Tom Mulvihill Managing Director KPMG Corporate Finance

tmulvihill@KPMG.com



Public-Private Partnership Defined

A PPP involves a partnership between the public and private sector to share the **risk and rewards** of **constructing**, **financing**, **operating**, and **maintaining** what are traditionally publicly-owned assets in order for projects to be **completed faster**, **on budget**, **and at an enhanced value for money** to the owner

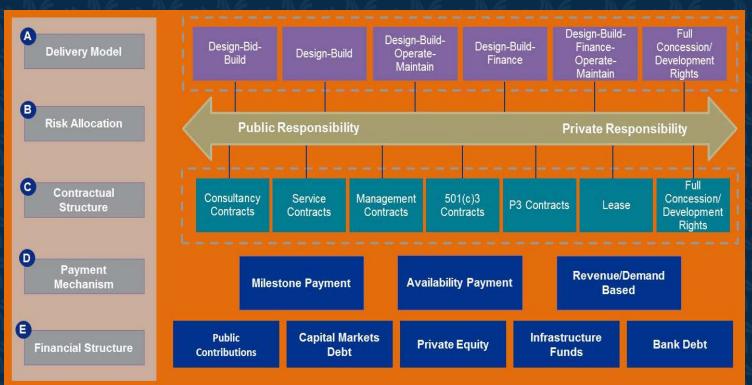
Why Utilize Public-Private Partnerships?

- Better facilities, delivered faster and maintained over the long term to a consistent standard
- A whole-life solution with rigorous hand-back standards
- Retained ownership of property and control of buildings
- Contract improves control over schedule, operations and maintenance
- Predictable payment stream with smoother budget profile
- Private sector takes capital and maintenance cost risk
- Private sector financing reduces pressure on the public sector's debt capacity and bond rating
- Implementation of repayment mechanism based on performance

Indicative Division of Responsibility

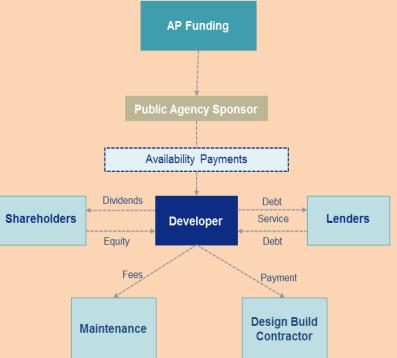
	Public	Private	Shared
Day-to-Day Business Activities	✓		
P3 Contract Monitoring	✓		
Design		✓	
Construction		✓	
Operations and Maintenance		✓	
Project Finance		✓	
Operations		✓	
Security			Ý

Flexibility of P3 Delivery Models & Structures



Availability Payment Structure

General Characteristics Payments are not made by public counterparty until escription facility is operational Smoothens upfront capital expense over life of asset If units not available or performance is poor, Õ deductions are made -inancing Developers responsible for raising financing Lenders provide financing against payment stream More acceptable to lenders Shareholders Promotes whole-life costing Maintenance н. Payment reductions if not meeting standards Optimal use of resources Public counterparty will outline specific O&M н. outcomes



Value for Money Analysis (VfM)

Value for Money

Public Sector Comparator (PSC)

- Hypothetical, risk adjusted, whole-life cost of a project assuming traditional procurement
- Provides detail and benchmark when considering alternative delivery methods
- Design-Bid-Build approach taken by the public sector
- Operated and maintained by the public sector
- Provides benchmark to compare P3 option in Value for Money analysis

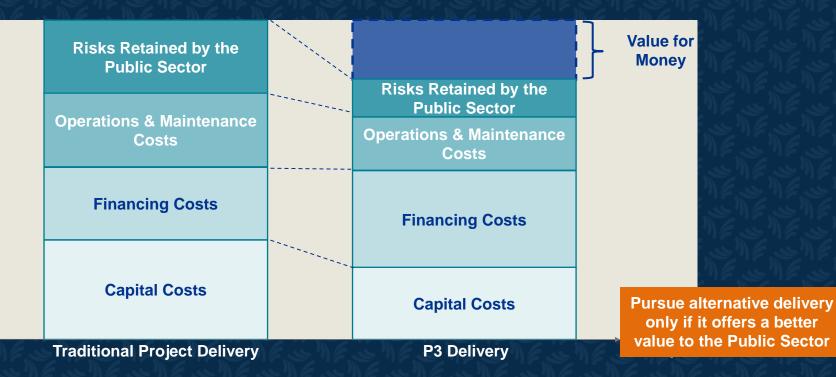
P3 Delivery Option

- Private sector raised finance
- Design, Build, Financing, Operations and Maintenance responsibilities performed by private sector
- Aspects of project financing, risk transfer, innovations and efficiencies from perspective of Private sector
- Provides information benchmark when considering alternative delivery methods
- Public sector in an oversight role

