



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships

NORTHWEST

Introduction to RELCOST



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Northwest CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships

Washington State University Energy Program

Overview of RELCOST

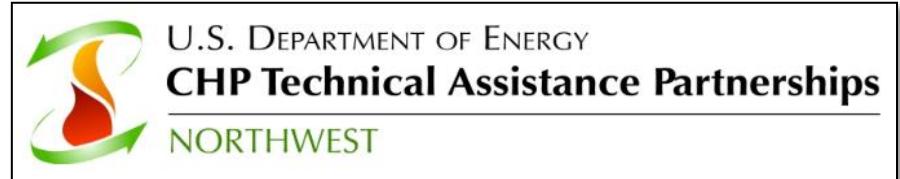
Presentation Outline

- Program use
- Results
- A review of input screens
 - A quick look at each input screen to give you a sense of its look and feel and comprehensiveness
 - We will not go through all the details

RELCOST

Financial Analysis of Energy Projects

- **Developed by**
 - Washington State University Energy Extension Program
www.energy.wsu.edu
 - USDOE Northwest CHP Technical Assistance Partnership
<http://www.northwestchptap.org>
- **Free download**
 - <http://www.northwestchptap.org/>
Click on “Software, Resources and Links”



Program Overview

- **Developed for a variety of energy projects**
 - Power generation
 - District energy
 - Combined heat and power
 - Alternative energy
 - Wind, Solar, Biomass, Geothermal, etc.
 - Anaerobic digestion with multiple revenue streams
- **But, is a general purpose financial analysis tool**
 - Can be used for any project with income streams and expenses
 - Interpret some terminology differently depending on the application

Program Use

Evaluate financial viability of energy projects

- Rank and prioritize alternatives
- Evaluate bids
- Use in contract negotiation
- Determine funding needs
- Determine sales price and valuation

Create statements needed for support

- Pro formas and reports for applications

Evaluate effectiveness of incentives

- Grants and low interest loans
- Tax credits and deductions
- Production incentives
- Bonus depreciation

An Excel Spreadsheet Template

- **Template facilitates input**
 - Create templates of common project types
- **Unprotected spreadsheet**
 - Any user familiar with Excel can customize
 - All calculations visible
- **Easy integration with other tools**
 - Excel used as output and input for many programs
 - Extends reporting, analysis, & integration with the tools you use
- **Should be familiar with Excel to take full advantage**

What It Does Not Do

Must be used with other resources for analyses of:

- Energy use
 - System design and sizing
 - Cost estimation
 - Emissions calculations
 - Plant simulation
 - Power generation
 - Renewable energy
 - Tax law and incentives
- *Requires input, such as system sizing, from other tools*

Does not include a database of incentives available

- Refer to DSIRE database www.dsireusa.org

Four Types of Results

More Than Life Cycle Cost Analysis

Pro-Forma Statements

- Income Statement
- Cash Flow Statement
- Balance Sheet
- Use of Funds

| Project Description | FELCOST Financial - 2009 Washington State University Extension | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Income Statement (Tax Calculations) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (C) Sales Income | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 | \$ 324,000 |
| (D) Cost of Sales | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) | \$ (100,000) |
| Operating Income (EBIT) | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 | \$ 224,000 |
| (E) Operating Expense | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) | \$ (50,000) |
| (F) Depreciation (Tax) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) | \$ (10,000) |
| (G) Interest Expense | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) |
| (H) Financial Charges | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) | \$ (5,000) |
| Net Profit Before Taxes | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 | \$ 154,000 |
| (I) Income Taxes | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) | \$ (40,000) |
| Net Profit After Taxes | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 | \$ 114,000 |
| (J) Dividends | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) | \$ (20,000) |
| Retained Earnings | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 | \$ 94,000 |

Life Cycle Cost Analysis

- Net Present Value
- Internal Rate of Return
- Benefit-Cost Ratio
- Discounted Payback

| RESULTS | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| Project Life | | 20 Years | |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis | | | Value |
| Equity IRR | G | 18.9% | |
| Project IRR | G | 18.0% | |
| Net Present Value | G | \$ 13,789,042 | |
| Benefit Cost Ratio (After Tax) | Y | 1.36 | |
| After-Tax Discounted Payback | Y | 11.0 years | |
| Simple Payback | | | Value |
| Simple Payback (Calc Method 1) | G | 3.7 years | |

Financial Indicators

- Margins (e.g. Gross Margin)
- Ratios (e.g. Debt-Equity ratio)

| FINANCIAL SCORECARD | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------|
| Scorecard Year | 5 | |
| Profitability Ratios (Margins) | | |
| Gross Margin | G | 37.2% |
| Operating Margin | G | 33.2% |
| Pre - Tax Margin | G | 33.1% |
| After - Tax Margin | G | 23.8% |
| Liquidity Measures | | |
| Current Ratio | G | 2.20 |

Levelized Costs

| Levelized Cost (Pre-Tax) | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Electricity Sales | G | \$97.11 \$/MWhr |
| Steam Production Savings | Y | \$14.94 \$ per 1000 lb |

Pro Formas

Proforma financial statements can be printed out for records, funding applications, tax purposes, etc.

