

Railroads

An Economic Perspective

October 2, 2018



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strategicrail.com ontracknorthamerica.org Established in 1995 in Philadelphia to advise short line railroads and companies in the rail industry, SRF has advised on projects in 42 US states and Canadian provinces

- Public and private finance
- Business sales and acquisitions
- Transportation planning and policy
- Business development and site selection

Created OnTrackNorthAmerica in 2007, a 501c3 non-profit advancing sound transportation policy and collaborative, holistic growth of the rail industry

Presentation Outline

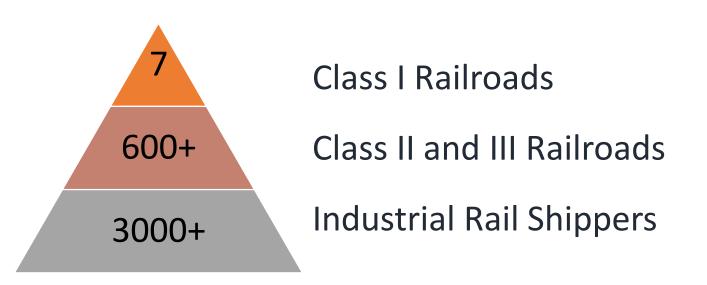
Railroad industry as context

Railroad performance measures

Basic Railroad Economics

Build or Buy Back??

Structure of the North American Rail Industry





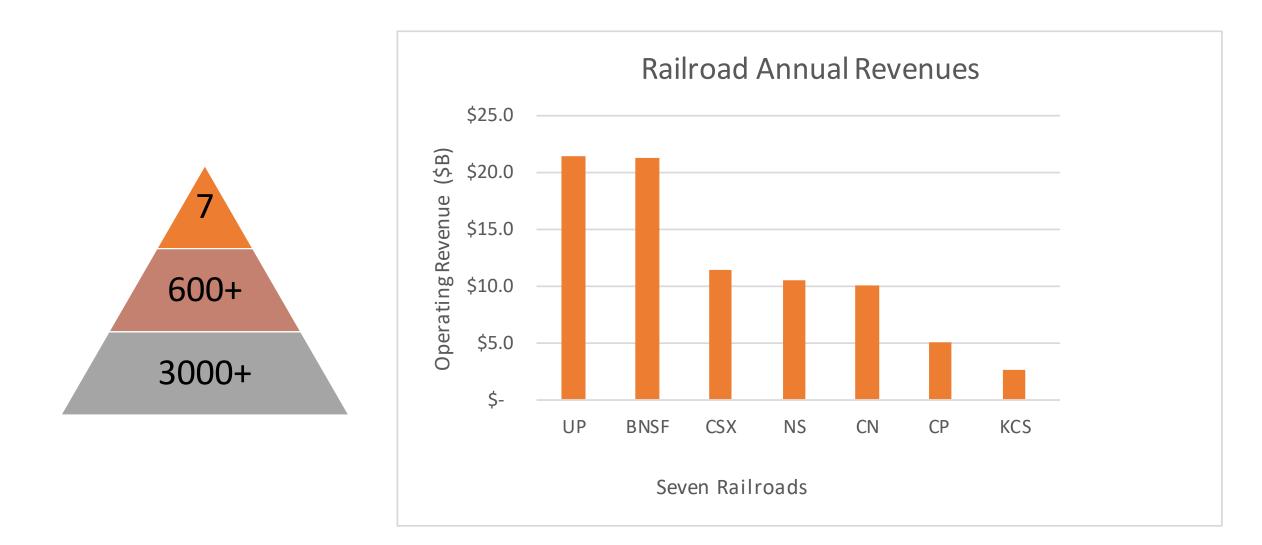
Comparison of Railroad Types

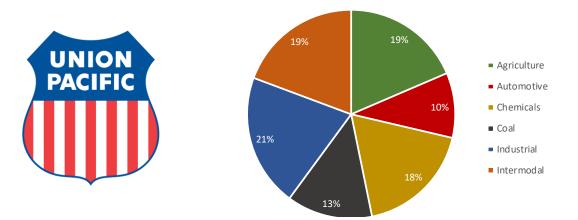
Class I and Regional Railroads

- Long-haul carriers
- The railroads are "public" like a utility but without price controls
- Railroads privately fund the infrastructure and locomotives
- Railroads maintain exclusive operational control over tens of thousands of route miles

Terminal (Class III) Railroads

- Last-mile carriers
- Typically operate a few miles of track and switching yards
- Many public, private and hybrid ownership / operation models
- Perform the blocking and interchange for Class Is and switching for customers





