

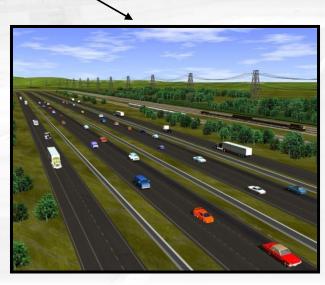
Public-Private Partnership Goals in Texas

- Reduce congestion
- Enhance safety
- Improve air quality
- Enhance economic activity
- Increase value of our transportation assets

Public-Private Partnership Objectives

- Encourage private sector innovation & investment
- Minimize public funding & Maximize private equity
- Share risk
- Combine benefits of government and private business
- Help build a transportation system for the 21st century











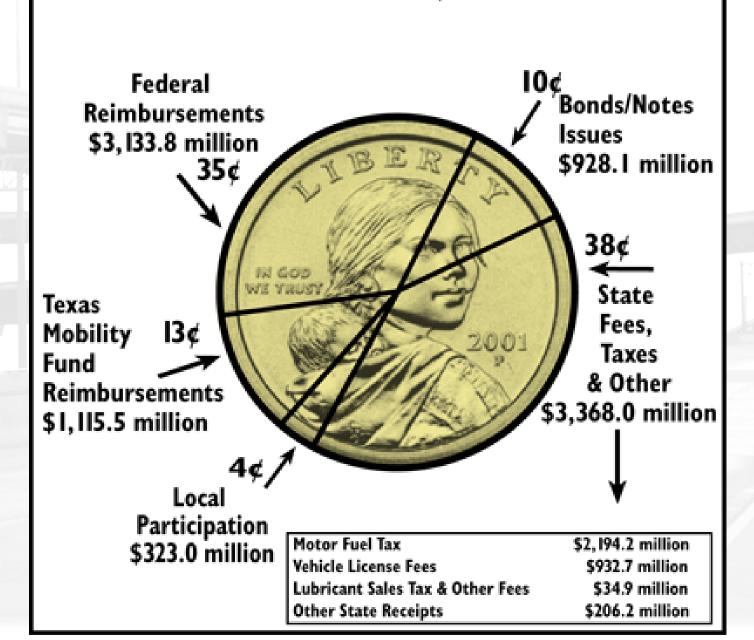


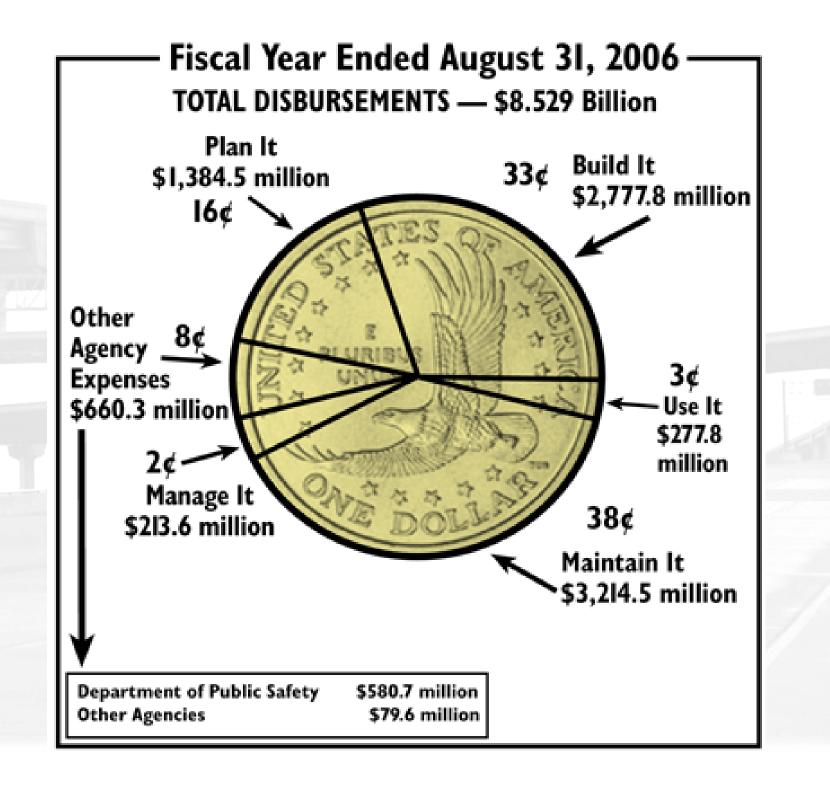
TEXAS Transportation Present

Trends in Texas

- Growing population
- Rising demand for added capacity
- Aging infrastructure
- Increasing maintenance costs
- Anticipated decline in gas tax revenues
- Rising construction and right of way costs
- · Pay as you go can't keep up with demand

Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2006 TOTAL RECEIPTS — \$8.868 Billion







WHY CONSIDER TTC?