- Income Statement
- Balance Sheet
- Use of Funds
- Cash Flow

Stakeholders want to know your cash flow, earnings, expenses, etc. in every year of the project

- Lenders
- Equity investors
- Policy analysts
- Project developers

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----|
| Project Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Income Statement (Tax Calculation) | | | | |
| (+) Taxable Income & Savings | \$ 1,633,270 | \$ 1,690,221 | \$ 1,749,214 | \$ |
| (+) Non-Tiactable Income & Savings | \$ 157,000 | \$ 161,710 | \$ 266,498 | \$ |
| (-) Cost of Sales | \$ (1,114,369) | \$ (1,148,243) | \$ (1,183,154) | \$ |
| Gross Income (Profit) | \$ 675,901 | \$ 703,689 | \$ 832,557 | \$ |
| (-) Operating Expense | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| EBITDA | \$ 675,901 | \$ 703,689 | \$ 832,557 | \$ |
| (-) Depreciation (Tax) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| Operating Income (EBIT) | \$ 675,901 | \$ 703,689 | \$ 832,557 | \$ |
| (-) Interest Expense | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| (+) Interest Income | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| (-) Finance Charges | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| Net Profit Before Taxes | \$ 675,901 | \$ 703,689 | \$ 832,557 | \$ |
| (-) Income Taxes | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| Net Profit After Taxes | \$ 675,901 | \$ 703,689 | \$ 832,557 | \$ |
| (-) Dividends | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| Retained Earnings | \$ 675,901 | \$ 703,689 | \$ 832,557 | \$ |

Results tabs are green.



30 Year Analysis Period

- Results Example: Proformas have a column for each year

| INCOME STATEMENT (TAX) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----|
| Plant Name | Southern Oregon University CHP sensitivity Analysis | | | | | | |
| Project Description | New CHP system Analysis | | | | | | |
| Scenario Description | Biomass steam generation with extraction/condensing turbine | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | |
| Project Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| Income Statement (Tax Calculation) | | | | | | | |
| (+) Taxable Income & Savings | \$ 1,790,270 | \$ 1,848,835 | \$ 2,009,396 | \$ 2,075,778 | \$ 2,175,238 | \$ 2,279,609 | \$ |
| (+) Non-Taxable Income & Savings | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| (-) Cost of Sales | \$ (1,114,369) | \$ (1,148,243) | \$ (1,183,154) | \$ (1,219,136) | \$ (1,256,222) | \$ (1,294,447) | \$ |
| Gross Income (Profit) | \$ 675,901 | \$ 700,593 | \$ 826,242 | \$ 856,642 | \$ 919,015 | \$ 985,163 | \$ |
| (-) Operating Expense | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| EBITDA | \$ 675,901 | \$ 700,593 | \$ 826,242 | \$ 856,642 | \$ 919,015 | \$ 985,163 | \$ |
| (-) Depreciation (Tax) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| Operating Income (EBIT) | \$ 675,901 | \$ 700,593 | \$ 826,242 | \$ 856,642 | \$ 919,015 | \$ 985,163 | \$ |
| (-) Interest Expense | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| (+) Interest Income | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| (-) Finance Charges | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| Net Profit Before Taxes | \$ 675,901 | \$ 700,593 | \$ 826,242 | \$ 856,642 | \$ 919,015 | \$ 985,163 | \$ |
| (-) Income Taxes | \$ - | \$ (66,556) | \$ (78,493) | \$ (81,381) | \$ (87,306) | \$ (93,590) | \$ |
| Net Profit After Taxes | \$ 675,901 | \$ 634,037 | \$ 747,749 | \$ 775,261 | \$ 831,709 | \$ 891,572 | \$ |
| (-) Dividends | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |
| Retained Earnings | \$ 675,901 | \$ 634,037 | \$ 747,749 | \$ 775,261 | \$ 831,709 | \$ 891,572 | \$ |

30 columns, one for each year →

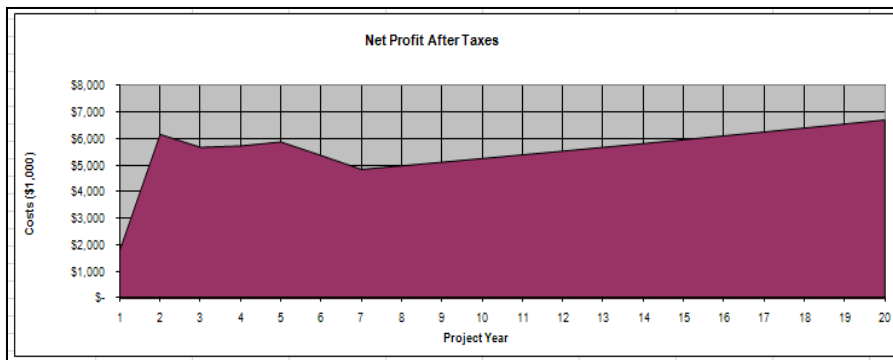
- Input Example: Capital expenditures occurring in multiple years

