Is the Freight Railroad “Renaissance” a thing of the past?

North Carolina

abh consulting

April, 2016
Rails May See Light Ahead

- After a decade of “Renaissance”, energy changes roil the economy – and freight rail
- Coal- Regulation and competition (the war is over)
- CBR (etc.) – the over-hyped rise and rapid fall
- Where is the consumer?
- Bright spots seemingly challenged – autos, IM
- The coming Industrial rebound will be gas-fired
Deregulation & Vertical Integration Works!

In 1980, as a result of the deterioration of the U.S. freight railroad industry, Congress passed a series of regulatory reforms known as the Staggers Rail Act. These reforms allowed railroads to act like most other businesses in terms of managing their assets and pricing their services. Today, America's freight railroads are flourishing under this balanced regulatory system while rail shippers are realizing lower rates, better service, and improved safety. And, thanks largely to this balanced regulatory structure, railroads have been able to invest $575 billion since 1980 into the nation's rail infrastructure and equipment, greatly improving rail productivity and reliability.
21st Century: the Railroad Renaissance

• *Rails have well beaten the market 2001-2014*

• *LTM – “Not So Much” (CP doing relatively well)*

• Earnings Power misunderstood: Rails beat Street estimates – in the Boom, in the great Recession, and the tepid recovery

• Record margins & results despite the coal hit (and drought and lukewarm economy, etc….)

• Rails are *still* re-gaining market share from the highway
Railroads Help Keep Coal-Based Electricity

Originated Units for U.S. Class I Railroads: 2006 vs. 2015 (millions)

(1) Includes various STCCs which are all or nearly all intermodal, including apparel, furniture, printed matter, rubber and plastic products, empty containers and trailers, and miscellaneous mixed shipments. Some intermodal is also included in other commodity categories.

(2) Mainly products of petroleum refining (LPG, fuel oils, lubricating oils, etc.) and coke. Does not include crude oil.

(3) Cement, ground earths or minerals, gypsum, etc.

2015 is preliminary. Source: AAR Freight Commodity Statistics
Gross Revenue for U.S. Class I Railroads: 2006 vs. 2015 ($ billions)

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Emerging Challenges to the Railroad Renaissance

- *Earnings & Ratings Reductions/Sentiment*
- Coal’s Decline (#1US Utility #2 NA Export)
- CBR Volatility (XL; CRR, etc....)
- Rail Service, Safety & Capacity Issues
- Rereg Threats
- Cyclical Traffic Weakness (metals, etc)
- Management Changes
- Management Reactions: Guidance, Capex
Change in U.S. + Canadian Rail Carloads: 2015 vs. 2014

Note: intermodal is not included in this chart. Intermodal was up 364,192 units (2.2%) in 2015 over 2014.

Source: AAR Weekly Railroad

Coal: -755,916 (-12.0%)
- Metallic ores: -182,607 (-18.5%)
- Petrol. & petr. products: -73,056 (-6.1%)
- Primary metal products: -93,070 (-13.8%)
- Grain: -25,526 (-1.6%)
- Stone, clay & glass prod.: -32,131 (-6.6%)
- Crushed stone, gravel, sand: -39,766 (-2.9%)
- Iron & steel scrap: -47,095 (-17.7%)
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- Pulp & paper products: -10,883 (-2.3%)
- Waste & nonferrous scrap: -7,870 (-4.1%)
- Food products: 480 (0.1%)
- Coke: 1,027 (0.5%)
- Farm products excl. grain: 1,360 (0.6%)
- Lumber & wood products: 7,095 (2.1%)
- Chemicals: 10,704 (0.5%)
- Motor vehicles & parts: 40,656 (3.6%)
- All other carloads: 28,133 (9.4%)

Units: 2015 vs. 2014 units (% change)
Silver Linings?

