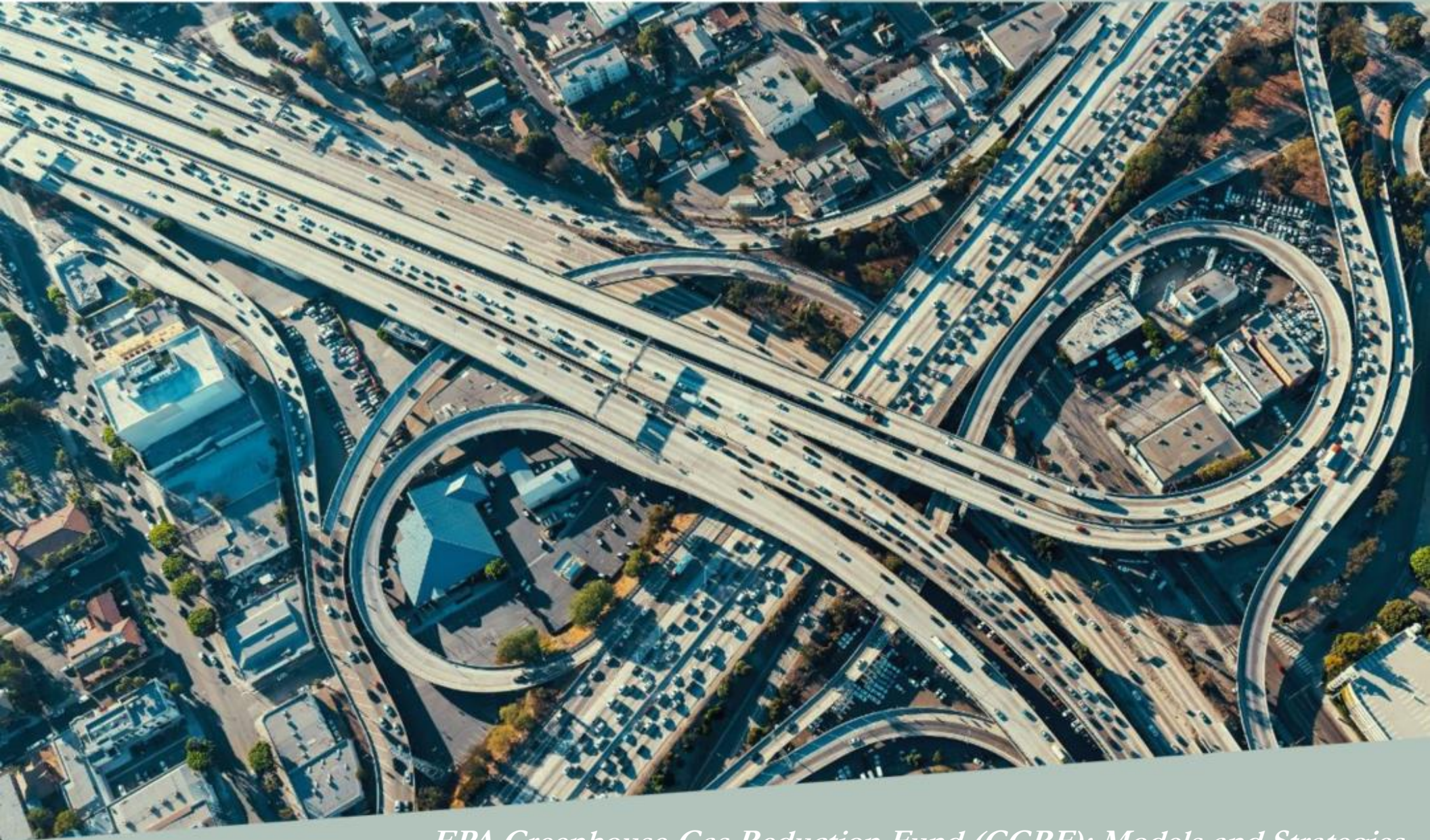


Bostonia

Infrastructure Investments for the Future



EPA Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF): Models and Strategies to Finance Zero Emission Transportation

CAPITAL MARKET

- ***The US Capital Market is vast. Estimated at around \$55 Trillion as of July 2024. Plenty of capital available for well structured opportunities.***
- There are multiple types of capital that can be deployed
 - Equity – retail or institutional
 - Debt – taxable or tax exempt
 - Securitization
 - Project finance
- Important to utilize financing instrument best suited to achieve successful outcome

DRIVERS FOR DEVELOPING THE FINANCING PLAN

- Project: Type, Risks and Available Revenues
- Public Entity's Objectives and Constraints
 - Political
 - Legislative
 - Economic
 - Programmatic
 - Policy
- Private Sector's Appetite – Not all project types have the same appeal
 - ***Don't let the Financing tools drive the process as this approach will not optimize the business model for the public benefit***

FINANCING TOOLS: THE BASIC BUILDING BLOCKS

Public Sector Transaction



Tax-Exempt Debt

Public-Private Partnership



Taxable Debt



Tax Equity



Project Equity

**Tax-Exempt Debt
(with limitations)**

TAX-EXEMPT AND TAXABLE DEBT

□ **Tax Exempt—Public Sector Transaction**

- Retail investor driven investment product
- Requires traditional credit/revenue streams
- Generally must obtain a published credit rating
- Fundamentals allow for 100% leverage and/or public entity can contribute cash equity
- Public ownership is preferred/necessary
- “Public Offering” costs of issuance

□ **Taxable Debt—Private Sector Transaction**

- Multiple institutional investor types/classes to access
- Accommodates more diverse credit/revenue streams
- A published credit rating not required
- Maximum leverage is credit/structure driven
- Private ownership is typical
- “Private Placement/Loan” costs of issuance
- Municipal vs. Corporate Taxable Markets