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Project Year | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Installed costs | | | |
| Total Installed Costs, Phase 1 | \$ 12,185,000 | | |
| Avoided Capital Costs (Boiler) | \$ (700,000) | | |
| Total Installed Costs, Phase 2 | | \$ 5,000,000 | |
| Total Installed Costs, Phase 3 | | | \$ 5,000,000 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Sub-Total | \$ 11,485,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 5,000,000 |

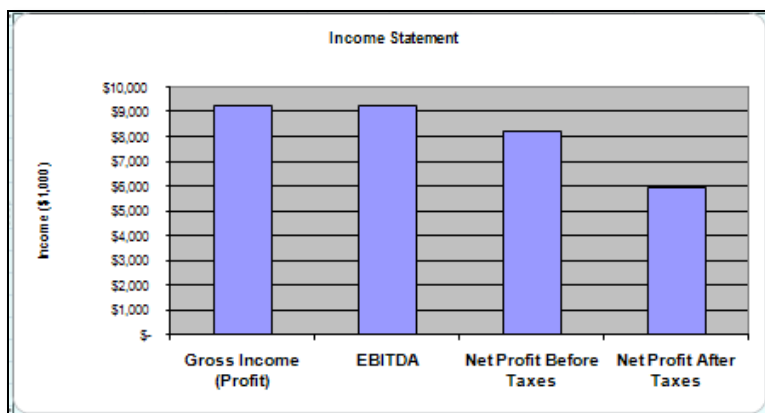
30 columns for input in any project year →

Visuals of Pro Forma Statements

Example: Net profit after taxes over the project life



Example: Income statement in a particular year



New graphs and charts can be added by user because its an unlocked Excel template

“WhatIf” Summary Results

Summary of

- Life cycle cost analysis results
- Financial ratios
- Levelized costs

Visual indicators of viability

- Red, yellow and green indicators
- Decision values defined by user

| RESULTS | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-------|------------------------|
| Project Life | 20 | Years | |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis | | | Value |
| Equity IRR | G | | 18.9% |
| Project IRR | G | | 18.0% |
| Net Present Value | G | \$ | 13,789,042 |
| Benefit Cost Ratio (After Tax) | Y | | 1.36 |
| After-Tax Discounted Payback | Y | | 11.0 years |
| Simple Payback | | | Value |
| Simple Payback (Calc Method 1) | G | | 3.7 years |
| Simple Payback (Calc Method 2) | R | | 6.9 years |
| FINANCIAL SCORECARD | | | |
| Scorecard Year | 5 | | |
| Profitability Ratios (Margins) | | | Value |
| Gross Margin | G | | 37.2% |
| Operating Margin | G | | 33.2% |
| Pre - Tax Margin | G | | 33.1% |
| After - Tax Margin | G | | 23.8% |
| Liquidity Measures | | | |
| Current Ratio | G | | 33.0 |
| Acid Test Ratio | G | | 33.0 |
| Cash Flow Ratios | | | |
| Debt Service Coverage Ratio | G | | 22.4 |
| Leverage Ratios | | | |
| Debt to Equity | R | | 0.03 |
| Debt Ratio | R | | 2.7% |
| Equity Ratio | G | | 97.3% |
| Debt-Asset Ratio | G | | 0.01 |
| Interest Coverage Ratio | G | | 711.19 |
| Levelised Cost (Pre-Tax) | | | |
| Electricity Sales | G | | \$97.11 \$/MWhr |
| Steam Production Savings | Y | | \$14.94 \$ per 1000 lb |

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity or “What If” Analysis

- What if I have a cost overrun?
 - What if I don't get the sales price I expect?
 - What if I don't get the grant I'm expecting?
- *How does that impact my internal rate of return?*

Sensitivity Factors and Results Side-by-Side

- Multiply inputs across many sheets all in one place for easy exploration of scenarios

| SENSITIVITY FACTORS | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------|
| Escalation Forecast Type | Likely | | |
| Environmental Credits | | 1st Yr Unit Costs | |
| Renewable Energy Credits | 100% | \$0.010 | \$/kWh |
| Carbon Offsets | 100% | \$0.000 | \$/tons CO2e |
| Production Tax Credits | | 1st Yr Unit Costs | |
| Federal PTC | 100% | \$0.0000 | \$/MWh/yr |
| State PTC Electricity | 100% | \$0.0000 | \$/kWh/yr |
| State PTC Thermal | 100% | \$0.0000 | MMBtu/yr |
| Investment Tax Credits | | Total | |
| Federal ITC | 100% | \$ | - |
| State ITC | 100% | \$ | - |
| Local ITC | 100% | \$ | - |
| Income | | 1st Yr Unit Costs | |
| Electricity Sales | 90% | \$ 0.05499 | \$/kWh |
| Avoided Costs, Existing HTG SY | 100% | \$ 1.00000 | \$/total |

