Feuding With Economic Growth Prospects?

Surprises Abound For 2016 & The Survey Says... By Jim Gauntt

In the September/October 2015 *Crossties* article on the state of the industry, numerous warnings were posted for tie demand going forward. Some of these issues were reiterated in the two 2016 RTA market update articles.

Recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) wrote:

The American economy will expand by only 1.6 percent this year, down from 2.6 percent in 2015... [That latest forecast is 0.6 percentage points lower than what the fund predicted just three months ago, predicting]... global growth will also slow in 2016, prompting interest rates to stay lower for longer...[IMF expects growth of 3.1 percent in 2016, down from 3.2 percent last year, suggesting that global] ...growth will pick up slightly in 2017.

Yet, in defiance of this anemic U.S. and World GDP growth, Brexit, Zika, and

electoral mania, railroads and tie suppliers have forged ahead. 2016 procurement has remained robust, maybe too much so, and purchases? Well, purchases through the end of August are almost in pedal-to-the-metal range with the 12-month rolling purchases total at the third highest level of the last 30 years.

Will this continue? Will a probable December U.S. Fed Funds interest rate hike have any effect?

Since the RTA econometric model won't be updated again for a few weeks, maybe this year's exclusive RTA surveys and most recent data, provided by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) in joint, long-standing cooperative efforts, will cast a different light on the path forward.

U.S. Class 1 Historical R-1 Data

2014 saw disappointing U.S. Class 1 tie

installations of new wood ties compared to 2013. Speculation swirled around the idea that this reduction in installs was a result of constrained tie supply. If that supposition was correct, it then wouldn't be a surprise if 2015 tie installations saw some kind of rebound as tie supplies increased. While railroads did install more ties in 2015, the increase was a paltry 1.5 percent (see Tables 1 and 2, with data provided courtesy of Clyde Crimmel, AAR Director - Statistical Information).

To be fair, tie inventories remained well short of railroad demand well into 2015, so it's quite possible the lingering effects of supply issues played a continuing role in 2015. Note: 2015 installations of new wood ties did not even measure up to 2013.

With 2016 tie purchases remaining so high with a rolling 12-month total exceeding 25 million ties (see RTA Industry Statistics)

Table 1 - Crossties Laid in	Replacement Statistics for	Class I Railroads in t	the United States in 2015

			New crossties laid in	Track maintained by New crossties laid in reporting railroad				New crosstie replacement average		
District and Railroad			replacement other than wooden (number) (3)	Miles occupied by crossites (4)	Total crossties (5)	Crossties per mile (6)	Percent renewal to all ties (7)	Number laid per mile (8)	replacement (board ft.) (9)	
Eastern District										
CSX	2,989,531	0	2,250 (d1)	29,978	89,574,264	2,988	3.34%	100	8,685,946	
Grand Trunk Corp. (CN)	754,908	0	21,052 (c)	9,277	29,268,935	3,155	2.65%	84	1,013,660	
Norfolk Southern	2,372,395	161,603	20 (c)	29,066	89,407,016	3,076	2.65%	82	8,993,881	
Total Eastern District	6,116,834	161,603	23,322	68,321	208,250,215	3,048	2.95%	90	18,693,487	
Western District										
BNSF Railway	3,215,403	0	127,348 (d2)	39,926	123,570,970	3,095	2.71%	84	6,703,840	
Kansas City Southern	545,715	0	0	4,041	12,927,159	3,199	4.22%	135	164,831	
Soo Line Corp. (CP)	402,938	0	42 (c)	4,490	13,555,310	3,019	2.97%	90	987,700	
Union Pacific	3,594,832	89,338	314,782 (d3)	43,420	129,391,600	2,980	3.02%	90	6,307,788	
Total Western District	7,758,888	89,338	442,172	91,877	279,445,039	3,042	2.93%	89	14,164,159	
Total United States	13,875,722	250,941	465,494	160,198	487,695,254	3,044	2.94%	90	32,857,646	

Source: R-1 Annual Reports to the Surface Transportation Board

General Notes: 2,564 Second-Hand Other-Than-Wooden ties, which are not shown in the table above, were laid in replacement in 2015. Footnotes:

(a) Total mileage operated at the end of year, excluding mileage under trackage rights. (b) Based on crossties per mile of track in 1967, the last year reported. (c) Concrete ties (d1) 1350 concrete ties and 900 non-wooden non-concrete ties (d2) 123,738 concrete ties and 3,610 non-wooden non-concrete ties (d3) 303,085 concrete ties and 11,697 non-wooden non-concrete ties (e) Includes 6,242,268 bd ft of wooden ties plus 1008 concrete or steel switch ties assigned 65 board feet per tie.