- ► Most of our state highway system was constructed in the 1960s, 70s, and 80s, or earlier.
- ► That system is now strained and rapidly aging
- Economic growth is causing the strain (good problem)
- ► Increased population, congestion, and wear & tear are the result (bad problem)



WHY CONSIDER TTC?

- ► The impacts of congestion and a rapidly aging system are:
 - ▶ Decreased safety & crowded roads/crossings/railroads
 - ► Increased cost to maintain the system
 - ► Reduced economic activity
 - ► Long term limited competitiveness of the state's economy
- ► Not just an urban problem anymore
- ► While passenger vehicles are critical, passenger rail, and freight (highway and rail) are important parts of the solution

PPPs in Texas

- PPPs are called Comprehensive Development Agreements
- Two phase procurement process with a <u>Best Value</u> selection
- TxDOT has multiple types of CDAs with different business models



- CDA types are tailored for specific project needs
- Different risk allocations between types

Risk Allocation & Contracting

Risk Shifting Inherent in CDAs

"Traditional" Contracts

- Owner bears risk of constructability and efficacy of design
- Designers not accountable for cost
- Owner responsible for QA/QC

• CDAs

- D-B bears risk of constructability and efficacy of design
- D-B accountable for cost
- D-B responsible for QA/QC

Risk Allocation & Contracting

Allocating Other Risks

- Who can best control the risk?
- Who can best manage the risk?
- Are contractors willing to assume the risk?
- How much will it cost?

- Differing site conditions
- Force majeure
- Hazardous materials
- Permits
- Railroads
- Right of way
- Utility relocations

Choosing the Right CDA Model

Traditional (Design-Build)

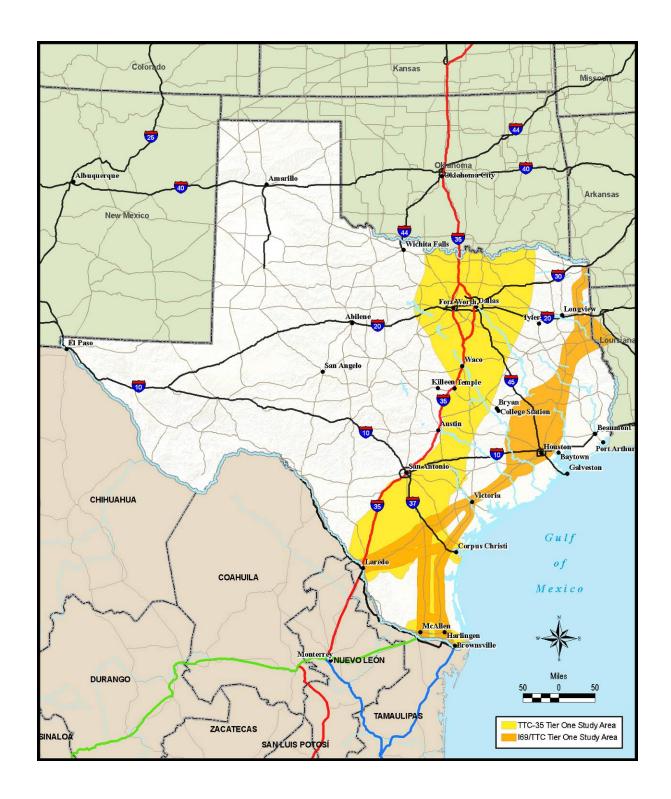
(SH 130 1-4) (DFW Connect) (183A) Pre-Development
Agreement
(Long-Term
Developer)

(TTC-35) (I-69/TTC) Public Private Partnerships (Concession)

(SH 130 5&6) (NT Express) (LBJ)

Two projects being developed:

