CSX CORP
Form 10-Q
July 19, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017
OR
( ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from __________ to __________
Commission File Number
1-8022
CSX CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia		62-1051971
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)		(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
500 Water Street, 15th Floor, Jacksonville, FL	32202	(904) 359-3200
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)	(Telephone number, including area code)

No Change
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes (X) No ( )
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes (X) No ( )
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer” and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (check one)
Large Accelerated Filer (X) Accelerated Filer ( ) Non-accelerated Filer ( ) Smaller Reporting Company ( )
Emerging growth company ( )

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ( )

Indicate by a check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes ( ) No (X)
There were 913,313,010 shares of common stock outstanding on June 30, 2017 (the latest practicable date that is closest to the filing date).

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CSX CORPORATION

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	Second Quarters		Six Months	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	$2,933	$2,704	$5,802	$5,322
Expense				
Labor and Fringe	743	749	1,532	1,545
Materials, Supplies and Other	490	519	1,057	1,069
Fuel	198	172	416	322
Depreciation	327	319	647	632
Equipment and Other Rents	95	105	185	210
Restructuring Charge (Note 1)	122	—	295	—
Total Expense	1,975	1,864	4,132	3,778
Operating Income	958	840	1,670	1,544
Interest Expense	(137)	(141)	(274)	(284)
Other Income - Net	6	8	13	15
Earnings Before Income Taxes	827	707	1,409	1,275
Income Tax Expense	(317)	(262)	(537)	(474)
Net Earnings	$510	$445	$872	$801
Per Common Share (Note 2)				
Net Earnings Per Share, Basic	$0.55	$0.47	$0.94	$0.84
Net Earnings Per Share, Assuming Dilution	$0.55	$0.47	$0.94	$0.84
Average Shares Outstanding (In millions)	920	952	923	957
Average Shares Outstanding, Assuming Dilution (In millions)	924	952	926	958
Cash Dividends Paid Per Common Share	$0.20	$0.18	$0.38	$0.36

CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	Second Quarters		Six Months	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Total Comprehensive Earnings (Note 10)	$575	$454	$943	$817

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in millions)

	(Unaudited) June 30, 2017	December 30, 2016
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 620	$ 603
Short-term Investments	477	417
Accounts Receivable - Net (Note 1)	1,015	938
Materials and Supplies	428	407
Other Current Assets	90	122
Total Current Assets	2,630	2,487
Properties	43,751	43,227
Accumulated Depreciation	(12,324)	(12,077)
Properties - Net	31,427	31,150
Investment in Conrail	856	840
Affiliates and Other Companies	631	619
Other Long-term Assets	317	318
Total Assets	$ 35,861	$ 35,414
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 810	$ 806
Labor and Fringe Benefits Payable	506	545
Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves (Note 4)	115	115
Current Maturities of Long-term Debt (Note 7)	19	331
Income and Other Taxes Payable	95	129
Other Current Liabilities	127	114
Total Current Liabilities	1,672	2,040
Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves (Note 4)	248	259
Long-term Debt (Note 7)	11,806	10,962
Deferred Income Taxes - Net	9,737	9,596
Other Long-term Liabilities	797	863
Total Liabilities	24,260	23,720
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common Stock, $1 Par Value	913	928
Other Capital	210	138
Retained Earnings	11,033	11,253
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (Note 10)	(569)	(640)
Noncontrolling Interest	14	15
Total Shareholders' Equity	11,601	11,694
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 35,861	$ 35,414

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions)

	Six Months	
	2017	2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Earnings	$872	$801
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Earnings to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	647	632
Restructuring Charge	166	—
Deferred Income Taxes	112	165
Other Operating Activities	(15)	(27)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable	(103)	66
Other Current Assets	12	(61)
Accounts Payable	6	—
Income and Other Taxes Payable	(46)	27
Other Current Liabilities	(85)	(11)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,566	1,592
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Property Additions	(955)	(1,066)
Purchase of Short-term Investments	(545)	(260)
Proceeds from Sales of Short-term Investments	492	810
Other Investing Activities	41	35
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(967)	(481)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Long-term Debt Issued (Note 7)	850	—
Long-term Debt Repaid (Note 7)	(313)	—
Dividends Paid	(350)	(344)
Shares Repurchased	(757)	(515)
Other Financing Activities	(12)	(314)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(582)	(1,173)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	(62)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	603	628
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$620	$566

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CSX CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

Background
CSX Corporation (“CSX”), together with its subsidiaries (the “Company”), based in Jacksonville, Florida, is one of the nation's leading transportation companies. The Company provides rail-based transportation services including traditional rail service and the transport of intermodal containers and trailers.

CSX's principal operating subsidiary, CSX Transportation, Inc. (“CSXT”), provides an important link to the transportation supply chain through its approximately 21,000 route mile rail network, which serves major population centers in 23 states east of the Mississippi River, the District of Columbia and the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Company's intermodal business links customers to railroads via trucks and terminals.

Other entities
In addition to CSXT, the Company’s subsidiaries include CSX Intermodal Terminals, Inc. (“CSX Intermodal Terminals”), Total Distribution Services, Inc. (“TDSI”), Transflo Terminal Services, Inc. (“Transflo”), CSX Technology, Inc. (“CSX Technology”) and other subsidiaries. CSX Intermodal Terminals owns and operates a system of intermodal terminals, predominantly in the eastern United States and also performs drayage services (the pickup and delivery of intermodal shipments) for certain customers and trucking dispatch operations. TDSI serves the automotive industry with distribution centers and storage locations. Transflo connects non-rail served customers to the many benefits of rail by transferring products from rail to trucks. The biggest Transflo markets are chemicals and agriculture, which include shipments of plastics and ethanol. CSX Technology and other subsidiaries provide support services for the Company.

CSX’s other holdings include CSX Real Property, Inc. ("CSX Real Property"), a subsidiary responsible for the Company’s real estate sales, leasing, acquisition and management and development activities. As substantially all of CSX Real Property's remaining activities are focused on supporting railroad operations, beginning in first quarter 2017, all results of these activities are included in operating income. Previously, these activities were classified as operating or non-operating based on the nature of the activity and were not material for any periods presented.

Basis of Presentation
In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all normal, recurring adjustments necessary to fairly present the following:

- Consolidated income statements for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 24, 2016;
- Consolidated comprehensive income statements for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 24, 2016;
- Consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2017 and December 30, 2016; and
- Consolidated cash flow statements for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 24, 2016.

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), certain information and disclosures normally included in the notes to the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) have been omitted from these interim financial statements. CSX suggests that these financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the notes included in CSX's most recent annual report on Form 10-K and any subsequently filed current reports on Form 8-K.

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NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Fiscal Year
Through the second quarter 2017, CSX followed a 52/53 week fiscal reporting calendar with the last day of each reporting period ending on a Friday:

- The second fiscal quarters of 2017 and 2016 consisted of 13 weeks ending on June 30, 2017 and June 24, 2016, respectively.
- Fiscal year 2016 consisted of 53 weeks ending on December 30, 2016.

