

# Simple Boiler

Creating a Dynamic Operating Strategy  
that Maximizes Shareholder Value using  
the Provisdom Decision Platform

# Dynamic Operating Strategy

- Strategy can be changed regularly or at any time.
- Use information regarding changing and unknown operating costs.
- Make purchasing decisions based on operating strategy.

# Provisdom Approach

- Fast feedback
  - First cut usually takes less than an hour of the decision maker or analyst's time and is completed by Provisdom in less than a day
  - Efforts focus on aligning model with corporation's information
- Use all relevant information
  - Whether data or human knowledge, qualitative or quantitative, even imperfect or incomplete
- Transparent models and results
  - Problem is discretized into as many as billions of possibilities
  - Model can be queried like a database, simulated, or viewed in a decision tree
- Maximize shareholder value
  - Create the strategy that maximizes shareholder value
  - Compare shareholder value of optimal strategy against previous strategy to find value added

# Example: Operating a Boiler

- New industrial boiler needed to run manufacturing plant for next 20 years.
- Three boilers from which to choose
  - Fuel Oil Boiler -- \$200K
  - Natural Gas Boiler -- \$190K
  - Dual Boiler (burns oil or gas) -- \$225K
- Dual burner can switch between fuel types for a cost of \$9K.
- Desire operating and purchasing strategy that maximizes shareholder value.

# Fuel Oil and Natural Gas

- Trades on a public market
- At current market prices, yearly boiler fuel costs total
  - \$28K with fuel oil
  - \$29K with natural gas
- Uncertainty resembles geometric Brownian motion with constant growth and volatility
- Small, upward trend in prices (5% expected growth rate)
- Medium uncertainty
  - 13% volatility for fuel oil
  - 10% volatility for natural gas
- Market assigns no value or cost to fuel storage (0% yield)
- Strong, positive relationship between fuel oil and natural gas (30% correlation)

# Free Cash Flow

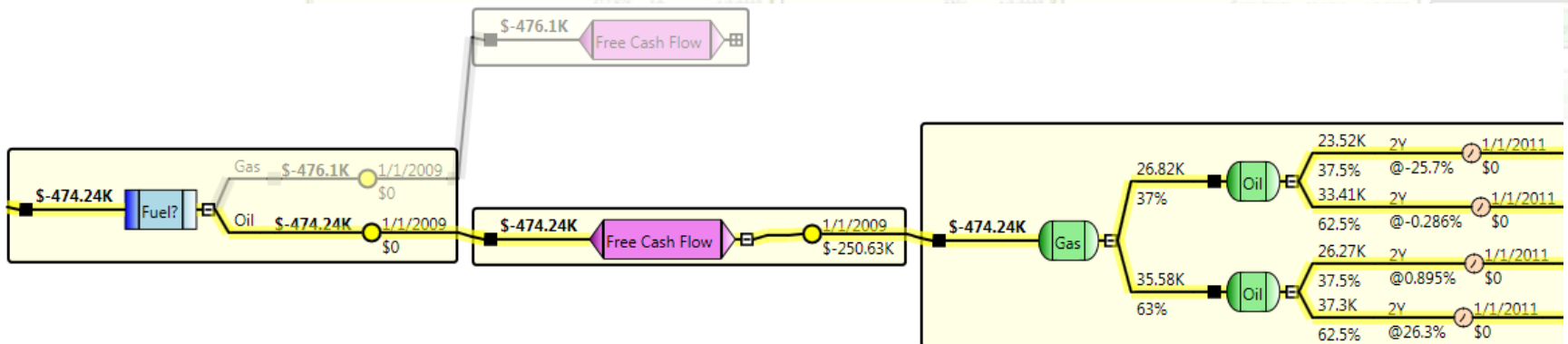
- Yearly maintenance cost of \$2K
- Profitable corporation with 39% corporate tax rate
- Depreciation of boiler purchase price occurs linearly over 16 years.

# Building the Strategic Model

- 20-year boiler strategy is modeled in 2-year time steps.
- Fuel oil and natural gas prices are each split into two new possible values each time step.

