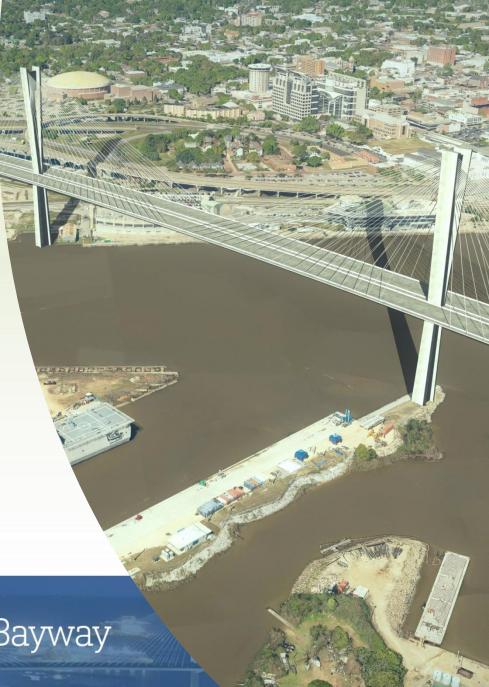
ASCE Alabama Section Winter Meeting

March 1st, 2018 Matt Ericksen, P.E., Project Director



Presentation Overview

- Project Need
- Project Scope
- Funding
- Tolling
- Concessionaire Teams
- Schedule



Purpose and Need



Increase capacity of I-10 to Meet Existing and Predicted Future Traffic Volumes

• Reduce congestion on I-10 and add capacity across the Mobile River

Provide a More Direct Route for Vehicles Transporting Hazardous Materials

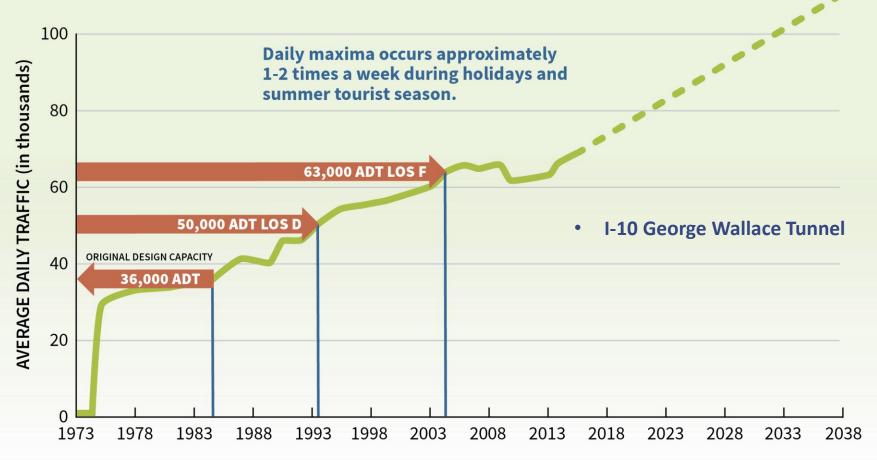
 Haz-mat vehicles are currently prohibited from using the Wallace and Bankhead tunnels and detour from I-10 through Mobile Central Business District via Water Street.

