U.S. RAIL CAPACITY INVESTMENT: OUTLOOK AND POLICY OPTIONS

Based upon: "Maintaining a Track Record of Success"

Study for Soybean Transportation Coalition

Presented to: Ag Transportation Summit, July 30, 2013

By Kendell W. Keith, TRC Consulting

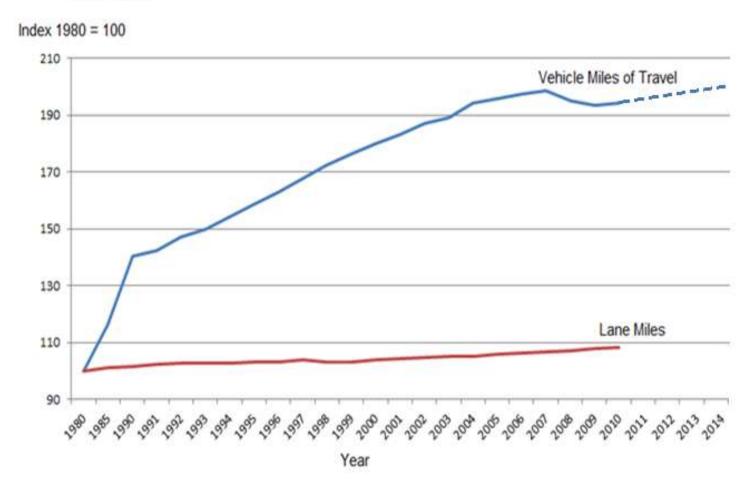
STUDY CONCLUSIONS

- 1. U.S. freight will expand but more slowly than GDP
- 2. Rail freight growth <u>may be</u> starting to outpace truck freight growth
- Agriculture use of rail will increase due to <u>ethanol blend wall</u>
 <u>expanding exports</u>
- 4. U.S. rail capacity is nearing a maximum
- 5. Federal incentives could assist in growing capacity and improve sustainability. Significant benefit-to-cost ratio.

Highway Capacity Hit a Maximum in 2007; Next Peak Expected in 2014 (EIA-DOE)

Vehicle Miles of Travel and Lane Miles

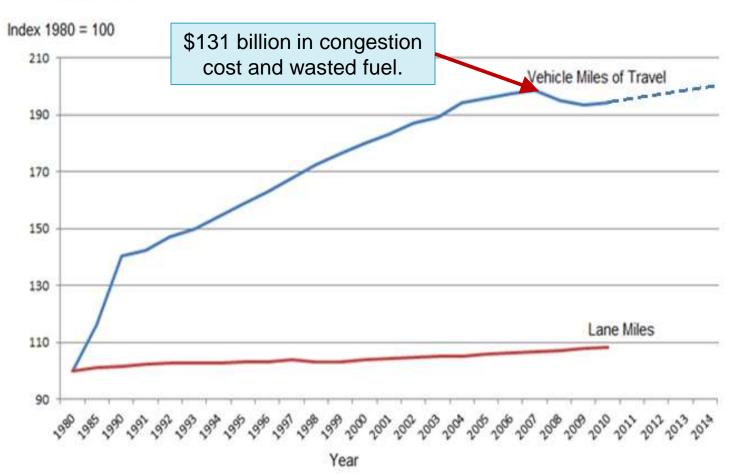
1980 - 2010



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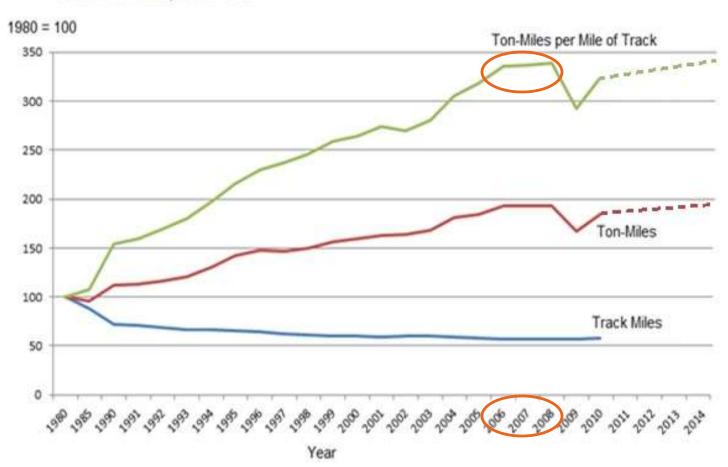
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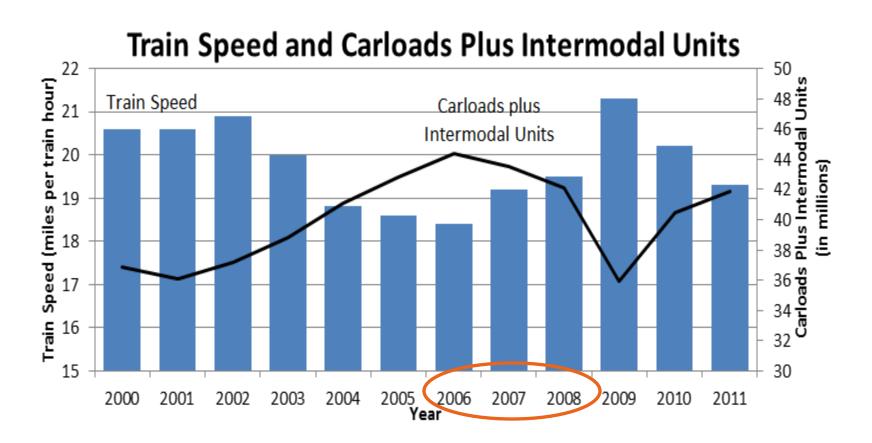
Rail Ton-Miles Hit a Maximum in 2008; Next Peak Expected: 2014?

