### **BENEFIT COST ANALYSIS**

### CARTERET INTERMODAL FERRY TERMINAL FY2024 RAISE INTERMODAL GRANT APPLICATION

BOROUGH OF CARTERET MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

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#### 1. PROJECT SUMMARY

A benefit-cost analysis (BCA) was conducted for the *Carteret Intermodal Ferry Terminal* for submission to the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) as a requirement of a discretionary grant application for the FY2024 *Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity* (RAISE) Grant Program. The analysis was conducted in accordance with the benefit-cost methodology outlined in the Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs, supplied by the USDOT, the costs and benefits of which are summarized below. The period of analysis corresponds to 25 years of operational analysis spanning 2025 through 2049.

The Carteret Intermodal Ferry Terminal project continues the Borough of Carteret's effort to redevelop their existing waterfront area to create a regional transit village with high-density residential, commercial, office, and retail components supporting ridership for the passenger ferry and establishing Carteret as a destination for working, living, and entertainment. The service will provide commuters with water access to Manhattan.

Due to lack of convenient rail stations, bus stations, or ferry terminals, highway routes to Manhattan are congested and operate at or over-capacity. The Carteret Ferry Terminal will support intermodal mass transit operations between buses, cars, and pedestrian commuters by providing ready access to a fleet of two (2) 149–passenger commuter ferries providing round trip service between Carteret, Lower Manhattan and Midtown Manhattan, helping to eliminate vehicles from daily commuter routes and provide travelers with a more enjoyable commuting experience.

The project represents a critical investment to connect the densely-populated central and northern New Jersey region with direct access to the New York City job market. According to the NYC Planning's Ins and Outs of Commuting, in 2017, approximately 4.6 million commuters traveled into NYC from New Jersey, with approximately 38% travelling by car, van, or truck. Traffic is anticipated to grow, with an estimated 3% increase in traffic each year within the Borough of Carteret (Nelson Nygaard). **Figure 1** shows the distribution of commuters within the NYC Metropolitan region and Carteret's central location in the metropolitan area.

It is noted that this report's corresponding RAISE grant application is seeking funding for the landside intermodal improvements only, including the ferry terminal building, a 696-space parking facility, access roads, and associated work. As laid out in the Project Cost Estimate (See **Appendix B**), grant funding for costs related to the ferry boats, docking facilities, bulkheads, is not being sought as it has been partially funded by other state and federal agencies. However, as the need for the ferry service and the ferry terminal are not mutually exclusive, costs related to the operation and maintenance of the ferries themselves have been included in this analysis for a holistic examination of the project. The project is expected to be financed according to the allocation shown in **Table 1**.

	Total Amount Total Percen		
RAISE Grant Request	\$13,476,300	36%	
FTA Grant FY22	\$6,000,000	16%	
USDOT Earmark FY23	\$6,000,000	16%	
NJ DCA SFRF FY23	\$3,900,000	10%	
NJ DCA SFRF FY24	\$8,000,000	21%	
TOTAL:	\$37,376,300	100%	

**Table 1**: Project Costs by Funding Source, in Undiscounted Dollars

Where NYC Workers Live, 2017 1 Dot = 100 NYC Workers at Location of Residence Elsewhere Inner N. in U.S. Outer NJ NYC 3.7M Resident Workers

Figure 1: NYC commuter distribution throughout the NYC Metro Region (NYC Planning)

#### Costs

The capital cost for this project is expected to be \$37,376,300 in undiscounted 2024 dollars. To comply with the BCA guidance provided by USDOT, the costs are converted from their base year values in 2024 dollars to 2020 dollars to align with standardized factors used to calculate the benefits and costs in the analysis. The discounted values are 2020 dollars in the year 2024. At a 7% real discount rate, (as prescribed by the USDOT), the capital cost is \$28,514,200. Operation and maintenance costs are anticipated to average \$301,768 per year after construction, in undiscounted 2024 dollars. Over the analysis period the operation and maintenance costs are \$7,544,200 in total undiscounted 2024 dollars, or \$2,688,920, when discounted at 7%. Lastly, rehabilitation and replacement costs are expected to total

\$1,544,836 in undiscounted 2024 dollars over this same period, or \$460,283 when discounted at the 7% rate. Additional costs for air pollutant emissions and fuel were also considered for the passenger ferries and are detailed in **Appendix A**.

#### Benefits

In 2020 dollars, the project is expected to generate \$54,985,347 in discounted benefits, using a 7% discount rate. The construction of the ferry terminal and associated site improvements at the Carteret Waterfront will reduce the number of commuter vehicles on the road, leading to a decrease in accidents, air pollutants, wear and tear on vehicles and facilitate the swift and comfortable transport of commuters into Manhattan. The benefits lead to an overall project The overall project impacts can be seen in **Table 3**, which shows the level of change for the multiple impact categories due to the net reduction in the following impact categories.

Table 2: Project Benefits Summary, in Discounted Dollars

	Type of Impact	Group Affected	Economic Benefit	Summary of Results (at 7% discounted rate)
Economic Competitiveness	Costs and Savings	Auto	Reduced fuel consumption for commuters	\$4,479,103
Safety	# of crashes	Auto	Reduced fatalities, injuries, and property damage incidents	\$7,887,822
Revenue	Cost and Savings	Owner	Revenue to be applied back into the Borough	\$17,291,313
Environmental Sustainability	Air Quality	Society	Emissions reductions	\$21,824,631
Residual Value	Cost and Savings	Owner	Salvage value to be applied back into the Borough	\$3,502,479
Resilience	Infrastructure	Region	Emergency response	-
Economic Development	Cost and Savings	Region	Economic link with NYC market	-

Net Present Value (NPV) of \$7,917,271 (discounted at 7%) and a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) of 1.17. The overall project benefit matrix can be seen in **Table 2**. As the calculated NPV is greater than zero and the BCR is greater than 1.0, the cost for the proposed project is justified.

Table 3: Project Impacts and Savings, 25-Year Life Span

Category	Unit	Quantity
Fuel Consumed	Value (2020)	\$4,479,103
Fatalities	Value (2020)	\$930,223
Injury Accidents	Value (2020)	\$2,530,036
Property Damage Only Accidents (PDO)	Value (2020)	\$4,427,563
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	Metric Tons	2,494,847
NO <sub>X</sub> Emissions	Metric Tons	448
PM <sup>2.5</sup>	Metric Tons	61

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### **BCA Framework**

A BCA is a systematic process for identifying, quantifying, and comparing expected economic benefits and costs of a proposed infrastructure project. All benefits and costs are quantified to the best extent possible. The overall goal of a BCA is to determine if the expected benefits justify the required costs for the project. A BCA framework aims to demonstrate the net welfare change created by a project by comparing the cost savings and increases in welfare, with the disbenefits and potential welfare reductions.

The BCA framework defines a Base-Year case or "No Build" case and compares against a "Build" case, assuming the grant request is awarded and the proposed project is constructed. A BCA analyzes both the No-Build and Build cases over a project life-cycle. As the project is a completely new development, the No-Build case is the existing growth of Carteret without the reduction in commuters from roadways. The values of future net-value change are determined through discounting, which is the principle that benefits and costs that occur sooner in time are more highly valued than those that occur in the more distant future, and that there is a cost associated with diverting the resources needed for an investment from other productive uses in the future. This process results in future expected benefits and costs to be expressed in the same present value terms. The 2020 base year is maintained, as a point of consistency in relation to formerly prepared analyses for the project.

The BCA presented in this report was conducted in accordance with the methodology provided by the USDOT in the Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs.

- The analysis procedures include the following: Defining existing and future conditions under a Build case;
- ❖ Estimating benefits and costs associated with the project over a 25-year analysis period;
- Standard USDOT values have been utilized fatalities, injuries, property damage, emissions, and estimating best practices for quantifying other benefits;
- ❖ Discounting benefits and costs with a real discount rate of 7%, as defined by the USDOT.

#### 2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

#### Description

The Borough of Carteret, New Jersey is applying to the US Department of Transportation's Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grant Program for construction of an intermodal transportation building at its waterfront and associated site work, Once complete, the building will provide access to several forms of alternative transportation in the form of ferry service to New York City, Borough jitney service, NJ Transit bus service along the 48 and 116 routes, and bicycling and walking via a two-mile river walk that is designed and ready to begin construction. The project is located in approximately 20 miles from Manhattan by waterway, as shown on the route map in **Appendix C**.

The planned intermodal transportation building is part of a larger multi-year, \$173.5 million plan to transform the Borough of Carteret's Waterfront into a regional transportation hub and destination. The overall vision includes two miles of open public access waterfront along the Arthur Kill (under construction); construction of a \$47 million marina adjacent to the project site, (completed in 2019); the construction of two commercial docks along with supporting infrastructure; the construction of a 500,000 square-foot film production studio; helipad, and 150,000 square feet of ancillary retail and hotel space. See **Appendix D** for the overall concept plan prepare by Melillo Bauer Carman, September 2022.

The Borough, together with its partners including the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT), NJTransit (NJT), North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (NJTPA), and Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ), envision improved, faster, and more environmentally friendly transportation options between central New Jersey and New York City via the introduction of daily ferry service and access via NJTransit bus and Borough jitney services. The project site will include a mixed-use intermodal transportation center, 20-foot-wide elevated pedestrian boardwalk, fixed pier, floating docks, wave screen, and handicap access ramp. The project encompasses environmental remediation, public access and recreation, economic development, and improved public transportation.

In addition to serving as a commuter service, the ferries will also provide educational and sightseeing tours, as well as serve as critical logistics tool during emergencies. As was seen during the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks, when bridges and tunnels into and out of New York City were shutdown. Vessels were the only means of transportation for people, first responders and equipment. Ferry service to the Borough provides a third critical regional link for ferry service, adding to existing service from Belford, Highlands, and Atlantic Highlands in Monmouth County, and routes back and forth across the Hudson River between Jersey City and Edgewater.

#### General Assumptions

#### Evaluation Period:

The project evaluation period analyzes a 25-year span, evaluating benefits and costs starting in 2025 and extending through 2049. For the purposes of the BCA it is assumed that the project will enter into service beginning in 2025. A 25-year evaluation period for the service was selected as it aligns with the anticipated service life of the vessels.

