# IEc

Financial and Economic Impact of the Oregon Business Energy Tax Credit

An Analysis of Representative Projects Certified During the Period 2002 to 2009 Prepared for the Oregon Department of Energy

17 May 2011

Primary (HB2180): Would some projects have gone forward without the BETC?

Secondary (ODOE): What is the economic impact of projects that received a BETC?

Additional:

How much of the economic impact is attributable to the BETC?

# Questions the study does not address

- How many projects received a tax credit even though they likely did not need the credit in order to move forward?
- How many jobs has the BETC program created?
- What has been Oregon's total return on its investment of tax credit dollars?

#### Projects and average credit by program year



# Distribution of projects by type (2002-2009)



#### Distribution of tax credits by type, 2002-2009



#### Certified projects in study categories, 2002-2009



#### Total credit value in study categories, 2002-2009



# Use of the pass-through option, 2002-2009



INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS, INCORPORATED



# Financial analysis methodology

- Re-creation of project *pro forma* based on information in applicant file.
- Determination of a project's *internal rate of return* (IRR) with and without the BETC.
- Comparison of IRR with and without BETC to target IRR range (literature-based, by category).
- Supplemental analysis of IRR sensitivity, with and without BETC, to changes in key variables.

### Financial analysis summary

- The BETC's impact (i.e., the degree to which it moves the IRR toward the target range) varies across project types and scales and changes over time as technologies mature.
- Impact appears to increase with (1) increasing BETC value relative to project cost and (2) size of gap between pre-BETC and target IRRs.
- Our sample suggests the following spectrum:

Greater impact		<b>→</b>	Lesser impact
Solar PV, Small and Community-scale Wind	Conservation (all)		Utility-scale wind

• Certain characteristics of biomass projects make them harder to categorize.

#### Economic impact methodology

- Primary analytic tool: IMpact analysis for PLANning (IMPLAN) model; Job and Economic Development Impact (JEDI) model applied to larger wind energy projects.
- Screening-level analysis that estimates employment demand (in worker-years), labor income, and net "dollars into the economy" associated with representative projects.
- For categories with a large number of projects (solar PV, conservation), we produce an estimate of aggregate impact.
- Installation/construction phase impacts distinguished from operations/maintenance phase impacts.

# Economic impact summary

PROJECT CATEGORY		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN OUR FINAL DATASET	ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF PROJECTS THAT ARE BETC- DEPENDENT	TOTAL BETC DOLLARS GRANTED TO PROJECTS IN OUR FINAL DATASET (\$2010)	ESTIMATED REGIONAL IMPACTS OF SINGLE PROJECT	ESTIMATED REGIONAL IMPACTS OF BETC PROJECTS IN OUR FINAL DATASET		BETC-DEPENDENT ECONOMIC
						BETC-DEPENDENT	ALL	OF BETC INVESTMENT
Wind	Small	8	Most	\$0.1 million	Small	Small	Small	Positive
	Community	1	N/A	\$6.8 million	Large	N/A	N/A	Positive
	Utility	11	Few	\$87.3 million	Large	Small	Large	Limited
Lighting Modi	fications	3,973	>15 percent	\$34.7 million	Small	Small	Large	Positive
Weatherization		3,651	>10 percent	\$26.8 million	Small	Small	Large	Positive
HVAC		311	>11 percent	\$11.8 million	Medium	Small	Large	Positive
VFD		280	>15 percent	\$7.8 million	Medium	Small	Medium	Positive
Biomass combustion		16	Unknown	\$60.3 million	Large	Not calculated	Not calculated	Likely positive
Biofuels		23	Unknown	\$33.2 million	Large	Not calculated	Not calculated	Likely positive
Solar PV		423	> 50 percent	\$35.1 million	Small	Small	Small	Limited/Breakeven

Single Project Impact: Small = <\$100,000; Medium = <\$1 million; Large = >\$1 million

All Project Impact: Small = <\$50 million; Medium = <\$100 million; Large = >\$100 million

- Our representative projects do not constitute a statistically significant sample of the universe of BETC projects; therefore, our conclusions are necessarily general in nature.
- Our results and conclusions are very sensitive to the selection of target IRR ranges for each category; therefore, we were careful in selecting what we believe are the most reliable values currently documented in the literature, recognizing that IRRs can change over time.
- Our "snapshot" of project-induced economic impacts does not attempt to capture the full range of benefits that these projects likely generate.

#### Recommendations

- Recognize the varying degrees of significance that the BETC has across projects of different type and scale, and tailor eligibility criteria accordingly.
- Build feedback mechanisms into program administration to enable ongoing consideration, and refinement, of the tax credit's scope and scale for individual technologies.
- In order to accomplish these "continuous tailoring" objectives, expand pre- and post-certification reporting requirements.

# Questions for further inquiry

- Does the BETC combined with the pass-through option provide particular benefit to public sector projects?
- Is dependence on the BETC closely correlated with the scale of renewable energy projects?
- What is the economic impact attributable to instate manufacturing that supports BETC program activity?