Rail Freight Ton-Miles and Track Miles

Class I Railroads, 1980 - 2010

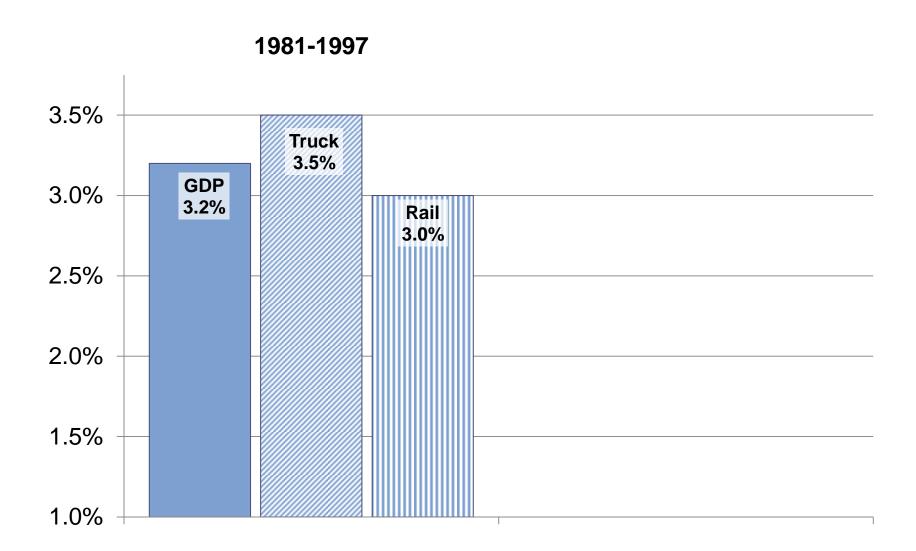


When Rail Capacity Hits a Maximum, Adding More Cars Can Slow Train Speeds

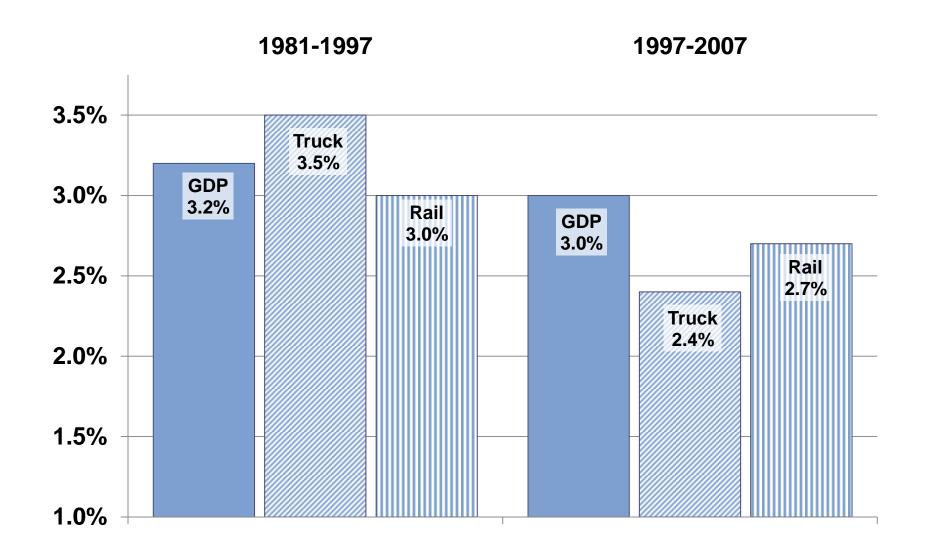


Source: Association of American Railroads

