



# PORT EVERGLADES MASTER PLAN

---

## APPENDIX C ROI AND NPV CALCULATION TABLES



## **FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF:**

### **Cruise Terminal 4 (CT-4) Redevelopment**

The financial analysis of CT-4 considers a \$13.0 million investment in CT-4 to accommodate 6,000 additional revenue passengers on an existing weekly sailing for 26 weeks plus 7,200 revenue passengers on an additional weekly sailing for 26 weeks. These numbers are based on 100% occupancy, and include that the number of revenue passengers is double the number of passengers (embarking and disembarking passengers). While 90% load factor is an average for the cruise industry, as has been noted, occupancy can exceed 100% in the cruise industry, due to calculation of capacity based on twin berths.

The analysis assumes a 2-year design and construction period, with the additional traffic starting the first year after construction. It is assumed that no existing business would be displaced by the project, that is the port would continue to serve the same other business as if the CT-4 upgrade was not built. It should be noted that this does not imply any assumption about whether the other business increases, decreases or remains about the same, only that it is not affected by the CT-4 upgrade.

The revenues are assumed to include a \$10 per passenger permanent charge and an additional capital recovery charge for the first five years. The total incremental revenue passengers are approximately 343,200 revenue passengers. The capital recovery charge is assumed to be sufficient to recover the investment with 8.5% interest over the first 5 years of operation. The number of passengers to which the capital recovery charge would apply was not determined. Thus, the capital recovery charge per passenger was not calculated. The resulting revenues would be approximately \$6.9 million per year for the first 5 years, declining in year 6 to about \$3.4 million, after conclusion of the capital recovery charge.

Operating costs are assumed to be 50% of the regular \$10 per passenger charge. Based on this assumption, the resulting incremental operating costs would average \$1.7 million per year.

The resulting net revenues would be about \$5.2 million per year for the first 5 years, declining to \$1.7 million per year in year 6 when the capital recovery charge was ended.

Based on these assumptions, the CT-4 project would provide a Net Present Value (NPV) of \$14.9 million, the amount by which the future net revenues discounted at 8.50% per year would exceed the initial investment of \$13.0 million. The project would provide a Return on Investment (ROI) (or Internal Rate of Return) of 27.9% per year.

TABLE 1: NET PRESENT VALUE AND RETURN ON INVESTMENT EXAMPLE CALCULATION: CRUISE TERMINAL 4 (CT-04)

Year	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Ref to start up = 1																								
Ref to zero at start of cruise																								
Operating cost factor as percent of regular rate																								
Operating cost																								
Ref to start up = 1																								
Ref to zero at start of cruise																								
Investment Cost																								
Revenues																								
Total CRF amount																								
Regular revenue amount for CT-04																								
Total revenue																								
Operating cost																								
Net Operating Revenues																								
Total																								
Discount factor																								
PV's																								
NPV																								
ROI																								
PV's of Investment and CRF Only																								
NPV of Inv and CRF																								

Notes:

- The cruise recovery factor (CRF) change would be on all passengers, not only the new ships for 5 years, (subject to negotiation)
- This incremental revenue associated with the project, even though it is to be an all passengers, not only new passengers.
- The CRF change is based on a 10% increase in the CRF over the 5 year period.
- The project revenues would be based on a 10% increase in the CRF over the 5 year period.
- The project revenues would be based on a 10% increase in the CRF over the 5 year period.
- In addition, load factor for cruise ships entered 100% as a way to illustrate quality? passengers per cabin berth) is considered 100%.
- The cruise recovery factor (CRF) change would be on all passengers, not only the new ships for 5 years, (subject to negotiation)

## **Cruise Terminal 19 (CT-19) Expansion**

The financial analysis of CT-19 considers a \$6.7 million investment in CT-19 to accommodate 1,600 additional revenue passengers on each of 2 existing weekly sailings for 26 weeks. These numbers are based on 100% occupancy, and include that the number of revenue passengers is double the number of passengers (embarking and disembarking passengers).

The analysis assumes a 2-year design and construction period, with the additional traffic starting the first year after construction. It is assumed that no existing business would be displaced by the project, that is the port would continue to serve the same other business as if the CT-19 upgrade was not built.

