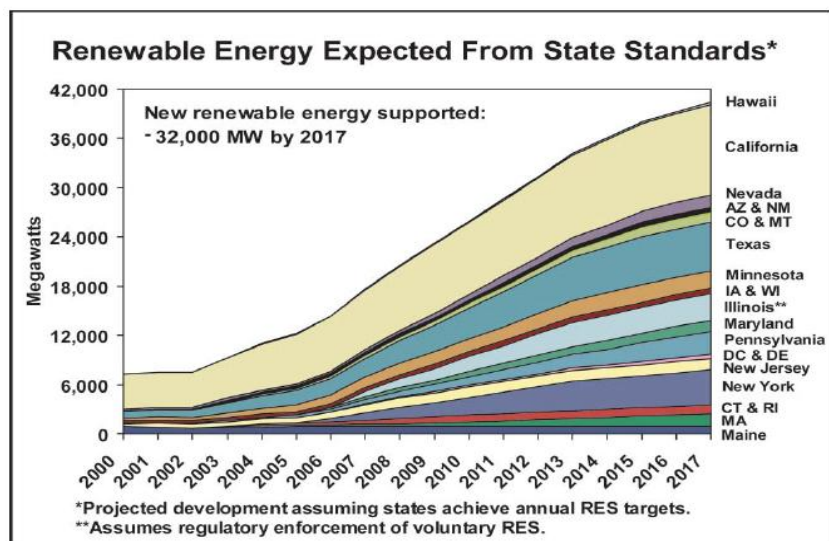
Renewable Energy Industry



- Renewable energy takes one form of energy (biomass, wind, hydro, sunlight) and converts to another, more usable form (liquid, solid, gaseous, electrical)
- Capex intensive
- Dynamic of the conversion: must relate local supply to local need



State and Federal Drivers

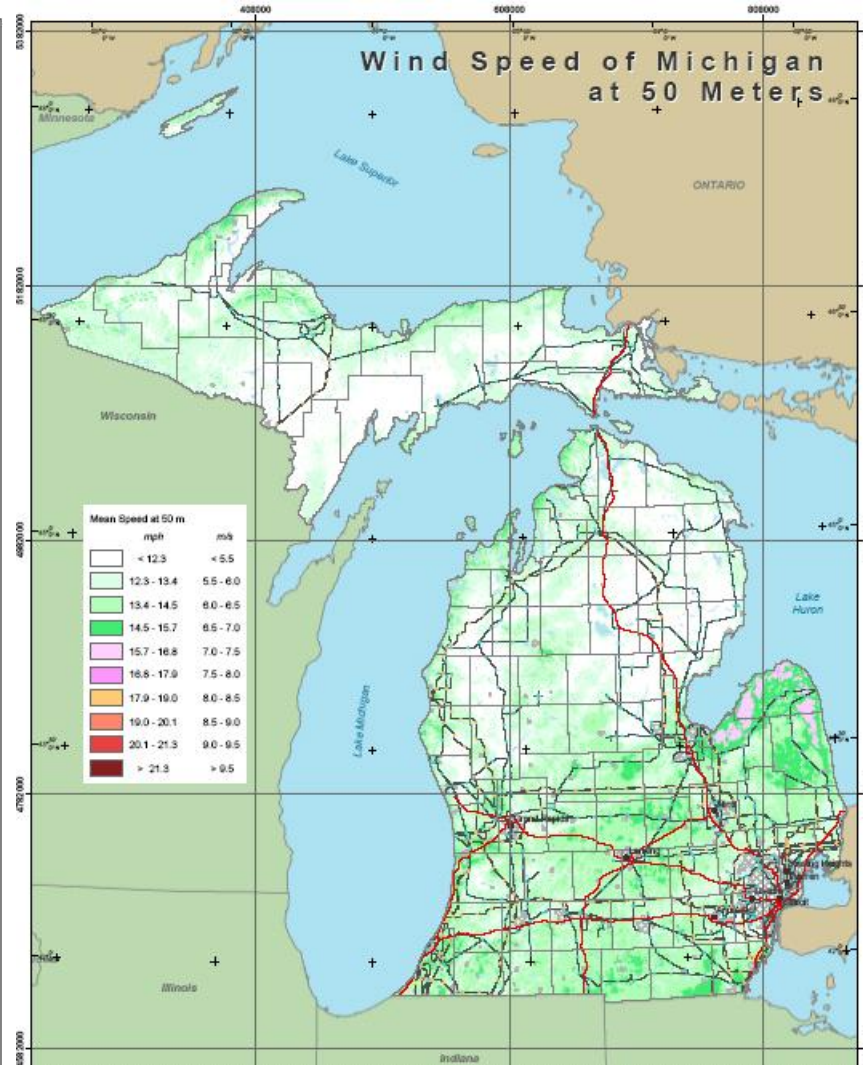
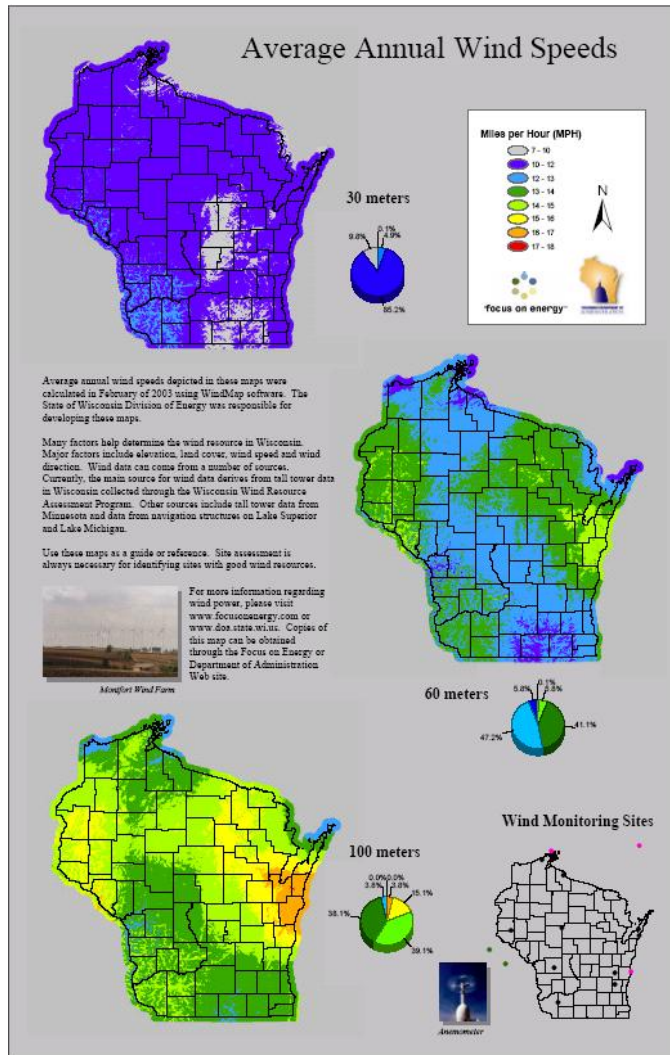


- Energy policy act of 2005
 - **PTCs By Technology:** 1.9 cents/kwh for 10-year period beginning on date facility is placed in service for Wind, Closed-loop biomass, Geothermal, Solar
 - Generally must be put in service between 2007 and 2008

