US 36 EXPRESS LANES PROJECT Louisville February 13, 2014





Agenda

- CDOT Presentation (20 min)
- Q & A



Project Need

- Improve the condition of the highway
- Replace bridges that are in poor condition
- Provide congestion relief
- Expand mode of travel options
- Increase efficiency of transit service



US 36 Project Phase 1 & 2

- Multi-Modal Approach
- One buffer-separated managed lane in each direction from Federal to Table Mesa
- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)
- Replacement of Aging Infrastructure
- Commuter Bikeway



Why P3 on US 36?

- Accelerates construction by 20 years
 - Project otherwise wouldn't have been completed until 2035
- Delivers Project with lowest upfront public subsidy
 - -2/3 construction cost borne by private sector

Why P3 on US 36?

- Minimizes risk to the public sector
 - -Transfers construction cost risks to private sector
 - Transfers operating and maintenance risks to private sector



Why P3 on US 36?

- -Transfers rehabilitation and reconstruction risks to private sector
- -Transfers revenue risk to private sector



DOES	DOESN'T
Does allow	Doesn't sell or turn
concessionaire to	ownership of road over
conduct US 36	to a private company
roadway operations	
and maintenance	



DOES

Does outline that only one <u>new</u> lane in each direction on US 36 will be tolled

DOESN'T

Doesn't allow the concessionaire to toll ALL lanes on US 36 (existing lanes remain free)



DOES DOESN'T Does require a public, governor-appointed board to approve all toll rates DOESN'T Doesn't allow the concessionaire to set whatever tolls



DOES	DOESN'T		
Does only apply to US	Doesn't enact public		
36 construction and	private partnerships for		
US 36 & I-25 toll	other corridors		
revenue collection			



DOES	DOESN'T		
Does transfer the risk	Doesn't require		
of paying back debt to	taxpayers to be		
build project to	responsible if revenue is		
concessionaire	less than projected		



DOES	DOESN'T		
Does allow CDOT to	Doesn't prohibit the		
make continued	State, RTD or local		
transportation	governments from		
improvements on	improving		
adjacent corridors	transportation in the		
	area for 50 years		



DOES

Does identify who can use the lane: BRT, HOV & SOV drivers willing to pay a toll

DOESN'T

Doesn't allow the concessionaire to set the policy on what qualifies as HOV



DOES	DOESN'T		
Does tie toll rates to	Doesn't allow the		
congestion measures	concessionaire to set		
	the toll rates without		
	limits. Tolls are likely to		
	be closer to \$5 to \$6		



DOES DOESN'T Does outline the Doesn't let the service standards for concessionaire slip under the radar for maintenance and operations with performance penalties if they don't meet them

DOES	DOESN'T		
Does require that	Doesn't result in ANY		
concessionaire	state employees losing		
maintenance	their jobs (they will be		
employees be paid the	shifted to other areas)		
same as state	or pay reduction		
employees			

DOES	DOESN'T		
Does include a process to	Doesn't prevent the state		
amend or get out of the	from adjusting the contract		
contract	if necessary		



Why didn't you hear of this earlier?

 Why hasn't CDOT released the full contract?



QUESTIONS



Phase 1 & 2 Project Funding

US 36 Phase 1 and 2 Funding Sources			
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total
RTD	\$124,000,000	\$18,500,000	\$142,500,000
DRCOG	\$46,600,000	\$15,000,000	\$61,600,000
CDOT (including Bridge Enterprise)	\$77,700,000	\$15,000,000	\$92,700,000
HPTE (including TIGER Grant)	\$10,000,000	-	\$10,000,000
Plenary Debt & Equity (including TIFIA	\$54,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$174,000,000
1 & 2)			
Local Government	\$5,600,000	\$11,000,000	\$16,600,000
Total	\$317,900,000	\$179,500,000	\$497,400,000