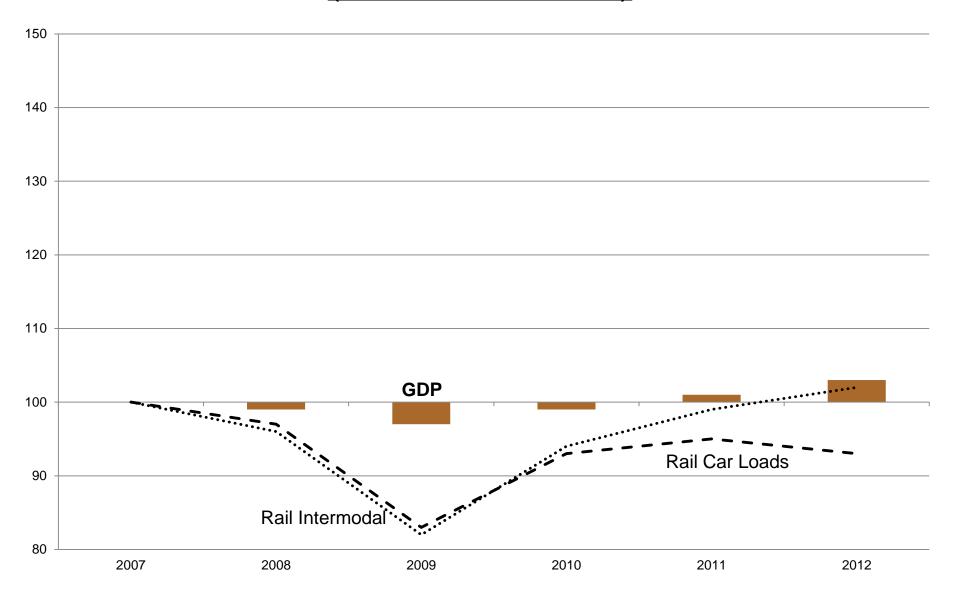
How GDP Growth Affects Truck and Rail Growth



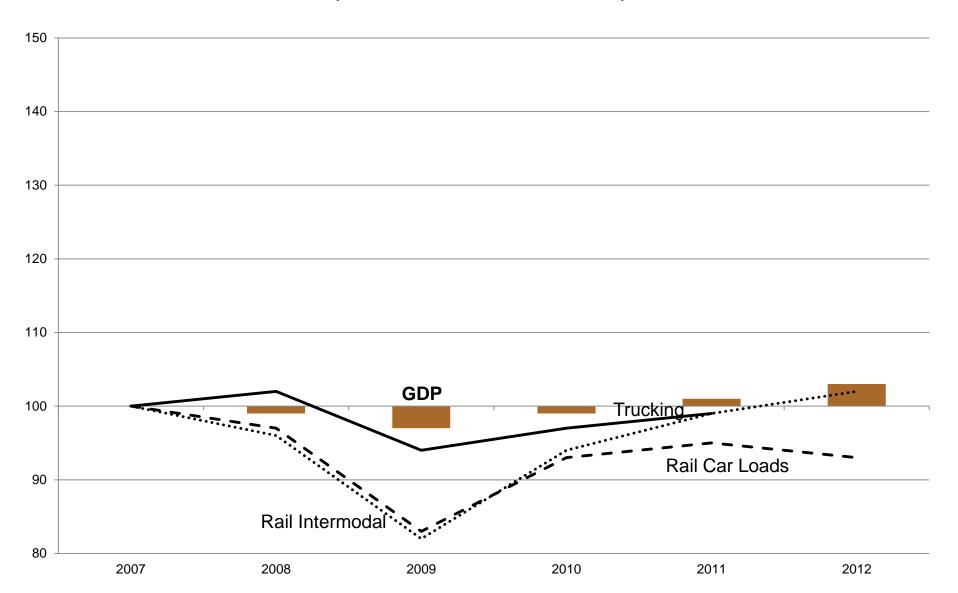
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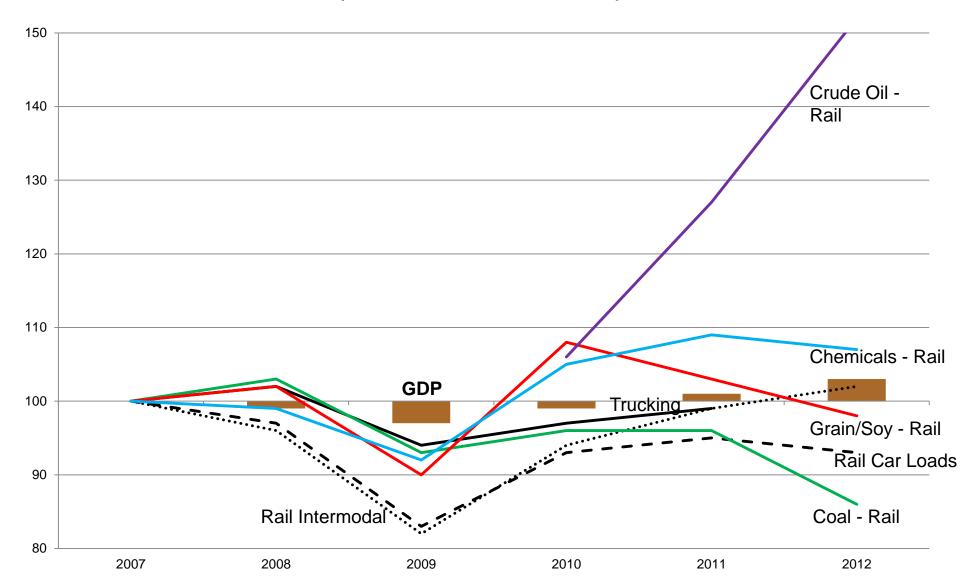
U.S. Economy Links to Transportation Sector, 2007-12 (Index: 2007=100)