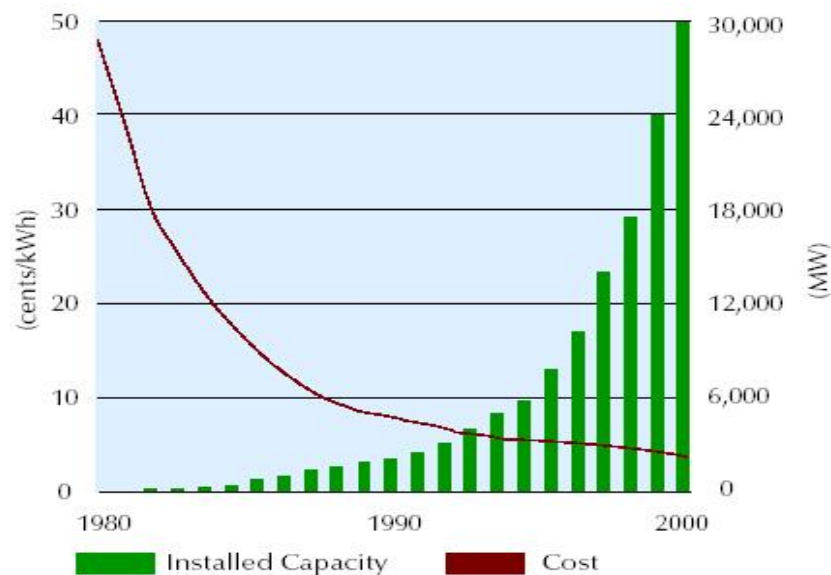
- State policies augment federal policies
 - Renewable portfolio standards in 21 states & District of Columbia
 - Requires 2%-24% of electricity to be generated by renewables

Expected to be 32,000 MW by 2017, California, New York, Texas will lead

Wisconsin & Michigan Wind Speed



Wind Power, Installed Base vs. Cost



The Energy Foundation, 2004

- Wind received 72% of U.S. energy asset investment in 2005
- Average deal size 75 million
- \$4 billion for 65 wind parks
- Buyouts: 25 in 2005 for \$3 billion (global), mostly in Spain

- + Wind plants are economically viable...costs have dropped from 50 ¢/kWh to under 5 ¢/kWh since 1980
- + 9149 MW in the United States
- + Cost of generation is almost comparable with fossil fuels
- Low capacity factors (6-37%)
- 2 MPH change in average wind speed can make the difference between investment-grade returns, or not
- 66% of total project returns attributed to tax credits

Converting Biomass into Efficient Fuel

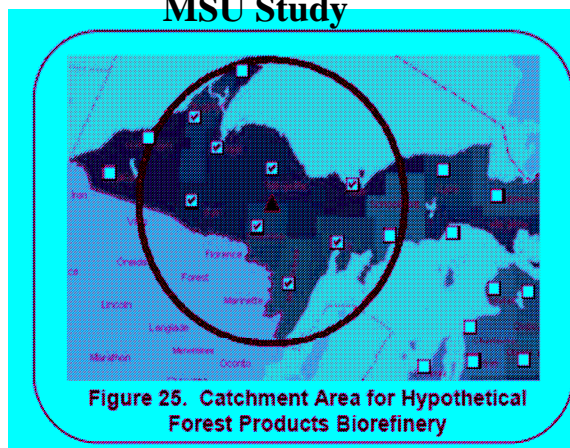
Biomass

- Biomass Advantages
 - Abundant
 - Accessible
 - Renewable
- Biomass Disadvantages
 - Inefficient to store and transport
 - Low energy density (8000 vs 18.000 BTU/LB)
 - Low energy efficiency
 - Negative environmental impact if not treated

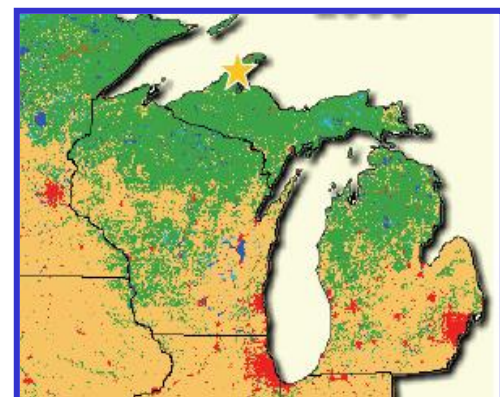
Need to understand Solutions
(Conversion of Biomass to....?)

Energy density (storable/transportable),
energy efficiency (liquid fuel), yields,
compatibility with existing fuel
infrastructure