#### Discount Rates:

For the purposes of present value discounting, all benefits and costs are assumed to occur at the end of each year. All benefits from the project Build case are assumed to begin in the calendar year immediately following the final construction year.

All project benefits and costs monetary values are given in year-end 2020 dollars (maintained for consistency with previous project analyses). The real discount rate used for this analysis is 7%, as given by the USDOT Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs.

#### Base Case and Build Case

The analysis of the ferry terminal project examined long term benefits versus costs resulting from the Build Case scenario for its users and regional residents, compared to the No-Build situation where the improvements are not made.

In the Build case the project includes the construction of the intramodal ferry terminal building and all associated site improvements. The No-build case includes the societal costs of not constructing the ferry terminal project while highway and local traffic continues to increase, leading to additional vehicular accidents, increased traffic delays, increased property damage/damage to existing infrastructure, increased costs for vehicles, and increased vehicular emissions. The Build case and calculations reflect the net difference in these benefits and costs.

#### Projected Ridership and Ferry Operations

In order to determine the costs and net benefits that will be realized from the implementation of ferry service, this analysis draws upon previous ridership and feasibility studies commissioned by the Borough for this facility. These include the following:

- "Proposed Carteret Passenger Ferry Expanded Ridership Demand Study", prepared by Rutgers University, dated October 23, 2018
- "Carteret Ferry Feasibility Study, Tier 2 Analysis", prepared by Nelson Nygaard and Weinberger & Associates, dated December 2016

These reports were used to establish existing travel patterns and modes, potential ferry routes, ridership projections, revenues, operation and maintenance costs, vehicle trip times, and costs and benefits related to emissions and modal shifts in commuter transportation. Based on the recommendations and forecasts in these reports, ferry service will include two (2) 149-passenger ferry boats, each making one round-trip voyage from Carteret to at least two (2) stops in Manhattan during the AM peak and from Manhattan to Carteret during the PM peak. In the time during the AM and PM peak commuting periods, the vessels are anticipated to remain in the Upper New York Harbor to eliminate fuel costs associated with a return trip to Carteret during off-peak hours.

The Nelson Nygaard study ranked the following Manhattan commuter destinations in order of preference: (1) Wall Street; (2) Midtown West (W. 39<sup>th</sup> Street); (3) World Financial Center; and, (4) Midtown East (E. 35<sup>th</sup> Street). This BCA will assume ridership statistics and operational costs associated with daily trips to and from routes (1) and (2) only as they ranked highest when comparing parameters including overall travel time reductions over traditional transportation and projected demand.

The Study also established annual ridership numbers for each of the routes assuming a \$15 one-way fare, in 2022 undiscounted dollars. This price has been adjusted from \$13 (2016 dollars) at the time the study was generated to reflect changes in the consumer price index (CPI). This fare represents the medium-price option and was selected as a reasonable balance between ridership demand and projected revenues. Annual ridership numbers for year 2015 and 2040 are summarized below in **Table 4**.

**Table 4**: Ridership Forecasts, (Nelson Nygaard, 2016)

Forecast Year	Annual One-Way Ridership
Maximum Demand Forecast, 2015	48,776
Maximum Demand Forecast, 2040	70,838

Assuming a linear growth rate between the base year and 2040, annual ridership numbers have been adjusted in the BCA calculations accordingly. Using a growth rate of approximately 3 passengers per day, per year, 215 riders are forecasted to use the ferry when it opens in 2025. In the final two years of the analysis the ferry vessels will be at maximum capacity of 298 passengers.

#### 3. PROJECT COSTS

#### Capital Costs

Initial Project investment (capital) costs include soft costs, such as engineering and design, construction, and contingency, totaling \$37,376,300 in 2024 dollars. In discounted 2020 dollars, the total cost of the ferry project is \$28,514,200. **Table 5** shows the estimated schedule of the project. The intermodal ferry terminal building is anticipated to open in 2024. A detailed cost estimate is provided in **Appendix B**.

#### Right of Way Acquisition

The property on which the project is proposed at 200 Lighthouse Way (Block 304, Lots 2.01 and 2.02) is owned by the Borough. Accordingly, no right-of-way acquisition is required for the construction of this project.

**Project Activity** Unit Value 2023 Construction Design/Start Year Construction End Year 2025 Construction Duration 2 Year **Project Opening** Year 2025 Capital Cost - Construction and \$2020 \$28,514,200 **Professional Services** 

Table 5: Project Schedule and Cost, In Discounted Dollars

#### **Operations and Maintenance Costs**

The annual operating and maintenance (O&M) costs are included in this benefit-cost analysis. Since the redevelopment area is currently vacant and exempt from taxes, there are no O&M costs associated with the project until the first year that ferry service is fully operational, which is anticipated to be 2025 in conjunction with the completion of site work for the access roads and parking lot.

The Build case includes the operational and maintenance costs for the ferry terminal building and vessels assuming all improvements are constructed.

These costs include the following:

- Facility and vessel maintenance costs
- US Coast Guard inspections
- Fuel and consumables
- Janitorial and crew costs
- Utility costs

O&M costs for the building have been determined on a per square foot basis according to Facility Service Partners and are summarized below. O&M costs for the building have been

calculated based on industry standards for facility maintenance for the 43,450 square foot building on a per square foot basis of \$5.15 per square foot as shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Facility Maintenance, In 2024 Dollars per Square Foot

Cost	Cost per Square Foot		
Maintenance	\$1.63		
Utilities	\$2.15		
Janitorial	\$1.37		
Total:	\$5.15		

Additionally, every two (2) years, the passenger ferries will need to be dry-docked, serviced, and inspected by the US Coast Guard at a cost of \$75,000 per vessel.

The annual combined operating and maintenance costs for the Build case is shown in **Table 7** on the following page.

#### Repair and Rehabilitation (R&R) Costs

It is anticipated that repair and rehabilitation will be required for the Build case of the project in the future. The assumptions have been based on similar site improvements made for other projects throughout the Borough as well as information provided by New York Waterways and May Shipbuilding of Staten Island, NY. Furthermore, it is estimated that the project site will need repairs in 2039 for a mill and overlay of the parking lot surface, and continue on a 15-year basis, and engine replacement every seven (7) years (approximately every 2,000 hours), costing \$100,000 per vessel. Additionally, maintenance dredging is projected to be required every ten (10) years after project construction at an estimated cost of \$250,000; therefore, the cost of this task is shown in years 2034 and 2044.

O&M and R&R results are shown in **Table 7** on the following page.

**Table 7**: Schedule of Operations and Maintenance and Repair/Rehabilitation/Replacement Costs (In Undiscounted Dollars)

Year	Build Case		
rear	O&M	R&R	
2022	\$0	\$0	
2023	\$0	\$0	
2024	\$0	\$0	
2025	\$373,768	\$0	
2026	\$223,768	\$0	
2027	\$373,768	\$0	
2028	\$223,768	\$0	
2029	\$373,768	\$0	
2030	\$223,768	\$0	
2031	\$373,768	\$200,000	
2032	\$223,768	\$0	
2033	\$373,768	\$0	
2034	\$223,768	\$250,000	
2035	\$373,768	\$0	
2036	\$223,768	\$0	
2037	\$373,768	\$0	
2038	\$223,768	\$200,000	
2039	\$373,768	\$444,836	
2040	\$223,768	\$0	
2041	\$373,768	\$0	
2042	\$223,768	\$0	
2043	\$373,768	\$0	
2044	\$223,768	\$250,000	
2045	\$373,768	\$200,000	
2046	\$223,768	\$0	
2047	\$373,768	\$0	
2048	\$223,768	\$0	
2049	\$373,768	\$0	

#### **Emissions Costs**

The passenger ferry boats will emit small quantities of certain pollutants into the air. The three (3) emissions analyzed are: nitrous oxide ( $NO_X$ ), particulate matter (PM), and carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ).  $SO_X$  emissions have been disregarded as the vessel will operate using ultra low sulfur diesel fuel. Costs related to emissions for electricity generation to power the building are included in the per-square foot costs of building  $O_XM$ . The total cost related to the emissions specified, in total discounted dollars, is \$11,766,854, as shown in **Tables 8** and **9**.

Table 8: Valuation of Environmental Costs

Cost	Total Cost		
Cost	Undiscounted	Discounted	
Total Emissions	\$33,408,522	\$11,766,854	

Table 9: Valuation of Environmental Costs

Cost	Total Cost		
Cost	Undiscounted Discount		
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	\$139,230	\$43,055	
NO <sub>X</sub> Emissions	\$28,756,350	\$10,131,400	
PM <sub>2.5</sub> Emissions	\$4,512,942	\$1,592,399	

#### **Fuel Consumption**

The average trip of one passenger ferry to NYC is 20.45 miles, which equates to 21,350 VMT for one boat annually. Diesel fuel consumption has been calculated as 146 gallons per vessel per round trip at a current average cost of \$5.37 per gallon. Summarized in **Table 10**, the total fuel cost after the 25-year analysis is \$10,638,738 in undiscounted dollars, and \$3,949,983 in discounted dollars.

Table 10: Valuation of Diesel Fuel Consumption Costs, in Discounted Dollars

Cost	Ferry C	osts
Cost	Undiscounted Discour	
Total Fuel and Operating Cost	\$10,229,556	\$3,637,819

#### 4. PROJECT BENEFITS

Benefits from this project can be categorized by the following: user benefits, which include automobile operating costs; and social benefits, including decreases in fatalities, emissions, property damage reductions, residual value, agglomeration economies, and increased emergency resilience.

The BCA covers the following quantifiable benefits:

- Safety Benefits
- Vehicle Operating Cost Savings
- Revenue
- Reduced Emissions
- Residual Value

All standardized factors come from the USDOT Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs to determine the monetized value for the various benefits generated by the project, where applicable. These benefits reduce or prevent future costs associated with the existing highways and the No-Build Condition and are summarized in **Table 11** below.