# Model Feedback Sample: Screen Shot – Start of Decision Tree

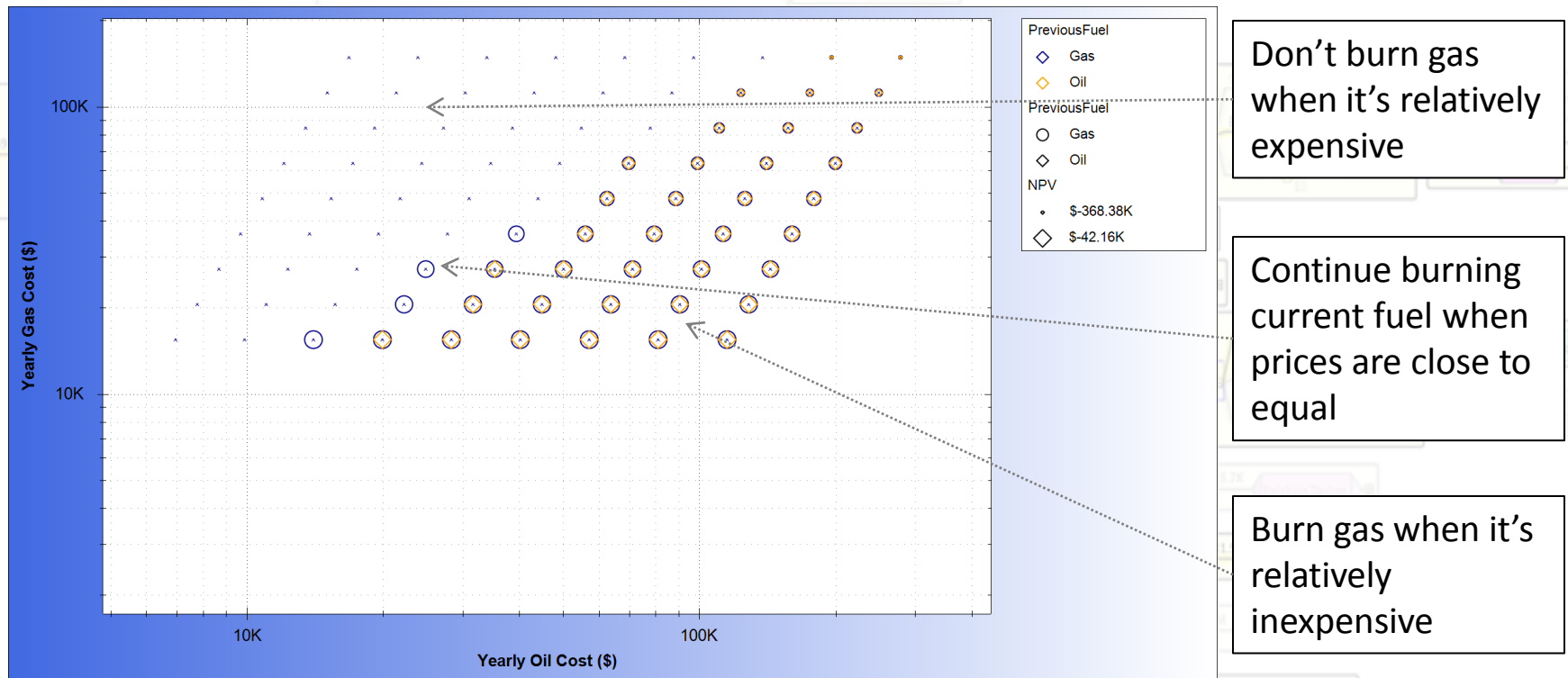
- Useful for investigating model in detail.
- Highlights optimal-choice paths.
- In the tree below, the left-most blue rectangle represents the first fuel choice.
- Today's optimal choice is to purchase the Dual Boiler and burn oil, resulting in an NPV of -\$474.24M.