TAX EQUITY AND PROJECT EQUITY

□ Tax Equity

- Cash contributions in exchange for tax benefits/portion of project cash flows
- Return is based on “after-tax” basis, which incorporates tax savings it receives from ITC/PTC/depreciation benefits
- Limited investor universe
- Various structures available, such as lease pass-through and partnership-flips, and direct pay

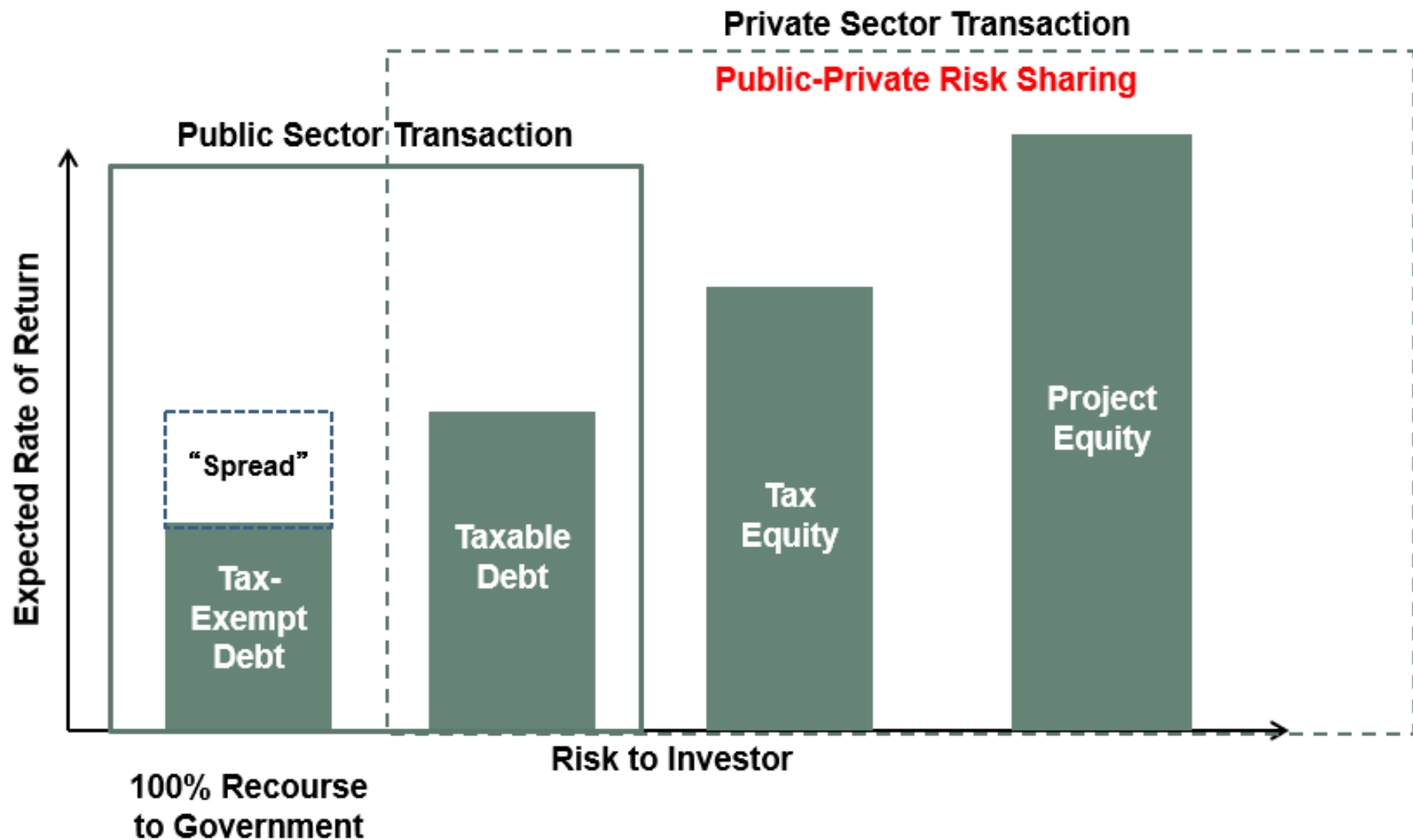
□ Project Equity

- Investor equity return requirements
- Equity from developer/sponsor, venture, private sources
- Money can be left in the deal to act as equity (e.g., deferred development fee)
- Passive or active investor

7 STEPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL PPP

1. **Alignment of objectives** – does each party really understand the objectives of the other and do they believe they can achieve their own objectives without bringing them in to conflict with their partners?
2. **Effectiveness of communications** – are meetings and communications focused on the right issues and is the information believable – or is all just about telling good news and then backstabbing behind the scenes?
3. **Clarity of decision-making** – is the process of decision-making across the partnership clear to all – and are the right people involved at the right time?
4. **Clarity of accountabilities** – do people understand who is accountable for what, or is there much duplication of effort across the partnership?
5. **Right skills in the right place** – are all partners getting people with the right skills in the right place to manage the partnership, or are skill gaps being ignored?
6. **Partnering behavior of leaders** – do people believe that their leaders are acting for the good of the whole partnership or do they see them pushing their own agendas?
7. **Responsive ways of working** – are all parties willing to adapt their ways of working to resolve interface issues and meet the needs of others – or do they say just do it my way?

COST OF FUNDS



PPP CAPITAL STACK

- Typically, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be the owner of the project. The SPV can have many different sources of capital or a simple debt/equity structure.
- The capital stack demonstrates a positive relationship between risk and return.
 - Investment grade debt assumes the least amount of risk and requires lowest return
 - Sponsor equity assumes the greatest risk and requires the highest return