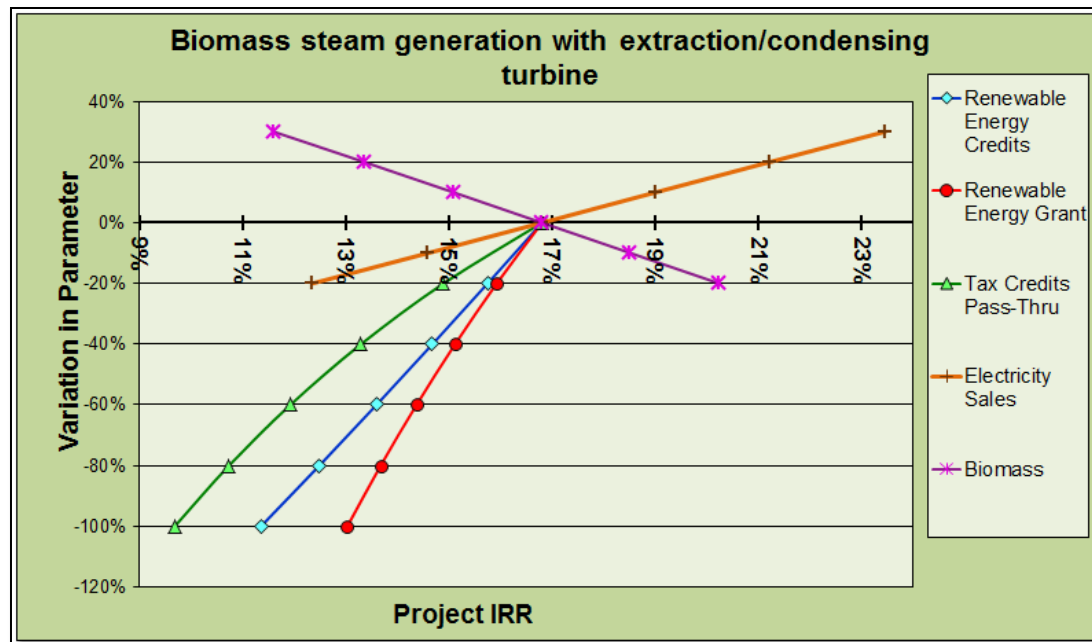
| LIFE CYCLE COST RESULTS | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| Project Life | | 20 Years | |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis | | | Value |
| Equity IRR | G | | 14.6% |
| Project IRR | G | | 14.6% |
| Net Present Value | G | \$ | 8,377,754 |
| Benefit Cost Ratio (After Tax) | G | | 2.47 |
| After-Tax Discounted Payback | Y | | 9.3 years |
| Simple Payback | | | Value |
| Non-Discounted Payback | Y | | 7.4 years |
| Simple Payback, First Year | Y | | 17.1 years |

In this example, electricity sales price is 90% of what is expected. Sales throughout analysis are multiplied by 90%

Sensitivity Analysis

Spider Diagrams

- Used to visually identify parameters that most affect viability
 - Runs 30 scenarios automatically
 - Created using sensitivity factors to obtain several scenarios
 - Horizontal: Variation of a parameter from its expected value
 - Vertical: Indicator of project viability (e.g. NPV or IRR)
 - The steeper the slope, the less sensitive viability is to a variation in the parameter
- Focus investigation on parameters with low slopes



Incentive Summary

Modeling incentives in RELCOST

- **Grants and low interest loans**
“Funding Plan” tab
- **Incentives proportional to a product (e.g sales, CO2e, heat)**
“Prod Incentives” or on “Sales & Savings” tabs
- **Investment and production tax credits**
“Tax Credits” tab
- **Tax holidays**
“Taxes & Fees” tab
- **Property tax incentives**
“O&M” tab
- **Bonus depreciation**
“Depreciation” tab

Incentives by source are tallied on “Incentive Summary” tab (new)

| Source | Loans | Grants | Equity Investment | Renewable Energy Credits | Carbon Offsets | Production Tax Credits | Investment Tax Credits | TOTALS (not incl loans) |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Federal | \$ 2,000,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| State | \$ - | \$ 5,072,792 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,072,792 |
| Local | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | | \$ - | \$ - |
| Utility | \$ - | \$ 90,703 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | | | \$ 90,703 |
| Market | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,705,269 | \$ - | | | \$ 2,705,269 |
| Private | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 500,000 | \$ - | \$ - | | | \$ 500,000 |
| Other | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | | | \$ - |
| TOTALS | \$ 2,000,000 | \$ 5,163,495 | \$ 500,000 | \$ 2,705,269 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 8,368,764 |

