

**New Long Beach Courthouse Building Project** 



## **New Long Beach Court Building**

#### **Project Overview**

Courtrooms: 31

Overall Square Footage: 529,000 SF

Court Space: 380,000 SF

County/Commercial Use: 105,000 SF

Construction Cost: \$300 million,
 \$490 million total investment

Start: January 2011

Occupancy: August 2013







### **New Long Beach Court Building**

#### **Project Development**

- First Performance Based Infrastructure Project in the United States
- Design Build Finance Maintain for 35 years
- 11 Consortiums submitted Qualifications
- Five teams shortlisted for Interviews, three selected for final D/B/F/M competition
- Six month Competition Period with Multiple Proprietary meetings
- Additional time for Financial Clarifications
- Official Announcement of Selection of Long Beach Judicial Partners in June 2010
- Financial Close Occurred December 20, 2010



#### **Project Overview**

- ~31 month construction, 35 years operation
- Includes car park operation and commercial/retail leasing
- Strong public counterparties
  - AOC (State of California): PBI counterparty
  - LA County: major lease counterparty



## **New Long Beach Court Building**

#### Site

- 6 Acre Site
- Includes renovation of existing parking structure
- Includes improvements to surrounding street frontages







#### **Drive Toward a PPP Solution:**



## **Existing Courthouse was in a state of disrepair**

- Portions of the ceilings in several courtrooms had fallen down
- The building had leaks, mold, and termite infestation
- Attorney interview areas were used to house "keep-always," thus eliminating private areas for attorneys to interview criminal defendants