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Study Forecast of Rail Ton-Mile Growth to 2035 (Avg. Annual %)

GDP Growth of 2.5%

Impact on Rail Growth 2.2%

Study Forecast of Rail Ton-Mile Growth to 2035 (Avg. Annual %)

GDP Growth of 2.5%

Coal Decline (early years of period)

Crude Oil Expansion (early years)

Intermodal Growth

-0.55%

+0.15%

Net Annual Rail Ton-Mile Growth

2.05%

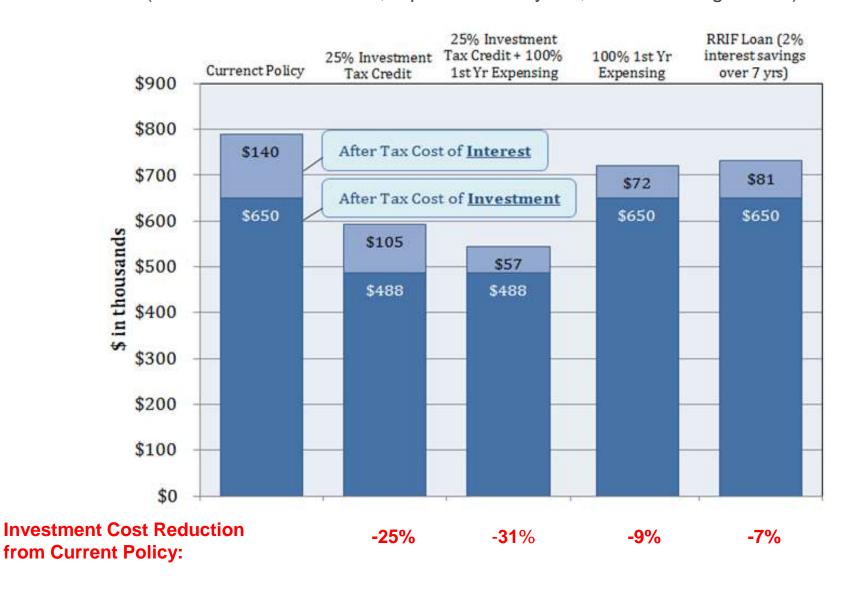
Estimate of Annual Rail Infrastructure Investment Gap (Based upon 2010 dollars)

Additional Investment to Grow Infrastructure	\$4.5 billion
Additional Investment from Class I Railroads	\$3.0 billion
Investment Gap to Meet Rail Expansion Needs*	\$1.5 billion

^{*}This additional investment will accommodate general traffic growth plus an annual increase of 0.2% in modal share shifting from truck to rail.

