

U.S. 36 Public-Private Partnership February 13, 2014

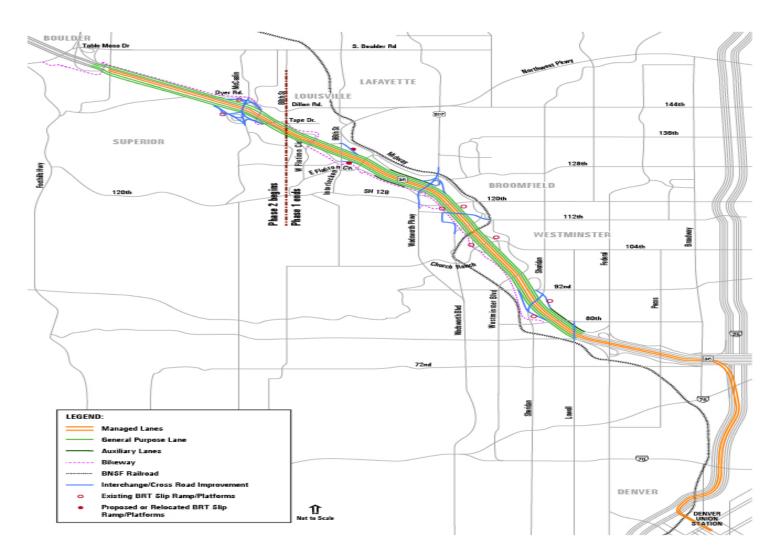


# History of Transportation Funding in Colorado

1991	<ul> <li>Most Recent State Gas Tax Increase (to \$0.22/gallon) Takes Effect</li> </ul>
1992	TABOR Enacted
2005	• Referendum C Passes (allows state to retain growing revenues for 5 years)
2007	<ul> <li>General Fund Transfers to CDOT Peak at \$468 million</li> <li>State Gas Tax Revenues Peak</li> </ul>
2008	General Fund Transfers to CDOT Eliminated
2009	<ul> <li>FASTER Enacted (creating HPTE, increasing vehicle registration fees, results in about \$180 million per year for transportation projects)</li> </ul>
2010	U.S. 36 Phase 1 Funded (Govt. Tax Sources and TIFIA Loan to HPTE)
2011	<ul> <li>U.S. 36 Phase 2 Project Corridor Consensus to Utilize P3 to Expedite Implementation</li> </ul>
2012	US 36 Phase 2 Procurement for P3 begins
2013	Plenary Roads Denver Selected; Business Terms Agreement Approved
2014	• Expected Financial Closing in February 2



### US 36 Project Area





## Summary of Outreach

National Environmental Policy Act	6 Public Hearings
Corridor Elected Officials & Staff	~28 meetings
Stakeholder Groups	~10 Presentations
DRCOG (Regional Transportation Planning Process)	~ 7 Presentations
Transportation Commission & High Performance Transportation Enterprise	Monthly Public Meetings
General Assembly	11 updates (JBC, TLRC, Joint Transportation Committee)



#### Why P3 on US 36?

- Accelerates construction by 20 years
  - Project otherwise wouldn't have been completed until 2035
- Delivers Project with lowest upfront public subsidy
  - 2/3 construction cost borne by private sector
- Minimizes risk to the public sector
  - Transfers construction cost risks to private sector
  - Transfers operating and maintenance risks to private sector
  - Transfers rehabilitation and reconstruction risks to private sector
  - Transfers revenue risk to private sector



#### What the Contract Does & Doesn't Do

DOES	DOESN'T
Does lease US 36 roadway operations and	Doesn't sell or turn ownership of road over
maintenance to a concessionaire	to a private company
Does outline that only one <u>new</u> lane in each	Doesn't allow the concessionaire to toll ALL
direction on US 36 will be tolled	lanes on US 36 (existing lanes remain free)
Does require a public, governor-appointed	Doesn't allow the concessionaire to set
board to approve all toll rates	whatever tolls they want
Does only apply to US 36 construction and US	Doesn't enact public private partnerships for
36 & I-25 toll revenue collection	other corridors
Does transfer the risk of paying back debt to	Doesn't require taxpayers to be responsible if
build project to concessionaire	revenue is less than projected
Does allow CDOT to make continued	Doesn't prohibit the State, RTD or local
transportation improvements on adjacent	governments from improving transportation
corridors	in the area for 50 years



#### What the Contract Does & Doesn't Do

DOES	DOESN'T
Does identify who can use the lane: BRT, HOV & SOV drivers willing to pay a toll	Doesn't allow the concessionaire to set the policy on what qualifies as HOV
Does tie toll rates to congestion measures	Doesn't allow the concessionaire to set the toll rates without limits. Tolls are likely to be closer to \$5 to \$6
Does outline the service standards for	Doesn't let the concessionaire slip under
maintenance and operations with	the radar for performance
penalties if they don't meet them	
Does require that concessionaire	Doesn't result in ANY state employees
maintenance employees be paid the same	losing their jobs (they will be shifted to
as state employees	other areas) or pay reduction
Does include a process to amend or get	Doesn't prevent the state from adjusting
out of the contract	the contract if necessary 7