Table 11: Project Benefits

Type of Benefit	Description	Monetized Value (Discounted)
Safety	Reduction in crashes, fatalities, and	\$7,887,822
	injuries	
Vehicle Operating Cost	Reduction in wear and tear on	
Savings	vehicles, reduced fuel consumption	\$4,479,103
	due to modal shift from passenger	ψ <del>τ</del> ,τ <i>τ</i> θ, 100
	cars to ferry	
Revenue	One-way ticket sale revenue	\$17,291,313
Reduced Emissions	Quality of life enhancements,	\$21,824,631
	reduced health risks	Ψ21,024,001
Residual Value	Value of project after design life	\$3,502,479
Resilience	Improved transportation	
	infrastructure resilience during	_
	emergencies and/or natural	
	disasters	
Economic Development	Access to new jobs, economic	
	development potential, property	-
	value increase, and enhanced	
	quality of life	

#### Valuation of Operating Costs (Benefits from Modal Shift)

Commuters consider in-vehicle travel time a cost in their day-to-day lives. Less travel time allows for more time available to distribute to work, leisure, etc. Based on the existing modal splits for commuters in the no-build scenario (See **Figure 2**), it is assumed that these splits will be mirrored across new ferry ridership.

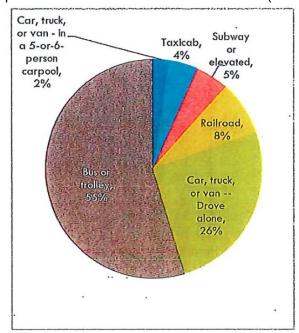


Figure 2: Modal Split to for NYC-bound Carteret commuters (Nelson Nygaard, 2016)

Table 12: Economic Competitiveness Valuation of Benefits, in Discounted Dollars

Benefit	Ferry Opening Year		Final Year of BCA (2049)	
Dellelit	Undiscounted Discounted		Undiscounted	Discounted
Total Fuel and Operating Cost Savings	\$443,961	\$316,538	\$602,519	\$84,692

#### Safety

The following safety benefits have been assessed in this analysis: reduction in fatalities, injuries, and property damage caused by accidents.

As previously mentioned, the New Jersey commuter routes leading to New York City are overcrowded and frequently operate above capacity, with conditions only projected to worsen during the analysis period. This often leads to accidents along the highways and frequent delays. Approximately 7.28 fatalities occur per 1 billion VMT (vehicle mile traveled) and similarly 84 injuries and 147 property damage incidents occur per every 100 million VMT

according to USDOT statistics. Since the ferry terminal project is designed to eliminate vehicles from the roadway, fatalities, injuries, and property damage incidents will be reduced. Over the span of the analysis, it has been calculated that shift away from drivers and taxis will result in 0.22 fewer fatalities, 25 fewer injuries, and 44 fewer property damage only incidents per year. Safety savings benefits are provided in **Table 13** below.

Benefit	Ferry Open	ing Year	Final Year of BCA (2049)			
	Undiscounted Discounted		Undiscounted	Discounted		
Fatality Reduction	\$92,202	\$65,739	\$125,131	\$17,589		
Injury Reduction	\$250,773	\$178,797.58	\$340,335	\$47,838		
Property Damage Reduction	\$438,852	\$312,896	\$595,586	\$83,717		
Total Safety Benefits	\$770,658	\$587,932	\$1,061,052	\$149,144		

Table 13: Valuation of Safety Benefits, in 2020 Dollars

#### **Environmental Sustainability**

There are environmental and sustainability benefits associated with the project as it relates to reduction of air pollutants through decreased vehicle traffic. Reducing air pollution has a positive impact on society's health and plays a role in the protection of the environment. The total savings associated with a reduction in emissions for vehicular travel as a result of the ferry terminal build case is \$21,824,631 in discounted 2020 dollars as shown in **Table 14**.

 Table 14: Valuation of Environmental Benefits, in 2020 Dollars

Benefit	Combined Savings					
Delient	Undiscounted	Discounted				
Total Emissions Reduction	\$64,627,231	\$21,824,631				

Values and assumptions made to quantify the savings in emissions are taken from the U.S. DOT BCA Guidance for Discretionary Programs and shown below.

As directed, three (3) types of emissions were analyzed, estimated, and monetized for the BCA: nitrous oxide (NO<sub>X</sub>), particulate matter (PM), and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Cost per metric ton varies by year. Values for the calculations were given in the USDOT Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs and can be seen in **Appendix A**. These reductions represent the reduction in single passenger vehicle trips equivalent to the number of passenger cars removed from the road due to a proportionate amount of commuters utilizing the ferry.

The reach of these environmental benefits extends to more than just users of the ferry terminal building. The emissions reduction helps the surrounding area where less vehicles need to be on the roads and highways to commute to New York. The types of emissions can be broken down into the following savings:

 Total Savings

 Undiscounted
 Discounted

 CO2 Emissions Reduction
 \$3,993,196
 \$1,182,733

 NOx Emissions Reduction
 \$7,998,101
 \$2,884,166

 PM2.5 Emissions Reduction
 \$52,635,934
 \$17,575,732

**Table 15**: Valuation of Environmental Benefits, per Parameter, in 2020 Dollars

#### Residual Value

The residual value calculated within the benefit-cost analysis is determined by the percentage of useful life remaining after the final year of the analysis period, and multiplying that value by the total construction cost for the project. A design life of 75 years has been recommended by the project architect, consistent with the class of construction and observed service life of similar public facilities. The analysis period for the ferry terminal project is 25 years of service, and the design life is 75 years, so the residual value is 67% of the initial build cost when using the straight-line depreciation method. Using our construction cost of \$37,376,300 for the intermodal ferry terminal, multiplied by 67%, the total undiscounted value is \$24,917,533. The leftover capital can be considered savings, or a benefit, applied to the last year of the BCA period. The residual value, expressed in 2020 dollars, is discounted to \$3,502,479 when applied as shown in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Valuation of Residual Value

Benefit	Final Year of BCA (2049)					
	Undiscounted	Discounted				
Total Residual Value Benefits	\$24,917,533	\$3,502,479				

#### Revenue

The ferry terminal is expected to generate revenue each year through the purchase of tickets by commuters. Using the Nelson Nygaard feasibility study recommended one-way ticket price of \$13 (adjusted via CPI for \$15 in 2024 dollars), the terminal will generate a total of \$50,902,830 through the 25-year analysis period, or \$17,291,313 when discounted at 7% as shown in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Valuation of Revenue

Benefit	Total Benefits					
Delient	Undiscounted	Discounted				
Total Revenue Generation	\$50,902,830	\$17,291,313				

#### 5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

#### **Evaluation Measures**

As previously mentioned, the benefit-cost analysis compares potential benefits and costs of a complete build out scenario associated with the project. The following evaluation measures were used to analyze this BCA for the Carteret Intermodal Ferry Terminal project:

- Net Present Value (NPV): The NPV provides clarity on the overall dollar value of cash flows over time in today's dollar terms by comparing the net benefits (benefits minus costs) after applying the 7% discount rate given by the USDOT. A NPV greater than zero indicates the cost-effectiveness of a project.
- Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR): The BCR analyzes the relationship between discounted benefits and discounted costs to see whether a project's benefits exceed or fall below the costs. The BCR is determined by taking the present value of incremental benefits and dividing the present value of incremental costs. A BCR greater than 1.0 indicates the cost-effectiveness of a project.

#### **BCA Results**

**Table 18** below shows the evaluation results for the proposed project. Results are given in both undiscounted and discounted (at 7%) dollar values over a 25-year evaluation period.

Total benefits and costs were used to determine the desirability of the project. The total benefits of the complete build out are \$54,985,347 in discounted 2020 dollars. The total capital costs including design, construction, operation, and maintenance and repairs, equate to \$47,068,076 in discounted 2020 dollars. The difference between discounted costs and discounted benefits result in a net present value of \$7,917,271 discounted in 2020 dollars, and BCR of 1.17.

**Project Life Cycle BCA Metric Undiscounted** Discounted **Total Benefits** \$176,835,999 \$54,985,347 Total Costs \$90,103,414 \$47,068,076 **Net Present Value (NPV)** \$86,732,585 \$7,917,271 **Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)** 1.17 1.96

Table 18: Benefit Cost Analysis Results, In 2020 Dollars

#### Other Non-Quantifiable Benefits

#### Resilience:

This analysis recognizes the difficulty in correlating a monetary measure to resilience benefits. Notably, ferry service was an invaluable mode of rescuing commuters,

residents, and victims of the September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center. The frequency of such an event cannot be reliably estimated. This report also notes that one of the ferry vessels purchased by the Borough was the first responder to the 2009 crash landing of US Airways Flight 1549 in the Hudson River, rescuing 24 victims from the aircraft. This vessel has also been involved in the 2017 rescue of a man that had jumped into the Hudson River and rescuing a helicopter pilot that had ditched into the River in 2019.

#### Economic Development:

A significant non-quantifiable benefit resulting in the build out of the ferry terminal project is the creation of agglomeration economies. Agglomeration economies are defined as the benefits that come when firms and people locate near one another in cities and industrial clusters. The Intermodal Ferry Terminal connects people of Carteret and surrounding municipalities to the massive New York City market. Both firms and households benefit from the effects of the connected economic activity. The ferry terminal and adjacent land is to be developed into a regional transportation hub, with future retail, residential, and commercial spaces supporting the proposed hot spot. The additional benefits of living in a desirable area, plus the proposed ferry terminal project that will transport passengers to the newly accessed NYC job market, brings future residents into the Borough of Carteret and boosts the local economy. See **Appendix D** for the overall conceptual design of the Waterfront Redevelopment Area, highlighting the importance of this project on a local and regional level.

#### Conclusion

A benefit-cost analysis (BCA) was conducted for the *Carteret Intermodal Ferry Terminal* for submission to the USDOT as a requirement of a discretionary grant application for the *Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity* (RAISE) *Grant Program.* The analysis was conducted in accordance with the benefit-cost methodology outlined in the Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs, supplied by the USDOT. The period of analysis corresponds to 25 years after operations begin in 2025.

