

# **New Mexico Finance Authority – Fourth Meeting Public Private Partnerships**

October 15, 2021

**AIAI**

Association for the Improvement  
of American Infrastructure

# What is a P3?

## A Public-Private Partnership (P3) is

- A contractual agreement between a public agency and a private entity that allows for greater private sector participation in the delivery and financing of a project.
- Non-traditional way to finance and deliver infrastructure projects
- It is **NOT** privatization of public assets

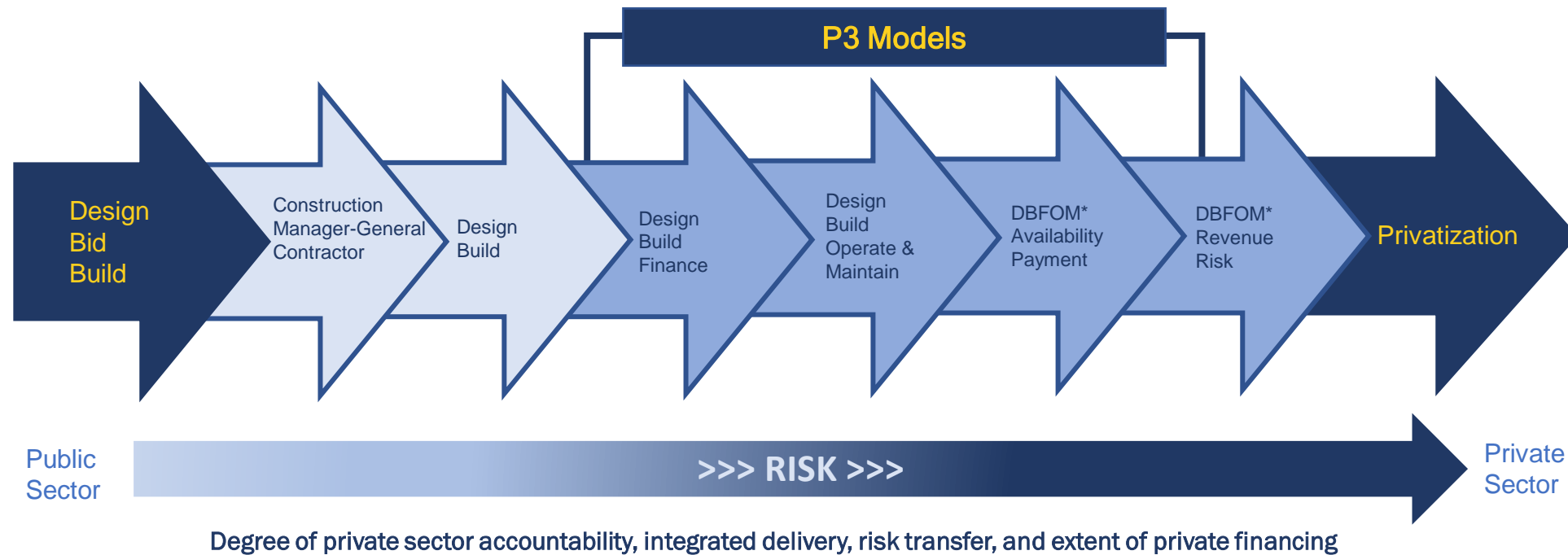
# Why consider a P3?

## **A Public-Private Partnership provides:**

- Increased value for money over the useful life of the asset
- Efficiency in aligning design/construction/O&M
- Possible transfer of risk(s) to the entity in the best position to manage it
- Potential alternative source of financing (not necessarily funding)
- A tool that can be used for a variety of project types depending on local priorities - transportation, broadband, water, environmental projects and vertical projects - or can be limited to only certain projects

# DELIVERY MODELS

## Options for Infrastructure Delivery



# Potential Benefits of a P3

-  SCHEDULE DISCIPLINE
-  LONG-TERM BUDGET CERTAINTY
-  COST SAVINGS
-  GREATER INNOVATION
-  LIFE-CYCLE MAINTENANCE
-  CREDIT CAPACITY
-  ACCELERATED DELIVERY
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP & CONTROL
-  EFFECTIVE RISK TRANSFER
-  JOB CREATION
-  PAYMENT FOR PERFORMANCE/ACCOUNTABILITY
-  BENEFIT TO BALANCE SHEET