Minimize Impacts to Mobile's Maritime Industry



Purpose and Need







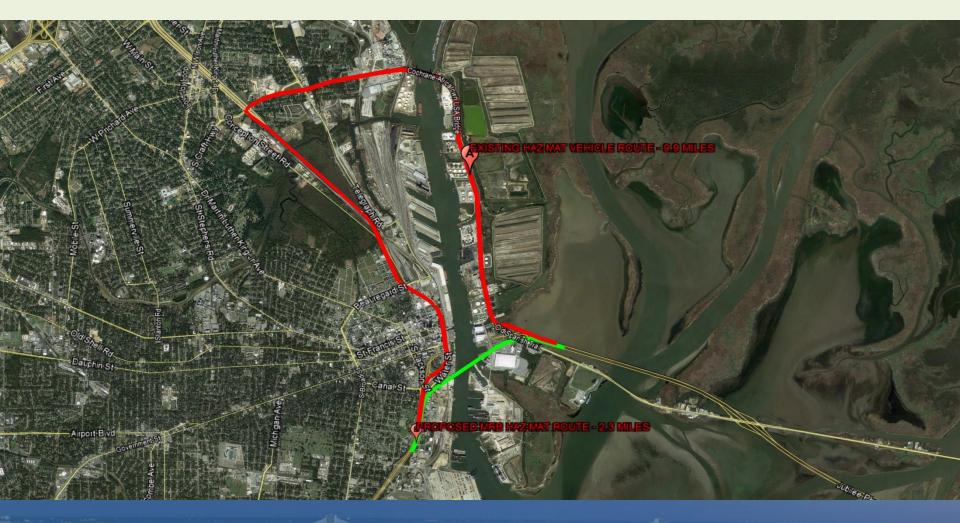
2017 Maximum Traffic Volumes



• 20 year projections of traffic events with no-build scenario

Haz-Mat Route





Alabama State Port Authority

- The Port of Mobile is the 9th largest of the nation's seaports in overall cargo volume.
- Provides approximately 129,000 jobs.
- \$25 billion dollars of economic impact.
- Carnival Cruise Lines



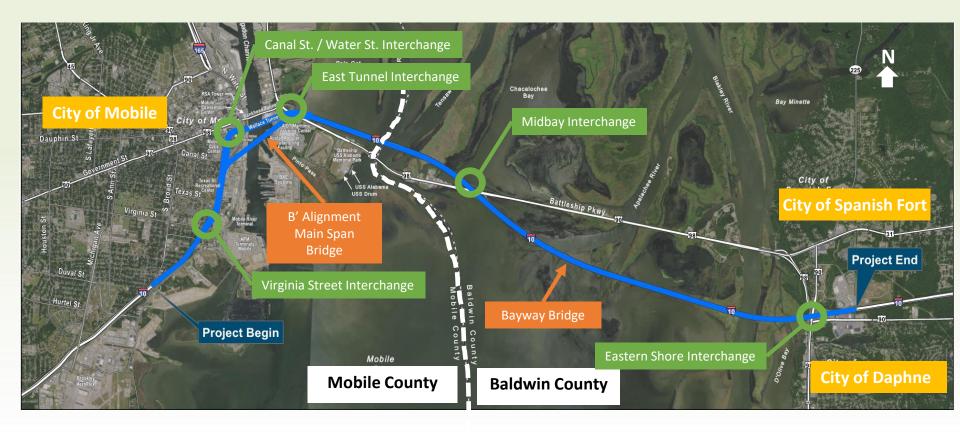
Project Scope





Project Area Overview





Mobile River Bridge

- Six-lane
- Cable-stayed bridge







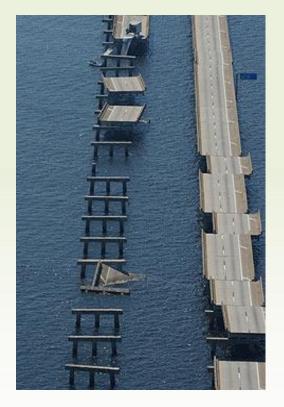
Bayway

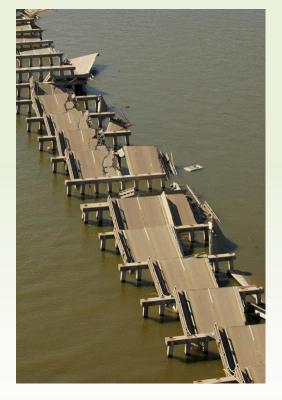
- Replace existing 7-mile, four-lane bridges above 100-year storm surge level
- 8 lanes of travel
- 7.5 miles
- Approximately 14 feet higher than existing
- Existing bridges opened in 1978 with 50-year design
- Without replacement, major maintenance projects would start soon, with multiple lane closures intensifying existing traffic conditions