The revenues are assumed to include a \$10 per passenger permanent charge and an additional capital recovery charge for the first five years. The total incremental revenue passengers are approximately 83,200 revenue passengers. The capital recovery charge is assumed to be sufficient to recover the investment with 8.5% interest over the first 5 years of operation. The resulting revenues would be approximately \$2.6 million per year for the first 5 years, declining in year 6 to about \$832,000, after conclusion of the capital recovery charge.

Operating costs are assumed to be 50% of the regular \$10 per passenger charge. Based on this assumption, the resulting incremental operating costs would average \$416,000 per year.

The resulting net revenues would be about \$2.2 million per year for the first 5 years, declining to \$416,000 per year in year 6 when the capital recovery charge was ended.

Based on these assumptions, the CT-19 project would provide a Net Present Value (NPV) of \$3.6 million, the amount by which the future net revenues discounted at 8.50% per year would exceed the initial investment of \$6.7 million. The project would provide a Return on Investment (ROI) (or Internal Rate of Return) of 19.8% per year.

TABLE 2: NET PRESENT VALUE AND RETURN ON INVESTMENT EXAMPLE CALCULATION: CRUISE TERMINAL 19 (CT-19)

PRELIMINARY DRAFT		Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Ref to start up = 1		Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Ref to zero at start of constr.		Year	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Existing sailing - 800 additional passengers for 26 weeks		Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Sailing per week		Weeks	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Revenue passengers per sailing		Revenue passengers	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	
Regular revenue rate		Regular revenue	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	
Additional sailing - No		Additional sailing amount	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	
Sailings per week		Revenue passengers per sailing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Revenue passengers per sailing		Regular revenue rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Additional sailing - No		Additional sailing amount	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	
Operating cost factor as percent of regular rate		Operating cost	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	
Total CRF amount		Total CRF amount	\$1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	1,772,480	
Regular revenue amount for CT-19		Regular revenue	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	\$ 832,000	
Total revenue		Total revenue	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	\$ 2,604,480	
Operating cost		Operating cost	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	
Net Operating Revenues		Net Operating Revenues	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	
Total		Total	(3,350,000)	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	2,188,480	
Discount factor		Discount factor	8.50%	0.9217	0.8495	0.7829	0.7216	0.6650	0.6129	0.5649	0.5207	0.4798	0.4423	0.4076	0.3757	0.3463	0.3191	0.2941	0.2711	0.2499	0.2303	0.2122	0.1956	0.1803	
PV of Investment and CRF Only		PV of Investment and CRF Only	(3,350,000)	(3,087,558)	1,559,025	1,713,387	1,579,158	1,455,445	1,341,424	235,009	216,598	189,630	163,991	169,577	156,292	144,046	132,763	122,362	112,776	103,841	96,796	88,293	81,376	75,001	
NPV		NPV	\$ 3,620,339																						
ROI		ROI	19.82%																						
NPV of Inv and CRF		NPV of Inv and CRF	0																						

Notes:

- The capital recovery factor (CRF) charge would be on all new passengers, not only the new ships for 5 years. (subject to negotiation).
- This is incremental revenue associated with the project, even though it is to be on all passengers, not only new passengers.
- The CRF charge is approximately sufficient to recover the investment in 3 years with 8.50% interest.
- The CRF charge is based on the incremental revenue from the additional traffic, indicated in incremental cost associated with CT-19.
- The regular revenues include 800 additional passengers on each of 26 sailing per week for 26 weeks; revenue passengers are double these numbers.
- In addition, load factor for cruise ships can often range around 50% for the cruise industry but no figures were published for PEV.
- Operating cost factor of 50% applied to the regular \$10 charge, but not to the capital recovery charge.
- The analysis assumes no business displaced by the project, as other revenues will continue to accrue the same as if the project were not built.

## **Cruise Terminal 21 / 22 (CT-21 / 22) Expansion**

The financial analysis of CT-21 / 22 considers a \$22.0 million investment in CT-21 / 22 to accommodate 2,600 additional revenue passengers on each of two existing weekly sailings for 26 weeks. These numbers are based on 100% occupancy, and include that the number of revenue passengers is double the number of passengers (embarking and disembarking passengers).