# Model Feedback Sample: Optimal Strategy for Burning Natural Gas

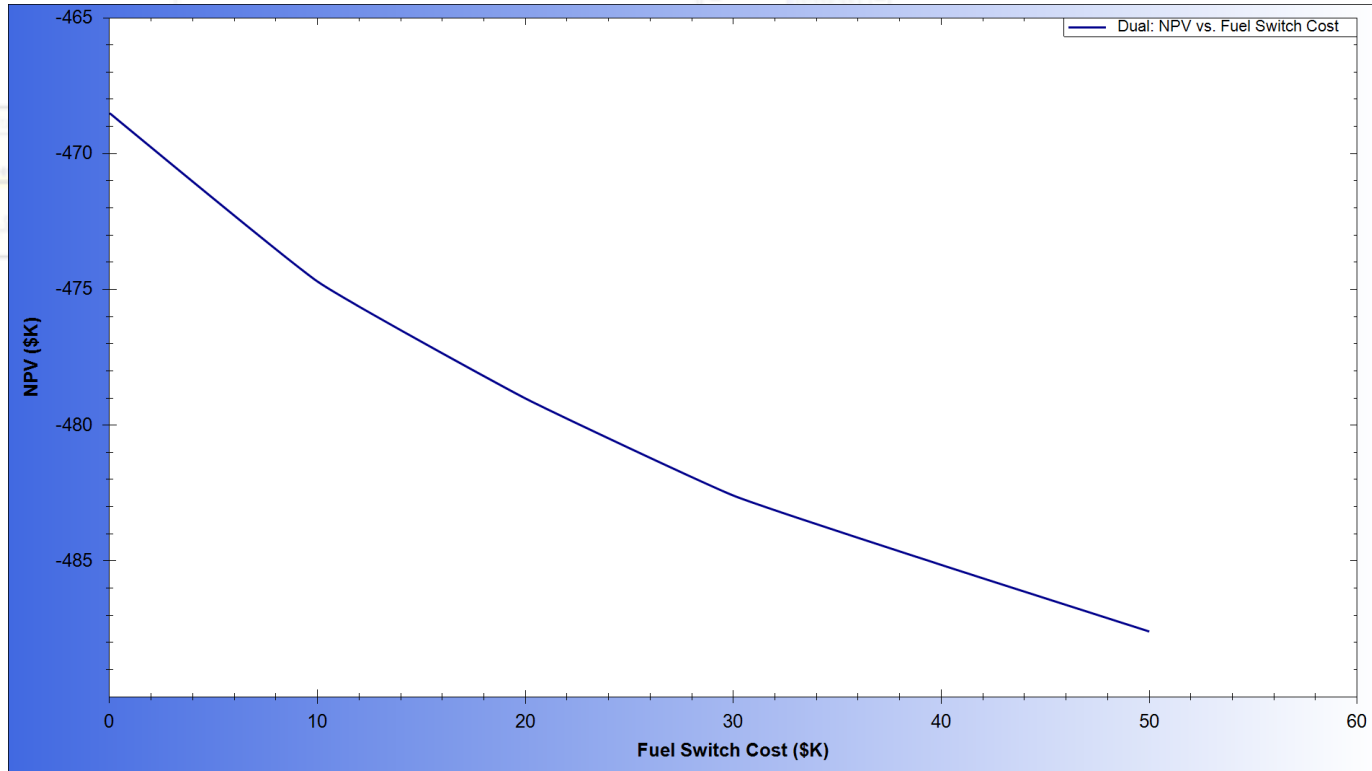
- Useful for investigating full strategy.
- Graph below shows only year 16.



# Model Feedback Sample: Queries

## NPV of Optimal Strategy vs. Fuel Switching Cost

- Useful for providing insight into how model property changes affect value
- For example, lowering fuel switch cost from \$9K to \$3K would add approximately \$4K in shareholder value.



# Model Feedback Sample: Gradient Analysis

- A sensitivity analysis that calculates a change in shareholder value with a change in a model property value.
- Generally calculated with the optimal strategy and all the model properties at their original values.
- Similar to a Tornado diagram but arguably more relevant.
- The table below contains the nine model properties that were given in terms of percentages.

Model Property	d(NPV) / d(%)
<b>Oil Yield</b>	\$13.6K
<b>Gas Yield</b>	\$11.7K
<b>Corporate Tax Rate</b>	\$7.0K
<b>Oil Volatility</b>	\$2.6K
<b>Risk-Free Rate</b>	<b>(-\$2.6K)</b>
<b>Gas Volatility</b>	\$1.6K
<b>Oil-Gas Correlation</b>	<b>(-\$0.3K)</b>
<b>Oil Growth</b>	\$0.0
<b>Gas Growth</b>	\$0.0

- Note that Corporate Tax Rate has a positive impact on the NPV because the model only considers costs.
- Also note that Oil and Gas Volatility have a positive impact on the NPV and the Correlation has a negative impact due to the option to switch fuels.
- Oil and Gas are Market assets
  - Thus, growth rate has no effect on NPV.
  - Yield has a large, positive impact on the NPV because higher yield implies lower risk-adjusted prices in the future.

# Strategy that Maximizes Shareholder Value

- Today's optimal choice is to purchase the Dual Boiler and burn fuel oil.
- To continue to get the most accurate optimal strategy over time, automatically or manually feed new state variable values into software.
- Full twenty-year strategy is dynamic and complex, roughly:
  - Continue with current fuel to avoid switching costs when fuel costs are relatively close.
  - Burn oil when oil is relatively cheaper than gas.
  - Burn gas when gas is relatively cheaper than oil.