## Funding

Public money made available to the project. This contributed capital is not intended to be repaid or carry a cost (i.e. interest or return on investment). Typical sources include:

- **General revenues/ fees**
- **Grants or Funding programs**
- **Project specific revenue**
  - Concession revenue, parking fees
  - CFCs, PFCs (customer/passenger facility charges)
- **Property Development revenues**

## Financing

Money provided by private investors to pay for construction costs, concession payments and other large project costs. This capital is intended to be repaid and does carry a cost (i.e. interest and return on investment). Typical sources include:

- **Debt**
  - Municipal Bond (tax exempt or taxable)
  - Private Placement
  - Bank loans
- **Equity**
  - Shares
  - Deeply subordinated debt
- **Federal credit programs**
  - TIFIA Loans
  - Credit enhancement

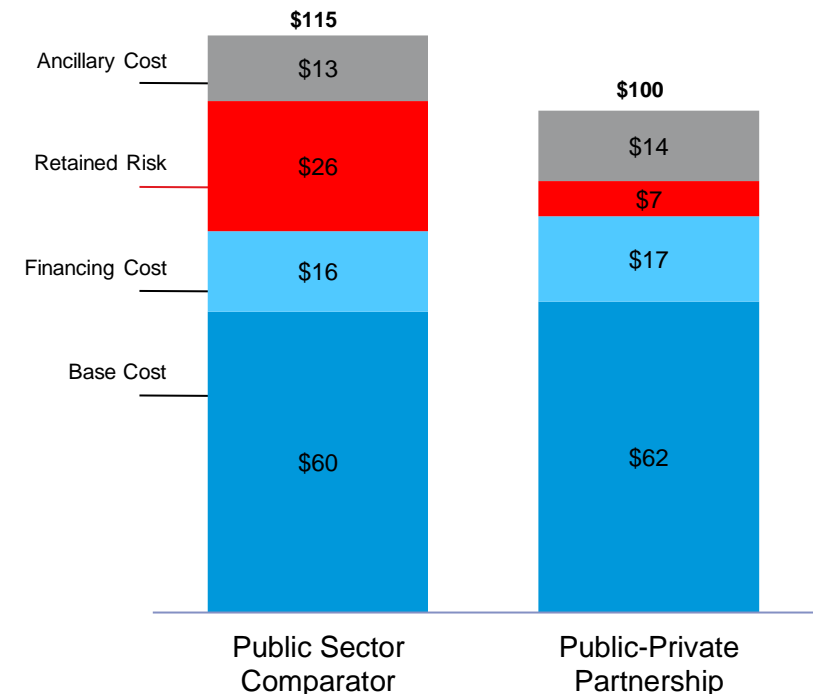
Value for Money (VfM) analysis is a process that can be used to compare the financial impacts for the public sector of a P3 project, compared against traditional public delivery alternatives.

The process to establish VfM includes:

- Creating a **Public Sector Comparator (PSC)**, which estimates the whole-life cost to the public sector of the project through a traditional procurement approach including development and finance, operations and maintenance, and lifecycle management;
- Estimating the whole-life cost of the P3 alternative (either as proposed by a private bidder or a hypothetical “shadow bid” at the pre-procurement stage); and
- Comparing results.

**Value for Money is an industry-accepted decision driver.**

## Value for Money Example



# Top Ten Critical Factors for Project Readiness

1. **Vision** - Balance the tensions to make the vision marketable
2. **Champions** - Who is standing up for the project and the model?
3. **Communication** - Who are the stakeholders? What is the focus? What is the plan?
4. **Community** - What are the benefits and tradeoffs for the community?
5. **Commitment** - Is the owner committed? Are the bidders?
6. **Experience** - In-house and consultants in all fields (legal, technical, financial)
7. **Funding** - What are the leveraged funds and sources of funds?
8. **Staff** - An in-house team, the best possible external advisors, and support from all government
9. **Time** - What is the timeline and is it realistic?
10. **Access** - Unlock innovations through transparent evaluation and fair procurement