

# Introduction to Optimum Renewables, LLC & Overview of Distributed Generation Projects



- Optimum Renewables Mission & Management Team
- Overview of Distributed Generation (DG) Projects
- Complexities of DG projects
- Outlook for DG projects
- Open Discussion



### Mission

- ■Optimum Renewables, along with industry partners, is focused on developing renewable energy projects in North America.
- ■Optimum Renewables works with investors, land owners, developers, manufacturers, service providers, utilities and transmission companies to integrate solar and wind projects into the North American electrical grid.



### Management Team

- ■The two members of Optimum Renewables senior leadership share a passion for business, customer service, and engineering that is unmatched in the power industry.
  - ■Steve Thompson, CEO. Steve is an Electrical Engineer by education and an experienced executive leader though a long record of business success.
  - ■Esther Reinders, CFO. Esther has a degree in Chemical Engineering and Masters in Business, with strong financial management and customer relations success.



# My Background

■17 years in the Oil & Gas Industry. V.P System Engineering for Compressor Controls Corp..

■5 years Wind Turbines Operations and Maintenance CEO of Availon, inc.



# **Present Project Locations**





**Present Project Photos** 





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# Overview of Distributed Generation (DG)Projects

**Distributed generation** (DG) refers to power **generation** at the point of consumption. Generating power on-site or close to load centers, rather than centrally, eliminates the cost, complexity, interdependencies, and inefficiencies associated with transmission and **distribution**.

**Microgrids** are modern, localized, small-scale grids, contrary to the traditional, centralized electricity grid (macrogrid). Microgrids can disconnect from centralized grid and operate autonomously, stregthen grid resilience and help mitigate grid disturbances.

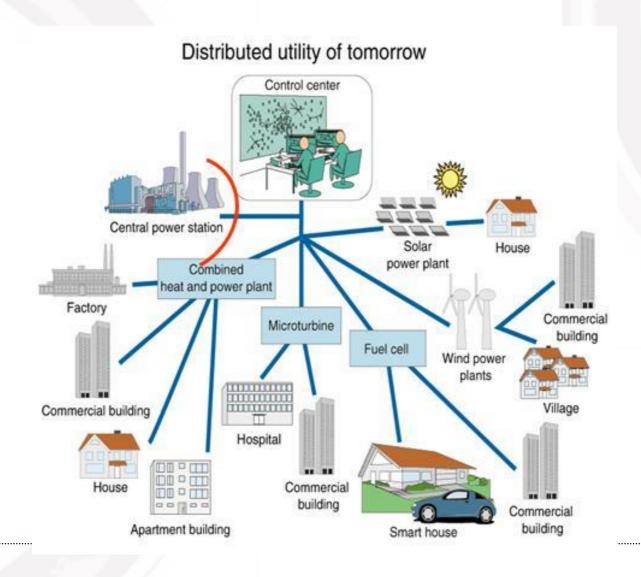


# Overview of Distributed Generation (DG)Projects

- Smaller projects normally 2MW-8MW, rarely more than 20MW
- Interconnection is made at distribution Voltage Levels normally 12KV to 24KV
- Interconnection is done at a "Point of Interconnection" (POI) and does not require a substation. DG owner is responsible for the POI. Utility is responsible for upgrades to the POI.
- Most are built around PURPA (Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act of 1978)
  regulations



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# Complexities of (DG)Projects

- Smaller projects lead to increased project costs per MW
- Interconnection costs are high: \$400k to \$1,500k
- Finding the right land for the turbines close to a substation with adequate load
- Project IRR's often to low to attract investors
- Projects to small to attract tax equity investors



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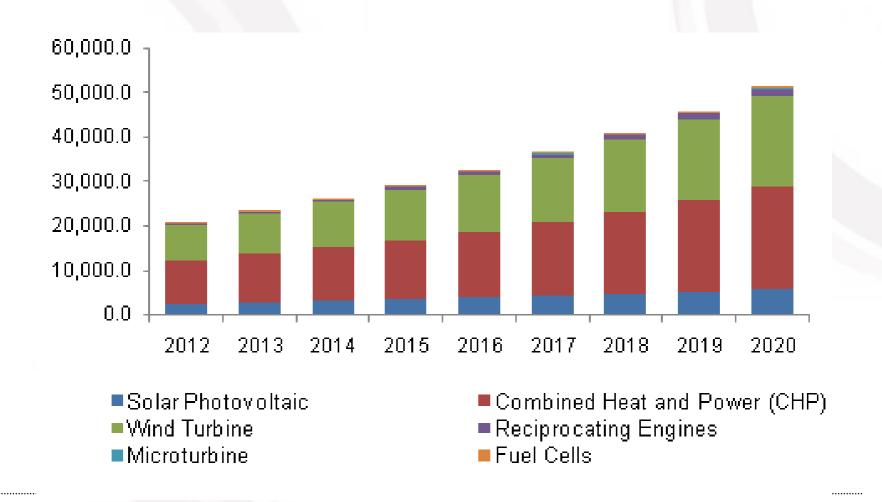


# Outlook for (DG)Projects

- States will need to encourage these type projects with incentives to make them financially viable.
- Most Utilities are looking for ways to discourage this type of project: Delays in the interconnection process, high interconnection costs, lowering their avoided cost rates
- Low fuel prices and the diminishing Federal Production Tax Credit (PTC) will make DG projects more difficult



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