# Cost Per Mile Construction Estimation Methodology for Railroads 

Jeffrey T. von Brown

Objective: To develop a railway cost per mile (CPM) estimate methodology to be used for planning analysis, that is based on intended service and/or location characteristics, from which infrastructure investment estimates and cost analysis decisions can be made.

## Factors \& Components

The CPM depends on factors;

| -Geography | -Structures online |
| :---: | :---: |
| -Land use | - Crossings \& interchanges |
| $\bullet$ - Intended speed | - Labor |
| - Motive power | - Intended level of use |
| - Materials | - Signaling system |
| -Route Geometry |  |
| Factors are categorized as; |  |
| Location Influences |  |
| Land Use: |  |
| $\square$ Urban |  |
| $\square$ Rural | - |
| Terrain: | \% |
| $\square$ Plains |  |
| $\square$ Rolling Hills |  |
| $\square$ Mountains | , |

## Service Influences

Speed: 79, 110, 125, 150, 220 mph

| \$700 | Relative Track Maintenance cost ( $60 \mathrm{mph}=\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$600 |  |
| \$500 |  |
| 苞 $\$ 400$ |  |
| - $\$ 300$ |  |
| \$200 |  |
| \$100 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60 & \begin{array}{cc}70 & 80 \\ \text { Speed (mph) }\end{array} & 100110120130140\end{array}$ |

Service: Passenger, Freight, Mixed
Motive Power: Non-electric, Electric Construction: Build, Upgrade, Additional

Methodology Structure


## Cost per Mile examples

Costs show that costs changes as design requirements change due to restrictions or needs of terrain, land use, and speed

Results (Selected)

| Design <br> Speed | Description | Proposed <br> CPM <br> estimates <br> (Millions) | Existing CPM <br> Estimates <br> (Millions) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $110-\mathrm{mph}$ <br> Non-Electric | Upgraded Single Suburban Hills | $\$ 3.6$ | $\$ 5.2-5.8$ |
|  | Upgraded Single Suburban Plains | $\$ 2.5-\$ 3.2$ | $\$ 1.5-\$ 2.4$ |
|  | Upgraded Single Rural Hills | $\$ 3.4$ | $\$ 1.9-\$ 2.4$ |
| $125-m p h$ <br> Non-Electric | Upgraded Single Suburban Plains | $\$ 3.6-\$ 4.7$ | $\$ 1.2-\$ 11.7$ |
|  | Upgraded Single Urban Plains | $\$ 4.3-\$ 5.4$ | $\$ 5.6$ |
| $125-\mathrm{mph}$ <br> Electric | Upgraded Single Suburban Plains | $\$ 4.2-\$ 5.3$ | $\$ 3.4-\$ 14.2$ |
|  | Upgraded Single Urban Plains | $\$ 5.0-\$ 6.1$ | $\$ 8.0$ |
|  | Upgraded Double Urban Plains | $\$ 7.8-\$ 9.5$ | $\$ 7.4$ |
| $150-\mathrm{mph}$ <br> Electric | Built Single Suburban Plains | $\$ 10.4-\$ 14.8$ | $\$ 6.4-\$ 16.2$ |
|  | Built Double Suburban Plains | $\$ 16.0-\$ 22.6$ | $\$ 8.2-\$ 16.7$ |
|  | Built Double Rural Plains | $\$ 13.9-\$ 19.9$ | $\$ 5.9$ |
| $220-m p h$ <br> Electric | Built Double Suburban Plains | $\$ 35.8$ | $\$ 19.1-\$ 37.6$ |
|  | Built Single Suburban Plains | $\$ 24.1$ | $\$ 19.3-\$ 23.8$ |
|  | Built Single Urban Plains | $\$ 28.1$ | $\$ 14.0-\$ 32.0$ |
|  |  |  |  |

## Findings

- Results may prove useful for planning NETSCORE21 analysis and activities
- State level categorization may not be
- Right of way cost sources hard to determine
- Prior studies based on out of date assumptions or inputs
- Many studies have not begun or been finished, thus costs are unverifiable
- Fine line balancing ease of use and size of data input requirements.
ctre
Center for Transporiaiio
Research and Education IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