## **KEY SPEAKERS**

Honorable Charles W. McCoy,
Presiding Judge Los Angeles
Superior Court

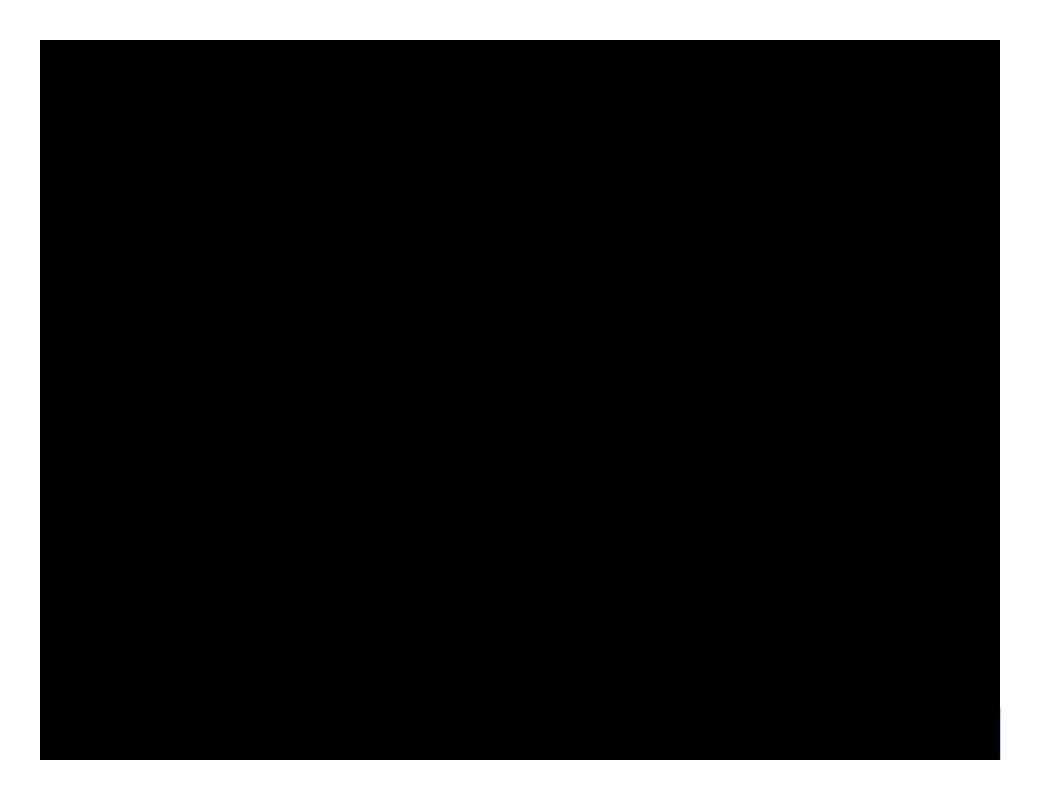
Clifford Ham, AIA

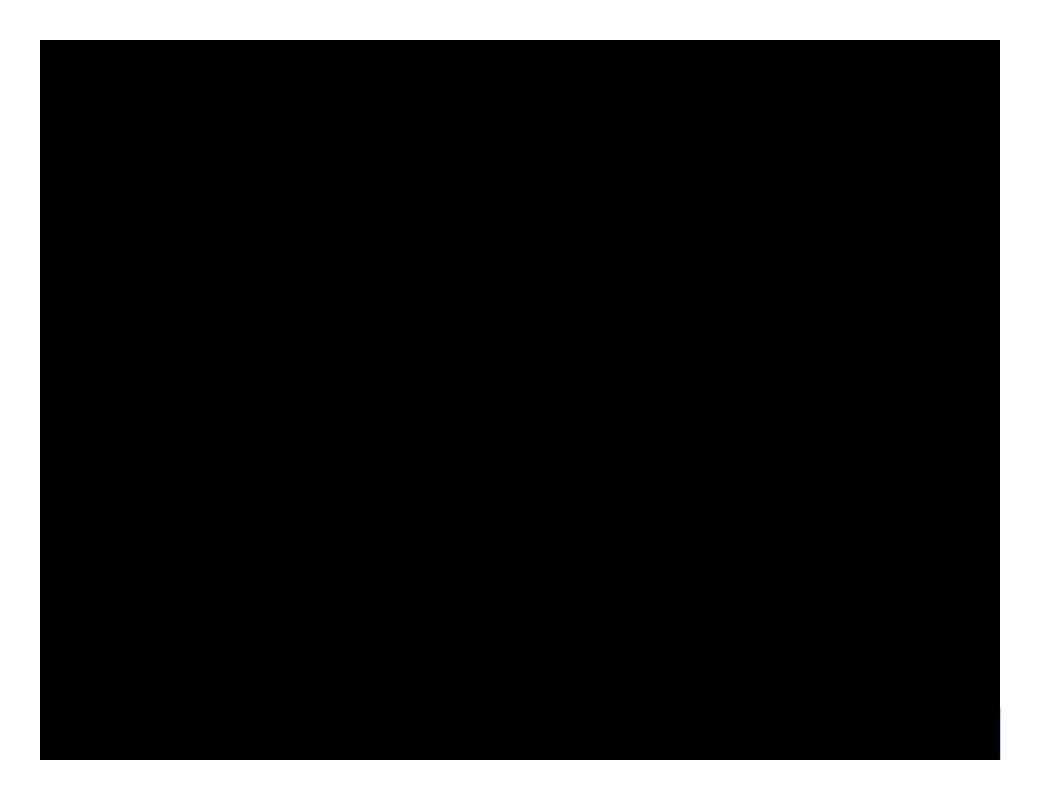
Principal Architect, State of
California, Administrative Office
of the Courts

**Henry Pittner, AIA, AECOM** 











#### **AOC Business Case Rationale**

Greater Discipline

Risk Transfer

Competition

Single Point of Contact

Third Party Income

Procurement Efficiencies

Integrated Service

Payment Structure

Resources

Examples of How It Has Worked

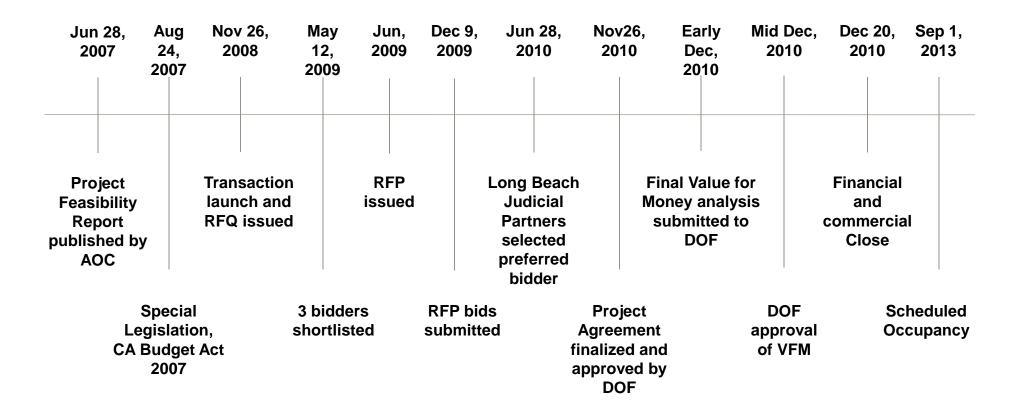


#### **Benefits of PPP**

- Provide government with significant leverage over private sector and transfer integration risk
- Switch from lowest construction costs to lowest lifecycle costs
- Create a culture of maintenance
- Create incentives for buildings' evolution