MSU Study



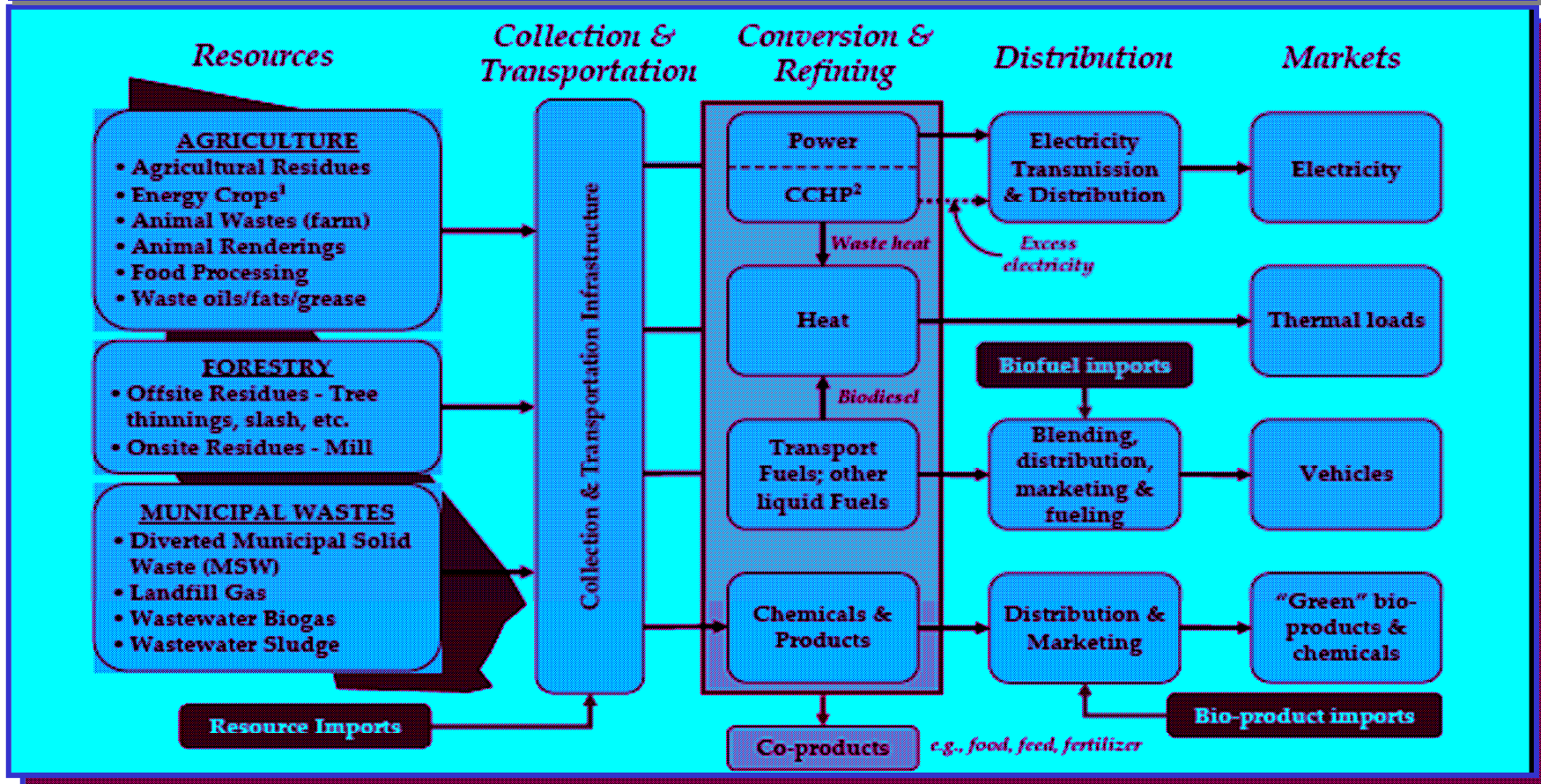
UP & N. LP Michigan



- **Region not as competitive as ag biomass**
- **Still opportunity for early processing of biomass**
- **Enhancing technology gaps for mixed feedstock would be beneficial**
- **Figuring out bio-conversion of wood is vital**
- **Better models associated with forest preservation for sustainability**

Application is critical for project economics

The inter-relation between feedstocks, conversion, end products, transport (incoming and outgoing) and CapEx determine project economics



Environmental Waste Conversions

Municipal Solid Waste

CA MSW TOTAL	6,172,200	100.00%
Breakdown for Waste Processing:		
Total suitable for RDF		68.51%
Metal		6.64%
Inerts for construction bedding		19.23%
Landfill disposal		5.46%
Batteries		0.15%



Farm/AG Manufacturing Waste

Raw material

Raw material	dm %	odm % dm	average gas yield	Biogas
			500	12
			l/kg odm	m ³ /t of substrate
Apple pulp	25	86	700	151
Apple marc	25	65	700	116
Brewing dregs	40	50	615	123
Biological waste	90	80	900	648
Blood meal	30	95	1000	285
Grease trap residues	15	76	615	70
Vegetable waste	15	77	465	54
Chicken manure				

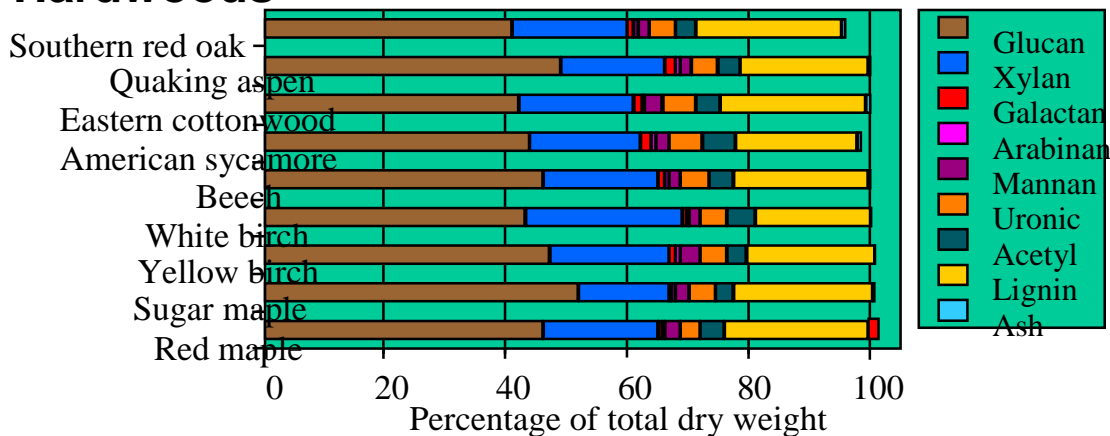
Considerations

- Optimal Sizing
- Optimal Technology
- Optimal Products
- Optimal Hauling Radius
- CapEx per Ton=?

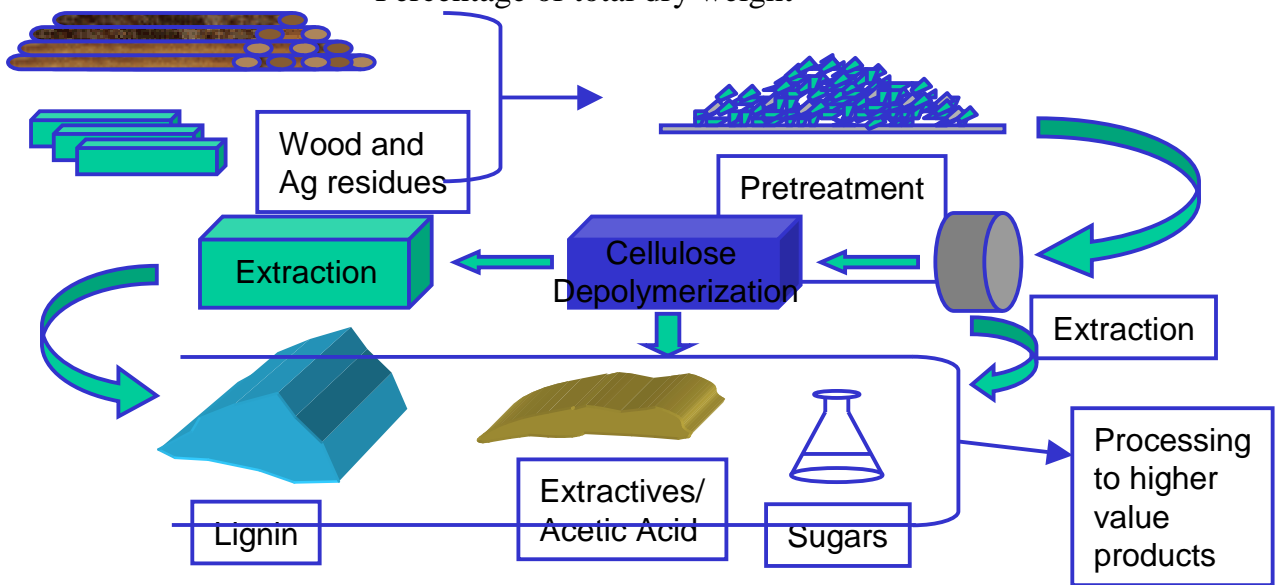
Need to understand relationship between capex and energy density to offset and hauling (fuel shed radius)?