The BCA examined all costs associated with ferry operations at the waterfront development area in Carteret, New Jersey. The benefits lead to an overall project Net Present Value (NPV) of \$7,917,271 (discounted at 7%) and a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) of 1.17. The overall project benefit matrix can be seen in **Table 2**. As the calculated NPV is greater than zero and the BCR is greater than 1.0, the cost for the proposed project is justified.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. "Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs", prepared by USDOT, 2022
- 2. "NYC Ins and Out of Commuting", prepared by NYC Planning, 2022
- 3. "Carteret Ferry Feasibility Study, Tier 2 Analysis", prepared by Nelson Nygaard and Weinberger & Associates, December 2016
- 4. "Proposed Carteret Passenger Ferry Expanded Ridership Demand Study", prepared by Rutgers University, October 23, 2018
- 5. "The Economic and Societal Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes", prepared by NHTSA, 2010 (revised)
- 6. "Navigational Safety Plan, Borough of Carteret Ferry Service to Manhattan", prepared by Panaveer Quality Partners, February 14, 2020.
- 7. "Greenhouse Gas Emissions from a Typical Passenger Vehicle", prepared by US EPA, March 2018
- "Estimated National Average Vehicle Emissions Rates per Vehicle by Vehicle Type Using Gasoline and Diesel", prepared by Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2021
- 9. Facility Service Costs provided by Facility Service Partners
- 10. Operational and maintenance resources: New York Waterways, Weehawken, NJ and May Shipbuilding, Staten Island, NY

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#### **Table 1: BCA Overall Results**

 =		~					
TOTAL COST	D	ISCOUNTED COSTS	то	TAL BENEFITS	DISCOUNTED BENEFITS		
\$ 90,103,414	\$	47,068,076	\$	176,835,999	\$	54,985,347	
NET PRE	SEN	Γ VALUE (NPV):	\$	86,732,585	\$	7,917,271	
BENEFIT	-cos	T RATIO (BCR):		1.96		1.17	

**Table 2: Total Costs of Project** 

YEAR	TOTAL COST	D	ISCOUNTED COST
	"Future"		2020
2022	\$ -	\$	-
2023	\$ -	\$	-
2024	\$ 37,376,300	\$	28,514,200
2025	\$ 2,015,167	\$	1,436,786
2026	\$ 1,887,133	\$	1,257,477
2027	\$ 2,059,120	\$	1,282,317
2028	\$ 1,931,170	\$	1,123,959
2029	\$ 2,103,262	\$	1,144,035
2030	\$ 1,981,822	\$	1,007,458
2031	\$ 2,331,822	\$	1,107,832
2032	\$ 1,981,822	\$	879,953
2033	\$ 2,131,822	\$	884,630
2034	\$ 2,231,822	\$	865,539
2035	\$ 2,131,822	\$	772,670
2036	\$ 1,985,392	\$	672,521
2037	\$ 2,135,392	\$	676,010
2038	\$ 2,185,392	\$	646,579
2039	\$ 2,580,228	\$	713,455
2040	\$ 1,985,392	\$	513,063
2041	\$ 2,135,392	\$	515,725
2042	\$ 1,985,392	\$	448,129
2043	\$ 2,135,392	\$	450,454
2044	\$ 2,235,392	\$	440,700
2045	\$ 2,335,392	\$	430,294
2046	\$ 1,985,392	\$	341,876
2047	\$ 2,135,392	\$	343,649
2048	\$ 1,985,392	\$	298,607
2049	\$ 2,135,392	\$	300,157

TOTAL: \$ 90,103,414 \$ 47,068,076

Table 3: Capital Costs of Project

YEAR	(	CAPITAL COST	DISC	COUNTED COST
		"Future"		2020
2022	\$	-	\$	-
2023	\$	-	\$	-
2024	\$	37,376,300.00	\$	28,514,200.31
2025	\$	-	\$	-
2026	\$	-	\$	-
2027	\$	-	\$	-
2028	\$	-	\$	-
2029	\$	-	\$	-
2030	\$	-	\$	-
2031	\$	-	\$	-
2032	\$	-	\$	-
2033	\$	-	\$	-
2034	\$	-	\$	-
2035	\$	-	\$	-
2036	\$	-	\$	-
2037	\$	-	\$	-
2038	\$	-	\$	-
2039	\$	-	\$	-
2040	\$	-	\$	-
2041	\$	-	\$	-
2042	\$	-	\$	-
2043	\$	-	\$	-
2044	\$	-	\$	-
2045	\$	-	\$	-
2046	\$	-	\$	-
2047	\$	-	\$	-
2048	\$	-	\$	-
2049	\$	-	\$	-

TOTAL: \$ 28,514,200

#### **BENEFIT COST ANALYSIS** 2024 RAISE INTERMODAL GRANT APPLICATION CARTERET INTERMODAL FERRY TERMINAL

BOROUGH OF CARTERET, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Table 4: Operational and Maintenance Costs of Project Table 5: Repair and Rehabilitation Costs of Pro

			DISCOUNTED					DISCOUNTED		
YEAR	(	O&M COSTS	J	COST		YEAR	R	&R COSTS	_	COST
		"Future"		2020				"Future"		2020
2022	\$		\$			2022	\$		\$	
2023	\$	_	\$	_		2023	\$	_	\$	_
2024	\$	_	\$	_		2024	\$	_	\$	_
2025	\$	373,768	\$	266,491		2025	\$	_	\$	_
2026	\$	223,768	\$	149,106		2026	\$	_	\$	_
2027	\$	373,768	\$	232,764		2027	\$	_	\$	-
2028	\$	223,768	\$	130,235		2028	\$	_	\$	_
2029	\$	373,768	\$	203,305		2029	\$	_	\$	_
2030	\$	223,768	\$	113,752		2030	\$	_	\$	_
2031	\$	373,768	\$	177,574		2031	\$	200,000	\$	95,019
2032	\$	223,768	\$	99,356		2032	\$	, -	\$	-
2033	\$	373,768	\$	155,100		2033	\$	_	\$	-
2034	\$	223,768	\$	86,781		2034	\$	250,000	\$	96,954
2035	\$	373,768	\$	135,471		2035	\$	· <u>-</u>	\$	-
2036	\$	223,768	\$	75,798		2036	\$	-	\$	-
2037	\$	373,768	\$	118,325		2037	\$	-	\$	-
2038	\$	223,768	\$	66,205		2038	\$	200,000	\$	59,173
2039	\$	373,768	\$	103,350		2039	\$	444,836	\$	123,001
2040	\$	223,768	\$	57,826		2040	\$	-	\$	-
2041	\$	373,768	\$	90,270		2041	\$	-	\$	-
2042	\$	223,768	\$	50,507		2042	\$	-	\$	-
2043	\$	373,768	\$	78,845		2043	\$	-	\$	-
2044	\$	223,768	\$	44,115		2044	\$	250,000	\$	49,287
2045	\$	373,768	\$	68,866		2045	\$	200,000	\$	36,850
2046	\$	223,768	\$	38,532		2046	\$	-	\$	-
2047	\$	373,768	\$	60,151		2047	\$	-	\$	-
2048	\$	223,768	\$	33,655		2048	\$	-	\$	-
2049	\$	373,768	\$	52,538		2049	\$	-	\$	-
TOTAL:	\$	7,544,200	\$	2,688,920		TOTAL:	\$	1,544,836	\$	460,283

Table 6: CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Cost

2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036	3,570 3,570 3,570	\$	4.00	"Future"	2020
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035	3,570 3,570		4.00		
2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035	3,570 3,570		4.00		
2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035	3,570 3,570		4.00		
2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035	3,570 3,570		4 00		
2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035	3,570		1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 2,545
2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035		\$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 2,379
2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035		\$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 2,223
2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035	3,570	\$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 2,078
2031 2032 2033 2034 2035	3,570	\$ \$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 1,942
2032 2033 2034 2035	3,570	\$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 1,815
2033 2034 2035	3,570	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 1,696
2034 2035	3,570	\$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 1,585
2035	3,570	\$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 1,481
	3,570	\$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 1,385
2036	3,570	\$	1.00	\$ 3,570	\$ 1,294
	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 2,419
2037	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 2,260
2038	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 2,112
2039	3,570	\$ \$ \$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,974
2040	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,845
2041	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,724
2042	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,612
2043	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,506
2044	3,570	\$ \$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,408
2045	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,316
2046	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,229
2047	3,570	\$ \$ \$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,149
2048	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,074
2049	3,570	\$	2.00	\$ 7,140	\$ 1,004

TOTAL: \$

139,230 \$

43,055

Note: Cost per metric ton varies based on values provided by USDOT

**Table 7: NOx Emissions Cost** 

YEAR	METRIC TONS	CO	ST / METRIC TON		COSTS	DISCOUNTED	
			TON		"Cuturo"		2020
0000					<u>"Future"</u>		<u>2020</u>
2022							
2023							
2024	04.00	Φ.	40 500 00	Φ.	4 000 000 00	Φ.	755 070 40
2025	64.26	\$	16,500.00	\$	1,060,290.00	\$	755,972.12
2026	64.26	\$	16,800.00	\$	1,079,568.00	\$	719,361.74
2027	64.26	\$	17,100.00	\$	1,098,846.00	\$	684,306.06
2028	64.26	\$	17,400.00	\$	1,118,124.00	\$	650,758.35
2029	64.26	\$	17,700.00	\$	1,137,402.00	\$	618,671.33
2030	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	591,264.11
2031	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	552,583.28
2032	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	516,432.97
2033	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	482,647.64
2034	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	451,072.56
2035	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	421,563.14
2036	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	393,984.24
2037	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	368,209.57
2038	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	344,121.10
2039	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	321,608.50
2040	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	300,568.69
2041	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	280,905.32
2042	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	262,528.34
2043	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	245,353.59
2044	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	229,302.42
2045	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	214,301.32
2046	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	200,281.61
2047	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	187,179.08
2048	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	174,933.72
2049	64.26	\$	18,100.00	\$	1,163,106.00	\$	163,489.45

