
Soy Transportation Coalition

National Grain & Feed Association Annual Meeting
March 17, 2013



Why Should Farmers Care About Transportation?

...Because our international competitiveness depends on it.

Costs of transporting soybeans: U.S. vs. Brazil (per metric ton; 3rd quarter, 2012)

Davenport to Shanghai

Truck - \$13.51

Barge - \$24.86

Ocean - \$46.82

Total Trans - \$85.19

Farm Value - \$565.85

Customer Cost - \$651.04

T. as % of Cust. Cost – 13.09%

Sioux Falls to Shanghai

Truck - \$13.51

Rail - \$55.66

Ocean - \$23.88

Total Trans - \$93.05

Farm Value - \$552.38

Customer Cost - \$645.43

T. as % of Cust. Cost – 14.42%

N. Mato Grosso to Shanghai

Truck - \$109.73

Ocean – \$32.00

Total Trans - \$141.73

Farm Value - \$570.66

Customer Cost - \$712.39

T. as % of Cust. Cost – 19.90%

Source: USDA



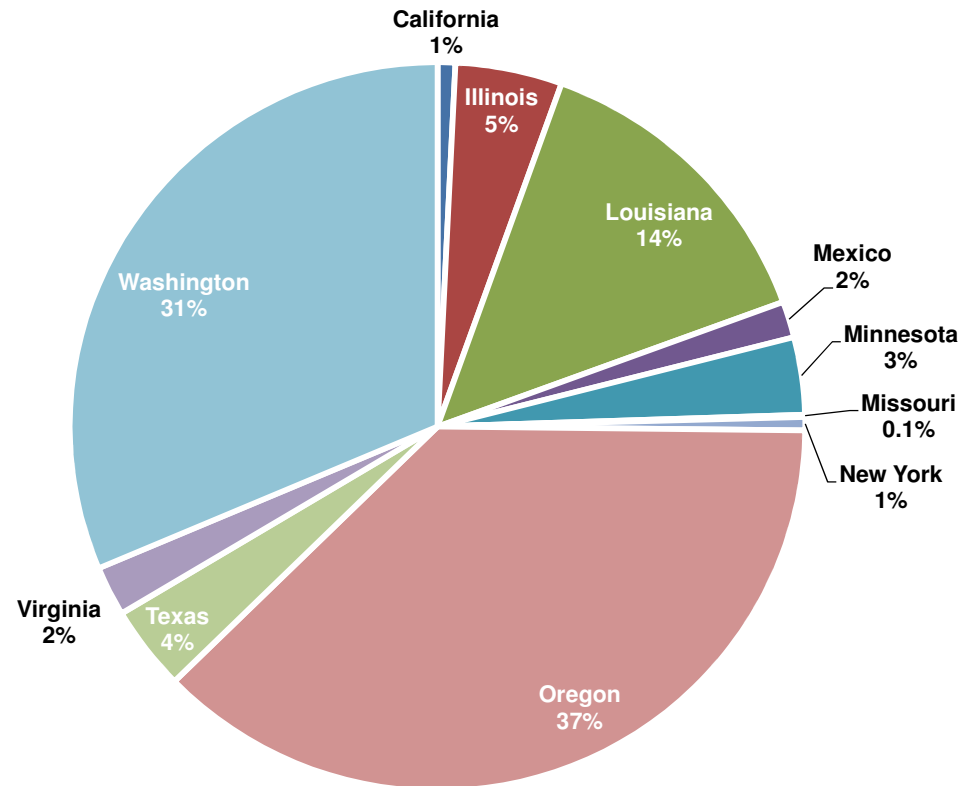
The Soy Transportation Coalition – Farmer funded & farmer led

- Established in 2007. Comprised of 11 state soybean councils, the United Soybean Board, American Soybean Association. National Grain & Feed Association & National Oilseed Processors: ex-officio members.



Railroads – Providing critical linkage to export regions

- 68% of railcars of soybeans are destined to Washington or Oregon (22% of exports depart via PNW)



Agriculture and Railroads: “Maintaining a Track Record of Success”

- Study objectives:
 - Access current capacity of U.S. freight rail infrastructure
 - Provide outlook for increased rail demand for soybeans, agriculture, and overall economy
 - Evaluating the gap between future rail investment & the needs of U.S. economy
 - Examine various incentives to determine how the investment gap can be addressed