Overview of Inputs

Enter detailed input on a number of sheets

Enter most likely values for:

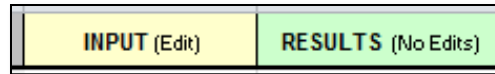
- Plant Operating Factors
- Capital Expenditures
- Funding Plan
- Purchases
- Sales & Savings
- O&M Expenses
- Major Expenses
- Production-based Incentives
- Taxes, Fees
- Tax Incentives
- Dividends
- Cost Escalation
- Cost Allocation
- Cash Accounts

Input tabs
are yellow

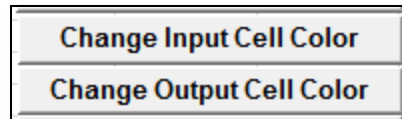


Cell Colors

By default



- Inputs are yellow
- Calculated cells are green
- Change cell colors using “toggle” buttons on “General” tab

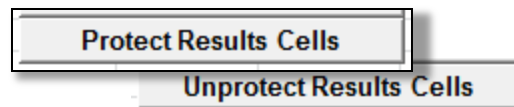


| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Project Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| PLANT OPERATING FACTOR | | | | | |
| Dispatch Factor (a) | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Availability (capacity) Factor (b) | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% |
| Plant Operating Factor | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% |

| | Project Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PLANT OPERATING FACTOR | | | | | |
| Dispatch Factor (a) | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Availability (capacity) Factor (b) | | 50.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% |
| Plant Operating Factor | | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% |

Do not overwrite calculations in green cells

- Make back up file of original version
- Protect and unprotect results with toggle button on “General” tab



Capital Expenditures

Plenty of space

- Three user-defined general categories, plus “below the line” expenses.
- Expenditures can occur in any project year

| ENTER CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES | |
|--|------------|
| | 2014 |
| Project Year | 1 |
| 1. Equipment & Installation | |
| System Cost | \$ 450,000 |
| Structural Modifications | \$ 100,000 |
| Electrical Upgrade | \$ 50,000 |
| | |
| | |
| Sub-Total | \$ 600,000 |
| 2. Engineering and Design | |
| Engineering Costs | \$ 100,000 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Sub-Total | \$ 100,000 |

Current dollars

- All inputs are entered in current dollars with escalated values calculated for future years

| ENTER BELOW THE LINE COSTS | |
|---|-----|
| Contractor Profit Factor | |
| Equipment & Installation | 30% |
| Engineering and Design | |
| Contingencies | |
| Equipment & Installation | 10% |
| Engineering and Design | 10% |
| Value Added Tax (includes contingency) | |
| VAT Rate | |
| % Equipment & Installation | |


Capital Expenditures

New

Categories of CapEx can be “included” or not

- Enables quickly excluding a group of expenses that are in one option but not in another

| DEFINE CATEGORIES FOR CAPITAL COSTS | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS | Include Category? |
| Equipment & Installation | True |
| Engineering and Design | True |
| Additional Equipment with Option 2 | False |



Select False to exclude category from total

Funding Plan

| Source # | 1 | 2 |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Borrowed Funds | | |
| Institution | | |
| Description | SEP Low Interest Loan | |
| Source Type | State | |
| Loan Type | Equal Payment | |
| Interest payment method (bonds only) | | |
| Project Year | 1 | |
| Loan Begin Month | 6 | |
| Loan Fees (% amount) | | 1% |
| Amount (\$) | \$ 2,000,000 | |
| Annual Interest Rate | | 4% |
| Term (months) | | 60 |
| Equity | | |
| Investor | | |
| Description | Legislative Appropriation | |
| Source Type | State | |
| Project Year | 1 | |
| Amount (\$) | \$ 2,100,000 | |
| Investment method | | |
| Investment Period (Annual pmt method only) | | |
| Grants | | |
| Investor | | |
| Description | Renewable Energy Gr | Tax Credits Pass-Thru |
| Source Type | Federal | State |
| Project Year | 1 | 1 |
| Amount (\$) | \$ 1,552,000 | \$ 3,556,000 |
| Grant method | Lump Sum | Lump Sum |
| Grant Period (Annual pmt method only) | | |
| Taxable (Federal)? | False | False |
| Taxable (State)? | False | False |

Three funding source types

- Loans, grants, equity
- Multiple types can be used in same project period

Up to 10 sources for each type

- Any project year
- Multiple investors, lenders

This example shows

- one loan,
- one equity investment, and
- two grants

Each column represents one funding source.