Forest Waste Conversions

Hardwoods



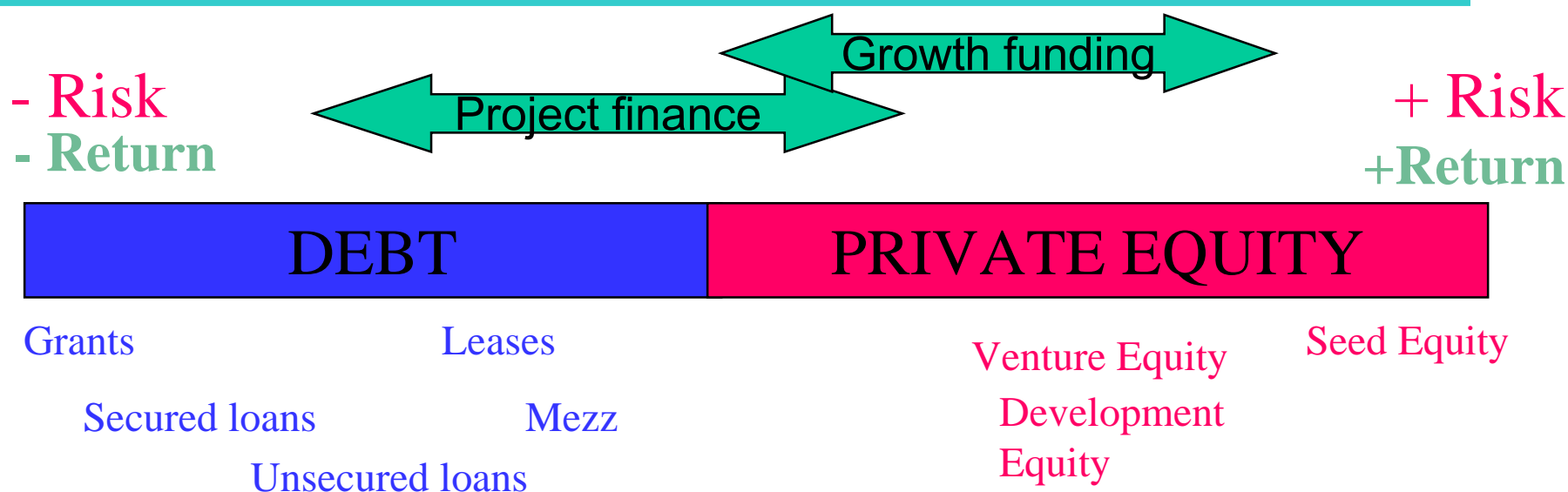
- Collection key to cost
- Densification of energy required
- High (and growing) transport costs force distributed densification



Need to understand relationship between capex and energy density to offset and hauling (fuel shed radius)?

QUICK FINANCE TUTORIAL

Funding spectrum

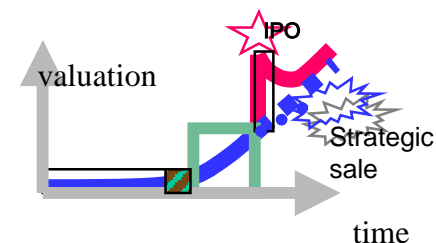
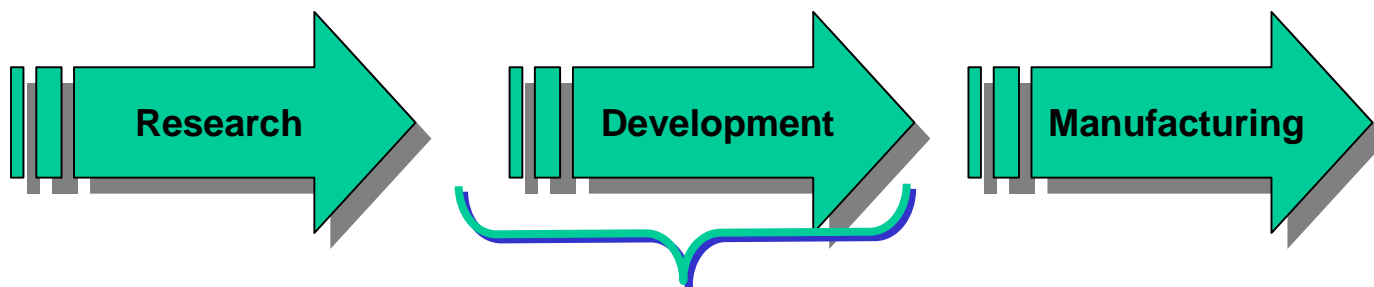


- All funding is not the same
- Cost and structure of money is dependant on risk profile
- Growth funding (venture capital) typically all equity and includes technology and market risk return premiums
- Development finance commercial completion risk
- Project finance: lower overall project IRR looks through the project to the value of the offtake agreement, will not assume technology, sight or commercial risk.

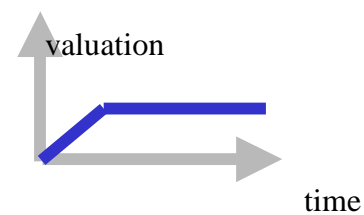
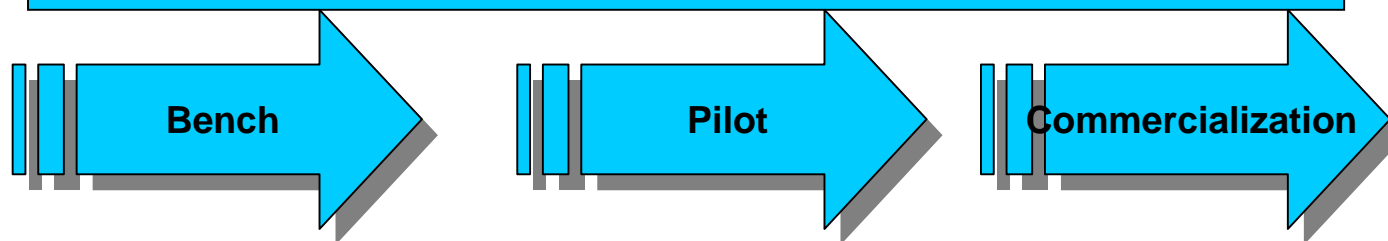
Renewable Technologies: Dual Challenge

Two Commercialization Pathways Required

Products: Growth Company Pathway

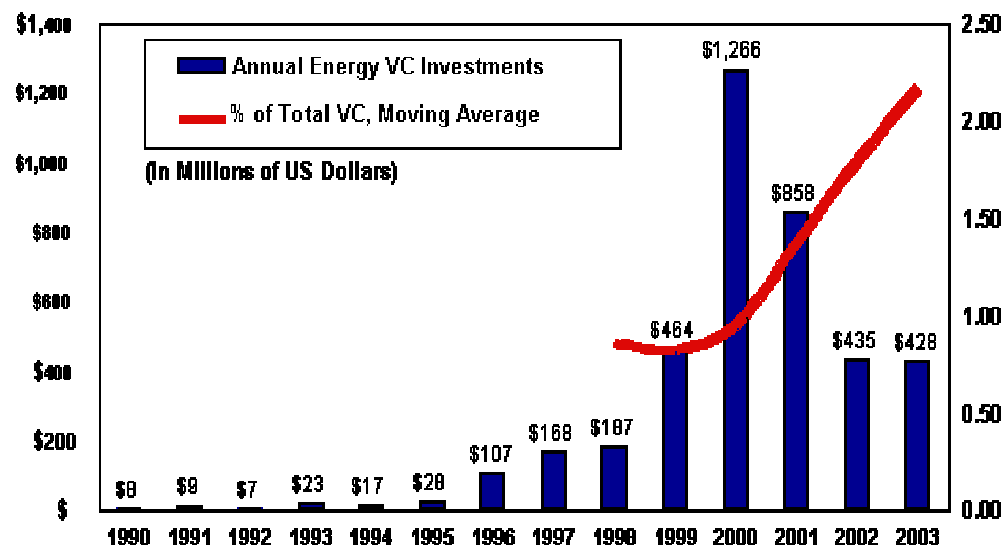


Fuels: Project Development Pathway



- Must link development of new renewable energy technology companies with fuels development
- Commercialization of both required in parallel
- Different management, business models and financing