On July 7, 2017 the Board of Directors of CSX approved a change in the fiscal reporting calendar from a 52/53 week year ending on the last Friday of December to a calendar year ending on December 31 each year, effective beginning with fiscal third quarter 2017. Related to the change in the fiscal calendar:

- Fiscal year 2017 commenced on December 31, 2016, as the fiscal year 2016 ended on December 30, 2016 under the 52/53 week fiscal calendar.
- The third quarter 2017 commenced on July 1, 2017, as the second quarter 2017 ended on June 30, 2017 under the 52/53 week fiscal calendar, and will include one additional day in order to end on September 30, 2017. Third quarter 2017 will include one more day of business results than third quarter 2016.
- The fourth quarter 2017 will commence on October 1, 2017, and include one additional day in order to end on December 31, 2017. Fourth quarter 2017 will include six fewer days of business results than fourth quarter 2016, which contained 14 weeks under the 52/53 week fiscal calendar.
- Fiscal year 2017 will include 366 days of activity, five fewer days than fiscal year 2016, which was a 53 week fiscal year that began on December 26, 2015 and ended December 30, 2016.

The Company does not expect that this change will materially impact comparability of the Company’s financial results for fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017. Accordingly, the change to a calendar fiscal year will be made on a prospective basis and operating results for prior periods will not be adjusted. The Company will not be required to file a transition report because this change is not deemed a change in fiscal year for purposes of reporting subject to Rule 13a-10 or Rule 15d-10 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as the new fiscal year commences with the end of the prior fiscal year end and within seven days of the prior fiscal year end.

Except as otherwise specified, references to “second quarter(s)” or “six months” indicate CSX's fiscal periods ending June 30, 2017 and June 24, 2016, and references to "year-end" indicate the fiscal year ended December 30, 2016.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts on uncollectible amounts related to freight receivables, government reimbursement receivables, claims for damages and other various receivables. The allowance is based upon the creditworthiness of customers, historical experience, the age of the receivable and current market and economic conditions. Uncollectible amounts are charged against the allowance account. Allowance for doubtful accounts of $24 million and $33 million is included in the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 30, 2016, respectively.

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NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies, continued

New Accounting Pronouncements
In May 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") Compensation - Stock Compensation: Scope of Modification Accounting, which provides clarity on what changes to share-based awards are considered substantive and require modification accounting to be applied. This update is required beginning with first quarter 2018 and should be applied prospectively to award modifications after the effective date. The Company has early adopted this standard update in second quarter 2017 and will apply it prospectively to award modifications after the adoption date. The Company does not regularly modify the terms and conditions of share-based awards and does not believe this standard update will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost, which requires that only the service cost component of net periodic benefit costs be recorded as compensation cost in the operating expense section of the income statement. All other components of net periodic benefit cost (interest cost, expected return on plan assets and amortization of net loss) will be presented in other income - net. This standard update is effective beginning with the first quarter 2018 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company does not believe this standard update will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, which eliminates step two, the calculation of the implied fair value of goodwill, from the goodwill impairment test. Impairment will be quantified in step one of the test as the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value. This standard update is effective beginning first quarter 2020 and must be applied prospectively. The Company does not believe this standard update will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes previous revenue recognition guidance. The new standard requires that a company recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Companies will need to use more judgment and estimates than under the guidance currently in effect, including estimating the amount of variable revenue to recognize over each identified performance obligation. Additional disclosures will be required to help users of financial statements understand the nature, amount and timing of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts. This standard update is effective for CSX beginning with the first quarter 2018 and can be adopted either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or as a cumulative effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. The Company does not intend to adopt this standard update early.

The FASB has recently issued several amendments to the revenue standard, including clarification on accounting for principal versus agent considerations (i.e., reporting gross versus net), licenses of intellectual property and identifying performance obligations. These amendments do not change the core principle of the standard, but provide clarity and implementation guidance.

NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Company is currently finalizing its review of the impact of adopting this new guidance and developing a comprehensive implementation plan. In-depth reviews of a significant portion of commercial contracts have been completed, additional contracts are presently being reviewed and changes to processes and internal controls have been identified to meet the standard's reporting and disclosure requirements. At this time, the Company does not believe this standard update will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Freight revenue will continue to be recognized ratably over transit time. Additionally, the disaggregated revenue information required to be disclosed under this standard update is similar to the information currently included in the Results of Operations section of Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU, Leases, which will require lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheets as a right-of-use asset with a corresponding lease liability, and lessors to recognize a net lease investment. Additional qualitative and quantitative disclosures will also be required. This standard update is effective for CSX beginning with the first quarter 2019 and will be adopted using a modified retrospective method. Changes to processes and internal controls to meet the standard's reporting and disclosure requirements have been identified and continue to be implemented. For example, software has been implemented that will assist in recognition of additional assets and liabilities to be included on the balance sheet related to operating leases with durations greater than twelve months, with certain allowable exceptions. The Company continues to evaluate the expected financial impact of this standard update.

Other Items
Management Workforce Reduction
Through an involuntary separation program with enhanced benefits to further its strategic objectives, CSX reduced its management workforce by 951 employees, 765 employees during first quarter 2017 and 186 employees during second quarter 2017. The Company has been focused on driving efficiencies through process improvement and responding to business mix shifts. These management reductions were designed to further streamline general and administrative and operating support functions to speed decision making and further control costs. In April 2017, the involuntary separation program was completed. The majority of separation benefits are being paid from general corporate funds while certain benefits will be paid through CSX's qualified pension plans.

Reimbursement Arrangements
In June 2017, the Company and the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, E. Hunter Harrison, executed a letter agreement providing for certain reimbursement arrangements. Pursuant to the letter agreement, the Company made a reimbursement payment to MR Argent Advisor LLC ("Mantle Ridge") of $55 million for funds previously paid to Mr. Harrison by Mantle Ridge. Further, the Company assumed Mantle Ridge's obligation to pay Mr. Harrison, prior to March 15, 2018, a lump sum cash amount of $29 million in respect of other forfeited compensation from his previous employer, Canadian Pacific Railway Limited ("CP"). The Company also assumed Mantle Ridge's tax indemnification obligations to Mr. Harrison, which enables him to remain in the same after-tax position as if he had not: (i) forfeited such compensation and benefits earned from CP; and (ii) received $55 million from Mantle Ridge. The ownership position of Mantle Ridge, a CSX shareholder, is detailed in the Company's Proxy Statement filed on April 20, 2017. The Vice-Chairman of CSX's Board of Directors, Paul C. Hilal, founded and controls Mantle Ridge and each of its related entities. At the Company's 2017 annual meeting of shareholders held on June 5, 2017, the Company's shareholders approved, on an advisory basis, with 93 percent of the vote, the Company undertaking such reimbursement arrangements.

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NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Restructuring Charge
In first quarter 2017, the former CEO and President of the Company announced their retirements, and the terms of their unvested equity awards were modified to permit prorated vesting through May 31, 2018. The total restructuring charge includes costs related to the management workforce reduction, reimbursement arrangements, the proration of equity awards and other advisory costs related to the leadership transition. Future charges related to this restructuring are not expected to be material. Expenses related to the management workforce reduction and other costs are shown in the following table.

