Project Finance 2

Transportation Project Finance – 3 Additional Topics in Project Finance

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Definitions

Effects of subordination

Innovations

Credit Assistanc



Project Finance 2

Outline

Project Financing Structure

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Innovative Financing Methods

Debt financing Credit Assistance Other

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Structure

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- Equity
- Debt
 - Senior
 - Junior (Subordinate)
 - Mezzanine

Debt financing Credit Assistan Other

- Senior lien debt has a higher payment priority than subordinate debt
- Debt can be structured into tranches to take advantage of this
- Suppose \$100 is available for debt service, and debt service is \$90
- Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) is 100/90 = 1.11
 not very good

- Divide \$90 debt into a \$75 senior tranche and \$15 junior tranche
- ▶ DSCR of senior lien debt is 100/75 = 1.33 much better!
- ▶ DSCR of junior lien debt is 100/(75+15) = 1.11 as before
- Overall coverage is still 1.11
- But senior lien debt is higher quality and can be sold at lower financing cost
- (We assume that the subordinate debt is marketable)

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Debt financing - 1

 Grant anticipation notes (GANs) – general term for debt secured by anticipated grant money

- GARVEEs already discussed, particular form of GAN secured by anticipated federal-aid highway funds (e.g. apportionments from the Highway Trust Fund)
- GARVEEs can be beneficial for a project if
 - Large enough that normal funding mechanisms (pay-go, apportionments, tolls, etc.) are insufficient
 - Cost of delaying project greater than cost of financing
 - State is willing to pledge future federal highway funds to the project

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Debt financing - 2

Private activity bonds (PABs)

- A PAB is a type of municipal bond
- Proceeds from the bond issuance are used by a private entity, not by the issuing government entity
- Under certain conditions, PABs qualify for income tax exemption on bond interest payments
- One form of PAB (exempt facility bonds) is intended to finance transportation facilities owned or operated by private entities
- Revenues from the facility are used to secure the bond payments
- With SAFETEA-LU, highway and surface freight transfer facilities are eligible for PAB financing

Definitions

Debt financing

Credit Assistance



TIFIA

Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act

- Offers three types of credit assistance to approved transportation projects
 - Direct loans from federal government
 - Loan guarantee federal guarantee of debt service payment
 - Lines of credit federal commitment to make loan if project revenues fall short
- Project sponsors can be public or private entities
- Senior project debt must be rated investment grade
- ► TIFIA assistance must be < 33% of project costs
- TIFIA assistance repaid from pledge of user charges or special state/local tax assessments (not other federal money)

Definitions

Debt financing

Other

State infrastructure banks (SIBs)

- SIBs are transportation infrastructure investment funds
- Established and administered by states with federal approval
- Capitalized with state funds and/or federal highway apportionments
- Can offer transportation projects loans or credit enhancement
- Public and private projects are eligible
- States have great flexibility to operate SIBs
- SIB can be repaid from project revenues or other sources

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Section 129 loans

- Section 129 loans allow states to use regular federal-aid highway apportionments to fund direct loans to projects
- Eligible projects must have a dedicated revenue stream pledged to repay loan
- Revenue stream can come from project or other non-Federal source (not just tolls)
- Public and private projects are eligible
- States benefit by "recycling" federal highway apportionment
- Projects benefit by offering up-front capital at potentially below-market costs, and providing project finance structuring options

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Other mechanisms - 1

Flexible match A wide variety of public and private contributions can counts towards the non-federal match for federal-aid projects

- Formerly only cash could be used for non-federal match
- Any other local contributions reduced project cost, but not matching requirements
- Now other types of match (land, materials, services) are allowed

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Other



Other mechanisms - 2

Toll credits Toll revenues that states use to build or improve non-toll highways count towards state matching share (usually 20%) to federal highway or transit funds

- This can allow up to 100% federal funding of eligible projects
- Florida has an extensive toll road system and a policy of using toll revenues to fund non-toll highway improvements
- Almost all of Florida's federal-aid highway program is funded without requiring matching state funds

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