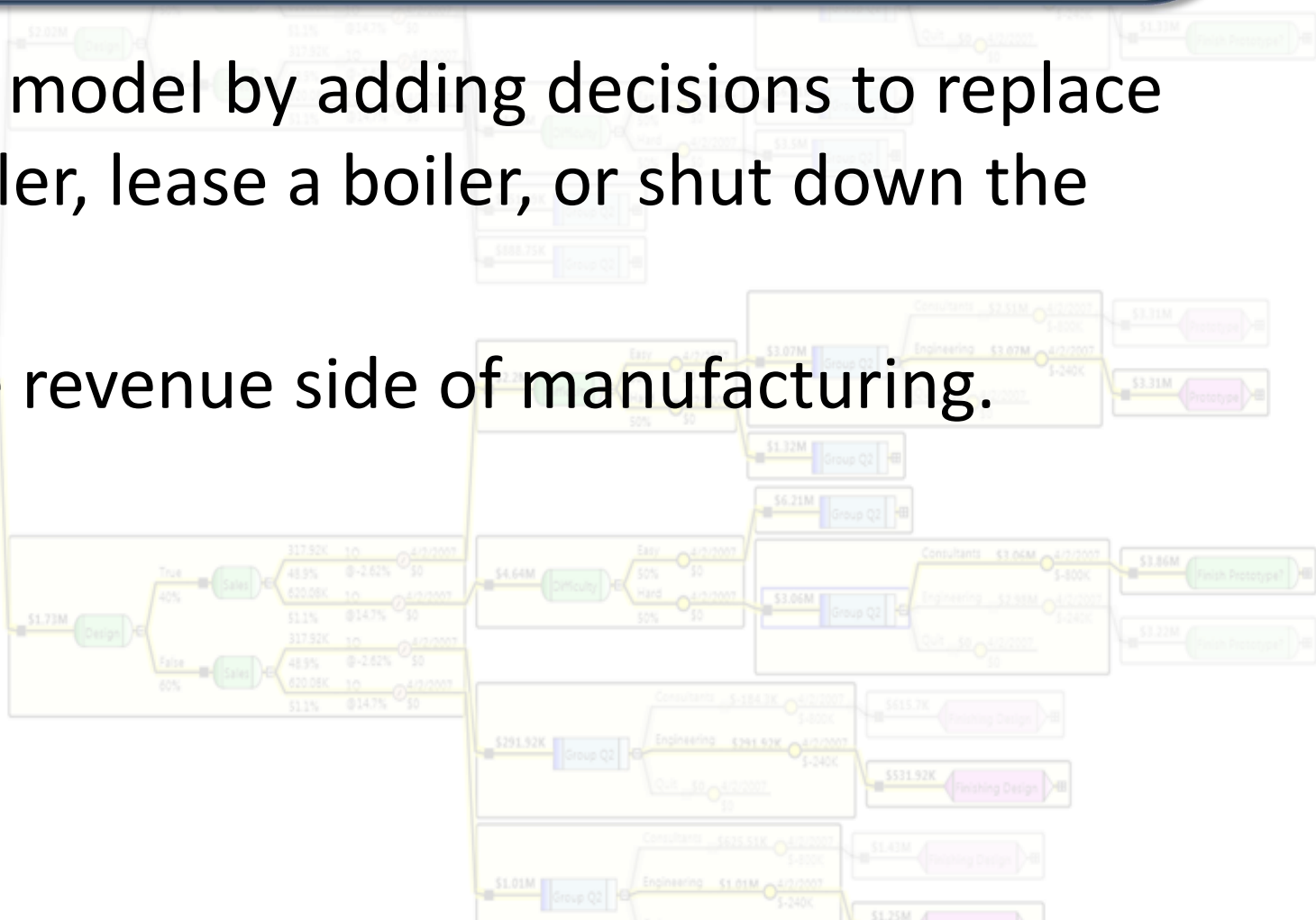
# Strategy Comparisons

- Useful for calculating shareholder value added by analysis.
- Table below compares optimal strategy to a strategy of purchasing the Oil Boiler and to a strategy of purchasing the Gas Boiler.
- The comparisons are in terms of shareholder value, in both absolute and percentage terms.

Strategy	NPV	\$ increase to optimal	% decrease from optimal
<b>Optimal Strategy</b>	-\$474.24K	\$0	0%
<b>Oil Boiler</b>	-\$498.17K	\$23.93K	-5.0%
<b>Gas Boiler</b>	-\$503.53K	\$29.29K	-6.2%

# Example Modifications and Extensions

- Extend model by adding decisions to replace the boiler, lease a boiler, or shut down the plant.
- Include revenue side of manufacturing.



# Summary of Provisdom Process

1. Gather Initial Information
2. Map Business Problem to Software (using Information Rules)
3. Run Initial Model
  - Find and execute next rule.
  - Find probabilities with a nonlinear optimization solver.
  - Discretize continuously-valued uncertainties and time.
  - Calculate proper discount rates.
4. Analyze Results
5. Refine Model
6. Automate or Update Model Periodically

```
constrain OilPrice in Money &&  
Growth = prop(Oil.Growth) &&  
Volatility = prop(Oil.Volatility) &&  
Yield = prop(Oil.Yield);
```