Growth Company finance



POWERSHARES WILDERHILL CLEAN E.
as of 5-Apr-2006

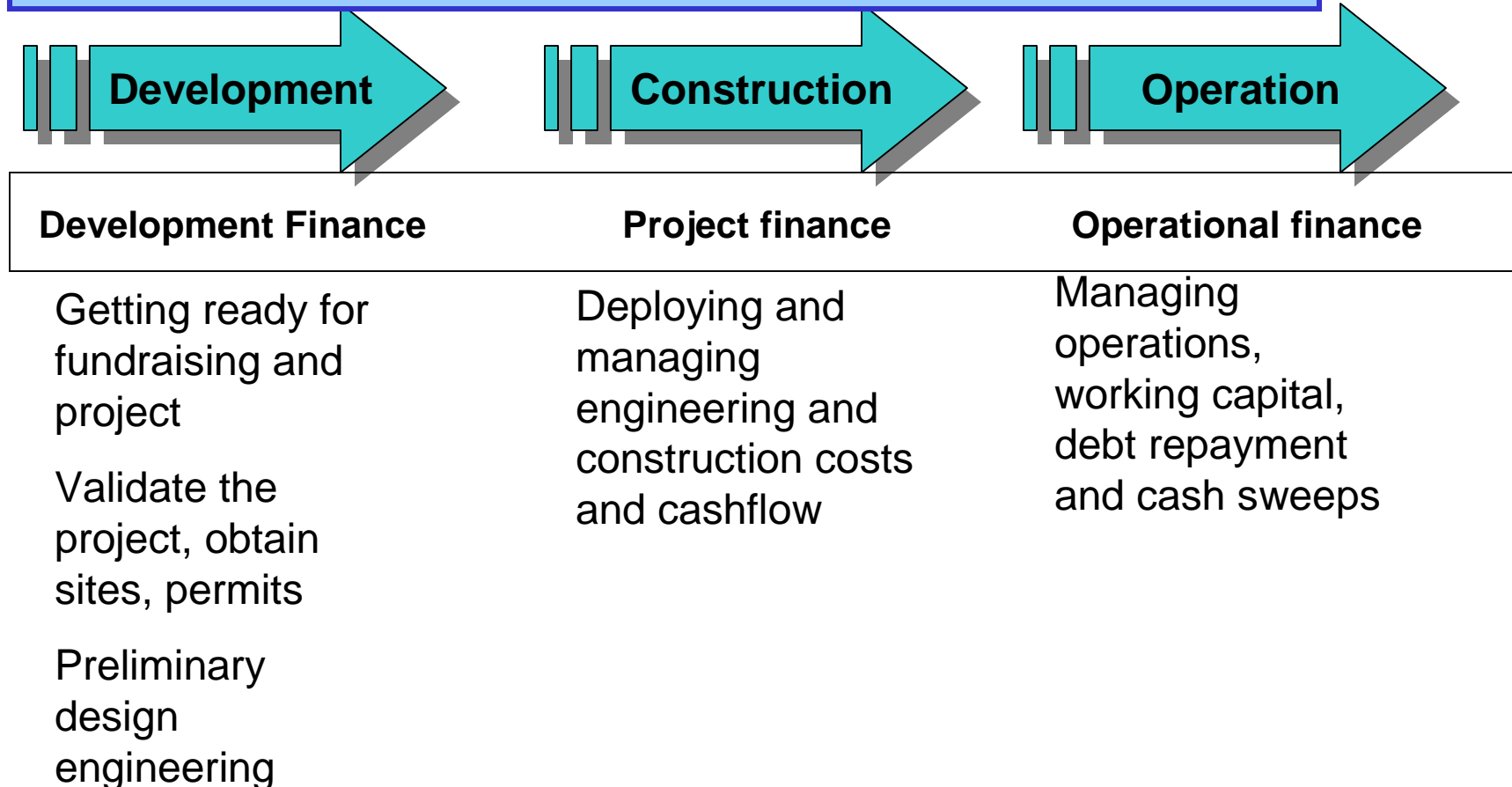


- Immature sector
- Growth funding is driven by VC investment, which may not be a good fit.
- Many/most early stage energy technology companies have not delivered investment grade returns
- Few IPOs, with some underperformers (Clipper & Capstone)
- BUT: great long term market potential if the right companies and fundamentals are selected