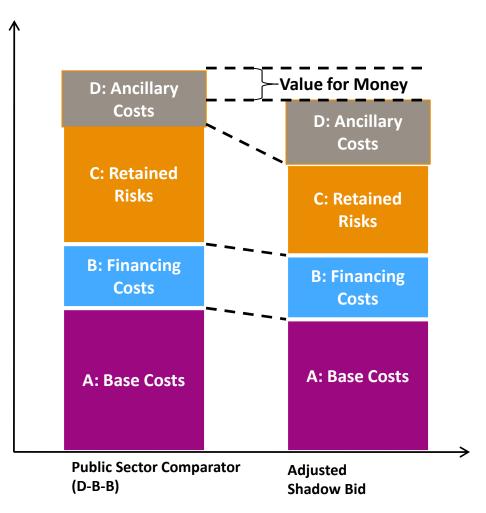


## **Project Timeline**





### Where is Value for Money Generated?

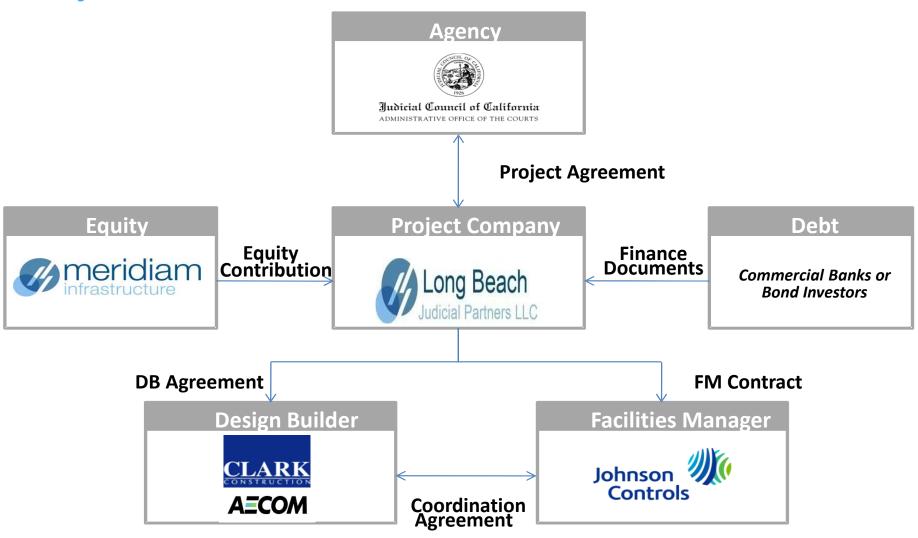


#### **Drivers of savings:**

- Optimal allocation of risks
- Design and construction efficiencies
- Focus on whole life cycle costs
- Integrated planning and design
- Private sector management and control



## **Project Parties and Structure**





## **Availability Payments**

- Public entity makes periodic, pre-established payments to private sector consortium in return for project delivery and performance
- Payments are made in accordance with availability of facility as well as quality of service provided
- Allows for flexibility in risk allocation
- Effective for projects lacking standalone financial feasibility (such as toll roads, parking garages, etc.), including schools
- Encourages private sector to plan and manage construction and maintenance program as efficiently as possible



## **Availability Payment Model**

#### **Public Sector Grantor**

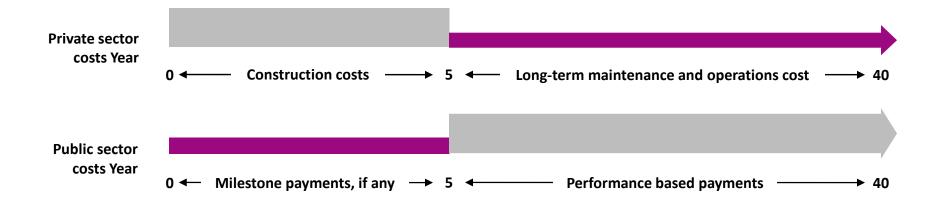
- Owns and retains strategic control of assets leased to concessionaire
- Designs output specification and payment/ penalty regime
- Makes regularly scheduled payments for performance
- Monitors compliance with concession agreement on an ongoing basis

## Concession Agreement

#### **Private Sector Concessionaire**

- Holds concession agreement in a special purpose vehicle
- Raises capital against performance based payment system
- Designs, builds, operates and maintains facilities through competitively tendered subcontracts







## **Availability Deduction Example**

#### **Availability Deduction Example**

The project agreement includes a full schedule of values for unavailability deductions

	Linked	Deduction	# of	Sessions	
Functional Unit	Functional Unit	Value	Units	Unavailable	Total Deduction
Trial Courtrooms	✓	\$320	2	2	\$1,280
Courtroom Entry Vestibule	✓	\$133	2	2	\$532
Holding Cells between					
Courtrooms	✓	\$160	1	2	\$320
Interview Room @ Courtroom	✓	\$107	2	2	\$428
√ideo Remand Booth	✓	\$133	2	2	\$532
Courtroom Waiting Area	✓	\$80	1	2	\$160
Total Unavailability Deduction					\$3,252

Example: One courtroom holding area is unavailable for one full day (2 court sessions)



#### **INVESTOR REWARDS**

- Stable return profile based on strong counterparties
- Robust risk allocation and security packages
- First mover advantage in California P3 market
- Pathfinder project of national significance



# Financing Package

- A bank group of six
- Senior debt provided \$442 million 7 year mini-perm facility:
  - Gearing ratio Debt to Equity 90:10;
- Consideration of alternative financing strategies including taxable and tax-exempt capital market solutions.