Funding Plan

New

Identify *type* of funding sources

- Appears on summary of total incentives by source

Select source type from drop-down

| Grants | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Investor | | | | |
| Description | Renewable Energy Grant | Tax Credits Pass-Thru | | |
| Source Type | Federal | State | | |
| Project Year | 1 | Federal | | |
| Amount (\$) | \$ 1,552,000 | State | | |
| Grant method | Lump Sum | Local | | |
| Grant Period (Annual pmt method only) | | Utility | | |
| Taxable (Federal)? | False | Private | | |
| Taxable (State)? | False | Market | | |
| | | Other | | |
| | | False | | |
| PRESENT VALUE OF TOTALS BY SOURCE | | | | |
| | | Loans | Grants | Equity |
| Federal | | \$ - | \$ 1,552,000 | \$ - |
| State | | \$ 2,000,000 | \$ 3,520,792 | \$ 2,100,000 |
| Local | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Utility | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Market | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Private | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Other | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |

Totals by source

Purchases

Units and unit costs of purchases:

- Inputs for each project year

True = Multiply values by operating factor

| ENTER UNITS AND UNIT COSTS OF PURCHASES | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Purchase Type | Apply Operating Factor? | Quantities | Project Year | 2017 | |
| | | Description | Units | | |
| Fuel | True | Biomass | bdt | 21,320 | |
| Fuel | True | Natural Gas | MMBtu | 3,325 | |
| Non-Fuel | True | Purchased Electricity (kWh) | kWh | - | |
| Non-Fuel | True | Ash disposal | total | \$ 12,800.00 | \$ 12,800.00 |
| Non-Fuel | True | Electricity Wheeling Cost | kWh | 15,700,000 | 15,700,000 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Unit Costs (non-escalated) | | | | | |
| Fuel | | Biomass | \$/bdt | \$ 35.00000 | \$ 35.00000 |
| Fuel | | Natural Gas | \$/MMBtu | \$ 6.65000 | \$ 6.65000 |
| Non-Fuel | | Purchased Electricity (kWh) | \$/kWh | \$ - | \$ - |
| Non-Fuel | | Ash disposal | \$/total | \$ 1.00 | \$ 1.00 |
| Non-Fuel | | Electricity Wheeling Cost | \$/kWh | \$ 0.00594 | \$ 0.00594 |

Fuel and non-fuel categories appear on Purchases report

Enter as present values
Escalated values are calculated

Sales and Savings

- Revenue from sales and savings are equivalent
 - Savings can be a positive revenue stream or a negative purchase (How you want it to appear on reports?)
 - Can use for *any* revenue stream

Units are user-defined

| ENTER UNITS AND UNIT PRICES OF UP TO 9 REVENUE SOURCES | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|------------|----|
| Taxable | Apply Operating Factor? | Revenues | Project Year | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Taxable | True | Electricity Sales | 1 | 2 | | |
| | | Units Sold (Stand-Alone) | kWh | 15,700,000 | 15,700,000 | |
| | | Unit Cost (Stand-Alone) | \$/kWh | \$ 0.061 | \$ 0.061 | \$ |
| | | Total (Non-escalated) | | \$ 959,270 | \$ 959,270 | \$ |
| | | Total (With plant operating factor) | | \$ 479,635 | \$ 479,635 | \$ |
| | | Total (With sensitivity) | | \$ 479,635 | \$ 479,635 | \$ |
| | | Total (escalated + sensitivity + plant operating) | | \$ 479,635 | \$ 494,024 | \$ |
| Taxable | True | Avoided Costs, Existing HTG SYST | | | | |
| | | Units Sold | total | \$ 674,000 | 674,000 | |
| | | Unit Cost | \$/total | \$ 1.0000000 | \$ 1.000 | \$ |
| | | Total (Non-escalated) | | \$674,000 | \$674,000 | \$ |
| | | Total (With plant operating factor) | | \$ 337,000 | \$ 337,000 | \$ |
| | | Total (With sensitivity) | | \$ 337,000 | \$ 337,000 | \$ |
| | | Total (escalated + sensitivity + plant operating) | | \$ 337,000 | \$ 351,087 | \$ |

In this example, avoided cost of operating existing system is treated as a revenue stream

Sales and savings are both taxable:

http://www.energystar.gov/buildings/sites/default/uploads/tools/EPA_BUM_CH3_InvestAnalysis.pdf

Production Incentives

- Production-based incentives are entered in same format as Sales & Savings
 - Do not enter tax credits here

| ENTER UNITS AND UNIT PRICES OF PRODUCTION-BASED INCENTIVES | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Source Type | Taxable? | Apply Operating Factor? | Revenues | Project Year | 2017 | 2018 |
| Market | Taxable | True | Renewable Energy Credits | | | |
| | | | Units Offset | kWh | 15,700,000 | 15,700,000 |
| | | | Unit Cost | \$/kWh | \$ 0.0100 | \$ 0.0100 |
| | | | Total (Non-escalated) | | \$ 157,000 | \$ 157,000 |
| | | | Total (With plant operating factor) | | \$ 78,500 | \$ 78,500 |
| | | | Total (With sensitivity) | | \$ 78,500 | \$ 78,500 |
| | | | Total (escalated + sensitivity + plant operating) | | \$ 78,500 | \$ 80,855 |
| | | | Total Incentive Over Project Life | | \$ 1,352,635 | |
| Market | Taxable | True | Carbon Offsets | | | |
| | | | Units | tons CO2e | | 15,000 |
| | | | Unit Cost | \$/tons CO2e | \$ | 5.0000 |
| | | | Total (Non-escalated) | | \$ - | \$ 75,000 |
| | | | Total (With plant operating factor) | | \$ | 27,500 |

Source type is used to for totals in Incentive Summary

Can be tax deductible

Are carbon credits tax deductible?