Typical Storm Surge Bridge Impacts





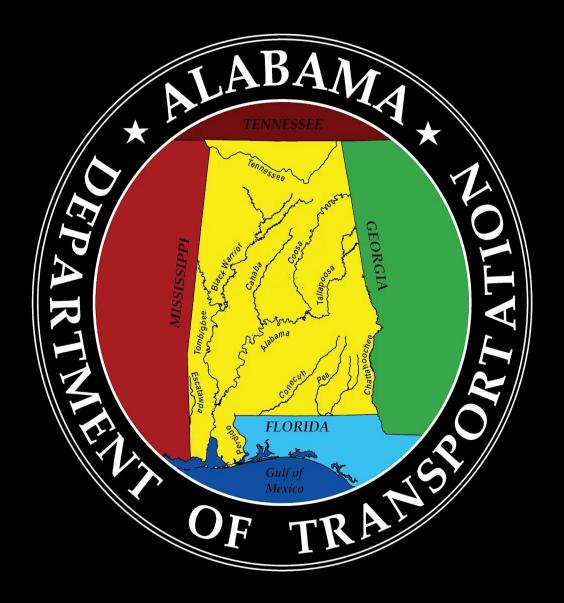




I-10 Escambia Bay Pensacola, FL

Hwy 90 Biloxi, MS

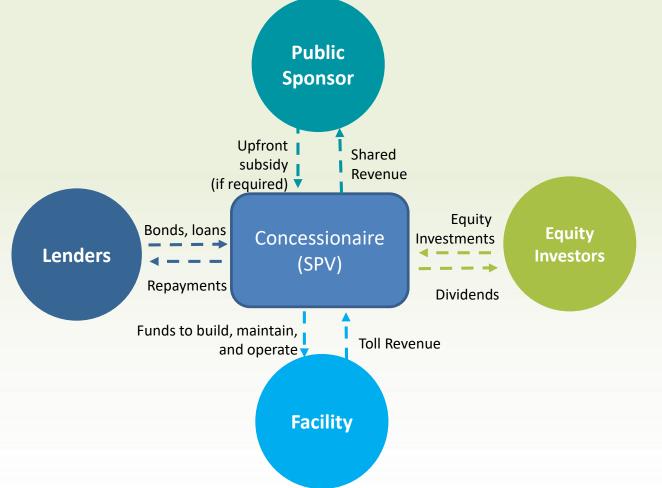
I-10 Twin Spans New Orleans, LA



Financing & Funding



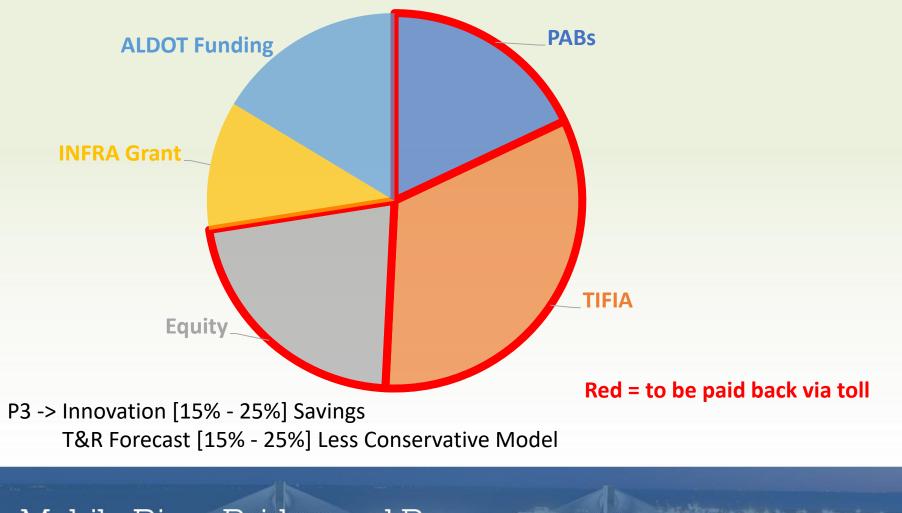
Structure under a Toll Concession / P3



MobileRiver



Project Funding & Financing Approximately \$2 Billion



Public Subsidy

Best Value Proposal

- Technical
- Financial
 - Proposals submit Public Subsidy Required
 - Payment Schedule (converted to net present value)



INFRA Grant

- Discretionary grant program authorized under the FAST Act through 2020 previously known as FASTLANE
- Approximately \$1.5 billion available for infrastructure grants for FY 17 and FY18.
- \$850 million awarded in 2017
- Third attempt Requested \$250 million

Selection Criteria:

- Freight corridors
- Support for National or Regional Economic Vitality
- Leveraging of Federal Funding
- Potential for Innovation (Safety, Environmental review and permitting, Project delivery approach)





Legislative Outline for Rebuilding Infrastructure in America

On February 12, 2018, President Trump released his legislative goals to rebuild our Nation's crumbling infrastructure. One of the principles includes:

 \$200 billion in Federal funds to spur at least \$1.5 trillion in infrastructure investments with partners at the State, local, Tribal, and private level.