Revenue Sources

Revenue Diversity

- Balance by sector
- Intermodal v. Carload v. Unit Trains

Revenue per Car

- Agriculture, Chemical, Industrial
- Coal / Auto have smallest per-car revenue
- Intermodal (per container ... context)

Long trains, Long hauls

• ... And the *long* story of *short* lining

Revenue Carloads				% Change	% Change
Thousands	2017	2016	2015	2017 v 2016	2016 v 2015
Agricultural Products	958	980	941	(2)%	4 %
Automotive	838	863	863	(3)	-
Chemicals	1,055	1,074	1,098	(2)	(2)
Coal	1,232	1,166	1,459	6	(20)
Industrial Products	1,227	1,097	1,213	12	(10)
Intermodal [a]	3,278	3,262	3,488	-	(6)
Total	8,588	8,442	9,062	2 %	(7)%

			% Change	% Change
201	17 2016	2015	5 2017 v 2016	2016 v 2015
\$ 3,84	7 \$ 3,702	\$ 3,805	4 %	(3)%
2,38	4 2,317	2,498	3	(7)
3,41	0 3,234	3,227	5	-
2,14	6 2,092	2,218	3	(6)
3,32	4 3,051	3,139	9	(3)
1,17	0 1,138	1,168	3	(3)
\$ 2,31	0 \$ 2,203	\$ 2,251	5 %	(2)%
	\$ 3,84 2,38 3,41 2,14 3,32 1,17	\$ 3,847 \$ 3,702 2,384 2,317 3,410 3,234 2,146 2,092 3,324 3,051 1,170 1,138	\$ 3,847 \$ 3,702 \$ 3,805 2,384 2,317 2,498 3,217 2,498 3,227 2,146 2,092 2,218 3,324 3,051 3,139 1,170 1,138 1,168	2017 2016 2015 2017 v 2016 \$ 3,847 \$ 3,702 \$ 3,805 4 % 2,384 2,317 2,498 3 3,410 3,234 3,227 5 2,146 2,092 2,218 3 3,324 3,051 3,139 9 1,170 1,138 1,168 3

Operational Performance Measures

CANADIAN Pacific

Safety. Safety. Safety.

And...

Increase train velocity

• How fast is fast?

Reduce train time in terminals

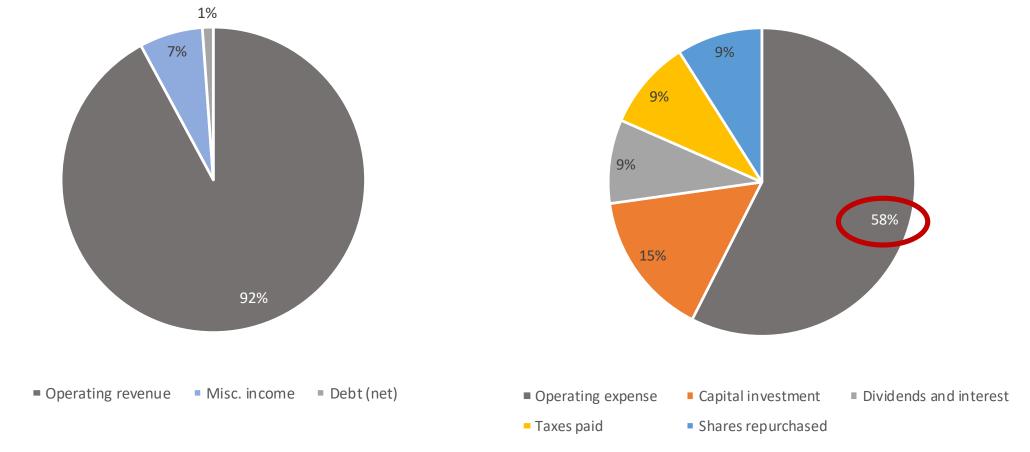
• No one makes money sitting in terminals!

Increase train weight and length

• Size does matter!

Operating Performance	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Change
Average train speed (mph)	18.4	18.0	21.4	23.5	22.6	23%
Average terminal dwell (hours)	7.1	8.7	7.2	6.7	6.6	-7%
Average train weight (tons)	7,573	8,076	8,314	8,614	8,806	16%
Average train length (feet)	6,530	6,682	6,935	7,217	7,214	10%

The "Average" Class I - \$13B Annual Revenue Sources of Cash Uses of Cash





Highlighting the Highlights

Operating Ratio

- What does it mean?
- Why does it matter so much? •

Capital <u>RE</u>-Investment!

