

Elemental Decomposition and Multi-Criteria Method for Valuing Transportation Infrastructure

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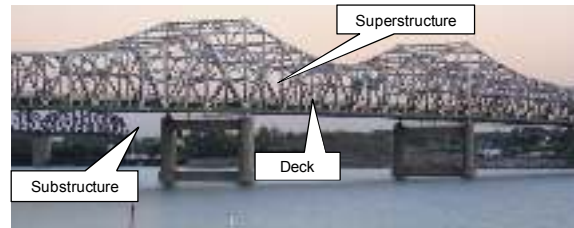
Study Motivation

- Government Accounting Standards Board agency requirement
- Numerous valuation methods exist
- Traditional methods have a number of shortcomings:
 - Assumption (implicit) that assets are monolithic
 - Assume one perspective (service life or condition)
 - Do not consider user perspective
 - Do not consider real estate value
 - Do not probabilistic analysis
- Elemental decomposition and multi-criteria (EDMC) method accounts for:
 - Multiple perspectives (agency, user)
 - Asset components (different deterioration rates)

Value using EDMC: \$18.6M
Value using RC: \$36.1M

Components

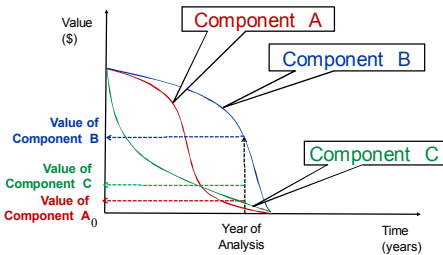
(Illustration: JFK Bridge, Jeffersonville, IN)



Benefits of using (EDMC) Method

Method	Considerations				
	EDMC	RC	SLD	DB	SOYD
Asset Decomposition into Multiple Components	✓				
Dichotomy between Condition (agency) & Service Life (user) Perspectives	✓				
Inclusion of Real Estate Value	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probabilistic Considerations (Monte Carlo)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Realistic Nature of Asset Deterioration



A single asset is comprised of multiple components which deteriorate at different rates and in different patterns. Simply basing the value of an asset on one component's deterioration detracts from the actual asset value.

Stakeholder Perspectives & Attribute Ratios

Remaining Service Life Attribute

Condition Attribute

Any Attribute

$$\frac{RSL_{t,i}}{SL_i}$$

$$\frac{P_{t,i} - P_{worst,i}}{P_{best,i} - P_{worst,i}}$$

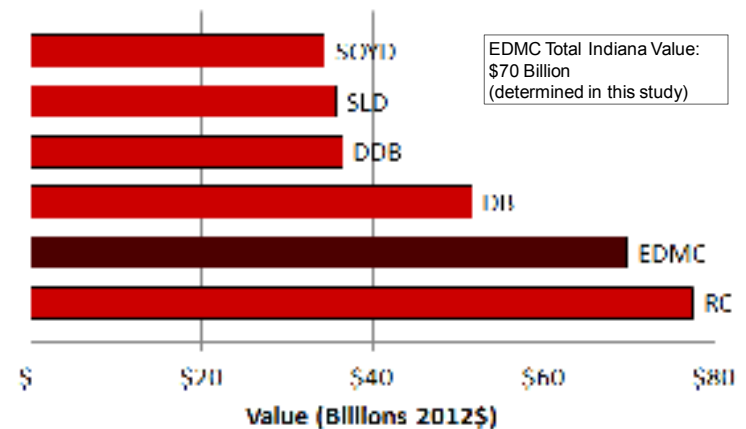
$$AR_k = \frac{AR_k}{AR_{max} \text{ or } AR_{range}}$$

RSL: remaining service life; SL: service life; P: condition; AR_k : level of performance attribute at year t; AR_{max} : max of performance attribute; AR_{range} : range of performance attribute

Results: Values of Indiana's Highway Assets

	Pavements	Bridges	Culverts	Guardrails	Road Signs	Underdrains	ROW
EDMC Value	\$48B	\$8B	\$0.22B	\$0.33B	\$0.02B	\$0.006B	\$12.3B

Indiana Network Valuation Results using different Valuation Methods



Attribute Ratio Weights

$$\sum_{k=1}^K w_k \left(\frac{AR_k}{AR_{max} \text{ or } AR_{range}} \right)$$

Thus, for a given asset component i , and criteria (attributes) $k=1,2,\dots,K$, the value, V_i , is given by the following equation where w_k is the relative importance of each perspective

Asset Value Computation

$$V_i = \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{k=1}^K (w_k \cdot cost_{comp_i}) \left(\frac{AR_k}{AR_{max} \text{ or } AR_{range}} \right)$$

Where,
 V_i is the value of the asset at time t
 $w_{k=1}$ is the relative importance of the SL perspective (agency)
 $w_{k=2}$ is the relative importance of the condition perspective (user)
 AR_k is the attribute ratio performance criteria or attributes
 $Cost_{comp_i}$ is the cost for an asset component i

Assets Considered in this Valuation