Of the \$200 billion, \$100 billion will create an **Incentives Program** to spur additional dedicated funds from State, localities, and the private sector.

• Applications for the Incentives Program will be evaluated on objective criteria, with creating additional infrastructure investment being the largest factor.

\$20 billion will be dedicated to the **<u>Transformative Projects Program</u>**.

• This program will provide Federal aid for bold and innovative projects that have the potential to drastically improve America's infrastructure.

\$20 billion will be allocated to expanding infrastructure financing programs. \$14 billion will go to expanding a number of existing credit programs, including TIFIA. \$6 billion will go to expanding Private Activity Bonds.



TIFIA LOAN (Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act)

Program Objectives:

- Leverage limited Federal resources and stimulate Capital Market investment
- Facilitate projects with significant public benefits
- Encourage new revenue streams and private participation

Requirements:

- Minimum anticipated project costs > \$50M
- 33% of reasonably anticipated eligible project costs unless the sponsor provides a compelling justification for up to 49%
- The project must be included in the relevant State's transportation planning and programming cycle
- The project must have a dedicated revenue source, such as tolls or other user fees, that are pledged to secure debt service payments for both the TIFIA and senior debt financing
- Currently working through project specific credit worthiness



TIFIA Loan

- Payment starts after 5 years
- Lowest Interest Available
- 40-year return
- In procurement process, ALDOT sets the base rate.
- After proposer is selected, they start the process of the TIFIA Loan over again with their Traffic & Revenue forecast.
- State shares in risk of rates, but also in project savings of a lower interest rate.



Private Activity Bonds (PABs)

- Tax-exempt bonds issued by or on behalf of local or state government for the purpose of providing special financing benefits for qualified projects.
- These bonds are used to attract private investment for projects that have some public benefit. (There are strict rules as to which projects qualify.) This type of a bond results in reduced financing costs because of the exception of federal tax.
- Survived Tax Reform



Federal Funding

- Build America Bureau US DOT
 - INFRA Grant; Requested \$250 M, third attempt
 - <u>TIFIA Loan</u>; 40 years, payback starts after 5 years
 - ALDOT negotiates base rates
 - Procedure starts over with selected proposer
 - PABs Allocation
 - Private Placement Bonds (possible alternatives)