<http://taxguru.in/income-tax/dtc-money-received-or-receivable-from-transfer-of-carbon-credits-will-be-treated-as-business-income-and-taxed.html>

Operation & Maintenance

Plant operating factor applied to variable but not fixed costs.



| ENTER ANNUAL O&M EXPENSES IN UP TO 4 CATEGORIES | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| Apply Operating Factor? | Project Year | 2017 |
| False | Misc Fixed O&M Costs | |
| | Maintenance and repair | \$ 815,000 |
| | Utilities | \$ 449,000 |
| | Environmental costs | \$ 141,000 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Total (Non-escalated) | \$ 2,121,000 |
| | Total (With plant operating factor) | \$ 2,121,000 |
| | Total (With sensitivity) | \$ 2,121,000 |
| | Total (Escalated + sensitivity + op factor) | \$ 2,121,000 |
| True | Variable Costs | |
| | Consumables (urea for ash treatment) | \$ 341,000 |
| | Startup and downtime fuel | \$ 108,000 |
| | Ash disposal | \$ 267,000 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Total (Non-escalated) | \$ - |
| | Total (With plant operating factor) | \$ - |
| | Total (With sensitivity) | \$ - |
| | Total (Escalated + sensitivity + op factor) | \$ - |
| False | Property Taxes and Insurance | |
| | | \$ 457,000 |
| | | \$ 254,000 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Total (Non-escalated) | \$ 711,000 |
| | Total (With plant operating factor) | \$ 711,000 |
| | Total (With sensitivity) | \$ 711,000 |
| | Total (Escalated + sensitivity + op factor) | \$ 711,000 |
| False | Labor and Benefits | |

Four user-defined expense categories

For example

- Misc. Fixed & Variable
- Property taxes & insurance
- Labor & benefits
- Overhead

Major Expenses

- Repeating or one-time major expenses
 - In example, a major maintenance expense of \$30,000 occurs every 3 years beginning in year 5

| ENTER UP TO 10 PERIODIC MAJOR EXPENSES | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|------|
| Expense # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Periodic Major Expenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | Major Overhaul | | | | | | | | |
| First Project Year | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Period (Years) | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Amount (\$) | \$ 30,000 | | | | | | | | |
| ANNUAL MAJOR EXPENSES | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Project Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Periodic Major Expense by Year | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Overhaul | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$30,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$30,000 | \$0 |
| | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Income Taxes and Fees

- **Multi-jurisdictional:**
 - Federal, state, local
 - Tax rates can vary by project year

| ENTER TAXES RATES, FEES AND ROYALTY PAYMENTS | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| | 2017 | 2018 |
| Project Year | 1 | 2 |
| Income Taxes and Fees | | |
| Federal Tax Rate | 30.0% | 30.0% |
| State Tax Rate | 0.0% | 9.5% |
| Local Tax Rate | | |
| Franchise Fee (Gross Sales - Product #1) | | |

In this example, the state gives a tax holiday for first year of project.

Tax Credits

New:

- Two state production taxes are possible
 - e.g. electricity and thermal
- Each tax credit has its own parameters
 - Refundable, carry forward, carry forward years

| ENTER TAX CREDIT INFORMATION | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS | FEDERAL PTC | STATE PTC1 | STATE PTC2 |
| Refundable tax credits? | False | False | False |
| Allow PTC carry forward? | True | True | True |
| Maximum years PTC carry forward? | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Apply plant operating factor? | True | True | True |
| INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS | FEDERAL ITC | STATE ITC | |
| Refundable tax credits? | False | False | |
| Allow ITC carry forward? | True | True | |
| Maximum years ITC carry forward? | 10 | 5 | |

Depreciation

“Recovery” of the cost of an asset whose value declines over time

- Machinery, equipment, structures, etc.
- Define up to 3 classes of expenditures that can be accelerated at different rates

| Depreciation for Tax Purposes (Tax) | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----|
| Class I | | | |
| Description | Power Plant | | |
| Amount | \$ | 4,500,000 | |
| Salvage % | | 10% | |
| Depreciation Base | \$ | 4,050,000 | \$ |
| Depreciation Schedule | 05YR~150DB~HY~ANY | | |
| Class II | | | |
| Description | Leased property (exhausted CapEx) | | |
| Amount | \$ | 500,000 | |
| Salvage % | | | |
| Depreciation Base | \$ | 500,000 | \$ |
| Depreciation Schedule | 20YR~150DB~HY~ANY | | |