Total \$28,756,350.00 \$10,131,400.25

Note: Cost per metric ton varies based on values provided by USDOT

Table 8: PM<sub>2.5</sub> Emissions Cost

YEAR	METRIC TONS	C	OST / METRIC TON	COSTS		ISCOUNTED
				"Future"		2020
2022						
2023						
2024						
2025	0.21	\$	801,700.00	\$ 168,357.00	\$	120,036.21
2026	0.21	\$	814,500.00	\$ 171,045.00	\$	113,974.51
2027	0.21	\$	827,400.00	\$ 173,754.00	\$	108,205.26
2028	0.21	\$	840,600.00	\$ 176,526.00	\$	102,739.74
2029	0.21	\$	854,000.00	\$ 179,340.00	\$	97,549.08
2030	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	92,619.21
2031	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	86,560.01
2032	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	80,897.20
2033	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	75,604.86
2034	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	70,658.75
2035	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	66,036.21
2036	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	61,716.09
2037	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	57,678.59
2038	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	53,905.22
2039	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	50,378.71
2040	0.21	\$ \$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	47,082.91
2041	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	44,002.72
2042	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	41,124.04
2043	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	38,433.68
2044	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	35,919.33
2045	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	33,569.46
2046	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	31,373.33
2047	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	29,320.87
2048	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	27,402.68
2049	0.21	\$	867,600.00	\$ 182,196.00	\$	25,609.98
Total				\$ 4.512.942.00	\$	1.592.398.64

Total \$ 4,512,942.00 \$ 1,592,398.64

Note: Cost per metric ton varies based on values provided by USDOT

**TOTAL COMBINED** 

\$ 33,408,522.00 \$ 11,766,853.89

**Table 9: Fuel Costs** 

Table 9: Fu	ROUND	FUEL PER							
YEAR	TRIPS /	ROUND TRIP	COST/GAL			COSTS		DISCOUNTED	
	YEAR	(GAL)		,				COSTS	
		(57.2)							
2022									
2023									
2024									
2025	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	291,741	
2026	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	272,655	
2027	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	254,818	
2028	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	238,148	
2029	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	222,568	
2030	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	208,007	
2031	522	146	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	194,400	
2032	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	181,682	
2033	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	169,796	
2034	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	158,688	
2035	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	148,306	
2036	522	146	\$ \$ \$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	138,604	
2037	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	129,537	
2038	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	121,062	
2039	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	113,142	
2040	522	146	\$ \$ \$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	105,740	
2041	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	98,823	
2042	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	92,358	
2043	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	86,316	
2044	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	80,669	
2045	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	75,391	
2046	522	146	\$ \$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	70,459	
2047	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	65,850	
2048	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	61,542	
2049	522	146	\$	5.369	\$	409,182	\$	57,516	

TOTAL: \$ 10,229,556 \$ 3,637,819

**Table 10: Total Benefits of Project** 

YEAR	٦	TOTAL BENEFITS	DISCOUNTED BENEFITS		
		<u>"Future"</u>		<u>2020</u>	
2022	\$	-	\$	-	
2023	\$	-	\$	-	
2024	\$	-	\$	-	
2025	\$	5,105,872	\$	3,640,416	
2026	\$	5,154,747	\$	3,434,826	
2027	\$	5,228,979	\$	3,256,345	
2028	\$	5,291,940	\$	3,079,957	
2029	\$	5,364,530	\$	2,917,949	
2030	\$	5,483,662	\$	2,787,615	
2031	\$	5,507,152	\$	2,616,408	
2032	\$	5,634,150	\$	2,501,630	
2033	\$	5,705,479	\$	2,367,571	
2034	\$	5,784,638	\$	2,243,383	
2035	\$	5,855,968	\$	2,122,472	
2036	\$	6,033,576	\$	2,043,781	
2037	\$	6,106,106	\$	1,933,037	
2038	\$	6,186,466	\$	1,830,352	
2039	\$	6,258,996	\$	1,730,664	
2040	\$	6,388,395	\$	1,650,883	
2041	\$	6,460,925	\$	1,560,398	
2042	\$	6,541,285	\$	1,476,454	
2043	\$	6,613,815	\$	1,395,164	
2044	\$	6,694,175	\$	1,319,734	
2045	\$	6,766,704	\$	1,246,760	
2046	\$	6,847,064	\$	1,179,034	
2047	\$	6,919,594	\$	1,113,573	
2048	\$	6,992,124	\$	1,051,631	
2049	\$	31,909,657	\$	4,485,311	

TOTAL: \$ 176,835,999 \$ 54,985,347

**Table 12: Valuation of Fatality Savings** 

YEAR	FATALITY	ATALITY COST PER FATALITY			SAVINGS	DISCOUNTED SAVINGS	
2022							
2023							
2024	0.04	•	10.007.100.00	Φ.	00 000 00	Φ.	05 700 00
2025	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	92,202.09	\$	65,738.82
2026	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	93,519.26	\$	62,315.83
2027	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	94,836.43	\$	59,059.36
2028	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	96,153.61	\$	55,962.27
2029	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	97,470.78	\$	53,017.65
2030	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	100,105.13	\$	50,888.37
2031	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	100,105.13	\$	47,559.22
2032	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	102,739.47	\$	45,617.55
2033	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	104,056.64	\$	43,179.81
2034	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	105,373.82	\$	40,865.78
2035	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	106,690.99	\$	38,669.72
2036	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	108,008.16	\$	36,586.10
2037	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	109,325.33	\$	34,609.60
2038	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	110,642.51	\$	32,735.13
2039	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	111,959.68	\$	30,957.78
2040	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	114,594.02	\$	29,613.27
2041	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	115,911.20	\$	27,994.07
2042	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	117,228.37	\$	26,459.99
2043	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	118,545.54	\$	25,006.81
2044	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	119,862.72	\$	23,630.53
2045	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	121,179.89	\$	22,327.29
2046	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	122,497.06	\$	21,093.44
2047	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	123,814.23	\$	19,925.47
2048	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	125,131.41	\$	18,820.04
2049	0.01	\$	12,837,400.00	\$	125,131.41	\$	17,588.82
Total				\$	2,737,084.87	\$	930,222.75

**Table 13: Calculation of Fatalities per Year** 

YEAR	VMT	BILLION VMT	FATALITY RATE PER BILLION VMT	FATALITIES	
2022					
2023					
2024					
2025	986,580	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2026	1,000,674	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2027	1,014,768	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2028	1,028,862	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2029	1,042,956	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2030	1,071,144	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2031	1,071,144	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2032	1,099,332	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2033	1,113,426	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2034	1,127,520	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2035	1,141,614	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2036	1,155,708	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2037	1,169,802	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2038	1,183,896	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2039	1,197,990	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2040	1,226,178	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2041	1,240,272	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2042	1,254,366	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2043	1,268,460	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2044	1,282,554	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2045	1,296,648	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2046	1,310,742	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2047	1,324,836	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2048	1,338,930	0.001	7.28	0.01	
2049	1,338,930	0.001	7.28	0.01	

Total: 0.21

**Table 14: Valuation of Injury Savings** 

YEAR	INJURIES	COST PER INJURY		SAVINGS	DISCOUNTED SAVINGS	
2022						
2022						
2023 2024						
2024	0.83	\$	302,600.00	\$ 250,772.85	\$	178,797.58
2025	0.84	φ \$	302,600.00	\$ 254,355.32	φ \$	169,487.69
2020	0.85	φ \$	302,600.00	\$ 257,937.79	φ \$	160,630.69
2027	0.86	φ \$	302,600.00	\$ 261,520.26	φ \$	152,207.17
2020	0.88	φ \$	302,600.00	\$ 265,102.73	Ψ \$	144,198.32
2029	0.90	\$	302,600.00	\$ 272,267.67	\$	138,407.08
2030	0.90	\$	302,600.00	\$ 272,267.67	\$	129,352.41
2032	0.92	\$	302,600.00	\$ 279,432.61	\$	124,071.42
2033	0.94	\$	302,600.00	\$ 283,015.07	\$	117,441.19
2034	0.95	\$	302,600.00	\$ 286,597.54	\$	111,147.47
2035	0.96	\$	302,600.00	\$ 290,180.01	\$	105,174.59
2036	0.97	\$	302,600.00	\$ 293,762.48	\$	99,507.52
2037	0.98	\$	302,600.00	\$ 297,344.95	\$	94,131.80
2038	0.99	\$	302,600.00	\$ 300,927.42	\$	89,033.57
2039	1.01	\$	302,600.00	\$ 304,509.89	\$	84,199.52
2040	1.03	\$	302,600.00	\$ 311,674.83	\$	80,542.70
2041	1.04	\$	302,600.00	\$ 315,257.30	\$	76,138.76
2042	1.05	\$	302,600.00	\$ 318,839.77	\$	71,966.33
2043	1.07	\$	302,600.00	\$ 322,422.24	\$	68,013.97
2044	1.08	\$	302,600.00	\$ 326,004.71	\$	64,270.73
2045	1.09	\$	302,600.00	\$ 329,587.18	\$	60,726.17
2046	1.10	\$	302,600.00	\$ 333,169.64	\$	57,370.31
2047	1.11	\$	302,600.00	\$ 336,752.11	\$	54,193.64
2048	1.12	\$	302,600.00	\$ 340,334.58	\$	51,187.07
2049	1.12	\$	302,600.00	\$ 340,334.58	\$	47,838.39

TOTAL: \$ 7,444,371.20 \$ 2,530,036.07

Table 15: Calculation of Injuries per Year

YEAR	VMT	100 MILLION VMT	INJURY RATE PER 100 MILLION VMT	INJURIES
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025	986,580	0.0099	84	0.83
2026	1,000,674	0.01	84	0.84
2027	1,014,768	0.01	84	0.85
2028	1,028,862	0.01	84	0.86
2029	1,042,956	0.01	84	0.88
2030	1,071,144	0.01	84	0.90
2031	1,071,144	0.01	84	0.90
2032	1,099,332	0.01	84	0.92
2033	1,113,426	0.01	84	0.94
2034	1,127,520	0.01	84	0.95
2035	1,141,614	0.01	84	0.96
2036	1,155,708	0.01	84	0.97
2037	1,169,802	0.01	84	0.98
2038	1,183,896	0.01	84	0.99
2039	1,197,990	0.01	84	1.01
2040	1,226,178	0.01	84	1.03
2041	1,240,272	0.01	84	1.04
2042	1,254,366	0.01	84	1.05
2043	1,268,460	0.01	84	1.07
2044	1,282,554	0.01	84	1.08
2045	1,296,648	0.01	84	1.09
2046	1,310,742	0.01	84	1.10
2047	1,324,836	0.01	84	1.11
2048	1,338,930	0.01	84	1.12
2049	1,338,930	0.01	84	1.12