PROJECT FINANCE

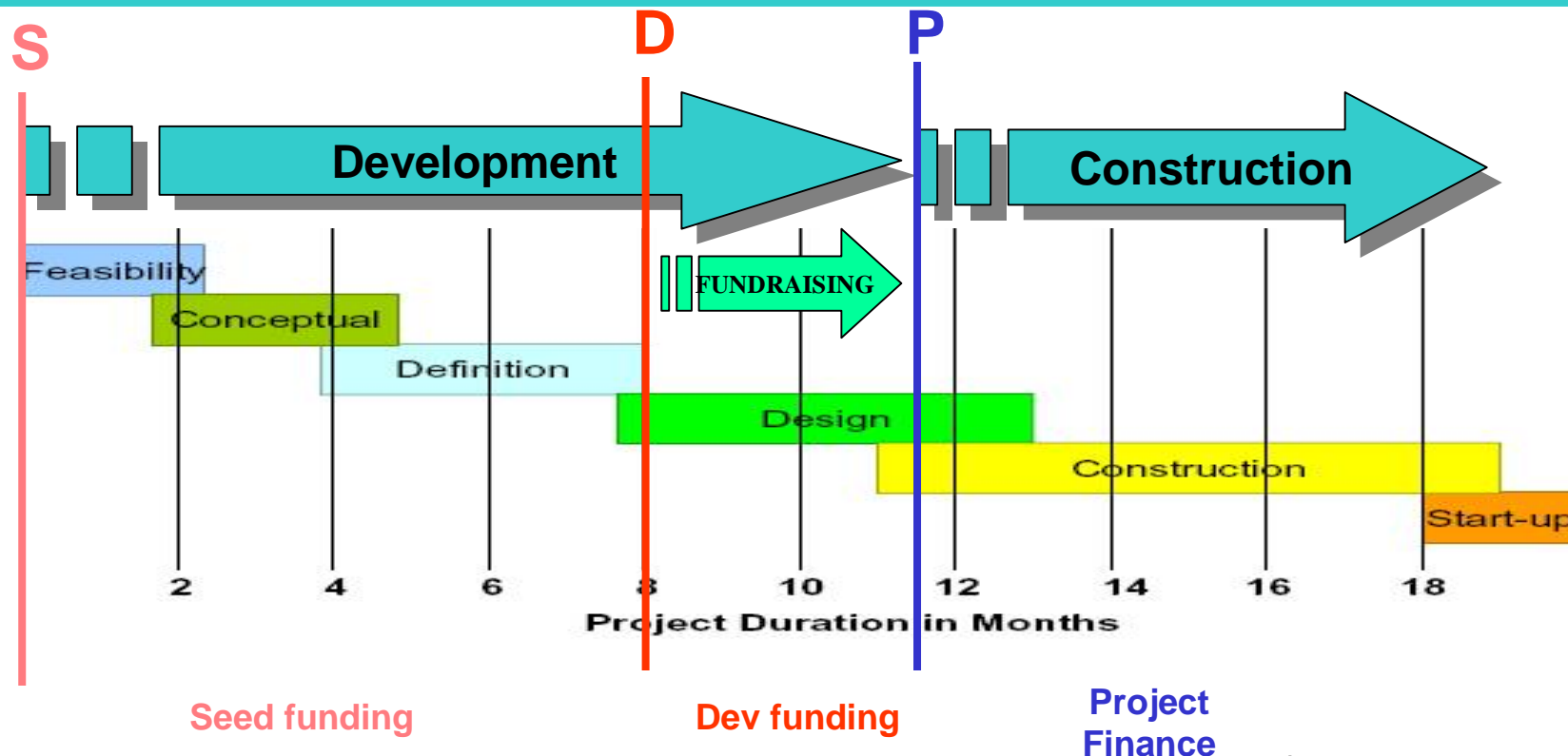
Phases of Renewable Energy project

Matching the financing type with phase



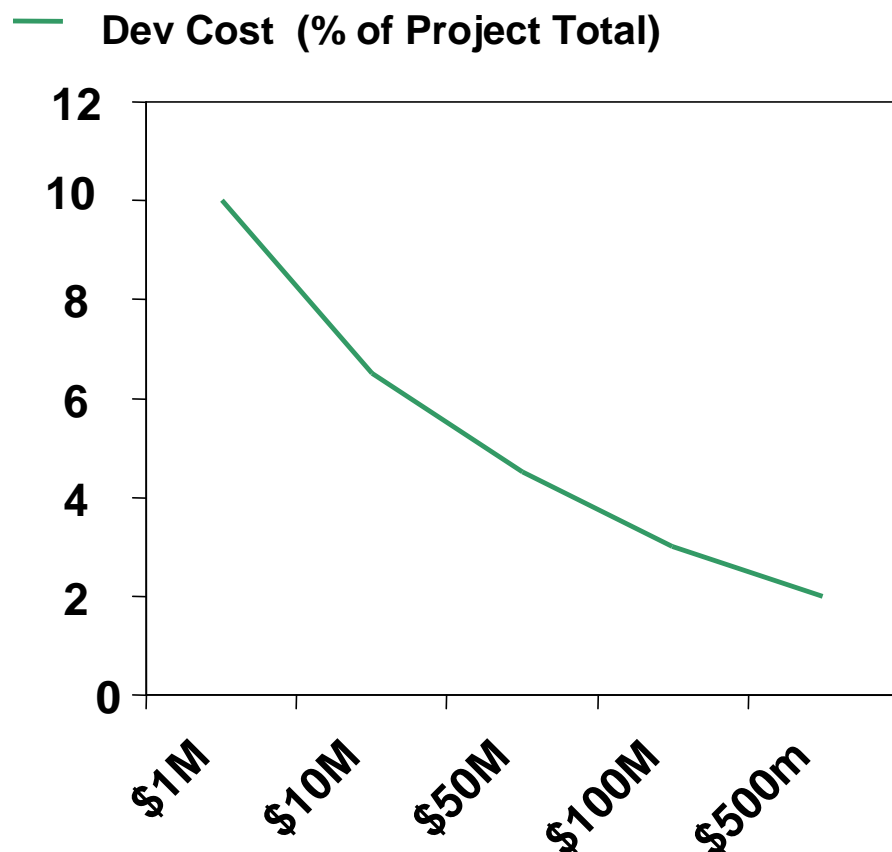
Project finance looks through the project to the value of the balance sheet of the offtake agreement

Project Timing



- Timing varies widely, but typically 18-24 months from project inception
- Development funding should be sufficient to last through the development.
- Fundraising may take 4-6 months after finalized “package”, depending on complexity and structure

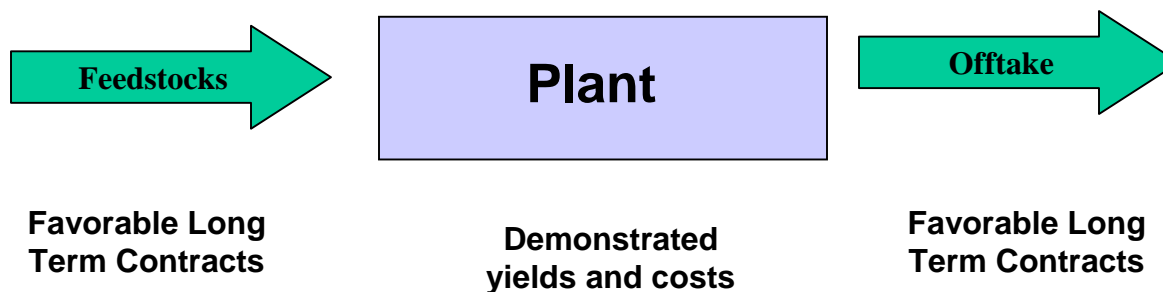
Development finance



- Seed: a few \$100K for feasibility studies, etc.
- Development: Depending on size, development costs range from 2-10% of total project,
- Highest risk funding
- Highest rate of return money (30%-50%++)
- Development funding may be complimented with grants, loans

Project Finance, what to look for...

- The risk/return profile and valuation are consistent with the financial markets and company expectations
- Management team has the experience and capability for the project undertaken
- The project is realistic and major risks are mitigated
 - Feedstock agreements
 - Offtake agreements (Merchant vs. contract)
 - Creditworthiness of Offtake purchasers
 - Technology risk/obsolescence
 - Performance bonding/ Construction risk



**Project finance looks through the project to the value and balance sheet
of the offtake agreement**

Project Finance

Proper structuring to balance debt and equity can reduce risk & improve returns

The larger the project, the more complexity & possibilities of improvement through structuring

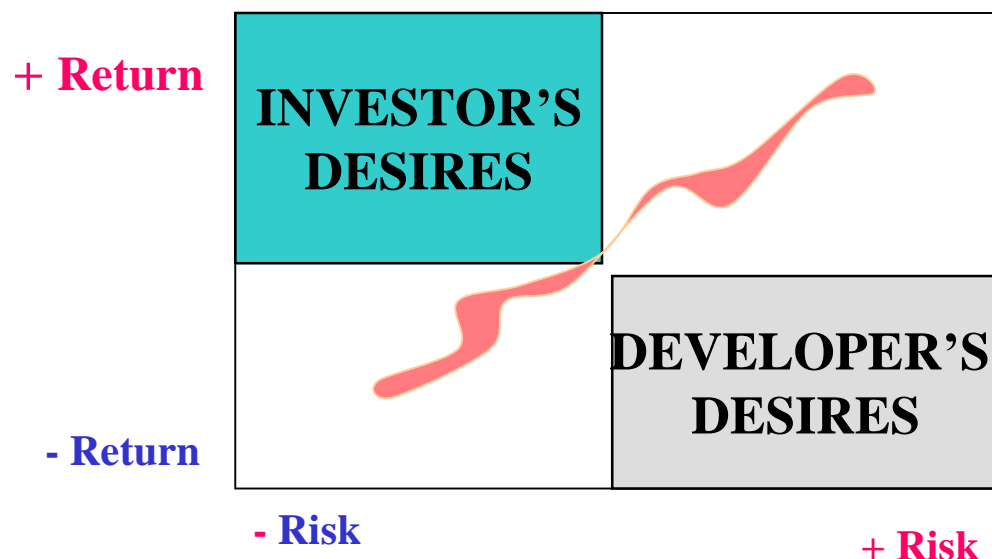
Debt

- Construction
- Permanent Finance
- Bonds (taxable and exempt)
- Equipment / Operational Lease
- Mezzanine (limited)
- Grants & government loans