(Dollars in millions)	2017 First Quarter	Second Quarter	Year-to-Date
Severance	$81	$ 10	$ 91
Pension, Other Post-retirement Benefit and Other Non-cash Charges	68	10	78
Relocation	6	2	8
Subtotal Management Workforce Reduction	$155	$ 22	$ 177
Reimbursement Arrangements	—	84	84
Non-cash Executive Equity Awards Proration	8	16	24
Advisory Fees Related to Shareholder Matters	10	—	10
Total Restructuring Charge	$173	$ 122	$ 295

Charges and payments related to the management workforce reduction and other costs are shown in the following table.

(Dollars in millions)	2017 Charges	2017 Payments	Non-cash Items	Liability 6/30/2017
Severance	$ 91	$ (62)		$ 29
Pension, Other Post-retirement Benefit and Other Non-cash Charges [a]	78	—	(78)	—
Relocation	8	(2)		6
Subtotal Management Workforce Reduction	$ 177	$ (64)	$ (78)	$ 35
Reimbursement Arrangements	84	(55)		29
Non-cash Executive Equity Awards Proration	24	—	(24)	
Advisory Fees Related to Shareholder Matters	10	(10)		—
Total Restructuring Charge	$ 295	$ (129)	$ (102)	$ 64

[a] The majority of non-cash items are related to certain benefits paid through CSX's qualified pension plans.

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NOTE 2. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings per share and earnings per share, assuming dilution:

	Second Quarters		Six Months	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Numerator (Dollars in millions):				
Net Earnings	$510	$445	$872	$801
Dividend Equivalents on Restricted Stock	—	—	—	(1)
Net Earnings, Attributable to Common Shareholders	$510	445	$872	800
Denominator (Units in millions):				
Average Common Shares Outstanding	920	952	923	957
Other Potentially Dilutive Common Shares	4	—	3	1
Average Common Shares Outstanding, Assuming Dilution	924	952	926	958
Net Earnings Per Share, Basic	$0.55	$0.47	$0.94	$0.84
Net Earnings Per Share, Assuming Dilution	$0.55	$0.47	$0.94	$0.84

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Earnings per share, assuming dilution, is based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock equivalents outstanding adjusted for the effects of common stock that may be issued as a result of potentially dilutive instruments. CSX's potentially dilutive instruments are made up of equity awards, which include long-term incentive awards, and employee stock options.

The Earnings Per Share Topic in the FASB's ASC requires CSX to include additional shares in the computation of earnings per share, assuming dilution. The additional shares included in diluted earnings per share represent the number of shares that would be issued if all of the above potentially dilutive instruments were converted into CSX common stock.

When calculating diluted earnings per share, this rule requires CSX to include the potential shares that would be outstanding if all outstanding stock options were exercised. This number is different from outstanding stock options, which is included in Note 3, Share-Based Compensation, because it is offset by shares CSX could repurchase using the proceeds from these hypothetical exercises to obtain the common stock equivalent. Approximately 10 million and 5 million of total average outstanding stock options for the second quarters ended June 30, 2017 and June 24, 2016, respectively, were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation because their effect was antidilutive.

Share Repurchases
The Company continues to repurchase shares under its $1 billion program announced on April 20, 2017. On July 18, 2017, the Company announced that an additional $500 million of share repurchase authority had been approved by the Board of Directors, bringing the total program size to $1.5 billion.

During the second quarters of 2017 and 2016, the Company repurchased approximately $499 million, or 9 million shares, and $266 million, or 10 million shares, respectively. During the six months of 2017 and 2016, the Company repurchased $757 million, or 15 million shares, and $515 million, or 20 million shares, respectively.

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NOTE 2. Earnings Per Share, continued

Management's assessment of market conditions and other factors guides the timing and volume of repurchases. Future share repurchases are expected to be funded by cash on hand, cash generated from operations and debt issuances. Shares are retired immediately upon repurchase. In accordance with the Equity Topic in the ASC, the excess of repurchase price over par value is recorded in retained earnings. Generally, retained earnings is only impacted by net earnings and dividends.

NOTE 3. Share-Based Compensation

Under CSX's share-based compensation plans, awards consist of performance units, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock options for management and stock grants for directors. Awards granted under the various programs are determined and approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors or, in certain circumstances, by the Chief Executive Officer for awards to management employees other than senior executives. The Board of Directors approves awards granted to the Company's non-management directors upon recommendation of the Governance Committee.

Share-based compensation expense is measured using the fair value of the award on the grant date and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the service period of the respective award. Total pre-tax expense associated with share-based compensation and its related income tax benefit is shown in the table below. The year over year increase in expense related to performance units and stock options is primarily due to modifications to the terms of awards (see Equity Award Modifications below) and higher expected award payouts.

	Second Quarters		Six Months	
(Dollars in millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Share-Based Compensation Expense				
Performance Units	$ 18	$ 3	$ 39	$ 4
Stock Options	21	1	32	3
Restricted Stock Units and Awards	5	3	9	6
Stock Awards for Directors	—	—	2	2
Total Share-Based Compensation Expense	$ 44	$ 7	$ 82	$ 15
Income Tax Benefit	$ 12	$ 3	$ 25	$ 6

Long-term Incentive Plan
In February 2017, the Company granted approximately 600 thousand performance units to certain employees under a new long-term incentive plan ("LTIP") for the years 2017 through 2019, which was adopted under the CSX Stock and Incentive Award Plan. Payouts of performance units for the cycle ending with fiscal year 2019 will be based on the achievement of goals related to both operating ratio and return on assets in each case excluding non-recurring items as disclosed in the Company's financial statements. The cumulative operating ratio and average return on assets over the plan period will each comprise 50% of the payout and will be measured independently of the other.

Grants were made in performance units, with each unit representing the right to receive one share of CSX common stock, and payouts will be made in CSX common stock. The payout range for participants will be between 0% and 200% of the target awards depending on Company performance against predetermined goals. Payouts for certain executive officers are subject to downward adjustment by up to 30% based upon total shareholder return relative to specified comparable groups.

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NOTE 3. Share-Based Compensation, continued

Stock Options
Also, in February 2017, the Company granted approximately 1.3 million stock options along with the corresponding LTIP. The fair value of stock options on the date of grant was $12.54 per option which was calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Stock options have been granted with ten-year terms and vest three years after the date of grant. The exercise price for stock options granted equals the closing market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant. These awards are time-based and are not based upon attainment of performance goals. During second quarter 2017, there were immaterial grants of stock options to certain members of management.

Restricted Stock Units
Finally, in February 2017, the Company granted approximately 300 thousand restricted stock units along with the corresponding LTIP. The restricted stock units vest three years after the date of grant. Participants receive cash dividend equivalents on the unvested shares during the restriction period. These awards are time-based and are not based upon attainment of performance goals. For information related to the Company's other outstanding long-term incentive compensation, see CSX's most recent annual report on Form 10-K.

CEO Stock Option Award
In March 2017, the Company granted 9 million stock options to the incoming CEO at a fair value of $12.88 per option calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model. These options were granted with a ten-year term and an exercise price equal to the closing market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant. Half of the options, or 4.5 million, will vest on the CEO's service anniversary in equal annual installments over four years. The other half will vest based on achievement of performance targets related to both operating ratio and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization adjusted for certain items.