TOTAL: 24.60

**Table 16: Valuation of Property Damage Savings** 

	PROPERTY							
YEAR	DAMAGE INCIDENTS	COST PER VEHICLE			SAVINGS	DISCOUNTED SAVINGS		
2022								
2023								
2024								
2025	1.45	\$	302,600	\$	438,852	\$	312,896	
2026	1.47	\$	302,600	\$	445,122	\$	296,603	
2027	1.49	\$	302,600	\$	451,391	\$	281,104	
2028	1.51	\$	302,600	\$	457,660	\$	266,363	
2029	1.53	\$	302,600	\$	463,930	\$	252,347	
2030	1.57	\$	302,600	\$	476,468	\$	242,212	
2031	1.57	\$	302,600	\$	476,468	\$	226,367	
2032	1.62	\$	302,600	\$	489,007	\$	217,125	
2033	1.64	\$	302,600	\$	495,276	\$	205,522	
2034	1.66	\$	302,600	\$	501,546	\$	194,508	
2035	1.68	\$	302,600	\$	507,815	\$	184,056	
2036	1.70	\$	302,600	\$	514,084	\$	174,138	
2037	1.72	\$	302,600	\$	520,354	\$	164,731	
2038	1.74	\$	302,600	\$	526,623	\$	155,809	
2039	1.76	\$	302,600	\$	532,892	\$	147,349	
2040	1.80	\$	302,600	\$	545,431	\$	140,950	
2041	1.82	\$	302,600	\$	551,700	\$	133,243	
2042	1.84	\$	302,600	\$	557,970	\$	125,941	
2043	1.86	\$	302,600	\$	564,239	\$	119,024	
2044	1.89	\$	302,600	\$	570,508	\$	112,474	
2045	1.91	\$	302,600	\$	576,778	\$	106,271	
2046	1.93	\$	302,600	\$	583,047	\$	100,398	
2047	1.95	\$	302,600	\$	589,316	\$	94,839	
2048	1.97	\$	302,600	\$	595,586	\$	89,577	
2049	1.97	\$	302,600	\$	595,586	\$	83,717	

TOTAL: \$ 13,027,650 \$ 4,427,563

**Table 17: Calculation of Property Damage Incidents** 

YEAR	VMT	100 MILLION VMT	PROP. DAMAGE RATE 100 MILLION VMT	PROPERTY DAMAGE INCIDENTS
0000				
2022				
2023				
2024	006 500	0.01	1.17	1 15
2025	986,580	0.01 0.01	147 147	1.45
2026	1,000,674		147 147	1.47
2027	1,014,768	0.01		1.49
2028 2029	1,028,862	0.01 0.01	147 147	1.51
2029	1,042,956 1,071,144	0.01	147	1.53 1.57
		0.01	147	
2031	1,071,144			1.57
2032	1,099,332	0.01	147	1.62
2033 2034	1,113,426	0.01	147 147	1.64
	1,127,520	0.01		1.66
2035	1,141,614	0.01	147	1.68
2036	1,155,708	0.01	147 147	1.70
2037 2038	1,169,802	0.01	147	1.72 1.74
	1,183,896	0.01		
2039	1,197,990	0.01 0.01	147 147	1.76
2040 2041	1,226,178		147	1.80
2041	1,240,272	0.01 0.01		1.82
2042	1,254,366 1,268,460	0.01	147 147	1.84 1.86
2043 2044		0.01	147	1.89
2044	1,282,554	0.01	147	1.91
2045 2046	1,296,648	0.01	147 147	1.93
2046 2047	1,310,742	0.01	147	1.95
2047 2048	1,324,836	0.01	147 147	
	1,338,930			1.97
2049	1,338,930	0.01	147	1.97

TOTAL: 43.05

TOTAL SAFETY BENEFITS: \$ 23,209,106 \$ 7,887,822

Table 18: Valuation of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Savings

YEAR	METRIC TONS	C	OST / METRIC TON	SAVINGS		DISCOUNTED	
				"Future"		2020	
2022							
2023							
2024							
2025	84,042	\$	1.00	\$ 84,042	\$	59,921	
2026	85,243	\$	1.00	\$ 85,243	\$	56,801	
2027	86,443	\$	1.00	\$ 86,443	\$	53,832	
2028	87,644	\$	1.00	\$ 87,644	\$	51,009	
2029	88,844	\$	1.00	\$ 88,844	\$	48,325	
2030	91,246	\$	1.00	\$ 91,246	\$	46,385	
2031	91,246	\$	1.00	\$ 91,246	\$	43,350	
2032	93,647	\$	1.00	\$ 93,647	\$	41,580	
2033	94,847	\$	1.00	\$ 94,847	\$	39,358	
2034	96,048	\$	1.00	\$ 96,048	\$	37,249	
2035	97,249	\$	1.00	\$ 97,249	\$	35,247	
2036	98,449	\$	2.00	\$ 196,898	\$	66,696	
2037	99,650	\$	2.00	\$ 199,300	\$	63,093	
2038	100,850	\$ \$	2.00	\$ 201,701	\$	59,676	
2039	102,051	\$	2.00	\$ 204,102	\$	56,436	
2040	104,452	\$	2.00	\$ 208,904	\$	53,985	
2041	105,653	\$	2.00	\$ 211,306	\$	51,033	
2042	106,853	\$	2.00	\$ 213,707	\$	48,236	
2043	108,054	\$	2.00	\$ 216,108	\$	45,587	
2044	109,255	\$	2.00	\$ 218,509	\$	43,078	
2045	110,455	\$	2.00	\$ 220,910	\$	40,703	
2046	111,656	\$	2.00	\$ 223,312	\$	38,453	
2047	112,856	\$	2.00	\$ 225,713	\$	36,324	
2048	114,057	\$	2.00	\$ 228,114	\$	34,309	
2049	114,057	\$	2.00	\$ 228,114	\$	32,064	
TOTAL:	2,494,847		TOTAL:	\$ 3,993,196	\$	1,182,733	

Note: Cost per metric ton varies based on values provided by USDOT

Table 19: Calulation of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

- 4510 13.	Caldiation of CO <sub>2</sub> E		
YEAR	CARS ANNUALLY	METRIC TON CO2 PER CAR	METRIC TONS
2022			
2023			
2024			
2025	18,270	4.6	84,042
2026	18,531	4.6	85,243
2027	18,792	4.6	86,443
2028	19,053	4.6	87,644
2029	19,314	4.6	88,844
2030	19,836	4.6	91,246
2031	19,836	4.6	91,246
2032	20,358	4.6	93,647
2033	20,619	4.6	94,847
2034	20,880	4.6	96,048
2035	21,141	4.6	97,249
2036	21,402	4.6	98,449
2037	21,663	4.6	99,650
2038	21,924	4.6	100,850
2039	22,185	4.6	102,051
2040	22,707	4.6	104,452
2041	22,968	4.6	105,653
2042	23,229	4.6	106,853
2043	23,490	4.6	108,054
2044	23,751	4.6	109,255
2045	24,012	4.6	110,455
2046	24,273	4.6	111,656
2047	24,534	4.6	112,856
2048	24,795	4.6	114,057
2049	24,795	4.6	114,057

**Table 20: Valuation of NOx Emissions Savings** 

Table 20: V	/aluation of NOx E			 	
YEAR	METRIC TONS	C	OST / METRIC	SAVINGS	DISCOUNTED
			TON		
				<u>"Future"</u>	<u>2020</u>
2022					
2023					
2024					
2025	26.52	\$	16,500	\$ 437,617	\$ 312,015
2026	22.98	\$	16,800	\$ 386,122	\$ 257,290
2027	21.45	\$	17,100	\$ 366,850	\$ 228,456
2028	18.80	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$	17,400	\$ 327,073	\$ 190,360
2029	17.15	\$	17,700	\$ 303,543	\$ 165,107
2030	15.10	\$	18,100	\$ 273,250	\$ 138,907
2031	15.10	\$	18,100	\$ 273,250	\$ 129,819
2032	15.49	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	18,100	\$ 280,441	\$ 124,519
2033	15.69	\$	18,100	\$ 284,037	\$ 117,865
2034	15.89	\$	18,100	\$ 287,632	\$ 111,549
2035	16.09	\$	18,100	\$ 291,227	\$ 105,554
2036	16.29	\$	18,100	\$ 294,823	\$ 99,867
2037	16.49	\$	18,100	\$ 298,418	\$ 94,472
2038	16.69	\$	18,100	\$ 302,014	\$ 89,355
2039	16.88	\$	18,100	\$ 305,609	\$ 84,503
2040	17.28	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	18,100	\$ 312,800	\$ 80,833
2041	17.48	\$	18,100	\$ 316,395	\$ 76,414
2042	17.68	\$	18,100	\$ 319,991	\$ 72,226
2043	17.88	\$	18,100	\$ 323,586	\$ 68,259
2044	18.08	\$	18,100	\$ 327,181	\$ 64,503
2045	18.27	\$	18,100	\$ 330,777	\$ 60,945
2046	18.47	\$ \$ \$	18,100	\$ 334,372	\$ 57,577
2047	18.67	\$	18,100	\$ 337,968	\$ 54,389
2048	18.87	\$	18,100	\$ 341,563	\$ 51,372
2049	18.87	\$	18,100	\$ 341,563	\$ 48,011
TOTAL:	448		TOTAL:	\$ 7,998,101	\$ 2,884,166