Select IRS MACRS depreciation schedule library on drop-down menus

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Depreciation Schedule | 05YR~150DB~HY~ANY | ▼ |
| | 05YR~150DB~HY~ANY | ▲ |
| Description | 05YR~150DB~MQ~Q1 | |
| Amount | 05YR~150DB~MQ~Q2 | |
| Salvage % | 05YR~150DB~MQ~Q3 | |
| Depreciation Base | 05YR~200DB~HY~ANY | |
| Depreciation Schedule | 05YR~200DB~MQ~Q1 | |
| | 05YR~200DB~MQ~Q2 | |

For more on depreciation:

Refer to IRS publication “How to Depreciate Property” <http://www.irs.gov/publications/p946/index.html>

Table B-1 “Class Lives and Recovery Periods” <http://www.irs.gov/publications/p946/ar02.html>

Cost Escalation

Escalation factors can be selected for each item.

- Can be entered relative to inflation
- In this example
 - Option to add escalation factors and inflation is selected
 - General inflation rate is 3%
 - Electricity sales escalate at rate of 2% per year

Option to add escalation factors to 3% general inflation

| | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------------|--------|
| Selected Forecast | Likely | (From "What If" tab) | |
| Include general inflation? | True | 3.00% (Factor) | |
| ENTER LIBRARY OF LIKELY, AGGRESSIVE, AND CONSERVATIVE FORECASTS | | | |
| Forecast: Likely | | | |
| | Project Year | | |
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Escalation Above General Inflation | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Description | | | |
| SALES & SAVINGS | | | |
| Electricity Sales | | -1.00% | -1.00% |
| Avoided Costs, Existing HTG SYST | | 1.180% | 1.18% |
| | 0 | | |

Electricity sales escalated at rate of 2% per year:
2% = 3% inflation minus 1%

Escalation Forecasts

Four escalation forecast types can be entered

- None – costs are not escalated
- Conservative – lowest cost escalation
- Likely – most probable escalation
- Aggressive – highest cost escalation

Forecast is selected on “What If” tab

| REL COST: What If? | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Plant Name | University Campus CHP | |
| Project Description | Replace central steam boiler | |
| Scenario Description | Biomass steam generation | |
| SENSITIVITY FACTORS | | |
| Escalation Forecast Type | Likely | |
| Environmental Credits | Likely | t Yr Unit |
| Renewable Energy Credits | Aggressive Conservative | \$ |
| Carbon Offsets | None | \$ |
| Production Tax Credits | | 1st Yr Unit |
| Federal LTC | 400% | \$0 |

“Likely” forecast selected in this example.

Cost Allocation

Allocation of costs of sales

- Used in calculating levelized costs

| ALLOCATE COSTS OF SALES FOR LEVELIZED COSTS | | | |
|---|------|------|--|
| | 2017 | 2018 | |
| PROJECT YEAR | 1 | 2 | |
| Electricity Sales | 56% | 56% | |
| Steam Production | 44% | 44% | |
| 0 | | | |
| 0 | | | |
| 0 | | | |
| 0 | | | |
| 0 | | | |
| 0 | | | |
| 0 | | | |
| TOTAL | 100% | 100% | |

In this example, 56% of costs are associated with electricity sales and 44% with steam savings

| Levelised Cost (Pre-Tax) | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|----------------|
| Electricity Sales | G | \$97.11 | \$/MWhr |
| Steam Production Savings | Y | \$14.94 | \$ per 1000 lb |

Resulting levelized costs shown on "What If" tab.

Calculate allocation by "efficiency method"

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ccei/presentations/CogenerationOptions.pdf>

$$S = \frac{\frac{E_s}{\eta_s}}{\frac{E_s}{\eta_s} + \frac{E_e}{\eta_e}}$$

Other Inputs

- **”Stop-Light Indicators”**

- Select decision values for Red-Yellow-Green color changes on WhatIf tab
- Currently set at defaults you may want to review

For example

- Red for IRR below discount rate
- Yellow for IRR between 1X and 2X discount rate
- Green above 2X discount rate

- **Dividends**

- Custom logic required

- **Depreciation Schedules**

- Custom schedules possible at bottom of sheet
- Useful for other countries or new U.S. schedules

- **Checking & Savings Interest Rates**

- Enter on “Cash Accounts”

User's Manual

Guide to financial analysis using RELCOST

- Background on financial concepts
- References for cost data and typical values
- Modeling tips
- Information on incentives

(But not up-to-date)

Download at:

<http://www.northwestchptap.org/ResourcesSoftwareLinks/Software.aspx>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships

NORTHWEST

Questions ?

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Download blank spreadsheet, examples, and User's Manual at

<http://www.northwestchptap.org/ResourcesSoftwareLinks/Software.aspx>