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at www.rta.org), one might conjecture that a catch-up, or as postulated in June, an opportunity effect for Class 1s drove market demand further than RR traffic numbers would suggest. More on this later.

Another surprise is that U.S. Class 1s installed some 17.5 percent fewer new non-wood ties in 2015 compared to 2014. Were those alternative tie expenses shifted to wood ties, or elsewhere, such as Positive Train Control? Or, is the tone being set for a secular shift back to higher wood tie demand vs. alternatives?

U.S. Class 1 Survey Data

And, the survey says...2016 will see only the same number of new wood tie installations as 2015 (see Table 3). Does this suggest that maybe the installations are optimal or "steady-state" at that level? How can this info be reconciled with current elevated tie purchases?

More importantly, what are Class 1s projecting for the next two years right now? The surveys show a bias to the upside in the estimates for new wood installs in both 2017 and 2018. That's a positive sign that railroads at least for now are planning for

Table 2—For Calendar Year 2015

Crossties Laid In Addition Statistics for Class I Railroads In The United States

		crossties laid in nt (number)	New crossties laid in replacement other than	Switch and bridge ties laid in replacement
District and Railroad	New ties (10)	Second-hand ties (11)	wooden (number) (12)	(board ft.) (13)
Eastern District				
CSX	42,215	0	17,538 (c)	0
Grand Trunk Corp. (CN)	0	0	0	0
Norfolk Southern	40,246	0	15,432 (s)	170,496
Total	82,461	0	32,970	409,785
Western District				
BNSF Railway	60,038	0	362,550 (c)	829,480
Kansas City Southern	12,397	0	3,347 (s)	21,700
Soo Line Corp. (CP)	57,742	0		204,119
Union Pacific	200,094	412,732	70,872	132,462
Total	330,271	412,732	436,769	1,187,761
Total United States	412,732	412,732	469,739	1,358,257

Source: R-1 Annual Reports to the Surface Transportation Board

Footnotes: (c) Concrete ties (d) Includes 66,728 concrete ties and 4,144 steel ties (s) Steel ties

growth in traffic and in tie demand.

Does that mean tie suppliers will benefit? Well, that depends on what kind of tie supplier is being discussed. If you're a sawmiller, and depending on where you are located in the country, you may see some softness in orders if the air-dry yards at the treating plants you serve are now at or approaching capacity.

If you're a treater, on the other hand,

Table 3—Railway Tie Association Annual Survey

Estimated Crosstie Requirements • Class I Railroads 2016-2018 Inclusive

Authorized Crossties for 2016

	Total Track	New Wood	Crossties	Wood Relay	New Non-W	ood Crosstie	s	Switch Ties	(Units)	Bridge Timbers
District and Railroad	Mileage	Hardwood	Softwood	Crossties	Concrete	Steel	Other	Wood	Other	Units
Eastern U.S	33,100	3,350,000	0	30,000	72,000	3,000	0	85,000	0	28,500
Western U.S	98,223	7,032,190	800,000	55,000	965,000	965,000 0 10,		330,000	125	40,000
Canada & Canadian Owned	49,978	4,800,000	0	180,000	30,000	36,000	0	240,000	0	20,000
TOTAL U.S. Track	181,301	15,182,190	800,000	265,000	1,067,000	1,067,000 39,000 10,		655,000	125	88,500