The analysis assumes a 2-year design and construction period, with the additional traffic starting the first year after construction. It is assumed that no existing business would be displaced by the project, that is the port would continue to serve the same other business as if the CT-21 / 22 upgrade was not built.

The revenues are assumed to include a \$10 per passenger permanent charge and an additional capital recovery charge for the first five years. The total incremental revenue passengers are approximately 135,200 revenue passengers. The capital recovery charge is assumed to be sufficient to recover the investment with 8.5% interest over the first 5 years of operation. The resulting revenues would be approximately \$7.2 million per year for the first 5 years, declining in year 6 to about \$1.4 million, after conclusion of the capital recovery charge.

Operating costs are assumed to be 50% of the regular \$10 per passenger charge. Based on this assumption, the resulting incremental operating costs would average \$676,000 per year.

The resulting net revenues would be about \$6.5 million per year for the first 5 years, declining to \$676,000 per year in year 6 when the capital recovery charge was ended.

Based on these assumptions, the CT-21/22 project would provide a Net Present Value (NPV) of \$5.9 million, the amount by which the future net revenues discounted at 8.50% per year would exceed the initial investment of \$22.0 million. The project would provide a Return on Investment (ROI) (or Internal Rate of Return) of 15.1% per year.

**TABLE 3: NET PRESENT VALUE AND RETURN ON INVESTMENT EXAMPLE CALCULATION: CRUISE TERMINAL 21 / 22 (CT-21 / 22)**

Year	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Ref to start up = 1																								
Ref to zero at start of constr																								
<b>PRELIMINARY DRAFT</b>																								
Existing sailing - 800 additional passengers for 26 weeks																								
Sailing per week																								
Weeks		26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Revenue passengers per sailing		2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	
Revenue passengers		135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	135,200	
Regular revenue rate		\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	
Regular revenue amount		\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	
<b>Additional sailing - No</b>																								
Sailings per week		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weeks		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Revenue passengers per sailing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Revenue passengers		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Regular revenue rate		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	
Regular revenue amount		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	
<b>Operating cost factor as percent of regular rate</b>																								
Total CRF amount		\$5,820,118	\$ 50%	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 50%	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	\$ 5,820,118	
Regular revenue amount for CT-21/22		\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	\$ 1,352,000	
Total revenue		\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	\$ 7,172,118	
Operating cost		\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 676,000	
<b>Net Operating Revenues</b>																								
Total		\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	\$ 6,496,118	
Discount factor		8.50%	1	0.9217	0.8465	0.7829	0.7216	0.6650	0.6129	0.5649	0.5207	0.4798	0.4423	0.4076	0.3757	0.3463	0.3191	0.2941	0.2711	0.2499	0.2303	0.2122	0.1956	0.1803
PV of Investment and CRF Only		(11,000,000)	(10,138,249)	5,818,161	5,095,863	4,487,431	4,320,213	3,981,763	3,611,690	351,973	324,369	298,985	275,562	253,874	234,078	215,740	198,839	183,261	168,904	155,672	143,477	132,237	121,877	
NPV		\$ 5,866,051																						
ROI		15.11%																						
PV of Investment and CRF Only		(11,000,000)	(10,138,249)	4,843,900	4,556,617	4,186,647	3,970,643	3,567,412																
NPV of Inv and CRF		0																						

**Notes:**  
 1. The capital recovery factor (CRF) charge would be on all live passengers, not only the new ships for 6 years. (subject to negotiation.)  
 2. This is incremental revenue associated with the project, even though it is to be on all passengers, not only new passengers.  
 3. The CRF charge is approximately sufficient to recover the investment in 5 years with 8.50% interest.  
 4. The project revenues include 1,300 additional passengers on each of 26 weeks, over 33,800 passengers. Passengers are obtain from numbers.  
 5. Industry wide lead factor has often ranged around 50% for the cruise industry but the figures were published for FEV.  
 6. In addition, lead factor for cruise ships can exceed 100% due to the way it is calculated. Usually 2 passengers per cabin (over berth) is considered 100%.  
 7. Operating cost factor of 50% applied to the regular \$10 charge, but not to the capital recovery charge.  
 8. The analysis assumes no business displaced by the project, all other revenues will continue to accrue the same as if the project were not built.