Fair Value of All Stock Option Awards
The fair values of all stock option awards during the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017, including those granted along with 2017 - 2019 LTIP and the CEO stock option award, were estimated at the grant date with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Second Quarters		Six Months	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Weighted-average grant date fair value	$12.27	$ —	$12.83	$4.68
Stock options valuation assumptions:				
Annual dividend yield	1.5 %	—	1.5 %	3.0 %
Risk-free interest rate	2.1 %	—	2.2 %	1.4 %
Annualized volatility	27.0 %	—	27.1 %	27.3 %
Expected life (in years)	6.5	—	6.3	6.5
Other pricing model inputs:				
Weighted-average grant-date market price of CSX stock (strike price)	$47.80	$ —	$49.60	$24.13

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(Unaudited)

NOTE 3. Share-Based Compensation, continued

Equity Award Modifications
The terms of performance units, restricted stock units and stock options granted as part of the Company's long-term share-based compensation plans typically require participants to be employed through the final day of the respective performance or vesting period as applicable, except in the case of death, disability or retirement. As part of an enhanced severance benefit under the management streamlining and realignment initiative discussed in Note 1, unvested performance units, restricted stock units and stock options for separated employees not eligible for retirement were permitted to vest on a pro-rata basis.

Additionally, the terms of unvested equity awards for the former CEO and President were modified prior to their retirements on March 6, 2017 to permit prorated vesting through May 31, 2018. The terms were modified in exchange for each agreeing to serve in an advisory capacity upon request until May 31, 2017, and waiving various rights and claims, including the cancellation of their respective change of control agreements with the Company.

Together, these two award modifications impacted a total of 73 employees. The resulting increase to share-based compensation expense for revaluation of the affected awards was $19 million for the second quarter, and $31 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

NOTE 4. Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves

Casualty, environmental and other reserves are considered critical accounting estimates due to the need for significant management judgment. They are provided for in the consolidated balance sheets as shown in the table below:

	June 30, 2017			December 30, 2016		
(Dollars in millions)	Current	Long-term	Total	Current	Long-term	Total
Casualty:						
Personal Injury	$45	$ 118	$163	$46	$ 124	$170
Occupational[(a)]	4	56	60	7	52	59
Total Casualty	49	174	223	53	176	229
Environmental	43	44	87	42	53	95
Other	23	30	53	20	30	50
Total	$115	$ 248	$363	$115	$ 259	$374

(a) Occupational reserves include asbestos-related diseases and occupational injuries.

These liabilities are accrued when reasonably estimable and probable in accordance with the Contingencies Topic in the ASC. Actual settlements and claims received could differ, and final outcomes of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty. Considering the legal defenses currently available, the liabilities that have been recorded and other factors, it is the opinion of management that none of these items individually, when finally resolved, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Should a number of these items occur in the same period, however, their combined effect could be material in that particular period.

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NOTE 4. Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves, continued

Casualty
Casualty reserves of $223 million and $229 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 30, 2016, respectively, represent accruals for personal injury, occupational disease and occupational injury claims. The Company's self-insured retention amount for these claims is $50 million per occurrence. Currently, no individual claim is expected to exceed the self-insured retention amount. In accordance with the Contingencies Topic in the ASC, to the extent the value of an individual claim exceeds the self-insured retention amount, the Company would present the liability on a gross basis with a corresponding receivable for insurance recoveries. These reserves fluctuate based upon the timing of payments as well as changes in estimate. Actual results may vary from estimates due to the number, type and severity of the injury, costs of medical treatments and uncertainties in litigation. Most of the Company's casualty claims relate to CSXT unless otherwise noted below. Defense and processing costs, which historically have been insignificant and are anticipated to be insignificant in the future, are not included in the recorded liabilities.

Personal Injury
Personal injury reserves represent liabilities for employee work-related and third-party injuries. Work-related injuries for CSXT employees are primarily subject to the Federal Employers' Liability Act ("FELA"). In addition to FELA liabilities, employees of other current or former CSX subsidiaries are covered by various state workers' compensation laws, the Federal Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Program or the Maritime Jones Act.

CSXT retains an independent actuary to assist management in assessing the value of personal injury claims. An analysis is performed by the actuary quarterly and is reviewed by management. This analysis for the quarter resulted in an immaterial adjustment to the personal injury reserve. The methodology used by the actuary includes a development factor to reflect growth or reduction in the value of these personal injury claims. It is based largely on CSXT's historical claims and settlement experience.

Occupational
Occupational reserves represent liabilities for occupational disease and injury claims. Occupational disease claims arise primarily from allegations of exposure to asbestos in the workplace. Occupational injury claims arise from allegations of exposure to certain other materials in the workplace, such as solvents, soaps, chemicals (collectively referred to as "irritants") and diesel fuels (like exhaust fumes) or allegations of chronic physical injuries resulting from work conditions, such as repetitive stress injuries.

The greatest possible exposure to asbestos for employees resulted from work conducted in and around steam locomotive engines that were largely phased out beginning around the 1950s. Other types of exposures, however, including exposure from locomotive component parts and building materials, continued until these exposures were substantially eliminated by 1985. Diseases associated with asbestos typically have long latency periods (amount of time between exposure to asbestos and the onset of the disease) which can range from 10 to 40 years after exposure.

Management reviews asserted asbestos claims quarterly. Unasserted or incurred but not reported ("IBNR") asbestos claims are analyzed by a third-party specialist and reviewed by management annually. CSXT's historical claim filings, settlement amounts, and dismissal rates are analyzed to determine future anticipated claim filing rates and average settlement values for asbestos claims reserves. The potentially exposed population is estimated by using CSXT's employment records and industry data. From this analysis, the specialist estimates the IBNR claims liabilities.

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NOTE 4. Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves, continued

Environmental
Environmental reserves were $87 million and $95 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 30, 2016, respectively. The Company is a party to various proceedings related to environmental issues, including administrative and judicial proceedings involving private parties and regulatory agencies. The Company has been identified as a potentially responsible party at approximately 229 environmentally impaired sites. Many of these are, or may be, subject to remedial action under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA"), also known as the Superfund Law, or similar state statutes. Most of these proceedings arose from environmental conditions on properties used for ongoing or discontinued railroad operations. A number of these proceedings, however, are based on allegations that the Company, or its predecessors, sent hazardous substances to facilities owned or operated by others for treatment, recycling or disposal. In addition, some of the Company's land holdings were leased to others for commercial or industrial uses that may have resulted in releases of hazardous substances or other regulated materials onto the property and could give rise to proceedings against the Company.

In any such proceedings, the Company is subject to environmental clean-up and enforcement actions under the Superfund Law, as well as similar state laws that may impose joint and several liability for clean-up and enforcement costs on current and former owners and operators of a site without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct. These costs could be substantial.

In accordance with the Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations Topic in the ASC, the Company reviews its role with respect to each site identified at least quarterly, giving consideration to a number of factors such as:

- type of clean-up required;
- nature of the Company's alleged connection to the location (e.g., generator of waste sent to the site or owner or operator of the site);
- extent of the Company's alleged connection (e.g., volume of waste sent to the location and other relevant factors); and
- number, connection and financial viability of other named and unnamed potentially responsible parties at the location.