\$ 1 Mil Investment in Infrastructure After Taxes

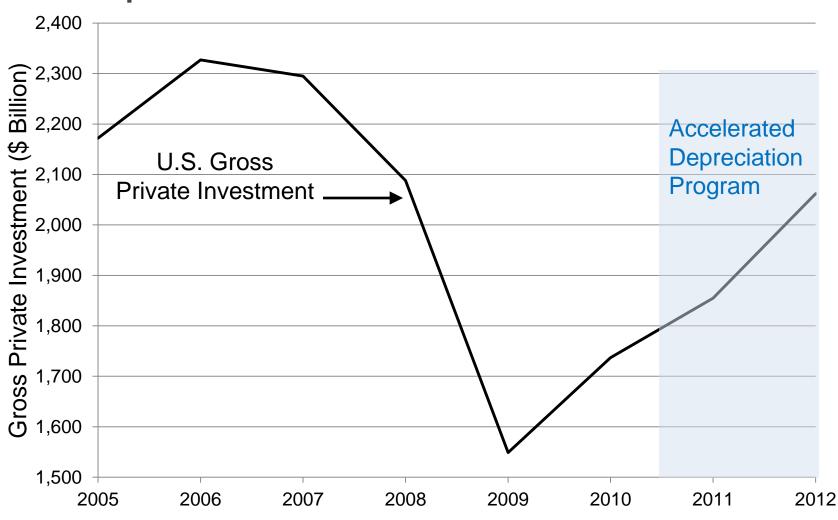
(5% commercial interest rate; depreciation for 8 years, double declining balance)



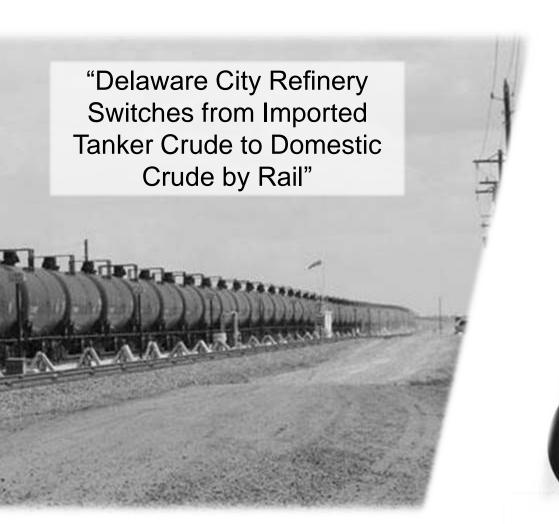
Annual Cost/Benefit of Federal Tax Credit for Rail Investment

Cost to Government (lost tax revenue):	\$981 million
Benefits:	
Soybean Sector (lower rates; higher speed handling)	\$98 million
Other Sectors (general rate reduction)	\$635 million
Gain from a shift of truck traffic to rail (cost savings)	\$268 million
Highway maintenance cost savings	\$700 million
Reduced highway congestion	\$595 million
Added construction jobs	30,000 jobs
<u>Total Benefits</u> :	\$2,296 million

Caveat 1: Tax Incentives May Not be Adequate in a Poor Investment Climate



Caveat 2: Mitigating Community Impacts of Infrastructure Expansion





Caveat 3: Government Can Both Help and Hurt Infrastructure Development

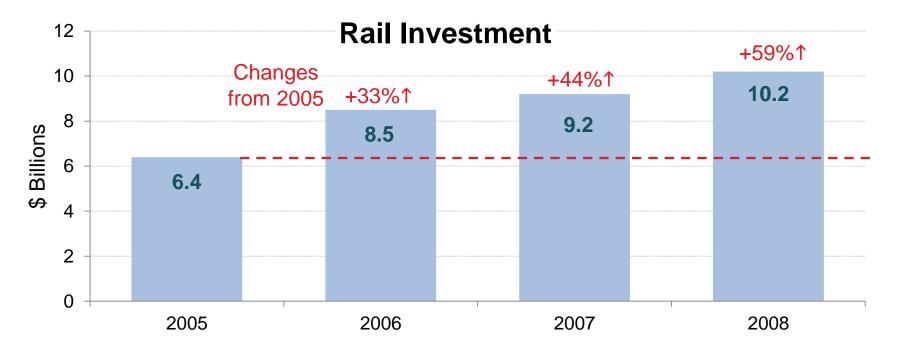
• Federal Railroad Administration's RRIF Program: Economic & Environmental Goals

Caveat 3: Government Can Both Help and Hurt Infrastructure Development

- Federal Railroad Administration's RRIF Program: Economic & Environmental Goals
- Waterways: Authorizations; Appropriations; Keeping Projects Moving

Caveat 3: Government Can Both Help and Hurt Infrastructure Development

- Federal Railroad Administration's RRIF Program: Economic & Environmental Goals
- Waterways: Authorizations; Appropriations; Keeping Projects Moving
- Rail Investment is 95+% Private Investment; Investment Decisions Move Quickly



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