



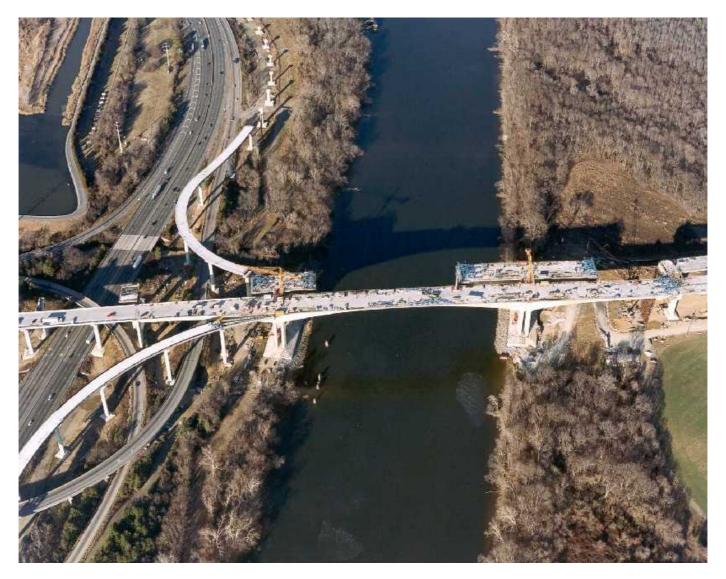
FINANCING INVESTMENTS IN THE USA ROAD SECTOR

Malcolm T. Kerley, P.E.

- Virginia Department of Transportation, USA
- → Chief Engineer
- → Mal.Kerley@vdot.virginia.gov



Route 895 PPTA DBF 1998 - 2002, FOM 2006 - 2105



23e Congrès mondial de la Route - Paris 2007

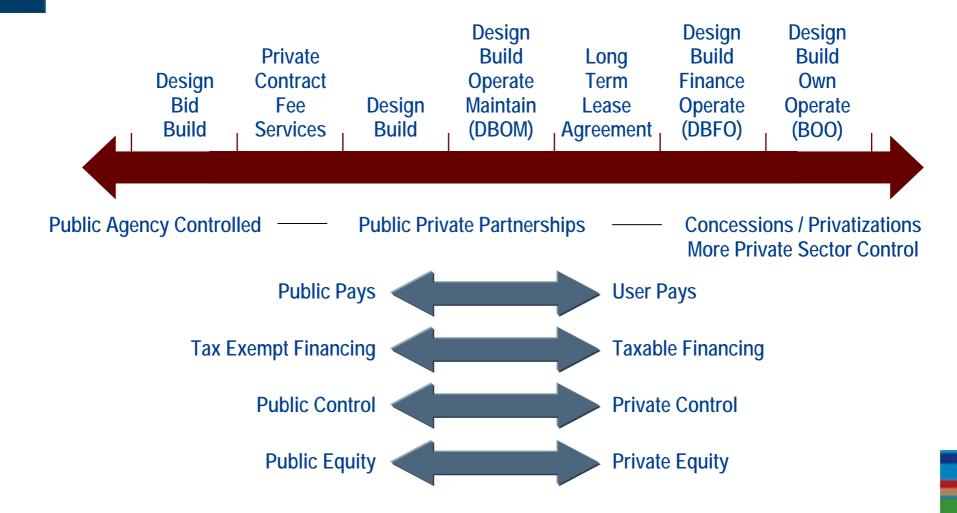
Topics

General – Public-Private partnerships in the USA Road Sector

- → The USA highway system
- → Current funding issues

The Route 895 Pocahontas Parkway Observations and recommendations

Project Delivery Options



Background: Development of USA Interstate Highway System

General – USA

- → Land Area 9,200,000 sq km
- → Population +300,000,000 [2007]
- → Per capita GDP \$43,500[US]

General – USA Transportation

- → Well developed and Multi-modal
- →15,000 Airports [+33% with paved runways]
- → 40,000 km Navigable Waterways
- → 4,165,000 km Paved Roads
- → 75,000 km Expressways (Interstates)

Background: Development of USA Interstate Highway System

The USA Interstate Highway System

- → The National Road, commissioned 1806
- The Federal Aid Road Act of 1916, established a federal-state partnership

Background: Development of USA Interstate Highway System

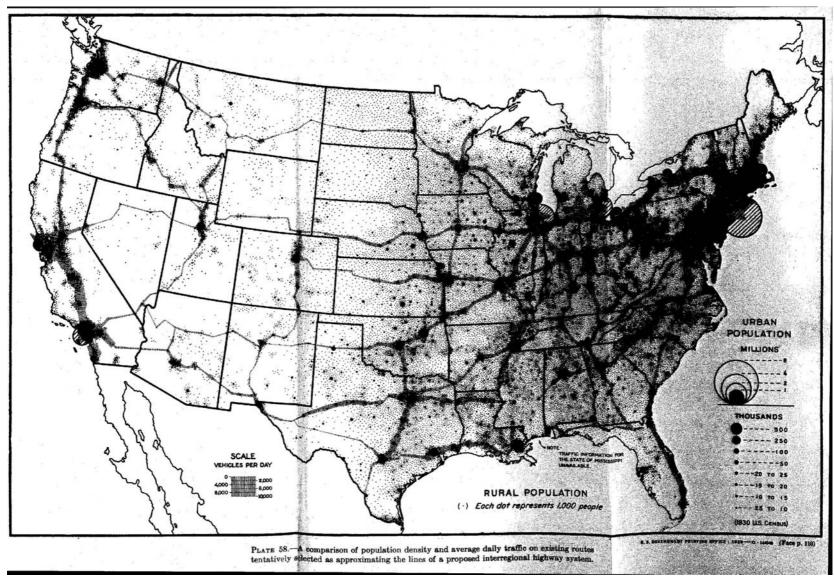
The funding debate

- →Toll roads or free [taxed] roads?
- →A public works program or a needs based system?