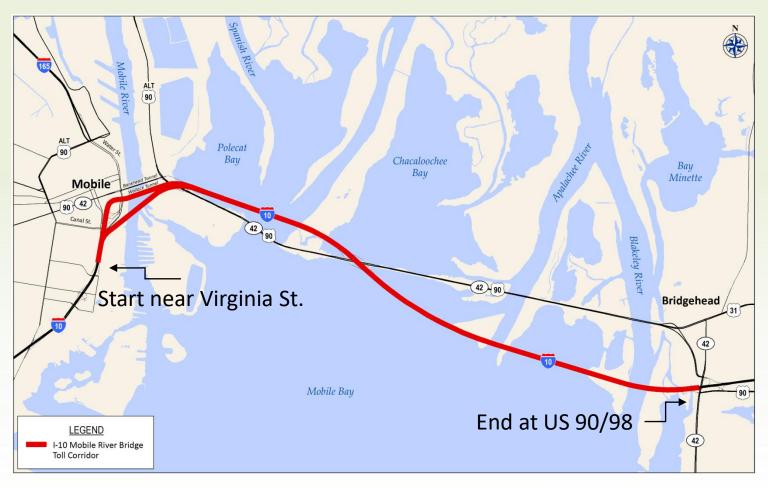
Tolling





Tolling Corridor





All-Electronic Tolling Facilities





Tolling Summary

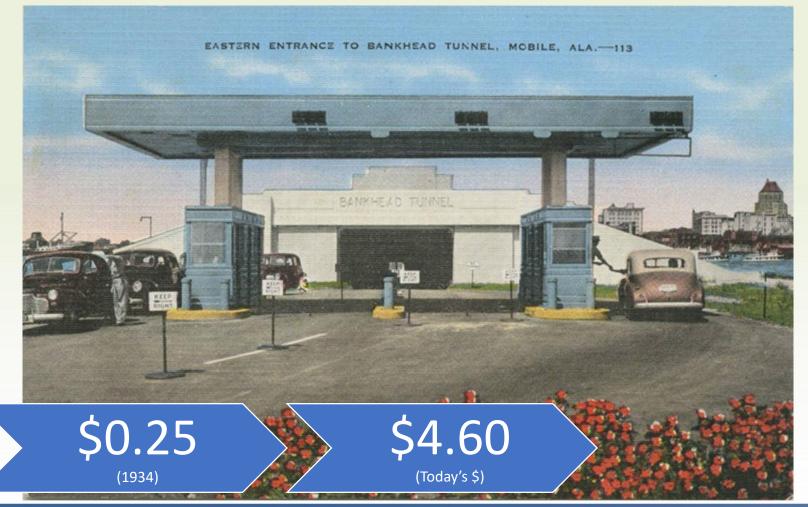


- Tolling plan submitted by the Concessionaire
- Rates still to be determined (max rates set by ALDOT)
- All-electronic tolling
- Interoperability agreements
- Payment options
 - Transponders Read by the toll gantry and bill you automatically
 - "Pay-by-Plate" Cameras capture a picture of your plate and send bill to the address associated
- Walk-in centers
- Call center in Alabama
- Back office
- Starting fresh, no predetermined policy for tolling

The Alabama Toll Road, Bridge and Tunnel Authority (the "Authority") is authorized by Section 23-2-144 of the Alabama Code to undertake the Project as a public-private partnership under the terms of this Agreement, and delegated the responsibility and authority to undertake the Project and enter into this Agreement to ALDOT.

A History of Tolling





Cochrane Bridge and Causeway





Vertical Lift Bridge



| \$1.00 \$14.33 | |
|---|--------------|
| (1923) (Today's \$) | |
| Passenger Automobiles (and driver) | 31.00 |
| Automobile buses (and driver) of eight passengers capacity, or more | 1.50 |
| Trucks (and driver) 1 ton capacity and under | 1.00 |
| Trucks (and driver) over 1 ton and under 2 tons capacity | 1.25 |
| Trucks (and driver) over two tons and not over 3 tons capacity | 1.50 |
| Trucks (and driver) over 3 tons and not over 5 tons capacity | 1.75 |
| Trucks (and driver) over 5 tons capacity | 2.00 |
| Foot passengers | .10 |
| Occupants of vehicles other than driver, each | ,10 |
| Motorcycles (and driver) single or side car | .25 |
| Horse and rider | .25 |
| Bicycle and rider | .15 |
| Horse vehicle (and driver) | .50 |
| Double team and vehicle (and driver) | .75 |
| Driven live stock per head . | .25 |
| Loaded lumber wagon (and driver) 30 ft. or more in overall length | 1.00 |

Submitting Teams







Gulf Coast Connectors



LEAD ENGINEERING FIRM | T.Y. LIN INTERNATION

NEW CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE

MONTREAL, QC, CANADA | \$2,200,000,000



- PROJECT CRITERIA MET
- Large, complex structural transportation project
- Complex environmental conditions
- Cable-stayed structure
- ✓ Marine and coastal environment
- Toll collection system
- P3 delivery method
- ATC process

EAD O&M FIRM | MACQUAE

ELIZABETH RIVER CROSSING NORFOLK, VIRGINIA | \$1,510,000,000



PROJECT CRITERIA MET

P3 with O&M
O&M on bridges with similar size and complexity
Toll funnel operations
Large, complex structural transportation project
Complex environmental conditions
Marrine and coastal environment
Toll revenue risk
Tolling during construction
Tolling routing routes

EAD CONTRACTOR | FLATIRON

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON BRIDGE ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA | \$409,000,000



PROJECT CRITERIA MET

- Large, complex structural transportation project
- Complex environmental conditions
- Cable-stay structure
- Marine and coastal environment
- Design-Build
 Traffic Management/MOT
- Interface with maritime transportation
- ATC process





