P3 INFRASTRUCTURE INFRASTRUCTURE REAL ESTATE ADVISORY WHAT'S THE RISK No. 100 Determining the Risk of P3 Transactions

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Every P3 project is unique and risk allocation must be negotiated between the institution and private partner. This analysis offers a notional relationship between transaction structures and risk retained by the institution.



PROJECT PHASE		PRE-DEVELOPMENT			FINANCING			CONSTRUCTION		OPERATING COSTS AND PERFORMANCE				MARKET CONDITIONS		
RISK TYPE	ORIGINAL SITE CONDITIONS	REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	POLITICAL – INTERNAL SUPPORT AND APPROVALS	DESIGN – Contractor Fault	AVAILABILITY OF Financing		POST-CLOSING FINANCING TERMS	INFLATION	TIMING AND COST OVERRUNS	QUALITY OF WORK	COST OVERRUN ON INSTITUTION- PROVIDED SERVICES	COST OVERRUN FROM EXTERNAL FACTORS	COST OVERRUN ON CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	INTERRUPTED SERVICE OR SHORTFALL OF SERVICE QUALITY	END OF TERM ASSET CONDITION	
Self-Issued – 100% Bond Debt												\bigcirc				
501(c)(3) Issued – 100% Tax-Exempt Debt				\bigcirc					\bigcirc						\bigcirc	
Concessionaire Issued – 100% Taxable Debt				\bigcirc					\bigcirc						\bigcirc	
100% Investor Equity				\bigcirc		\bigcirc	\bigcirc		\bigcirc						\bigcirc	
Comments	Ground conditions, supporting structures, geotechnical and environmental	Land entitlements, permits	Institution support for a project		Financing unavailable under agreed upon terms in P3 agreement			Expense growth outpaces revenue growth	Inefficient work practices and wasted materials; Poor coordination of contractors	Quality shortfall/ defects in construction and commissioning		Labor Relations, Occupational Health and safety			Asset replacement due to poor maintenance	Fluctuations in demand, rental rates, and competitive supply

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SHARED RISK		INSTITUTION RISK	

A&M's P3 professionals are here to help you D0 P3 RIGHT.

RISK ALLOCATION

Institutions that design, build and operate facilities themselves are exposed to most or all risks throughout the life of the project. They must contend with design flaws, construction change orders and operational inefficiencies as the sole owner and operator of the facility.

P3s offer the potential for significant benefits by enabling an institution to transfer or share certain project risks with a private sector partner.

The types and levels of risks that can be transferred are unique to each project, though the type of transaction an institution enters into often signals the possible degree of risk transfer.

This document serves as a high-level guide to the major types of risks allocated between institutional and private partners in some of the more common P3 transaction types.

Alvarez & Marsal's dedicated P3 Infrastructure Real Estate Advisory Services practice can help your institution execute the optimal risk allocation based on your campus's project objectives.

COMMON FINANCING AND TRANSACTION STRUCTURES

- Self Delivery Institution issues debt and delivers the project by contracting directly with design and/or construction firms. Institution operates and maintains project.
- 501(c)(3) issued tax exempt debt Institution conveys the asset to a nonprofit entity, which issues bonds to fund construction of the project. The project is owned, operated, and maintained by the 501(c)(3) entity.
- 3. Taxable Debt Institution partners with a private firm who acquires taxable financing to fund construction. The project is owned, operated and maintained by the private entity.
- Equity Institution partners with a private firm who provides its own equity to fund construction of the project. The project is owned, operated and maintained by the private entity.

Transaction Structure Facts and Figures

PROJECT FEATURE	SELF-ISSUED	501(C)(3) ISSUED	CONCESSIONAIRE ISSUED	INVESTOR EQUITY		
Financing Source	Tax-Exempt or Taxable Bonds	Tax-Exempt Bonds	Taxable Bonds	Equity		
Land	Unsubordinated Ground Lease	Unsubordinated Ground Lease	Unsubordinated Ground Lease or Concession Agreement (Potential for no Land Security)	Unsubordinated Ground Lease		
Typical Lease or Concession Term	NA	40 years with ability to terminate after debt repayment	40 years with ability to terminate after debt repayment	50-75 years		
Potential Value to Institution	100% of operating profits	Up-front and/or annual ground rent, % of operating profits	Up-front and/or annual ground rent, % of operating profits	Up-front and/or annual ground rent payment		
Ownership of Improvements	Institution	501(c)(3)	Institution	Investor(s)		
Asset Reversion to Institution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Out-Year Capital Improvements	Institution Responsible	Partner responsible Institution approves major expenditures	Partner responsible Institution approves major expenditures	Partner responsible Institution approves major expenditures		



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