













Value Capture Strategies & Infrastructure Banks: FHWA's Every Day Counts Initiative

May 12, 2021











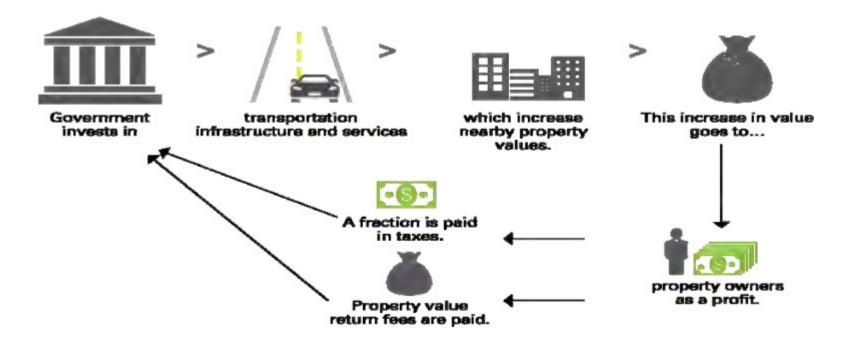




Value Capture Overview

What is Value Capture (VC)?

"Value capture" refers to toolbox of strategies used by public agencies to share portion of increased property or other adjacent value created as result of public infrastructure investment



Source: NCHRP Research Report 873



Value Capture Can Fund Project Capex and O&M and Foster Sustainable Development





VC Techniques Vary, incl. By Funding/Financing

	Capex or O&M	Use for Highways and Roads	Funding or Financing	Revenue Potential	Timing of Revenue Received
Impact Fees	Capex	√ √	Funding	√ √	Immediate
Negotiated Exactions	Capex	√ √	Funding	11	Immediate
Transportation Utility Fees	O&M	///	Funding	✓	Delayed
Special Assessment Districts	Capex	✓	Funding & Financing	JJ / JJJ	Delayed
Business Improvemen † Districts	O&M and Capex	✓	Funding	✓	Immediate
Land Value Taxes	Capex / O&M	✓	Funding	111	Delayed
Sales Tax Districts	Capex	√ √	Financing	111	Delayed
Tax Increment Financing	Capex	//	Funding & Financing	JJ / JJJ	Delayed
Joint Development	Capex	11	Funding & Financing	11	Immediate or delayed
Concessions	Capex	√ √	Funding & Financing	111	Immediate
Naming Rights/ Sponsorships	Capex	√ √	Funding	✓	Immediate



Center for Accelerating Innovation













Leveraging Infrastructure Banks With Value Capture Strategies

Value Capture Can Leverage Variety of Financing Instruments

Funding

- Taxpayer
 - Federal Funds
 - State & Local Funds
 - New Taxes
- Direct Users: Tolls/Fares
- Beneficiaries: Value Capture

Financing

Leveraged with

Traditional

- Cash/Pay-Go
- Revenue Bonds
- Private Bank Loans
- Project Finance Debt

Innovative

- Private Activity Bonds
- Federal Build America Bureau Loans (TIFIA, RRIF)
- State Infrastructure Banks
- Investor Equity