* I-69/TTC * TTC-35

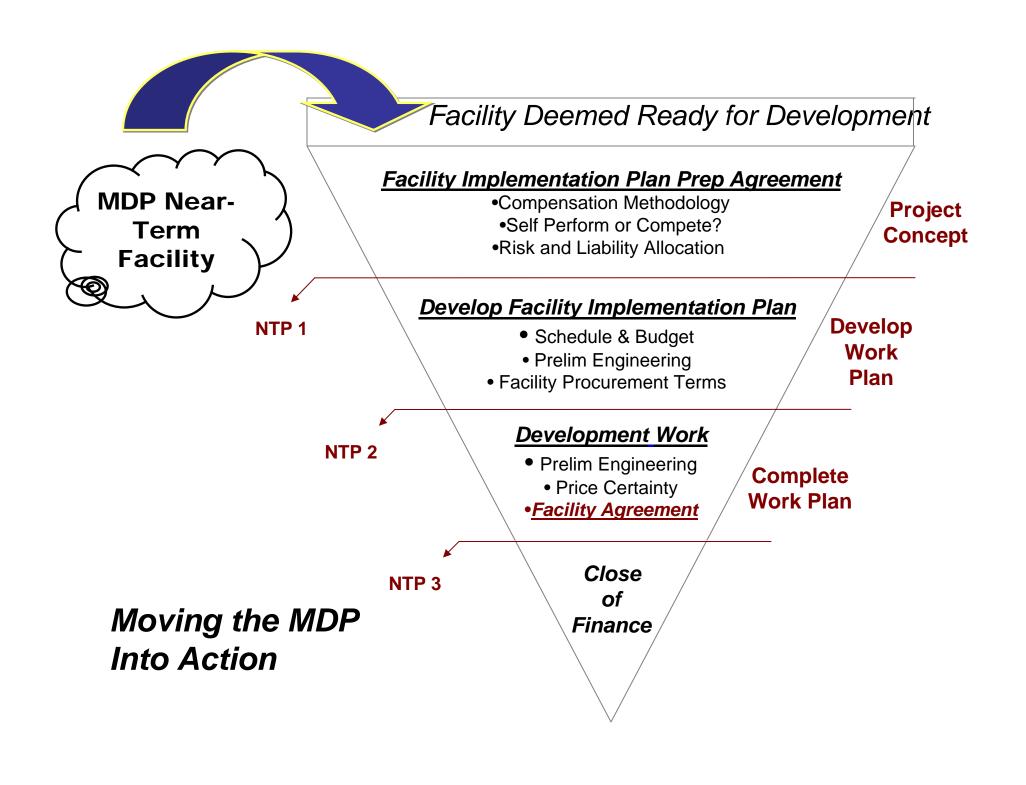


TTC-35

- CDA signed with Cintra-Zachry in 2005
 - Pre-development agreement for north-south corridor parallel to I-35
- Master Development Plan delivered last fall
 - Projects identified as near-, mid- and longterm
 - 7 identified as near term facilities
- Approach to facility development will vary
 - CZ may self-perform some or all work
 - CZ may lead a procurement of work
 - TxDOT may openly procure some or all work
 - TxDOT may deliver with traditional methods

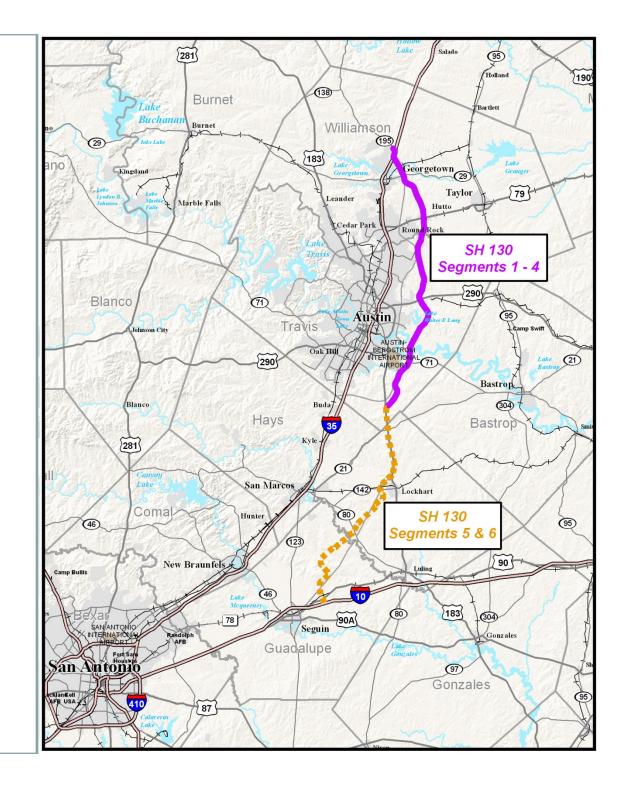
What does the CDA accomplish?

- Establishes a long term agreement between
 TxDOT and the Developer
- Defines a budget for an Initial Scope of Work (ISOW) to produce the Master Development Plan
- Defines facility development process
 - Ready for Development (RFD)
 - Facility Implementation Plan PA (FIP PA)
 - Facility Implementation Plan (FIP)
 - Facility Agreement (FA)



SH 130 PPP Example

- 90 miles in Central Texas
- Congestion relief for I-35
- Multiple types of CDAs
- Multiple types
 of project
 financing



The I-69 System

Port Huron to Mexico

8 states involved

Currently open:
Port Huron to
Indianapolis

"Corridor of Future"



The I-69 System

- Designated I-69 in 1991 ISTEA
- Texas Crossroads Plan 2002
- Married to Trans-Texas Corridor 2004
 - I-69 as highway element of TTC
- Environmental work begin 2004
- RFQ 2005
- Tier 1 DEIS pending 2007
- RFP pending 2007

Strategic Transportation

- NAFTA Route to Northeast and Midwest
- Proximity to Texas Gulf ports
- Emergence of Mexico Pacific Coast
- Panama Canal enhancements 2016

Strategic Transportation

Border Crossings

Rio Grande Valley Laredo/Columbia

Mississippi Gateways

I-10 Baton Rouge*

I-20 Vicksburg*

I-69 Mississippi Delta

I-40 Memphis*

I-57 Cairo, IL

I-70, I-55 St. Louis*



QUESTIONS?

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