Equity

- Private-accredited
- Institutional
- Socially Responsible Investors
- Strategic & Vendor Finances
- Tax investors

Renewable Energy Project Finance Gap



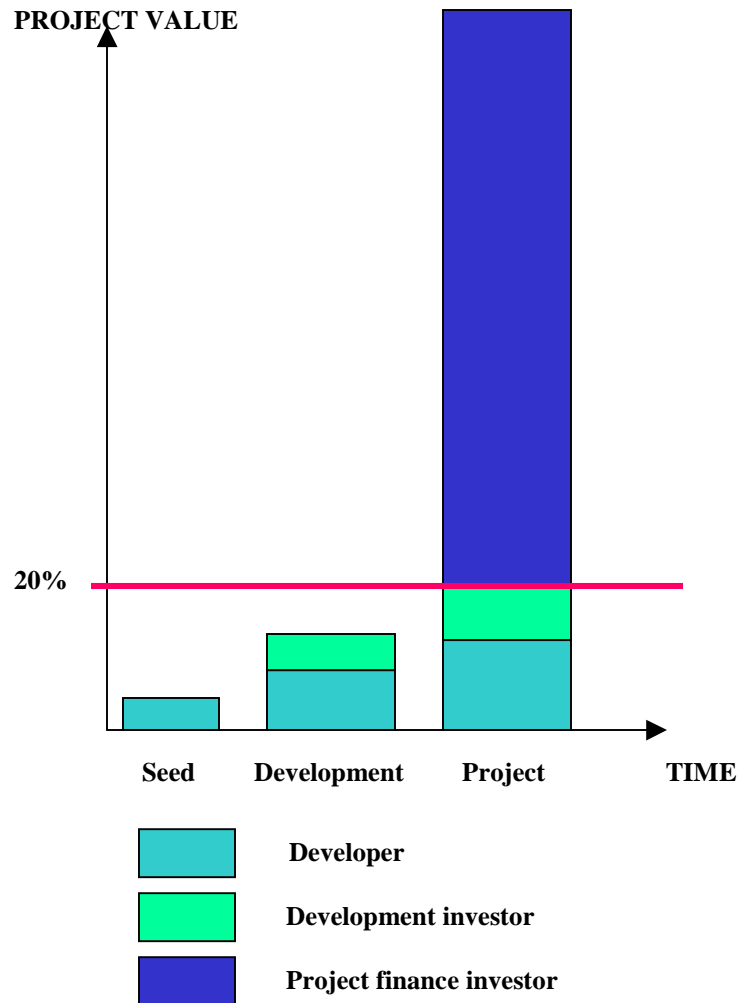
(unsophisticated?) Investor/ Lender

- I want 40% ++ with no risk
- Get me out next year with an IPO
- I will give you \$ 3 million Pre-money valuation

(unsophisticated?) Developer

- Investors should invest in my project because it is the socially responsible thing to do
- Let's get going, will fill in the details later
- Don't look over my shoulder, I want a "silent partner"
- I give you slightly better than prime rate, so I can keep the majority of "my project"
- I'll offer you 5% of the project for \$80 million

What really happens



- Valuation of the project increases with the amount of work done to build the project to financial close
- Typically the developer invest seed funding of \$100-500 K
- Typically, developer receives additional development funding to meet the 1-10% of the project development funding total
- At the end of project finance, the project finance investor owns the vast majority of the project, typically around 80% (depending on the amount of investment by the investor, project financials, etc.)

Financial structures summary

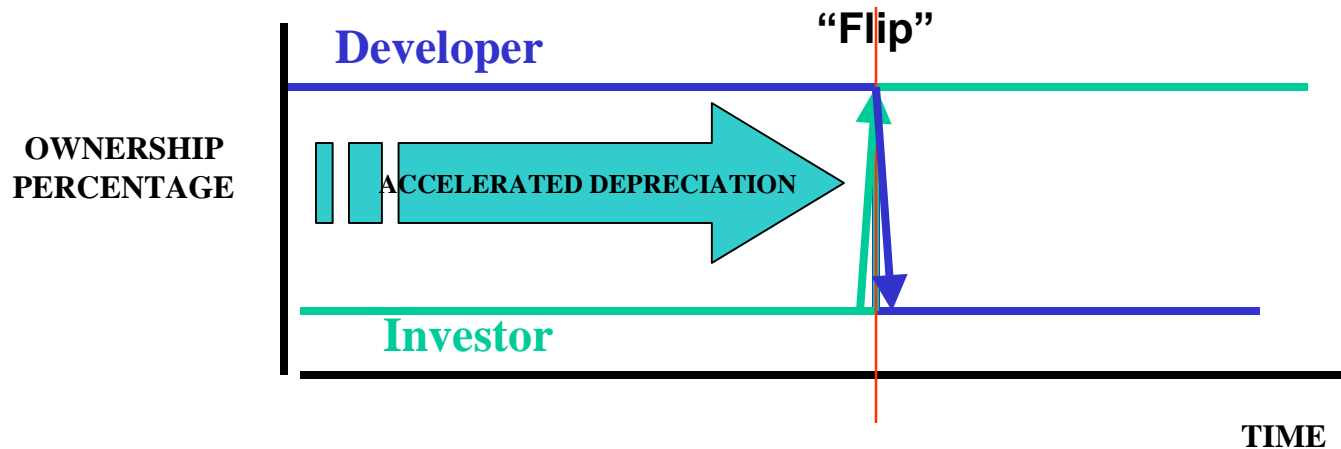
Financing Structure	Project Capital	Mechanism
Corporate	All Equity	Corporate/strategic and the developed projects and finances all cost, receives all tax benefits
Investor Flip	All Equity	Investor contributes almost all of equity, receives almost all of cash & tax benefit prior to return based flip in allocations
Pay as you go	All Equity	Investor finances much of the project, injecting some equity upfront and additional equity overtime
Cash Leveraged	Equity and Debt	Sameness investor flip, but adds that financing. Loan size is based on amortization/cash flow/credit considerations
Back Leveraged	All equity, but developer has outside debt	Same as investor flip, but developer uses outside debt in exchange for equity in project

Financial Structure: pick the one that fits

Depending on the structure, and the amount of development funding required, developer financial wherewithal, and developer needs, a variety of scenarios are possible