Note: Cost per metric ton varies based on values provided by USDOT

Table 21: Calculation of NOx Emissions

Table 21.	Calculation of NOx		
YEAR	CARS ANNUALLY	METRIC TON NOX PER CAR	METRIC TONS
2022			
2023			
2024			
2025	18,270	0.001451682	26.52
2026	18,531	0.001240272	22.98
2027	18,792	0.001141614	21.45
2028	19,053	0.00098658	18.80
2029	19,314	0.000887922	17.15
2030	19,836	0.000761076	15.10
2031	19,836	0.000761076	15.10
2032	20,358	0.000761076	15.49
2033	20,619	0.000761076	15.69
2034	20,880	0.000761076	15.89
2035	21,141	0.000761076	16.09
2036	21,402	0.000761076	16.29
2037	21,663	0.000761076	16.49
2038	21,924	0.000761076	16.69
2039	22,185	0.000761076	16.88
2040	22,707	0.000761076	17.28
2041	22,968	0.000761076	17.48
2042	23,229	0.000761076	17.68
2043	23,490	0.000761076	17.88
2044	23,751	0.000761076	18.08
2045	24,012	0.000761076	18.27
2046	24,273	0.000761076	18.47
2047	24,534	0.000761076	18.67
2048	24,795	0.000761076	18.87
2049	24,795	0.000761076	18.87

Table 22: Valuation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> Emissions

	valuation of Fivi <sub>2.5</sub> i		OST / METRIC		
YEAR	METRIC TONS		TON	SAVINGS	DISCOUNTED
				<u>"Future"</u>	<u>2020</u>
2022					
2023					
2024					
2025	2.06	\$	801,700	\$ 1,651,485	\$ 1,177,486
2026	2.09	\$	814,500	\$ 1,701,822	\$ 1,133,996
2027	2.12	\$ \$ \$	827,400	\$ 1,753,125	\$ 1,091,758
2028	2.15	\$	840,600	\$ 1,805,831	\$ 1,051,010
2029	2.18	\$	854,000	\$ 1,859,749	\$ 1,011,580
2030	2.24	\$	867,600	\$ 1,940,430	\$ 986,416
2031	2.24	\$	867,600	\$ 1,940,430	\$ 921,884
2032	2.30	\$	867,600	\$ 1,991,494	\$ 884,247
2033	2.32	\$ \$ \$	867,600	\$ 2,017,026	\$ 836,994
2034	2.35	\$	867,600	\$ 2,042,558	\$ 792,139
2035	2.38	\$	867,600	\$ 2,068,089	\$ 749,571
2036	2.41	\$	867,600	\$ 2,093,621	\$ 709,182
2037	2.44	\$	867,600	\$ 2,119,153	\$ 670,870
2038	2.47	\$ \$ \$	867,600	\$ 2,144,685	\$ 634,535
2039	2.50	\$	867,600	\$ 2,170,217	\$ 600,083
2040	2.56	\$	867,600	\$ 2,221,281	\$ 574,021
2041	2.59	\$ \$ \$	867,600	\$ 2,246,813	\$ 542,635
2042	2.62	\$	867,600	\$ 2,272,345	\$ 512,898
2043	2.65	\$	867,600	\$ 2,297,877	\$ 484,730
2044	2.68	\$	867,600	\$ 2,323,409	\$ 458,052
2045	2.71	\$	867,600	\$ 2,348,941	\$ 432,790
2046	2.74	\$	867,600	\$ 2,374,473	\$ 408,874
2047	2.77	\$ \$ \$	867,600	\$ 2,400,005	\$ 386,234
2048	2.80	\$	867,600	\$ 2,425,537	\$ 364,806
2049	2.80	\$	867,600	\$ 2,425,537	\$ 340,940
_					
TOTAL:	61		TOTAL:	\$ 52,635,934	\$ 17,757,732

Note: Cost per metric ton varies based on values provided by USDOT

Table 23: Calculation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> Emissions

	alculation of Piv	METRIC TON PM	
YEAR	CARS	PER CAR	METRIC TONS
2022			
2023			
2024			
2025	18,270	0.000112752	2.06
2026	18,531	0.000112752	2.09
2027	18,792	0.000112752	2.12
2028	19,053	0.000112752	2.15
2029	19,314	0.000112752	2.18
2030	19,836	0.000112752	2.24
2031	19,836	0.000112752	2.24
2032	20,358	0.000112752	2.30
2033	20,619	0.000112752	2.32
2034	20,880	0.000112752	2.35
2035	21,141	0.000112752	2.38
2036	21,402	0.000112752	2.41
2037	21,663	0.000112752	2.44
2038	21,924	0.000112752	2.47
2039	22,185	0.000112752	2.50
2040	22,707	0.000112752	2.56
2041	22,968	0.000112752	2.59
2042	23,229	0.000112752	2.62
2043	23,490	0.000112752	2.65
2044	23,751	0.000112752	2.68
2045	24,012	0.000112752	2.71
2046	24,273	0.000112752	2.74
2047	24,534	0.000112752	2.77
2048	24,795	0.000112752	2.80
2049	24,795	0.000112752	2.80

TOTAL EMISSIONS BENEFITS: \$ 64,627,231 \$ 21,824,631

**Table 24: Valuation of Fuel Savings** 

YEAR	AVERAGE TRIP (MILES/DAY)	CARS REMOVED (DAY)	WORKDAYS PER YEAR	VMT (ANNUALLY)	cos	ST/MILE		SAVINGS		SAVINGS DISCOUNTE SAVINGS		
2022												
2022 2023												
2023												
2024	54	70	261	986,580	¢.	0.45	\$	443,961	\$	316,538		
2025	54 54	70	261	1,000,674	\$ \$	0.45	φ \$	450,303	φ \$	300,056		
2020	54 54	71	261	1,000,074	э \$	0.45	φ \$	456,646	φ \$	284,376		
2027	54	73	261	1,028,862	\$	0.45	\$	462,988	φ \$	269,463		
2028	54	73 74	261	1,042,956	φ \$	0.45	\$	469,330	φ \$	255,285		
2029	54 54	76	261	1,071,144	\$	0.45	\$	482,015	Ψ \$	245,032		
2030	54 54	76	261	1,071,144	\$	0.45	\$	482,015	Ψ \$	229,002		
2031	54 54	78	261	1,099,332	\$	0.45	\$	494,699	Ψ \$	219,652		
2032	54 54	79	261	1,113,426	\$	0.45	\$	501,042	Ψ \$	207,914		
2034	54	80	261	1,1127,520	\$	0.45	\$	507,384	\$	196,772		
2035	54	81	261	1,141,614	\$	0.45	\$	513,726	\$	186,198		
2036	54	82	261	1,155,708	\$	0.45	\$	520,069	\$	176,165		
2037	54	83	261	1,169,802	\$	0.45	\$	526,411	\$	166,648		
2038	54	84	261	1,183,896	\$	0.45	\$	532,753	\$	157,622		
2039	54	85	261	1,197,990	\$	0.45	\$	539,096	\$	149,064		
2040	54	87	261	1,226,178	\$	0.45	\$	551,780	\$	142,590		
2041	54	88	261	1,240,272	\$	0.45	\$	558,122	\$	134,794		
2042	54	89	261	1,254,366	\$	0.45	\$	564,465	\$	127,407		
2043	54	90	261	1,268,460	\$	0.45	\$	570,807	\$	120,410		
2044	54	91	261	1,282,554	\$	0.45	\$	577,149	\$	113,783		
2045	54	92	261	1,296,648	\$	0.45	\$	583,492	\$	107,508		
2046	54	93	261	1,310,742	\$	0.45	\$	589,834	\$	101,567		
2047	54	94	261	1,324,836	\$	0.45	\$	596,176	\$	95,943		
2048	54	95	261	1,338,930	\$	0.45	\$	602,519	\$	90,620		
2049	54	95	261	1,338,930	\$	0.45	\$	602,519	\$	84,692		

TOTAL: \$ 29,287,332 \$ 13,179,299 \$ 4,479,103

Table 25: Revenue Generated from Intermodal Ferry Terminal

YEAR	ONE-WAY		ONE-WAY	REVENUE	DISCOUNTED		
TEAR	TICKETS	TIC	CKET PRICE	REVENUE		REVENUE	
2022							
2023							
2024							
2025	113,796	\$	15.00	\$ 1,706,940	\$	1,217,025	
2026	115,884	\$	15.00	\$ 1,738,260	\$	1,158,276	
2027	117,450	\$	15.00	\$ 1,761,750	\$	1,097,129	
2028	119,538	\$	15.00	\$ 1,793,070	\$	1,043,583	
2029	121,104	\$	15.00	\$ 1,816,560	\$	988,088	
2030	123,192	\$	15.00	\$ 1,847,880	\$	939,368	
2031	124,758	\$	15.00	\$ 1,871,370	\$	889,074	
2032	126,846	\$	15.00	\$ 1,902,690	\$	844,817	
2033	128,412	\$	15.00	\$ 1,926,180	\$	799,296	
2034	130,500	\$	15.00	\$ 1,957,500	\$	759,152	
2035	132,066	\$	15.00	\$ 1,980,990	\$	718,002	
2036	134,154	\$	15.00	\$ 2,012,310	\$	681,639	
2037	135,720	\$	15.00	\$ 2,035,800	\$	644,482	
2038	137,808	\$	15.00	\$ 2,067,120	\$	611,586	
2039	139,374	\$	15.00	\$ 2,090,610	\$	578,071	
2040	141,462	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	15.00	\$ 2,121,930	\$	548,347	
2041	143,028	\$	15.00	\$ 2,145,420	\$	518,147	
2042	145,116	\$	15.00	\$ 2,176,740	\$	491,319	
2043	146,682	\$	15.00	\$ 2,200,230	\$	464,132	
2044	148,770	\$	15.00	\$ 2,231,550	\$	439,943	
2045	150,336	\$	15.00	\$ 2,255,040	\$	415,489	
2046	152,424	\$	15.00	\$ 2,286,360	\$	393,701	
2047	153,990	\$	15.00	\$ 2,309,850	\$	371,725	
2048	155,556	\$	15.00	\$ 2,333,340	\$	350,939	
2049	155,556	\$	15.00	\$ 2,333,340	\$	327,981	