Authorized Crossties for 2017

	Total Track	New Wood Crossties		Wood Relay	New Non-Wood Crossties			Switch Ties	Bridge Timbers	
Eastern U.S	33,100	3,350,000	0	0	74,000	3,000	0	85,000	0	28,500
Western U.S	98,223	7,322,471	600,000	150,000	915,000	0	50,000	330,000	125	80,000
Canada & Canadian Owned	49,978	5,000,000	0	180,000	30,000	31,000	0	250,000	0	21,000
TOTAL U.S. Track	181,301	15,672,471	-,,		1,019,000	1,019,000 34,000 50,		665,000	125	129,500

Authorized Crossties for 2018

	Total Track	New Wood Crossties V		Wood Relay	New Non-Wood Crossties			Switch Ties	Bridge Timbers	
Eastern U.S	33,100	3,150,000	0	0	74,000	3,000	0	85,000	0	28,500
Western U.S	98,223	7,325,000	600,000	150,000	915,000	0	50,000	330,000	125	80,000
Canada & Canadian Owned	49,978	5,000,000	0	180,000	30,000	31,000	0	250,000	0	21,000
TOTAL U.S. Track	181,301	15,575,000	600,000	330,000	1,019,000	34,000	50,000	665,000	125	129,500

Notes: From CP Rail: Pre-plated ties approximately 50,000 in 2016 or approximately half of 2015's quantities. Overall tie demand down approximately 10% versus 2015. Demand not expected to increase for 2017. From CN: Depending on funding, CN is looking to replace all wood ties on curves of 4 degrees and greater with concrete. That program would add another 100,000 concrete ties annually to the basic program of 65,000. From NS: NS does not provide forward-looking guidance beyond the current capital year.



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with a full air-dry yard and demand stable or increasing, even marginally, the glasses you're wearing for treated tie output in 2017 may be a little rosier.

All three RTA January 2016 forecasts (base, downside and upside cases) suggested that 2017 demand would be substantially higher than 2016. By June, the economic data and traffic were so weak that all three cases predicted a decline in tie demand for 2017. Now, with this new survey data inhand, it certainly looks as if a more bullish case for tie demand is in play (see Table 4 – upside case from June).

Of course, the economy may finally have reached that for-better-or-worse inflection point for U.S. and world GDP growth. With the Fed and the stock market essentially treading water for much of the past 12 months, and a momentous election at hand, it's anyone's guess how economic growth will measure in the near-term.

At the risk of using a very tired phrase, RTA members should know that the data-dependent-mode switch is definitely turned on at RTA HQ regarding forecasts. There will be more input coming in the next few weeks that could impact the econometric model-generated forecast for 2017 and beyond.

Speaking of data, what are the short lines telling us about 2016 and 2017?

The Rest Of The Market

In the 2015 survey of short lines, 2016 looked to be abysmal with a drop in

TABLE	TABLE 4 - UPSIDE SCENARIO (FROM CROSSTIES MAY/JUN '16 ISSUE)												
New W	New Wood Crossties (in thousands)												
Year	Real GDP	Class 1 Purchases	Small Market Purchases	Total Purchases	Pct								
2012	2.2%	16,968	6,054	23,023	5.2%								
2013	1.5%	17,131	7,317	24,448	6.2%								
2014	2.4%	15,931	7,083	23,014	-5.9%								
2015	2.4%	16,566	7,417	23,983	4.2%								
2016	2.7%	16,612	6,426	23,038	-3.9%								
2017	2.8%	17,342	5,568	22,910	-0.6%								

demand of 21.6 percent. And as of the completion of this year's survey would suggest, this drop in tie demand did occur, just not quite to the extent projected. The 2016 class of survey respondents suggested tie demand ~5 percent ahead of the 2015 projections (see Table 5).

This still would suggest that 2016 has been a tough year for short lines even with the 45G Tax Credit in effect. And, it would seem that RTA's 2016 forecast for a 13 percent drop in smaller market purchases is roughly in line with what short lines experienced this year.

The survey results from short lines do not provide the whole picture of the markets outside Class 1 purchases. There are export markets, government and industrial markets, plus markets for track work that contractors perform beyond those. Unfortunately, there are not any reliable measures of this activity; thus,

RTA must rely on only overall economic activity and member reports to gauge those sectors.