Based on the review process, the Company has recorded amounts to cover contingent anticipated future environmental remediation costs with respect to each site to the extent such costs are reasonably estimable and probable. The recorded liabilities for estimated future environmental costs are undiscounted. The liability includes future costs for remediation and restoration of sites as well as any significant ongoing monitoring costs, but excludes any anticipated insurance recoveries. Payments related to these liabilities are expected to be made over the next several years. Environmental remediation costs are included in materials, supplies and other on the consolidated income statement.

Currently, the Company does not possess sufficient information to reasonably estimate the amounts of additional liabilities, if any, on some sites until completion of future environmental studies. In addition, conditions that are currently unknown could, at any given location, result in additional exposure, the amount and materiality of which cannot presently be reasonably estimated. Based upon information currently available, however, the Company believes its environmental reserves accurately reflect the estimated cost of remedial actions currently required.

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NOTE 4. Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves, continued

Other
Other reserves of $53 million and $50 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 30, 2016, respectively, include liabilities for various claims, such as property, automobile and general liability. Also included in other reserves are longshoremen disability claims related to a previously owned international shipping business (these claims are in runoff) as well as claims for current port employees.

NOTE 5. Commitments and Contingencies

Insurance
The Company maintains numerous insurance programs with substantial limits for property damage (which includes business interruption) and third-party liability. A certain amount of risk is retained by the Company on each of the property and liability programs. The Company has a $25 million retention per occurrence for the non-catastrophic property program (such as a derailment) and a $50 million retention per occurrence for the liability and catastrophic property programs (such as hurricanes and floods). While the Company believes its insurance coverage is adequate, future claims could exceed existing insurance coverage or insurance may not continue to be available at commercially reasonable rates.

Legal
The Company is involved in litigation incidental to its business and is a party to a number of legal actions and claims, various governmental proceedings and private civil lawsuits, including, but not limited to, those related to fuel surcharge practices, tax matters, environmental and hazardous material exposure matters, FELA and labor claims by current or former employees, other personal injury or property claims and disputes and complaints involving certain transportation rates and charges. Some of the legal proceedings include claims for compensatory as well as punitive damages and others are, or are purported to be, class actions. While the final outcome of these matters cannot be reasonably determined, considering, among other things, the legal defenses available and liabilities that have been recorded along with applicable insurance, it is currently the opinion of management that none of these pending items is likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. An unexpected adverse resolution of one or more of these items, however, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity in that particular period.
The Company is able to estimate a range of possible loss for certain legal proceedings for which a loss is reasonably possible in excess of reserves established. The Company has estimated this range to be $3 million to $128 million in aggregate at June 30, 2017. This estimated aggregate range is based upon currently available information and is subject to significant judgment and a variety of assumptions. Accordingly, the Company's estimate will change from time to time, and actual losses may vary significantly from the current estimate.

Fuel Surcharge Antitrust Litigation
In May 2007, class action lawsuits were filed against CSXT and three other U.S.-based Class I railroads alleging that the defendants' fuel surcharge practices relating to contract and unregulated traffic resulted from an illegal conspiracy in violation of antitrust laws. In November 2007, the class action lawsuits were consolidated in federal court in the District of Columbia, where they are now pending. The suit seeks treble damages allegedly sustained by purported class members as well as attorneys' fees and other relief. Plaintiffs are expected to allege damages at least equal to the fuel surcharges at issue.

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NOTE 5. Commitments and Contingencies, continued

In June 2012, the District Court certified the case as a class action. The decision was not a ruling on the merits of plaintiffs' claims, but rather a decision to allow the plaintiffs to seek to prove the case as a class. The defendant railroads petitioned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit for permission to appeal the District Court's class certification decision. In August 2013, the D.C. Circuit issued a decision vacating the class certification decision and remanded the case to the District Court to reconsider its class certification decision. The District Court remand proceedings are underway and the class certification hearing was held in September 2016. The District Court has delayed proceedings on the merits of the case pending the outcome of the class certification remand proceedings. The court has given no indication of timing on its ruling regarding class certification.

CSXT believes that its fuel surcharge practices were arrived at and applied lawfully and that the case is without merit. Accordingly, the Company intends to defend itself vigorously. However, penalties for violating antitrust laws can be severe, and resolution of this matter or an unexpected adverse decision on the merits could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity in that particular period.

Environmental
CSXT is indemnifying Pharmacia LLC (formerly known as Monsanto Company) for certain liabilities associated with real estate located in Kearny, New Jersey along the Lower Passaic River (the “Property”). The Property, which was formerly owned by Pharmacia, is now owned by CSXT. CSXT's indemnification and defense duties arise with respect to several matters. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), using its CERCLA authority, seeks cleanup and removal costs and other damages associated with the presence of hazardous substances in the 17-mile Lower Passaic River Study Area (the "Study Area”). CSXT, on behalf of Pharmacia, and a significant number of other potentially responsible parties are together conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study of the Study Area pursuant to an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with the EPA.

In March 2016, EPA issued its Record of Decision detailing the agency’s mandated remedial process for the lower 8 miles of the Study Area, which was based on a Focused Feasibility Study. EPA has estimated that it will take the potentially responsible parties approximately ten years to complete the work. At a later date, EPA will select a remedy for the remainder of the Study Area and is expected to again seek the participation of private parties to implement the selected remedy using EPA’s CERCLA authority to compel such participation, if necessary.

CSXT is also defending and indemnifying Pharmacia in a cooperative natural resource damages assessment process related to the Property. Based on currently available information, the Company does not believe any indemnification or remediation costs potentially allocable to CSXT with respect to the Property and the Study Area would be material to the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

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NOTE 6. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors defined benefit pension plans principally for salaried, management personnel. For employees hired prior to January 1, 2003, the plans provide eligible employees with retirement benefits based predominantly on years of service and compensation rates near retirement. For employees hired in 2003 or thereafter, benefits are determined based on a cash balance formula, which provides benefits by utilizing interest and pay credits based upon age, service and compensation.

In addition to these plans, the Company sponsors a post-retirement medical plan and a life insurance plan that provide certain benefits to full-time, salaried, management employees, hired prior to January 1, 2003, upon their retirement if certain eligibility requirements are met. Eligible retirees who are age 65 years or older (Medicare-eligible) are covered by a health reimbursement arrangement, which is an employer-funded account that can be used for reimbursement of eligible medical expenses. Eligible retirees younger than 65 years (non-Medicare eligible) are covered by a self-insured program partially funded by participating retirees. The life insurance plan is non-contributory.

The Company engages independent actuaries to compute the amounts of liabilities and expenses relating to these plans subject to the assumptions that the Company determines are appropriate based on historical trends, current market rates and future projections. These amounts are reviewed by management. The following table describes the components of expense / (income) related to net benefit expense recorded in labor and fringe on the income statement.

(Dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits			
	Second Quarters		Six Months	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Service Cost	$9	$12	$20	$24
Interest Cost	23	30	46	60
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(43)	(40)	(85)	(79)
Amortization of Net Loss	10	12	21	24
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	$(1)	$14	$2	$29
Special Termination Benefits - Management Workforce Reduction/Curtailment	7	—	57	—
Total Expense	$6	$14	$59	$29

(Dollars in millions)	Other Post-retirement Benefits			
	Second Quarters		Six Months	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Service Cost	$1	$1	$1	$1
Interest Cost	2	3	4	6
Amortization of Net Loss	—	—	—	1
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	$3	$4	$5	$8
Special Termination Benefits - Management Workforce Reduction/Curtailment	—	—	13	—
Total Expense	$3	$4	$18	$8

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NOTE 6. Employee Benefit Plans, continued

As a result of the management workforce reductions in first and second quarters 2017, charges were incurred related to special termination benefits and curtailment costs. (For additional information regarding the management workforce reductions, see Note 1, Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies.) In first quarter 2017, the Company remeasured the other post-retirement benefits obligation and recorded a curtailment loss of $13 million in restructuring charge on the income statement. The remeasurement did not have a material impact on the other post-retirement benefits obligation. In connection with this remeasurement, the effective discount rate assumption was updated to 3.59% from 3.71%.

In the second quarter of 2017, the Company remeasured the pension benefits obligation and pension plan assets and recorded a curtailment loss of $4 million in restructuring charge on the income statement. This remeasurement resulted in a decrease to the liabilities for pension benefits of approximately $86 million and a corresponding decrease to accumulated other comprehensive loss. In connection with this remeasurement, the effective discount rate assumption was updated to 3.94% from 4.08%. There were no other changes to assumptions used to value pension benefits obligation and expense.

Qualified pension plan obligations are funded in accordance with regulatory requirements and with an objective of meeting or exceeding minimum funding requirements necessary to avoid restrictions on flexibility of plan operation and benefit payments. No contributions to the Company's qualified pension plans are expected in 2017.

NOTE 7. Debt and Credit Agreements

Total activity related to long-term debt as of the end of second quarter 2017 is shown in the table below. For fair value information related to the Company's long-term debt, see Note 9, Fair Value Measurements.

(Dollars in millions)	Current Portion	Long-term Portion	Total
Long-term debt as of December 30, 2016	$ 331	$ 10,962	$ 11,293
2017 activity:			
Long-term debt issued	—	850	850
Long-term debt repaid	(313)	—	(313)
Discount, premium and other activity	1	(3)	(2)
Debt issue cost activity	—	(3)	(3)
Long-term debt as of June 30, 2017	$ 19	$ 11,806	$ 11,825

Debt Issuance

On May 1, 2017, CSX issued $850 million of 3.25% notes due 2027. These notes are included in the consolidated balance sheets under long-term debt and may be redeemed by the Company at any time. The net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes, which may include repurchases of CSX's common stock, capital investment, working capital requirements, improvement in productivity and other cost reductions at CSX’s major transportation units.

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NOTE 7. Debt and Credit Agreements, continued

Credit Facility
CSX has a $1 billion unsecured, revolving credit facility backed by a diverse syndicate of banks. This facility expires in May 2020, and as of the date of this filing, the Company has no outstanding balances under this facility. The facility allows borrowings at floating (LIBOR-based) interest rates, plus a spread, depending upon CSX's senior unsecured debt ratings. LIBOR is the London Interbank Offered Rate which is a daily reference rate based on the interest rates at which banks offer to lend unsecured funds.

Commitment fees and interest rates payable under the facility were similar to fees and rates available to comparably rated investment-grade borrowers. As of second quarter 2017, CSX was in compliance with all covenant requirements under this facility.

Receivables Securitization Facility
The Company has a receivables securitization facility with a three-year term scheduled to expire in September 2019. The purpose of this facility is to provide an alternative to commercial paper and a low cost source of short-term liquidity of up to $200 million, depending on eligible receivables balances. As of the date of this filing, the Company has no outstanding balances under this facility.

NOTE 8. Income Taxes

There have been no material changes to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits reported at December 30, 2016.

NOTE 9. Fair Value Measurements

The Financial Instruments Topic in the ASC requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in annual reports as well as in quarterly reports. For CSX, this statement applies to certain investments and long-term debt. Disclosure of the fair value of pension plan assets is only required annually. Also, this rule clarifies the definition of fair value for financial reporting, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires additional disclosures about the use of fair value measurements.

Various inputs are considered when determining the value of the Company's investments, pension plan assets and long-term debt. The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in these securities. These inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below.

- Level 1 - observable market inputs that are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Level 2 - other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, credit risk, etc.); and
- Level 3 - significant unobservable inputs (including the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in determining the fair value of investments).

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NOTE 9. Fair Value Measurements, continued

The valuation methods described below may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Investments
The Company's investment assets, valued with assistance from a third-party trustee, consist of certificates of deposits, commercial paper, corporate bonds and government securities and are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet per the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic in the ASC. There are several valuation methodologies used for those assets as described below.

- Certificates of Deposit and Commercial Paper (Level 2): Valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value; and
- Corporate Bonds and Government Securities (Level 2): Valued using broker quotes that utilize observable market inputs.

The Company's investment assets are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets as summarized in the following table. All of the inputs used to determine the fair value of the Company's investments are Level 2 inputs. The amortized cost basis of these investments was $551 million and $500 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 30, 2016, respectively.

(Dollars in Millions)	June 30, 2017	December 30, 2016
Certificates of Deposit and Commercial Paper	$ 465	$ 415
Corporate Bonds	60	63
Government Securities	29	22
Total investments at fair value	$ 554	$ 500

These investments have the following maturities:

(Dollars in millions)	June 30, 2017	December 30, 2016
Less than 1 year	$ 477	$ 417
1 - 2 years	6	12
2 - 5 years	7	4
Greater than 5 years	64	67
Total investments at fair value	$ 554	$ 500

NOTE 9. Fair Value Measurements, continued

Long-term Debt
Long-term debt is reported at carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheets and is the Company's only financial instrument with fair values significantly different from their carrying amounts. The majority of the Company's long-term debt is valued with assistance from an independent third party adviser that utilizes closing transactions, market quotes or market values of comparable debt. For those instruments not valued by the independent adviser, the fair value has been estimated by applying market rates of similar instruments to the scheduled contractual debt payments and maturities. These market rates are provided by the same independent adviser. All of the inputs used to determine the fair value of the Company's long-term debt are Level 2 inputs.

The fair value of outstanding debt fluctuates with changes in a number of factors. Such factors include, but are not limited to, interest rates, market conditions, credit ratings, values of similar financial instruments, size of the transaction, cash flow projections and comparable trades. Fair value will exceed carrying value when the current market interest rate is lower than the interest rate at which the debt was originally issued. The fair value of a company's debt is a measure of its current value under present market conditions. It does not impact the financial statements under current accounting rules.

The fair value and carrying value of the Company's long-term debt is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	June 30, 2017	December 30, 2016
Long-term Debt (Including Current Maturities):		
Fair Value	$13,168	$ 12,096
Carrying Value	11,825	11,293

NOTE 10. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

CSX reports comprehensive earnings or loss in accordance with the Comprehensive Income Topic in the ASC in the Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement. Total comprehensive earnings are defined as all changes in shareholders' equity during a period, other than those resulting from investments by and distributions to shareholders (e.g. issuance of equity securities and dividends). Generally, for CSX, total comprehensive earnings equal net earnings plus or minus adjustments for pension and other post-retirement liabilities. Total comprehensive earnings represent the activity for a period net of tax and were $575 million and $454 million for second quarters and $943 million and $817 million for six months 2017 and 2016, respectively.

