PRIVATE FINANCING for infrastructure delivery

cintra

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Federal limitations to private investment on interstates

It is not the lack of capital available or the lack of incentives to invest.

- 1. Tolls cannot be applied to interstate reconstruction if Federal funding is used unless toll-free capacity is maintained
 - > This limits the states' ability to use federal funds to finance major reconstructions in interstates through tolling
 - \checkmark There are 44,000 miles of non-tolled interstate highways that are nearing or exceeding their 50 year lifespan
 - \succ Allows them only to add toll lanes if they add capacity
 - \checkmark This is a solution in urban corridors where capacity is scarce but does not solve the long term maintenance funding issue
 - \checkmark Several interstates that are privately operated (Indiana Toll Road, for example) are being modernized and maintained to the highest standards
- 2. Additional barriers are linked to the fact that PABS cannot be used to lease and refurbish existing infrastructure
 - > This makes it more expensive than public tax-exempt financing
 - Creates an un-leveled playing field



Existing P3 projects have outstanding track record

Some of the proven benefits are:

- \succ Major investments much sooner, thanks to ready access to capital;
- \geq A demonstrated track record of largely on-time completion;
- \succ Innovation that reduces costs and/or improves performance;
- \succ Lower life-cycle cost, since projects are designed to be efficiently maintained;
- \succ Transfer of major risks (cost overruns, traffic shortfalls, etc.) from taxpayers to investors;
- > New tax revenues to government (as with investor-owned) utilities)

Using P3 to fund additional tolled capacity in interstates

Why is private sector development the most efficient solution to deliver infrastructure projects?

Interests are aligned: if the infrastructure serves the purpose that it was built for, users benefit from it and Developer is compensated

- Risk is transferred to the private sector and Public Sector does not have any liability over the performance of the asset
- Innovation is promoted: both at the bid stage and at the delivery stage
- Customer service is superior: a happy customer is a good customer
- Projects are more likely to finish on time and on budget
- Private sector is more efficient
- Accountability: P3 process is transparent and easy to define best value propositions cintrol

Case study: managed lanes in urban corridors

When do Managed Lanes solutions make sense?

Congested urban corridors

- Where adding lanes is not a solution: congestion will come back in a short time and lanes cannot be added forever
- Space is limited: "no wider and no higher"
- Need to use the capacity more efficiently: dynamic pricing as a tool to spread usage through the day
- As part of a network that provides mobility through the region
- Where enough tolled capacity can be provided: "a highway within a highway"

Managed Lanes are a better solution than adding free capacity







13.3 miles \$2.1 billion investment 20% equity 52% debt **28% public participation Opened October 2014**



\$2.6 billion investment 18% public participation **Opened September 2015**



Fillancial

Highlighte

Initial capital expenditure	2010-2018	\$5.34 Bn
 Construction cost: N L NT 	TE BJ E 35W	\$ 1.7 Bn \$ 2.1 Bn \$ 1.1 Bn
 Subsequent CAPEX 20 Maintenance expenses)16-2062 5 2010-2062	\$1.94 Bn (NPV@5%= \$4 \$2.61 Bn (NPV@5%= \$7
Funding		
 Shareholders equity Private Activity Bonds TIFIA debt TxDOT contribution 		\$1.52 Bn \$1.29 Bn \$2.03 Bn \$1.12 Bn

Public Funds leveraged 6x

\$448 M) \$711 M)

anaged Lanes efficiency

Alternative Technical Concepts and P3 Industry Review Improvements

Project	Estimated Cost before efficiencies	Implemented Efficiencies	Actual Investme
NTE 1&2W	\$2.29 B	\$480 M	\$1.81 B
NTE 35W	\$1.49 B	\$150 M	\$1.34 B
IH 635 (LBJ)	\$3.52 B	\$1.32 B	\$2.20 B
Totals	\$7.30 B	\$1.95 B	\$5.34 B

27% lower spending



Ahead of time and on budget

X



NTE: 2 additional managed lanes per direction Completed Oct 2014, 9 months ahead of schedule, on





LBJ: 3 additional managed lanes per direction completed Sept 2015, 3 months ahead of schedule, on budget



IMPROVED



Quick Corridor Recovery

NTE SEGMENT 1

Indexed traffic volume from 2010 through August 2016

LBJ SEGMENT 3

Indexed traffic from 2010 through August 2016





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Better conditions for everyone



- 1. Improved geometry but no additional lanes
- 2. General Purpose traffic 7% higher than before construction
- 3. Average **speed increased by 15%**
- 4. General Purpose congestion time reduced by >70%
 - Congestion = speed below 50mph



- 1. Improved geometry but no additional lanes
- 3. Average **speed increased by 10%**
- - Congestion = speed below 50mph

2. General Purpose traffic 10% higher than before construction

4. General Purpose congestion time reduced by 60%

Significant congestion relief - NTE

Morning Peak Hour (7:00 AM)



Significant congestion relief - LBJ

Morning Peak Hour (7:00 AM)



Managed Lanes are for everyone



4+ million different vehicles have used the LBJ & NTE to date



7 million people live in Dallas-Ft. Worth









The most common car makers seen on the TEXpress Lanes are **Toyota, Ford, Honda**

Only 15% of cars are luxury brands





More than 10 in 14

users

view the TEXpress Lanes favorably

LBJ+NTE TEXpress Lanes Perception

80% **SUPPORT** 81% **FAVORABLE**

87%

POSITIVE EXPERIENCE

What do drivers like?

People say their positive opinion of TEXpress is derived from the **time** savings (60%) and convenience (25%).

People are happier when they know about TEXpress *roadside* assistance for all drivers and when they learn that the TEXpress Lanes will be a *part of a larger system*.