TOTAL: \$ 50,902,830 \$ 17,291,313

Note: Full operation assumed to begin January 2024

**Table 26: Valuation and Calculation of Residual Value** 

Table 20.	Value	RESIDUAL	Jiatio	ii oi Residuai va
YEAR		VALUE	D	ISCOUNTED
		"Future"		2020
2022	\$	-	\$	-
2023	\$	-	\$	-
2024	\$	-	\$	-
2025	\$	-	\$	-
2026	\$	-	\$	-
2027	\$	-	\$	-
2028	\$	-	\$	-
2029	\$	-	\$	-
2030	\$	-	\$	-
2031	\$	-	\$	-
2032	\$	-	\$	-
2033	\$	-	\$	-
2034	\$	-	\$	-
2035	\$	-	\$	-
2036	\$	-	\$	-
2037	\$	-	\$	-
2038	\$	-	\$	-
2039	\$	-	\$	-
2040	\$	-	\$	-
2041	\$	-	\$	-
2042	\$	-	\$	-
2043	\$	-	\$	-
2044	\$	-	\$	-
2045	\$	-	\$	-
2046	\$	-	\$	-
2047	\$	-	\$	-
2048	\$	-	\$	-
2049	\$	24,917,533	\$	3,502,479

TOTAL: \$ 24,917,533 \$ 3,502,479

RV = 24,917,533.33

# APPENDIX B COST ESTIMATE

CME File: HCA00536.01

#### PROJECT COST ESTIMATE 2024 RAISE INTERMODAL GRANT APPLICATION CARTERET FERRY TERMINAL

2/20/2024 Page 1 of 1

#### **BOROUGH OF CARTERET, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT		UNIT PRICE		TOTAL	
	T	4	1.0	Φ.	4 000 000 00	Φ	4 000 000 00	
1	Temporary Requirements	1	LS	\$	1,006,300.00	\$	1,006,300.00	
2	Site Work (Immediate Vicinity of Building)	1	LS	\$	903,300.00	\$	903,300.00	
3	Foundations	1	LS	\$	2,228,800.00	\$	2,228,800.00	
4	Superstructure	1	LS	\$	4,233,800.00	\$	4,233,800.00	
5	Exterior Closure	1	LS	\$	9,469,100.00	\$	9,469,100.00	
6	Roofing	1	LS	\$	989,600.00	\$	989,600.00	
7	Interior Closure	1	LS	\$	2,040,300.00	\$	2,040,300.00	
8	Interior Finishes	1	LS	\$	1,270,600.00	\$	1,270,600.00	
9	Interior Specialties	1	LS	\$	257,800.00	\$	257,800.00	
10	Vertical Transportation	1	LS	\$	1,150,400.00	\$	1,150,400.00	
11	Plumbing	1	LS	\$	1,568,000.00	\$	1,568,000.00	
12	HVAC	1	LS	\$	2,360,600.00	\$	2,230,600.00	
13	Fire Protection	1	LS	\$	526,100.00	\$	526,100.00	
14	Building Controls	1	LS	\$	411,500.00	\$	411,500.00	
13	Electrical	1	LS	\$	3,307,700.00	\$	3,307,700.00	
14	Building Equipment	1	LS	\$	24,700.00	\$	24,700.00	
14	Furnishings	1	LS	\$	269,400.00	\$	269,400.00	

CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL: \$ 31,888,000.00

CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY (5%): \$ 1,594,400.00

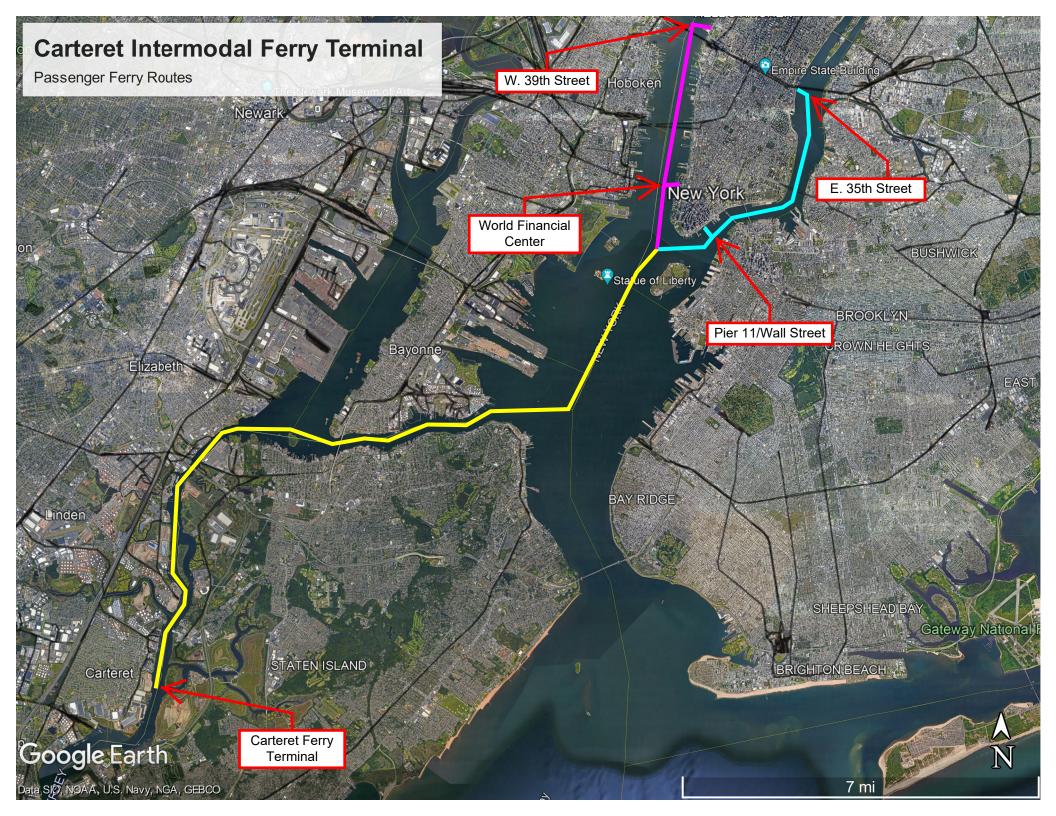
GENERAL CONDITIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND INSURANCE: \$ 3,893,900.00

PROJECT TOTAL: \$ 37,376,300.00

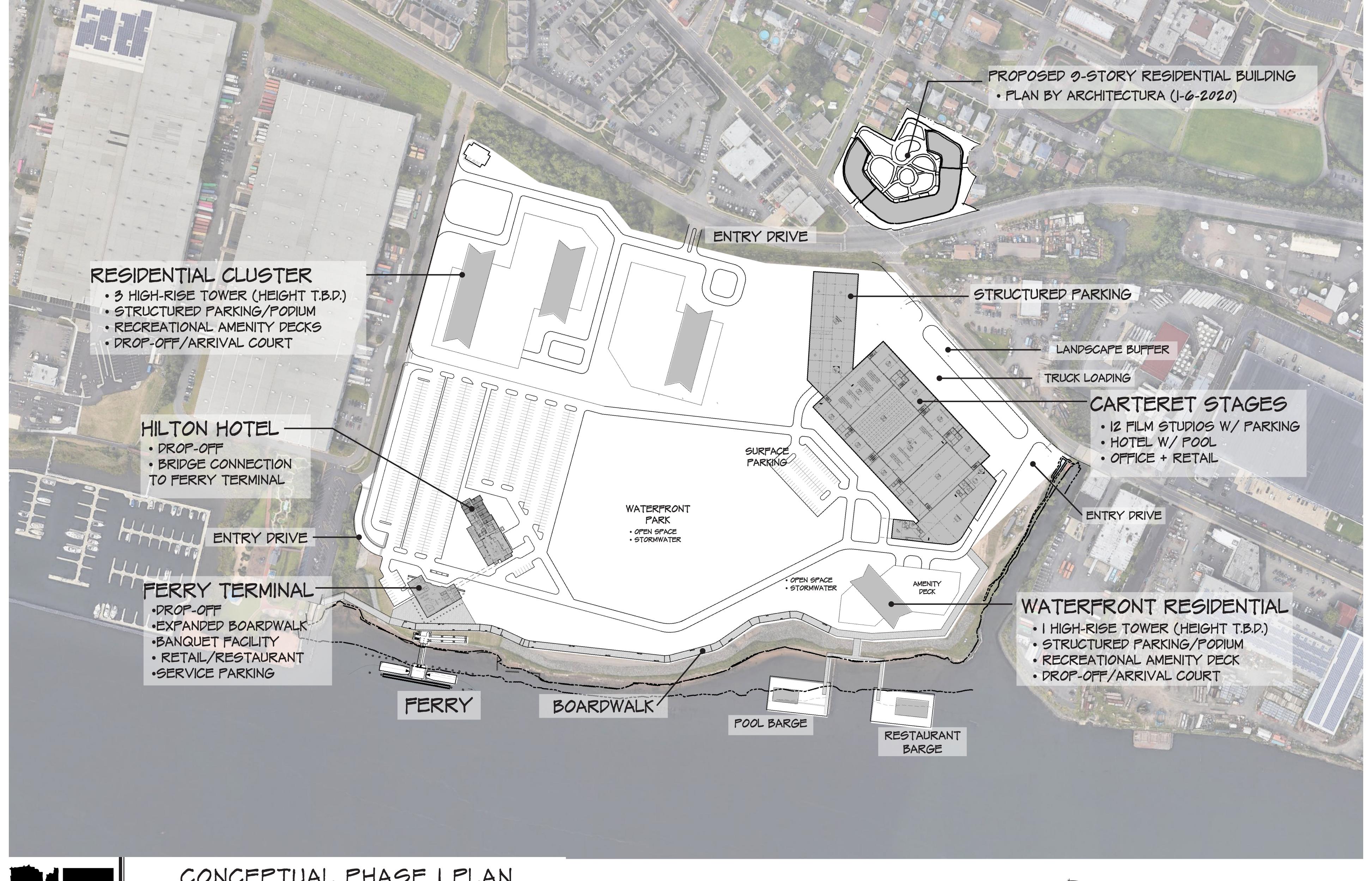
Schematic Level Cost Estimate prepared by Torcon, inc (1/19/24)

#### APPENDIX C

**FERRY ROUTE MAP** 



# APPENDIX D OVERALL WATERFRONT CONCEPT PLAN





CONCEPTUAL PHASE I PLAN
CARTERET WATERFRONT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 14, 2022

SCALE: |" = 100