While total comprehensive earnings is the activity in a period and is largely driven by net earnings in that period, accumulated other comprehensive income or loss (“AOCI”) represents the cumulative balance of other comprehensive income, net of tax, as of the balance sheet date. For CSX, AOCI is primarily the cumulative balance related to pension and other post-retirement benefit adjustments and CSX's share of AOCI of equity method investees.

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NOTE 10. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), continued

Changes in the AOCI balance by component are shown in the table below. Amounts reclassified in pension and other post-employment benefits to net earnings relate to the amortization of actuarial losses and are included in labor and fringe on the consolidated income statements. See Note 6. Employee Benefit Plans for further information. Other primarily represents CSX's share of AOCI of equity method investees. Amounts reclassified in other to net earnings are included in materials, supplies and other on the consolidated income statements.

	Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits	Other	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Dollars in millions)			
Balance December 30, 2016, Net of Tax	$ (580)	$(60)	$ (640)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Income Before Reclassifications	86	—	86
Amounts Reclassified to Net Earnings	24	2	26
Tax Expense	(40)	(1)	(41)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	70	1	71
Balance June 30, 2017, Net of Tax	$ (510)	$(59)	$ (569)

NOTE 11. Summarized Consolidating Financial Data

In 2007, CSXT, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CSX Corporation, sold secured equipment notes maturing in 2023 in a registered public offering. CSX has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the notes. In connection with the notes, the Company is providing the following condensed consolidating financial information in accordance with SEC disclosure requirements. Each entity in the consolidating financial information follows the same accounting policies as described in the consolidated financial statements, except for the use of the equity method of accounting to reflect ownership interests in subsidiaries which are eliminated upon consolidation and the allocation of certain expenses of CSX incurred for the benefit of its subsidiaries. Condensed consolidating financial information for the obligor, CSXT, and parent guarantor, CSX, is shown in the following tables.

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NOTE 11. Summarized Consolidating Financial Data, continued

Consolidating Income Statements
(Dollars in millions)

Second Quarter 2017	CSX Corporation	CSX Transportation	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Revenue	$ —	$ 2,914	$ 19	$ 2,933
Expense	6	2,025	(56)	1,975
Operating Income	(6)	889	75	958
Equity in Earnings of Subsidiaries	612	—	(612)	—
Interest (Expense) / Benefit	(143)	(8)	14	(137)
Other Income / (Expense) - Net	2	8	(4)	6
Earnings Before Income Taxes	465	889	(527)	827
Income Tax Benefit / (Expense)	45	(332)	(30)	(317)
Net Earnings	$ 510	$ 557	$ (557)	$ 510
Total Comprehensive Earnings	$ 575	$ 558	$ (558)	$ 575

Second Quarter 2016	CSX Corporation	CSX Transportation	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Revenue	$ —	$ 2,685	$ 19	$ 2,704
Expense	(67)	1,961	(30)	1,864
Operating Income	67	724	49	840
Equity in Earnings of Subsidiaries	493	—	(493)	—
Interest (Expense) / Benefit	(141)	(10)	10	(141)
Other Income / (Expense) - Net	—	8	—	8
Earnings Before Income Taxes	419	722	(434)	707
Income Tax (Expense) / Benefit	26	(269)	(19)	(262)
Net Earnings	$ 445	$ 453	$ (453)	$ 445
Total Comprehensive Earnings	$ 454	$ 454	$ (454)	$ 454

CSX CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 11. Summarized Consolidating Financial Data, continued

Consolidating Income Statements
(Dollars in millions)

Six Months 2017	CSX Corporation	CSX Transportation	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Revenue	$ —	$ 5,765	$ 37	$ 5,802
Expense	(42)	4,253	(79)	4,132
Operating Income	42	1,512	116	1,670
Equity in Earnings of Subsidiaries	1,034	—	(1,034)	—
Interest (Expense) / Benefit	(285)	(18)	29	(274)
Other Income / (Expense) - Net	5	19	(11)	13
Earnings Before Income Taxes	796	1,513	(900)	1,409
Income Tax (Expense) / Benefit	76	(567)	(46)	(537)
Net Earnings	$ 872	$ 946	$ (946)	$ 872
Total Comprehensive Earnings	$ 943	$ 945	$ (945)	$ 943

Six Months 2016	CSX Corporation	CSX Transportation	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Revenue	$ —	$ 5,283	$ 39	$ 5,322
Expense	(139)	4,025	(108)	3,778
Operating Income	139	1,258	147	1,544
Equity in Earnings of Subsidiaries	894	—	(894)	—
Interest (Expense) / Benefit	(284)	(20)	20	(284)
Other Income / (Expense) - Net	1	15	(1)	15
Earnings Before Income Taxes	750	1,253	(728)	1,275
Income Tax (Expense) / Benefit	51	(467)	(58)	(474)
Net Earnings	$ 801	$ 786	$ (786)	$ 801
Total Comprehensive Earnings	$ 817	$ 786	$ (786)	$ 817

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NOTE 11. Summarized Consolidating Financial Data, continued

Consolidating Balance Sheet
(Dollars in millions)

June 30, 2017	CSX Corporation	CSX Transportation	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 483	$ 128	$ 9	$ 620
Short-term Investments	465	—	12	477
Accounts Receivable - Net	1	292	722	1,015
Receivable from Affiliates	1,158	2,811	(3,969)	—
Materials and Supplies	—	428	—	428
Other Current Assets	2	72	16	90
Total Current Assets	2,109	3,731	(3,210)	2,630
Properties	1	40,979	2,771	43,751
Accumulated Depreciation	(1)	(10,824)	(1,499)	(12,324)
Properties - Net	—	30,155	1,272	31,427
Investments in Conrail	—	—	856	856
Affiliates and Other Companies	(39)	655	15	631
Investments in Consolidated Subsidiaries	24,899	—	(24,899)	—
Other Long-term Assets	9	596	(288)	317
Total Assets	$ 26,978	$ 35,137	$ (26,254)	$ 35,861
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 100	$ 669	$ 41	$ 810
Labor and Fringe Benefits Payable	70	396	40	506
Payable to Affiliates	3,998	495	(4,493)	—
Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves	—	102	13	115
Current Maturities of Long-term Debt	—	19	—	19
Income and Other Taxes Payable	(387)	449	33	95
Other Current Liabilities	(1)	123	5	127
Total Current Liabilities	3,780	2,253	(4,361)	1,672
Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves	—	200	48	248
Long-term Debt	11,050	756	—	11,806
Deferred Income Taxes - Net	(169)	9,633	273	9,737
Other Long-term Liabilities	730	386	(319)	797
Total Liabilities	$ 15,391	$ 13,228	$ (4,359)	$ 24,260
Shareholders' Equity				
Common Stock, $1 Par Value	$ 913	$ 181	$ (181)	$ 913

Other Capital	210	5,095	(5,095)	210
Retained Earnings	11,033	16,639	(16,639)	11,033
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(569)	(20)	20	(569)
Noncontrolling Interest	—	14	—	14
Total Shareholders' Equity	$ 11,587	$ 21,909	$ (21,895)	$ 11,601
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 26,978	$ 35,137	$ (26,254)	$ 35,861

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CSX CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 11. Summarized Consolidating Financial Data, continued

Consolidating Balance Sheet
(Dollars in millions)