Bureau of Public Roads [FHWA]

- →1939 Report to Congress
- Fundamental premise of the Interstate Highway System
- Toll roads would not satisfy all needs
- Promoted tax based system of funding

Toll Roads and Free Roads



The Interstate Highway Act of 1956

President Eisenhower

- →Inspired by 1919 US Army cross country convoy
- → Later inspired by the German autobahn system

The Interstate Highway Act of 1956

The National System of Interstate and Defense Highways

- Funding was taxed based –
- → A dedicated motor fuel [petrol] tax
- →\$25 Billion [US] for construction during 1956 1969
- Uniform highway design standards
- Toll roads incorporated where they already existed

VDOT Past, Present and Future

100 years of tradition 1906-2006:

- Virginia policy mirrors federal policy
- Motor fuels user tax and local taxes are predominant funding source
- Most VDOT project delivery is by traditional design-bid-build - paid with public funds
- VDOT's current budget is approximately \$4 billion [US]

VDOT Past, Present and Future

Present Challenges

- The highway system is aging
- Maintenance requires increasingly larger share of budget
- Population and economy are growing
- Current needs exceed available funds
- →A strong economy requires efficient transportation

Public-Private Partnerships will help, but can't save us

Virginia's Public-Private Transportation Act of 1995 [the PPTA]

Policy

- A public need for timely transportation development
- Current methods may not be adequate
- Private development or operation may be more timely or more efficient or less costly – thereby serving the public interest

Virginia's Public-Private Transportation Act of 1995 [the PPTA]

Intent is to encourage private investment in transportation facilities

- →Innovative improvements
- →Investment of private funds/equity of funds not otherwise available
- → Risk sharing

Such partnerships are for carefully selected projects

The Route 895 PPTA Project

Phase 1 – Virginia's First PPTA Toll Road

- → The PPTA allows unsolicited proposals
- → FD/MK proposal in 1995
- VDOT did not have construction funds
- → FD/MK proposed debt financing for DBFOM
- VDOT would operate toll road upon completion
- → Road was constructed 1998 2002

The Route 895 PPTA Project

Phase 2 – Refinancing the debt, and Virginia's first PPTA concession agreement

- Traffic revenue did not meet forecasts
- Economic growth forecast a better long-term return
- →Transurban, LLC
 - 2006 2105
 - Finance, operations and maintenance
 - Valued at +\$500 million [US]
 - Revenue sharing provisions

Observations

Government must establish a business process

- → Legislative authority
- Support process and accept less control

Private sector must perceive investment opportunities

- → High traffic volume
- Limited access highways
- A need for more capacity or more efficient operations

Observations

Private companies can succeed or fail, and they do both equally well

Engineering is the easy part ...

Recommendations

Direct your program

- Identify objectives policy and project level
- Provide resources
- Copy best practices from mature European markets
- Procure contracts with a competitive process

Recommendations

Communicate – to ensure support

- Executive branch
- → Legislative branch
- → DOT
- → Successes

P3 is not a panacea

- Most roads are not attractive as an investment
- Choose projects carefully
- Create a fair and competitive procurement environment
- Optimize use of public and private funds

VDOT's PPTA Program

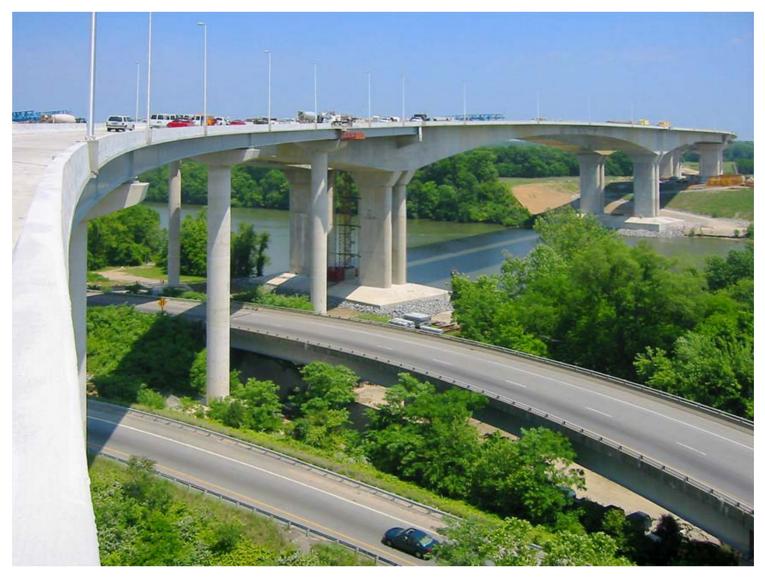
Questions?

For Additional Information

VDOT Website:

http://www.virginiadot.org/business/bu-ipd.asp

dusty.holcombe@vdot.virginia.gov thomas.pelnik@vdot.virginia.gov



23e Congrès mondial de la Route - Paris 2007