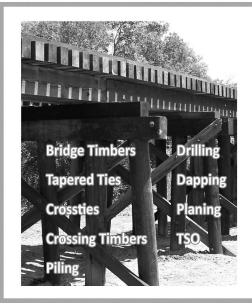
It's a given that any survey is likely to be less than perfect. Not every road that reports in a given year will report in the next, and some that didn't report previously will start reporting. This happened, for example, in 2016 with 30 more short lines reporting than in 2015. In that regard, the survey projections may be more telling.

With those thoughts in mind, what do short lines expect for 2017? Apparently, short lines expect a further softening in their demand for ties, down 14 percent. This would match RTA's forecast as well (the latest June upside scenario forecast is still -13.4 percent for the smaller market).

It's probably safe to assume that any increase the Class 1 market may provide tie suppliers in 2017 could be offset by what short lines and the other markets experience. An extension of the 45G Tax Credit would certainly help moderate any downside trends for short lines.

Confounding? Not Really...

There are a couple of points to reconcile with regard to all of this data. Tie procure-



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Table 5 - Short Line Survey Summary 2016																	
Tie Categories				2015 Usa				rojected			17 Projec	ted		2018 F	Projected		
New 6" and 7" Ties				3,302,2	86		2	,586,361			2,295,3	355		2	2,169,108		
Relay 6" and 7" Ties				255,1	67			157,310			61,6	616			449,133		
Grand Total All Wood T	ies			3,557,4	53		2	,743,671			2,356,9	970		2	,618,241		
Switch Ties				70,3	40			44,197			45,5	545			39,456		
Bridge Timbers				44,3	39			38,064			41,3	375			35,357		
Concrete Ties				3,1	02	0				1,300				500			
Steel Ties				55,0	60			0			7	700			1,275		
Composite/Plastic Ties					0			0				0			0		
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002		
Track Miles Reporting	23,232	20,620	24,964	25,391	18,217	21,116	26,696	15,116	14,966	28,516	19,924	17,663	30,648	29,913	23,883		
Total Track Miles	51,584	51,584	51,584	51,584	51,584	51,584	50,859	50,859	50,859	50,000	50,000	47,889	50,000	50,000	45,002		
% Reporting	45.04%	39.97%	48.39%	49.22%	35.3%	40.9%	52.5%	30%	29%	57%	40%	37%	61%	60%	53%		
Total Roads Resported	206	176	197	192	157	185	191	117	116	139	130	115	170	111	114		
Total Short Lines	558	558	558	572	572	572	572	572	306	455	633	633	633	533	575		
% Reporting	36.92%	31.54%	35.30%	33.57%	27.4%	32.3%	33.4%	20.5%	38%	31%	21%	18%	27%	21%	20%		

In cooperation with the American Short Line and Regional Railroad Association.

Note: Calculation based on survey responses from 206 roads representing 45.04% of operating trackage.

ment has been at an all-time high in 2016. Tie purchases are near record highs. With traffic down and surveys less than robust, what gives?

For the past 18 months, RTA has pointed out in presentations that if tie procurement is 30 percent less than what the demand is for a period of 18-24 months, then air-dry inventories at treating plants will draw down to uncomfortable levels. In order to rebuild those inventories, procurement will have to exceed demand by a similar margin, for a long enough period of time, for air-dry yards to recover.

That appears to be what has happened regarding procurement, with an uptrend in the RTA Inventory-to-Sales Ratio (ISR) beginning ~12 months ago. It does not mean that every air-dry yard is at optimal levels, but in many cases they are. This, coupled with flat market demand potential, would suggest a reduction in the current torrid pace of white tie procurement beginning soon.

Producers and users alike are encouraged to visit www.rta.org > Industry Statistics > Purchases Report & RTA Interactive Spreadsheet to look at the raw data and use the interactive spreadsheet to set up alternative scenarios. The ISR exists in a relatively happy place for producers and users at around 0.78-0.82. Any significant deviation above or below is indicative of some level of imbalance. The current default values in the interactive

spreadsheet have inventories rising to 0.86 by year end. That does not mean this will happen; it's just one scenario to consider.

Other factors to consider can be found at

www.rtastats.org, where field procurement staff input current data for trends-in-the-field (see the last page of this issue's Tie Trends for an example of what can be found on that RTA website).