A InfraRed

England, UK



Israel



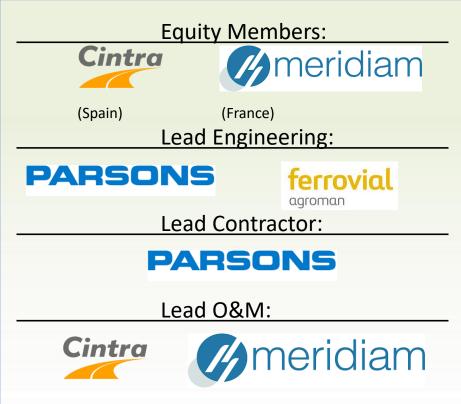
Italy

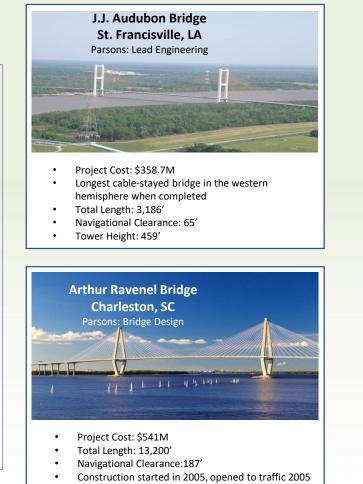


<u>Texas</u>



I-10 Mobility Partners



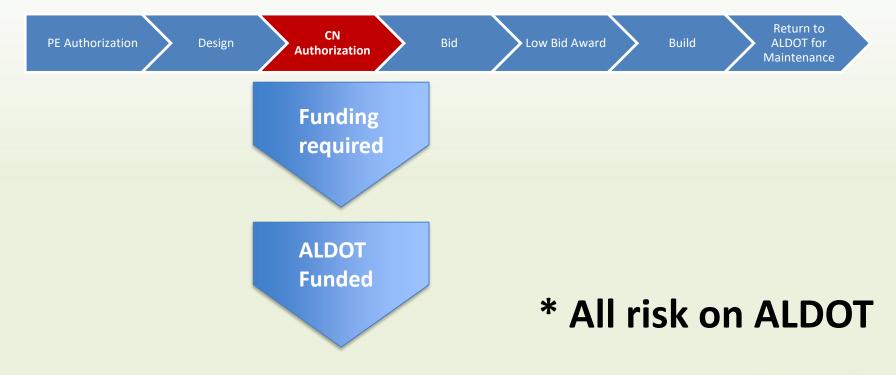


Schedule



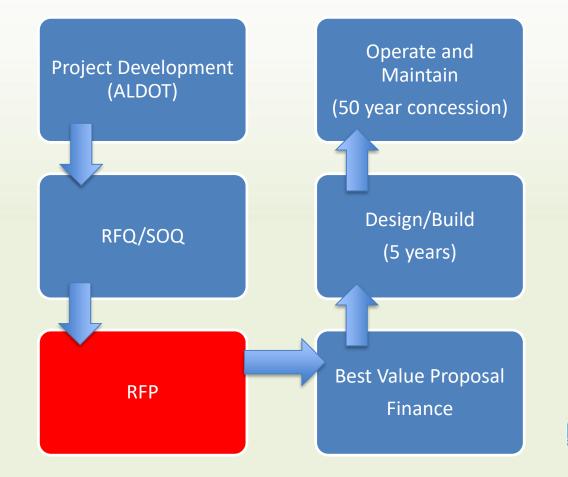


Normal Process: Design, Bid, Build





Design, Build, Finance, Operate, Maintain (DBFOM)





Procurement Schedule



• 2019:

- Award Project
- Commercial Close
- Financial Close

| Anticipated Milestone | Anticipated Date or Time Frame |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Issue Industry Forum Notification | July 2017 |
| Industry Forum | August 2017 |
| One-on One Meetings (2 day) | August 2017 |
| Issue RFQ | September 2017 |
| SOQ Due Date | November 17 2017 |
| Issue RFQ Shortlist | January 2018 |
| Industry Review Period | 1Q 2018 – 4Q 2018 |
| Anticipated ROD Approval | 3Q 2018 |
| Proposals Due | 1Q 2019 |
| Anticipated Conditional Award | 1Q 2019 |
| Submit TIFIA Application | 1Q 2019 |
| Commercial Close | 2Q 2019 |

Track Our Progress