*If this is the dark age, it’s not that bad!*

- Service Recovery Trend (Capex Pays Off)
- Restoration of the “Grand Bargain”
- Reduced (N/T) Political Pressure
- Productivity (& volume?) Inflection
- Coal “stabilization” (Part Two)?? Any day now….
- Pricing Power Remains
- IM (etc) shows latent demand….Bi-Modal results
- Industrial Buildout (SHIELD); Mexico, the South
- *Increased Free Cash Flow (lower capex, MoW)*
The “Grand Bargain”

- *In return for higher prices (& ROI), rails spend, increase capacity & improve service (2005-2012) – The unstated “Grand Bargain”*
- Rails gain pricing power (~2003) & F/S
- Rails (re) Gain Market Share
- Rails Spend Cash “Disproportionately” on Capex (~18-20% of revenues)
- Promotes “*Virtuous Circle*” – all stakeholders benefit
- Under challenge, perceived and real
Q2: Has RR service noticeably improved over the past year?
Q3: Do you expect RR service in 2016 to?
Q4: Based on the "value proposition" for rail vs other modes, for 2016 do you expect to:

- Increase the use of rail
- Decrease the use of rail
- Keep it about the same
Winter/2015-16 – Inflection Point?

• **Low** expectations for rail (transport) *quarterly* earnings – CSX starts us off with a “win”
• Coal stabilizing? Sigh…
• Productivity/service turnaround?
• Management confidence/guidance?
• Waiting on “Big Decisions” on Capex, “stranded assets”
• The “**Renaissance**” thesis faces first real challenges this century
Renaissance Discussion Points!

• *Can Rails Survive (or even thrive) the N/N?*
• Or, can rails replace coal (ROI if not OR) with (domestic) intermodal (etc)?
• What is the future of industrial/merchandise railroading? (A: “Plastics”….)
• Rails will exit transitional period (faith)
• CBR to continue longer term – as volatile as Ag?
• Service Recovery – Politics, Productivity & Price
• What is the new standard for Capex?
• *Is M&A the answer? (Was it ever?)*
The Beaverhorse of transportation, eh?
Top 10 Thoughts on Possible CP-NS merger

1. Risk/Reward Ratio Unfavorable
2. Diplomacy ("Politesse") Required
3. Shipper Support Required (UPS)
4. NS Approval Important (and…...); Valentine’s Day Filing?
5. STB/CTA (etc) Process Will Be Long & Drawn-Oot
Top Ten NS/CP Continued

6. NS’ “Problems” Mostly Not of its Own Making (COAL!) – yet value is in “fixing” NS!
7. NS is Advanced in Preparing for “Post-Coal” World
8. New RR World to be Very-High-Service Focus
9. CP-NS Could Stand alone - but would it? NO….
10. YET: Never Underestimate EHH
Q6: Are you in favor of RR consolidation (merger)?
What Looks Good for 2016?

• Not much….at least in H1 (H2 comps better)
• When will coal stabilize?
• What are the givens for crude oil futures, the USD, crop production?
• Chemical growth building (see SHIELD data)
• Autos coming off of a record
• Whither Intermodal? (so far….)
• Low Expectations heading into easier “comps”
Future Growth Potential (Revised)

Secular stories and specific targeted sectors (in order)....

1. Intermodal – international and now domestic
2. Chemicals/re-industrialization? Near-sourcing/Mexico
3. Cyclical recovery – housing, autos
4. Grain & Food – the world’s breadbasket, (un)predictable?
5. Shale/oil/sand – demonstrated “flexibility”
6. Other rail opportunities exist but in smaller scale: for ex: The manifest/carload “problem”
   - Unitization
   - Industrial Products/MSW
   - Perishables
U.S. Rail Carloads of Petroleum and Products

(average weekly originations)

Data are average weekly originations for each month, are not seasonally adjusted, and do not include intermodal. Source: AAR
However Coal Volume Loss Still Not Offset by Shale Products

Despite dynamic shale-related growth, ~500k carloads/year net loss for energy-related rail traffic
Intermodal Growth Drivers
Domestic and International

- Globalization
- Trade
- Railroad Cost Advantages
- Fuel prices
- Carbon footprint
- Share Recovery from Highway
- Infrastructure deficit & taxes (public vs privately financed network!)
- Truckload Issues; regulatory issues, driver issues
Intermodal 2016+

- Return to Growth?
- Rail Service Improvements
- Pricing?
- Factors: Oil Prices, Consumer Spend, Truck Capacity
- Infrastructure Advantage
- Panama Canal impacts?
- Driver Shortages Re-emerge?
- “Cult of the OR”
Re-industrialization?