December 30, 2016	CSX Corporation	CSX Transportation	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 305	$ 281	$ 17	$ 603
Short-term Investments	415	—	2	417
Accounts Receivable - Net	2	215	721	938
Receivable from Affiliates	1,157	2,351	(3,508)	—
Materials and Supplies	—	407	—	407
Other Current Assets	—	106	16	122
Total Current Assets	1,879	3,360	(2,752)	2,487
Properties	1	40,518	2,708	43,227
Accumulated Depreciation	(1)	(10,634)	(1,442)	(12,077)
Properties - Net	—	29,884	1,266	31,150
Investments in Conrail	—	—	840	840
Affiliates and Other Companies	(39)	643	15	619
Investment in Consolidated Subsidiaries	24,179	—	(24,179)	—
Other Long-term Assets	2	607	(291)	318
Total Assets	$ 26,021	$ 34,494	$ (25,101)	$ 35,414
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 95	$ 678	$ 33	$ 806
Labor and Fringe Benefits Payable	40	440	65	545
Payable to Affiliates	3,457	500	(3,957)	—
Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves	—	102	13	115
Current Maturities of Long-term Debt	313	19	(1)	331
Income and Other Taxes Payable	(346)	459	16	129
Other Current Liabilities	—	112	2	114
Total Current Liabilities	3,559	2,310	(3,829)	2,040
Casualty, Environmental and Other Reserves	—	208	51	259
Long-term Debt	10,203	759	—	10,962
Deferred Income Taxes - Net	(203)	9,541	258	9,596
Other Long-term Liabilities	783	410	(330)	863
Total Liabilities	$ 14,342	$ 13,228	$ (3,850)	$ 23,720
Shareholders' Equity				
Common Stock, $1 Par Value	$ 928	$ 181	$ (181)	$ 928
Other Capital	138	5,095	(5,095)	138

Retained Earnings	11,253	15,994	(15,994)	11,253
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(640)	(19)	19	(640)
Noncontrolling Minority Interest	—	15	—	15
Total Shareholders' Equity	$ 11,679	$ 21,266	$ (21,251)	$ 11,694
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 26,021	$ 34,494	$ (25,101)	$ 35,414

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CSX CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 11. Summarized Consolidating Financial Data, continued

Consolidating Cash Flow Statements
(Dollars in millions)

Six Months 2017	CSX Corporation	CSX Transportation	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Operating Activities				
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	$ 814	$ 973	$ (221)	$ 1,566
Investing Activities				
Property Additions	—	(873)	(82)	(955)
Purchases of Short-term Investments	(539)	—	(6)	(545)
Proceeds from Sales of Short-term Investments	490	—	2	492
Other Investing Activities	(2)	51	(8)	41
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(51)	(822)	(94)	(967)
Financing Activities				
Long-term Debt Issued	850	—	—	850
Long-term Debt Repaid	(313)	—	—	(313)
Dividends Paid	(350)	(300)	300	(350)
Shares Repurchased	(757)	—	—	(757)
Other Financing Activities	(15)	(4)	7	(12)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(585)	(304)	307	(582)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	178	(153)	(8)	17
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	305	281	17	603
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 483	$ 128	$ 9	$ 620

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CSX CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 11. Summarized Consolidating Financial Data, continued

Consolidating Cash Flow Statements
(Dollars in millions)

Six Months 2016	CSX Corporation	CSX Transportation	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Operating Activities				
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	$ 295	$ 1,449	$ (152)	$ 1,592
Investing Activities				
Property Additions	—	(994)	(72)	(1,066)
Purchases of Short-term Investments	(260)	—	—	(260)
Proceeds from Sales of Short-term Investments	810	—	—	810
Other Investing Activities	(2)	104	(67)	35
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	548	(890)	(139)	(481)
Financing Activities				
Dividends Paid	(344)	(300)	300	(344)
Shares Repurchased	(515)	—	—	(515)
Other Financing Activities	(8)	(307)	1	(314)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(867)	(607)	301	(1,173)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(24)	(48)	10	(62)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	444	175	9	628
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 420	$ 127	$ 19	$ 566

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CSX CORPORATION
ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SECOND QUARTER 2017 HIGHLIGHTS

- Revenue increased $229 million to $2.9 billion or 8 percent year over year.
- Expenses of $2.0 billion increased $111 million or 6 percent year over year.
- Operating income of $958 million increased $118 million or 14 percent year over year.
- Operating ratio of 67.4% improved 150 basis points versus last year's quarter.
- Earnings per share of $0.55 increased $0.08 or 17 percent year over year.

	Second Quarters				Six Months			
	2017	2016	Fav / (Unfav)	% Change	2017	2016	Fav / (Unfav)	% Change
Volume (in thousands)	1,620	1,595	25	2%	3,212	3,146	66	2%
(in millions)								
Revenue	$2,933	$2,704	$229	8%	$5,802	$5,322	$480	9%
Expense	1,975	1,864	(111)	(6)%	4,132	3,778	(354)	(9)%
Operating Income	$958	$840	$118	14%	$1,670	$1,544	$126	8%
Operating Ratio	67.4%	68.9%	150	bps	71.2%	71.0%	(20)	bps
Earnings Per Diluted Share	$0.55	$0.47	$0.08	17%	$0.94	$0.84	$0.10	12%

In second quarter 2017, the Company continued implementation of Precision Scheduled Railroading. As a result, CSX is adjusting its strategy to successfully execute this new model, relentlessly focusing on providing customer service, controlling costs, operating safely, developing people and optimizing assets.

Also in second quarter 2017, the Company continued restructuring activities, which resulted in a restructuring charge of $122 million for the quarter and $295 million year-to-date. The Company expects estimated pre-tax savings on both future earnings and cash flows resulting from the management workforce reduction to be approximately $200 million per year.

CSX CORPORATION
ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Volume and Revenue (Unaudited)
Volume (Thousands of units); Revenue (Dollars in Millions); Revenue Per Unit (Dollars)
Second Quarters

	Volume			Revenue			Revenue Per Unit		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Agricultural									
Agricultural and Food Products [a]	114	116	(2)%	$321	$307	5 %	$2,816	$2,647	6 %
Fertilizers [a]	78	72	8	118	114	4	1,513	1,583	(4)
Industrial									
Chemicals [a]	169	172	(2)	552	534	3	3,266	3,105	5
Automotive	116	121	(4)	307	313	(2)	2,647	2,587	2
Metals and Equipment [a]	67	71	(6)	178	186	(4)	2,657	2,620	1
Housing and Construction									
Minerals [a]	83	86	(3)	128	126	2	1,542	1,465	5
Forest Products	67	68	(1)	194	192	1	2,896	2,824	3
Total Merchandise	694	706	(2)	1,798	1,772	1	2,591	2,510	3
Coal	208	195	7	530	416	27	2,548	2,133	19
Intermodal	718	694	3	448	419	7	624	604	3
Other	—	—	—	157	97	62	—	—	—
Total	1,620	1,595	2 %	$2,933	$2,704	8 %	$1,810	$1,695	7 %

Six Months

	Volume			Revenue			Revenue Per Unit		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Agricultural									
Agricultural and Food Products [a]	235	237	(1)%	$653	$630	4 %	$2,779	$2,658	5 %
Fertilizers [a]	155								