- Over half of net cash •
- These are not really "additions" ٠

Leverage

- Debt is typically 40% +/-•
- NS: the undisputed long-bond champion! ٠

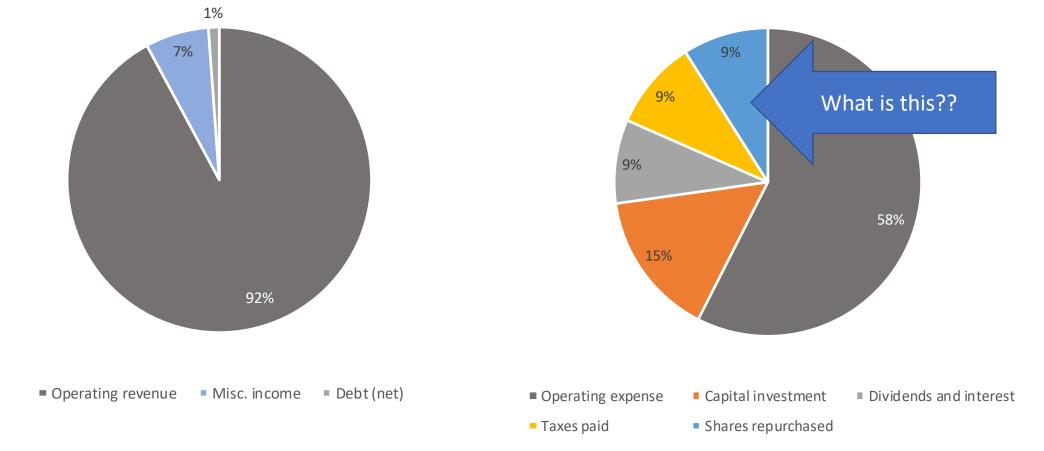
How are they using extra cash?

- Paying for capital! .
- Paying down debt
- And giving equity back! ٠

	PR THE YEAR Imbers in millions, except per-share amounts)		2017		2016		2015
Ra	ilway operating revenues	\$	10,551	\$	9,888	\$	10,511
Inc	come from railway operations ¹	\$	3,435	\$	3,074	\$	2,884
Ne	et income ¹	\$	1,922	\$	1,668	\$	1,556
	Per share – diluted ¹	\$	6.61	\$	5.62	\$	5.10
Div	vidends per share	\$	2.44	\$	2.36	\$	2.36
Div	vidend pay-out ratio ¹		37%		42%		46%
Ne	et cash provided by operating activities	\$	3,253	\$	3,034	\$	2,908
Pro	operty additions	\$	1,723	\$	1,887	\$	2,385
Fre	ee cash flow ²	\$	1,530	\$	1,147	\$	523
АТ	YEAR END						
То	tal assets	\$	35,711	\$	34,892	\$	34,139
То	tal debt	\$	9,836	\$	10,212	\$	10,093
Sto	ockholders' equity	\$	16,359	\$	12,409	\$	12,188
Sh	ares outstanding		284.2		290.4		297.8
Sto	ockholders' equity per share	\$	57.57	\$	42.73	\$	40.93
FIN	NANCIAL RATIOS		\frown				
Op	perating ratio ¹	ζ	67.4%		68.9%		72.6%
	ebt-to-total-capitalization ratio		37.5%		45.1%		45.3%
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AAPA Conference

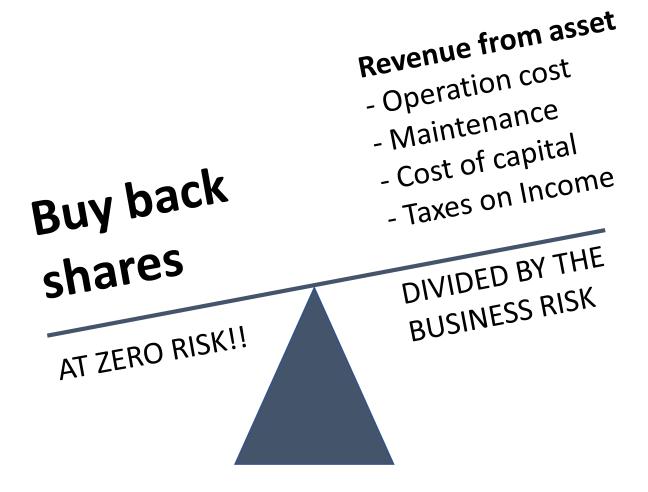
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Reinvestment vs. Returning Capital

Q At what point is it worth building something new?!

A When you can get a 10 or 12 month payback!!



Recap

- Class Is, short lines, and switching operators have very different business models
- All railroads focus on operating cost (OR) and capital expense
- Railroading is capital intensive, capital is expensive, and there are high hurdle rates for new investment

- Keep perspective on the railroad size and economics
- The longer the railroad, the more they focus on long trains and long hauls
- The shorter the line, the more they focus on short-haul service
- Create advantage in your respective cost of capital

Thank You!



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