Understanding Value for Money

Project Costs

VfM represents savings on a net present value basis to the Public Sector:



Accounting Treatment of Availability Payments

- As the market for availability payment structures evolves and expands, conversations regarding the treatment of the structure are ongoing
- Variations in treatment may include:

Constitutional Debt Treatment

 Statutory review required to determine if availability payments would be considered State debt

GASB Accounting Treatment

 Preliminary review required to determine accounting and balance sheet treatment

Rating Agency Treatment

- Rating agencies have not developed a codified, consensus view on the treatment of availability payments
- Recent discussions with certain of the rating agencies indicate that only the portion of availability payments related to debt service may be treated as debt



P3 Program Landscape

States in the US are taking a variety of approaches to P3 assessment and implementation as it relates to legislative authority

States with legislation, established programs and successful procurements

States with legislation, emerging programs and active procurements

States with legislation and little/no activity

States without legislation

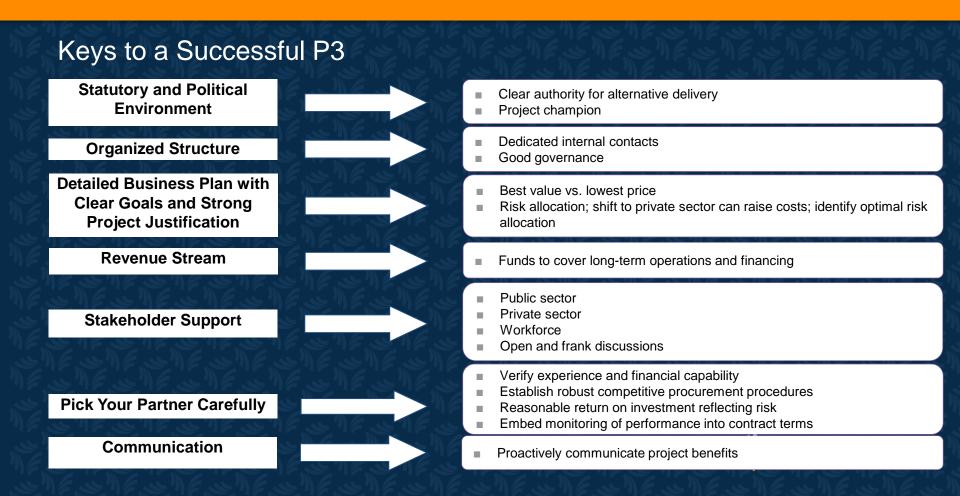
States without legislation but with P3 activities (Port Authority of NY/NJ and the State of Michigan)



Puerto Rico

Hawaii

Alaska



New York P3 Infrastructure Projects

Tappan Zee Bridge

- Public Sector Party: New York State Government
- Private Sector Party: Tappan Zee Constructors (design and construction only)
- Deal Structure: Design-Build
- Deal Size: \$3.1 billion
- Status: Construction began in late 2013
- Overview: The Tappan Zee Bridge is a three-mile, seven-lane bridge across the Hudson River

Goethals Bridge P3

- Public Sector Party: Port Authority of New York & New Jersey
- Private Sector Party: NYNJ Link Partnership (Kiewit and Macquarie)
- Deal Structure: Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Maintain (Availability Payments)
- Deal Size: \$1.15billion
- Status: Financial close reach in November 2013
- Overview: The Goethals Bridge is a four-lane bridge connecting Staten Island to New Jersey. It is financed through a combination of a TIFIA loan, PABS, and equity.

New York Public Health Laboratory P3 Project

- Public Sector Party: Dormitory Authority of the State of New York and the New York State Department of Health
- Private Sector Party: n/a
- Deal Structure: n/a
- Deal Size: estimated \$500m+
- Status: Pre-launched
- Overview: The project is being evaluated as an alternative delivery project including the possibility of a public-private partnership. The Project will consist of relocating 4 existing laboratory operations and maintenance of the Wadsworth Center into a single, modern laboratory campus.