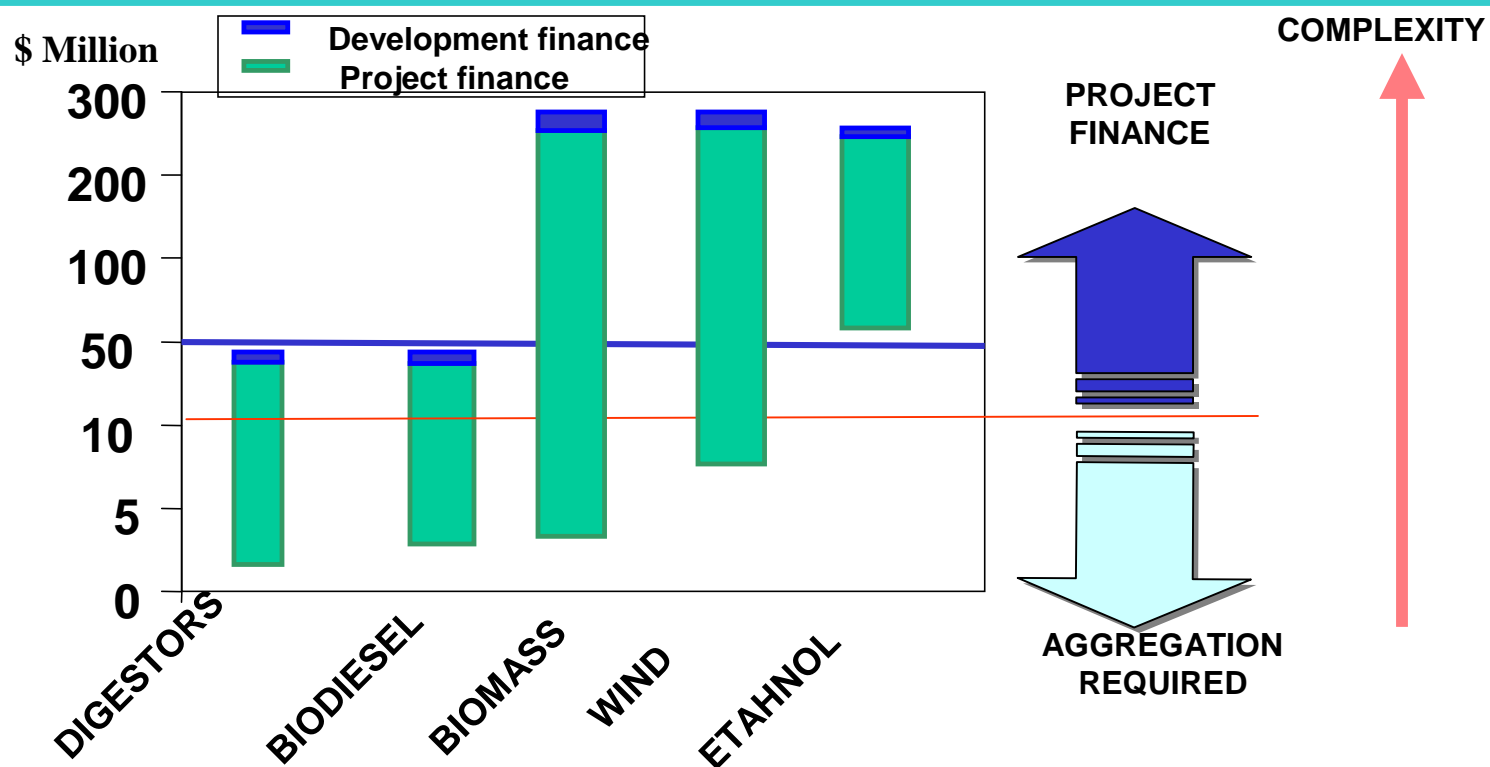
scenario	Developer can use tax benefit	Developer can fund project cost	Developer wants to retain stake in project	Developer wants early cash distribution	Developer has low projected IRR	Project already exists: refinancing/ acquisition	Most suitable financing strategy
1	No	No	No	yes	N/A	No	Sell project's strategic investor
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Strategic/ Corporate
3	No	Limited	Yes	Yes	No	No	Investor flip
4	No	Yes	Yes	yes	N/A	Yes	Pay-as-you-go
5	No	limited	Yes	No	Yes	No	Cash leveraged
6	No	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Back levered

Flip example



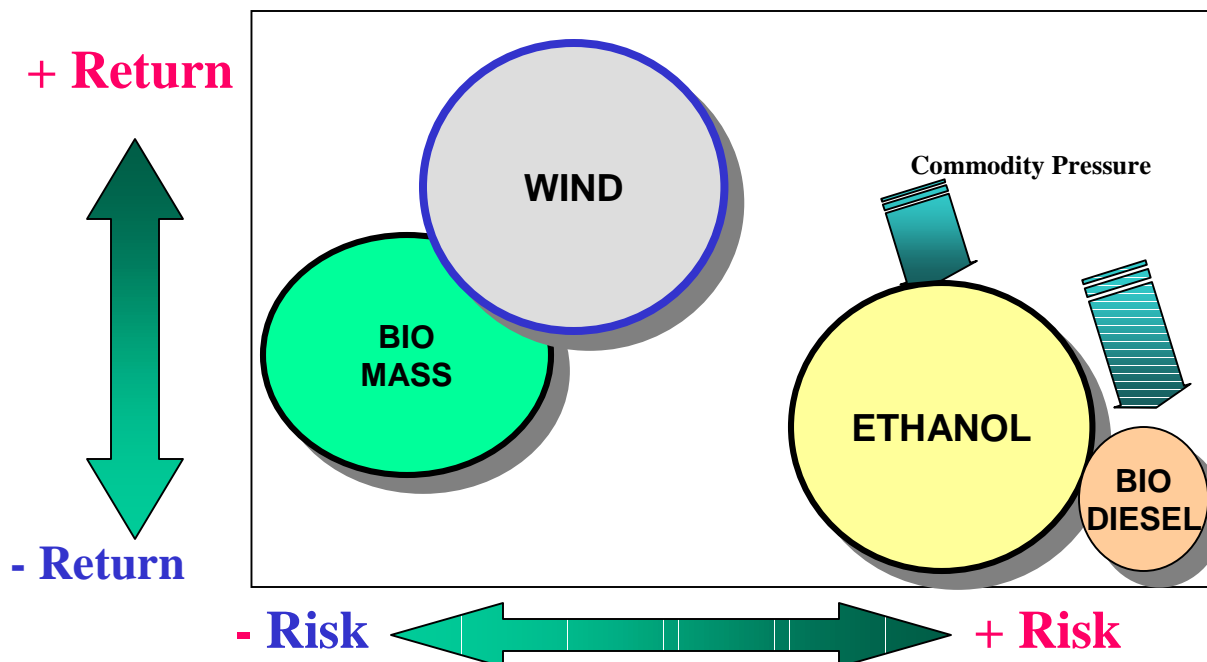
- Initial (3-5 years) depreciation in excess of project's ability to use it
- "Sell" the majority of the project to investor who can tax losses against passive gains
- "Flip" back to the developer (ratio reversed) after investor returns are realized
- Complex structures, requiring legal and accounting professionals skilled in the issues

Size vs complexity



- Larger transactions: (ethanol, wind, biomass power generation) more complex, require substantial structuring
- Smaller transactions: (bio diesel, anaerobic digesters) less complex, require little or no structuring
- Investment banking generally required to structure larger transactions
- Investment in smaller transactions better suited to aggregation

What Does It All Mean?



- Financial markets: frothy
 - Unknowledgeable investors will fall into failed deals?
 - What happens in the overbuilt over hyped short/medium term: Dot.Bomb shakeout coming?
 - Credit Crunch: Terms and rates currently unfavorable
 - Long term prospect: Overall, excellent, returns will improve as oil prices continue to increase and developers mature

Sigma Capital Group



TURNING RENEWABLES INTO SHAREHOLDER VALUE

Sigma Capital Group, Inc.
Bruce Woodry, Chairman and CEO
Phone: (906) 483-0406
woodry@sigmacapital.net
www.sigmacapital.net