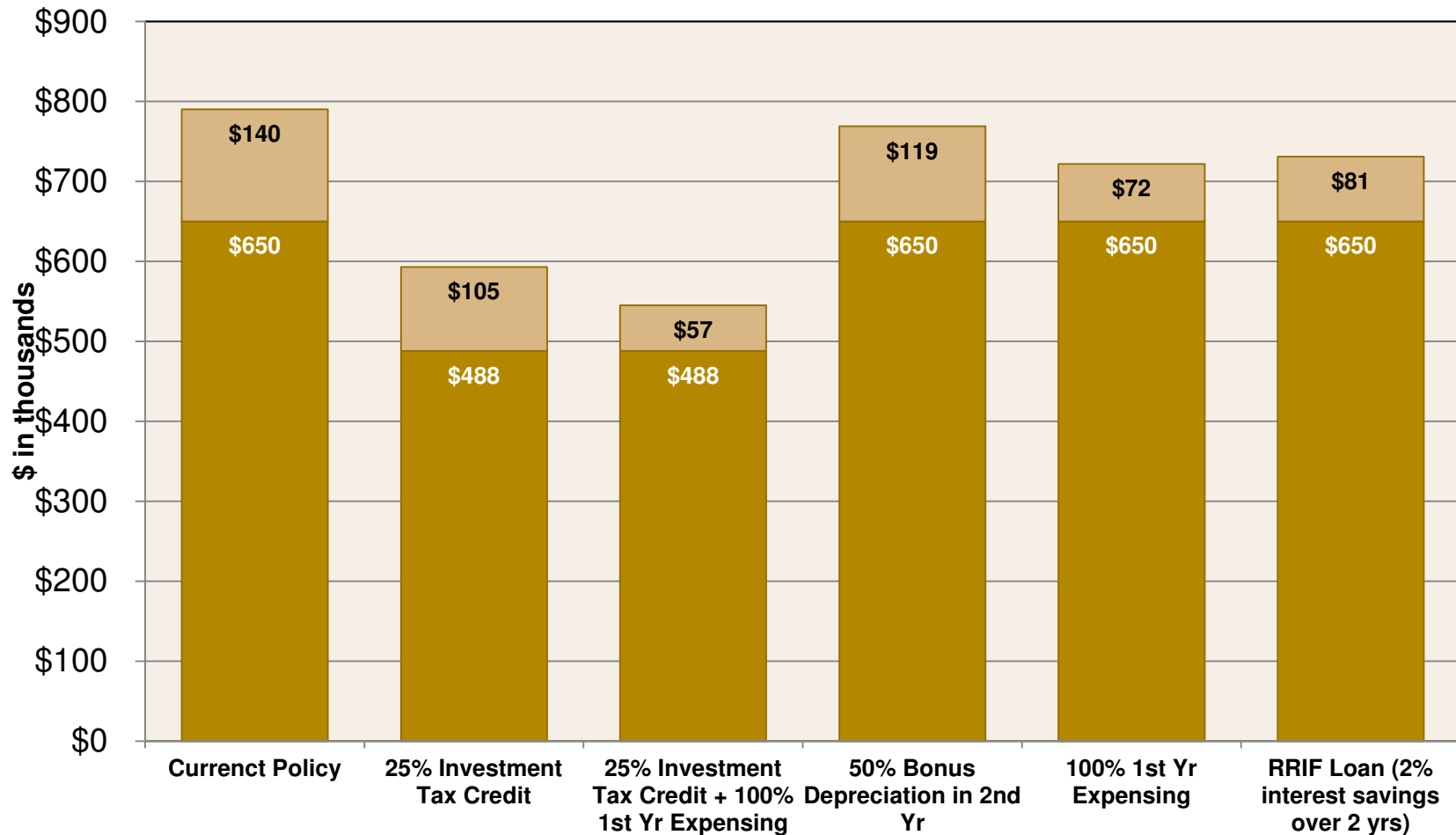
Estimate of annual rail infrastructure investment gap (Class I railroads)

- Current annual rail capital investment: \$10 billion
- Additional investment to grow infrastructure: \$4.55 billion
- Additional investment from Class I Railroads: \$3.0 billion
- Investment gap to address expansion needs: \$1.55 billion

Note: \$1.55 billion will accommodate general traffic growth plus an annual increase of 0.2% in modal share shifting from truck to rail.



After Tax Investment Cost of \$1 Million Rail Investment



Annual Cost/Benefit of Federal Tax Credit to Close Rail Investment Gap

■ Cost to government:	\$981 million
■ Benefits:	
□ Soy sector (rates, higher speed handling):	\$98 million
□ Other sectors (general rate reduction):	\$635 million
□ Gain from shift from truck to rail (cost savings):	\$268 million
□ Highway maintenance cost savings:	\$700 million
□ Reduced highway congestion:	\$595 million
□ Additional construction jobs:	30,000 jobs
TOTAL BENEFITS:	<u>\$2,296 million</u>



A discussion worth having...

- If the U.S. government will engage in encouraging the movement of freight, what is the most cost effective way of doing so?
- Can U.S. tax policy be less of a disincentive for infrastructure investment – particularly in rural America? In reality, would an ITC be a benefit extended or an obstacle mitigated?
- Can U.S. government encourage investment that presents a lower probability for waste? For every \$1 incurred, do we get an equivalent in value?
- By encouraging greater investment in freight rail, there is a significant impact on congestion mitigation vs. promoting passenger rail (without ongoing subsidies)



Thank You

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