Uses of Funds

Sources

of Funds

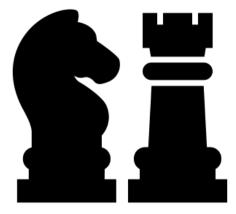
Construction Costs

Operation & Maintenance Costs



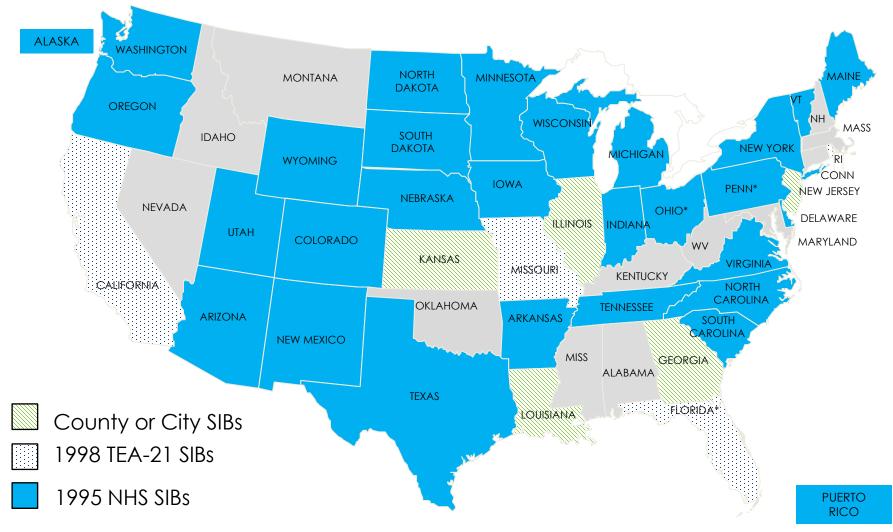
SIBs Enable Several Value Capture Strategies

- Serve as revolving loan and credit enhancement program
- Provide financing options to address local transportation improvements
 - Low interest rate and low financing cost
 - ✓ Vary widely in size, from less than \$1 million to more than \$100 million
 - ✓ Short-term loans
- Support projects with direct link between mobility and economic growth (i.e., job creation, private investment)
- Established as Federal, State, & county SIBs





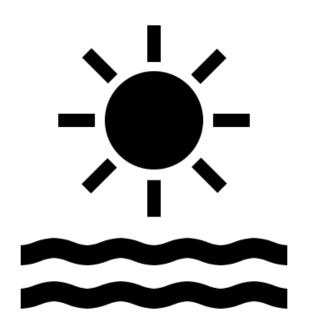
Many States offer Federal-, State-, and/or locally capitalized SIBs



^{*}States that also have State, County, or City SIBs

State Infrastructure Banks - Advantages

- State sets interest rate based on policy objectives; maximum loan term can be as long as 35 years, but many are shorter
- State may be willing to take more risk than commercial banks would for project with significant public benefits



- A SIB loan can make a large project affordable by allowing for smaller annual payments
- Can create jobs and increase tax revenue to State and local governments



State Infrastructure Banks - Obstacles

- States lacked legislative authority to leverage their funds and increase capitalization level of bank
- Federal requirements are very complex
- Requirements for smaller
 projects can delay construction
 schedules and increase costs
- Insufficient demand for loans due to limited marketing efforts



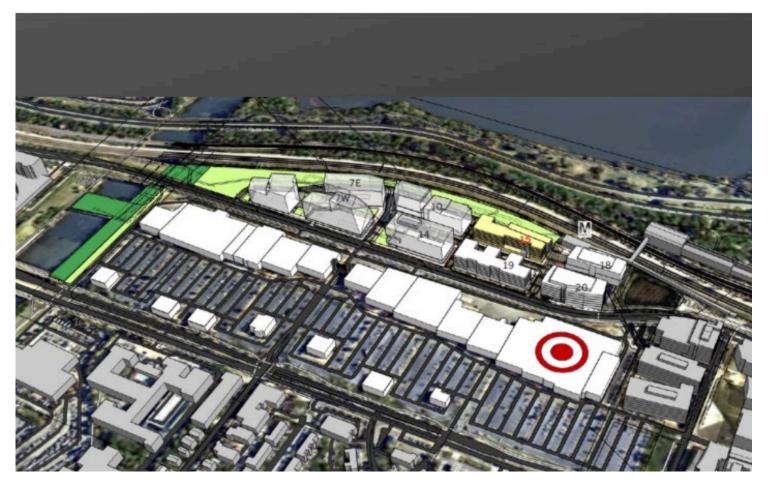


Examples: Florida SIB's \$45M loan secured in part by old Panama City airport land sale





Examples: Virginia VTIB's \$50M loan for \$370M Potomac Yards Metro Station via special tax



Source: https://www.bizjournals.com/washington/news/2020/03/04/even-more-designs-unveiled-for-north-potomac-yard.html

















Infrastructure Banks:

- Dauphin County infrastructure Bank
- Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank
- Missouri State Infrastructure Bank