

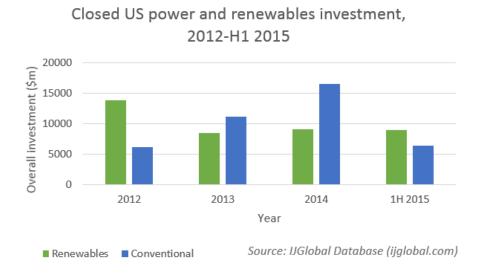
Data Analysis: US conventional power investment increases as renewables investment recedes

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Conventional power investment in the US increased from 2012 to 2014, while renewables project investment has mostly fallen over that period.

In 2012, almost \$14 billion of investment closed for renewables, according to *IJGlobal* data. That year, about \$6 billion closed for conventional power. But in 2014, that dynamic reversed; conventional power closed more than \$16 billion of investment, while renewables closed \$9 billion.



Conventional power owes its increased deal volumes to a rise of greenfield gas-fired projects, and specifically those located in the PJM Interconnection market (spanning the mid-Atlantic) and in New England. Both markets anticipate increased energy demand due to the retirements of older coal- and oil-fired plants. Furthermore, gas-fired projects in PJM are also situated near cheap natural gas found in area shale basins, including the Marcellus.

A spate of gas-fired projects closed in 2014 and more should close by year-end 2015 in New England and the PJM market. Panda Power Funds' 778MW <u>Stonewall</u> in Virginia, Competitive Power Ventures' 725MW <u>St Charles</u> in Maryland and Energy Investors Funds' 869MW <u>Oregon Clean Energy</u> in Ohio are among the projects that closed financings in 2014.

The first half of 2015 showed a modest volume for conventional power, but many large gas-fired projects are in early stages of financing and should close by year-end. Most are located in PJM, which includes Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia:

Sponsor/Developer	Project name	State	Size (MW)	Status
NTE Energy	<u>Middletown</u>	Ohio	525	Debt launched
NTE Energy	Kings Mountain	North Carolina	475	Lead banks mandated
NTE Energy	<u>Pecan Creek</u>	Texas	237	Early
Panda	Hummel Station	Pennsylvania	1,000	In talks with lenders
Panda	<u>Mattawoman</u>	Maryland	859	Early
Invenergy	Lackawanna	Pennsylvania	1,300	In talks with lenders
Clean Energy Future	Lordstown	Ohio	940	Equity raise
Energy Solutions Consortium	<u>Moundsville</u>	West Virginia	565	Advisor mandated
Advanced Power, GE, Marubeni	Cricket Valley	New York	1,000	Early
Moxie Energy, Caithness	Moxie Freedom	Pennsylvania	900	In talks with lenders
CPV, GE	<u>Towantic</u>	Connecticut	785	In talks with lenders

Meanwhile, fewer utility-scale greenfield renewable projects are seeking finance today than in 2012, which has contributed to the fall in investment. Renewables often need long-term power purchase agreements (PPA) to be financeable, but such contracts have become scarcer as states reach their mandated renewable portfolio standards.

So, the renewables markets have had to become more differentiated to find opportunities.

Since 2013 wind financings underpinned by hedges – in lieu of PPAs – have become more common, especially in Texas. Alterra and Starwood's <u>Shannon wind</u> and Pattern's <u>Panhandle 1</u> wind farms have closed with hedges.

Portfolios of distributed generation (DG) solar projects are also seeking finance today. Smaller projects are finding PPAs with homeowners and corporates. SolarCity has closed three securitisations backing DG portfolios, and began marketing a fourth this week. Sunrun, True Green Capital and AES have all closed commercial bank debt backing residential solar portfolios.

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