- Near-Sourcing: *Mexico*, C/A
- Natural Gas effect round two:
  - CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (see PLG)
  - Fertilizers
- Steel/Aluminum/Autos/White Goods etc.
- Northeast, etc. back “in play”?
- Subject of future research
IMPACTS TO-DATE INCLUDE
Dramatic reduction in crude imports, lower electricity costs, lower gasoline prices, increased refined products exports

THE NEXT WAVE
Manufacturing renaissance in the US based on abundant, low cost energy and feedstocks

Significant rail impacts noted in red
Key data points from PLG’s shale gas-related industrial project database includes:

- Over 230 projects totaling $280B of announced investment
- Over 50% of the announced investment is in the Gulf Coast
- PLG predicts that 73% of the increased petrochemical production volume will remain domestic
- PLG predicts that 200,000 rail car movements will be added by 2020 with 85,000 additional potential by 2023
- PLG predicts that over 30,000 rail cars will be needed by 2020 with 13,000 additional potential by 2023
- PLG predicts that there will be over 1 MM additional truck movements added by the expansion

Product Categories include: Acrylics, Ammonia, Other Chemicals, Chlor-alkali, Ethylene, Gas Processing & Fractionation, LNG, Methanol, Polymers, Propylene
Railroad Capital Expenditures
Class I Railroads

Billions

Source: RRFacts & Analysis of Class I RR, AAR; abh estimates
Capex/Revs is a Poor Indicator

2015 Actual & 2016 Budget *Capex per Mile of Track*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>2015 Capex/Mile</th>
<th>2016 Capex/Mile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BNSF</td>
<td>$143</td>
<td>$106</td>
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<tr>
<td>UP</td>
<td>$99</td>
<td>$87</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>$63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td></td>
<td>$41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 4Q15 Presentations & Topeka. CN & CP capex are converted into USD at 0.78 2015 and 0.71 2016. 2016E Sales is consensus, ex-BN. CN, CP, and KC.
2016 Capex

- **Most Important Decision Period in Years**
- **Capex down across the board (average -16%!) – except CN!**
- Coal: “Stranded Assets”?
- Coal/Mix: Reduced Gross Ton Miles, Reduced Maintenance of Way?
- *Yet Service & Safety are even more critical to future RR success*
- Changing mix of capex?
- Changing %revenues (16%)?
- PTC Extension resolution?
2016 Capex (Continued)

- Guidance Suggests -13% YOY; ranging from -25%+ (BNSF, CP) to +7% (CN)!
- Balance:
- Shareholders’ demands – Buybacks & DPS vs. ROIC
- Regulatory Demands (and false claims)
- Safety Demands (CBR, etc)
- Shipper Demands (service, service, service!)
Close Correlation Between RR ROI and Reinvestments

*Capital spending + maintenance expense. **Net railway operating income / average net investment in transportation property. Data are for Class I railroads. Source: AAR
Returns Finally Justify the Massive Expenditures

Note: In 2006, the Surface Transportation Board significantly changed the method by which it calculates the rail industry cost of capital. Source: STB
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Railroad Capital Expenditures
Class I Railroads

Billions

Source: RR Facts & Analysis of Class I RRs, AAR; abh estimates
Capex – In Technicolor

Industry Capex, 2005-2016E

Source: FactSet and abh and TOPEKA
Breakdown – will it take us through the night?

2015 Actual & 2016 Budget Capex

Source: 4Q15 Presentations & Topeka. *CN & CP are in CAD. Locomotive costs are rebuilds for NS, new acquisitions at $3m ea. others.
Railroad Philosophy

- Critical to the “RR Renaissance” has been Capex
- Private vs public capital (failing US infrastructure)
- Capex sparked by growth and ROI prospects – examples: IM, CBR
- “Open Access” antithetical to this….right?
- Is a RR its Network (Class One belief) OR is it its Operators (Hunter)??
- Cult of the OR vs ROIC; short-termism
Rails Have Room to Improve in ROI
Deregulation - & Vertical Integration – Works!

U.S. FREIGHT RAILROAD PERFORMANCE SINCE THE STAGGERS ACT

Today’s Balanced Regulatory System Has Benefited Shippers and Allowed Railroads to Flourish

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