



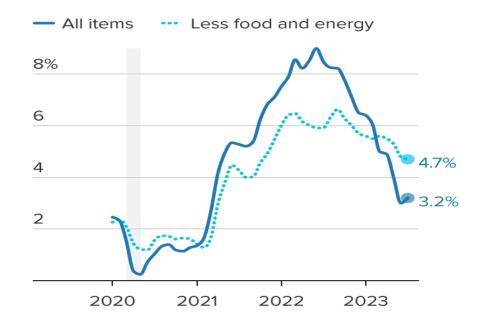
September 6, 2023

## U.S. consumer price index

Year-over-year percent change through July 2023

Inflation
Remains High
but is cooling.

Now 3.2% (Was 9.1% in 2022)



Note: Shaded area indicates recession.

Chart: Gabriel Cortes / CNBC

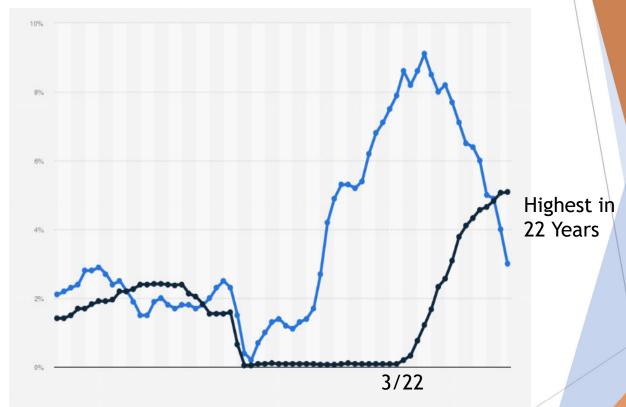
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Data as of Aug. 10, 2023





#### ... As the Fed Raises Interest Rates



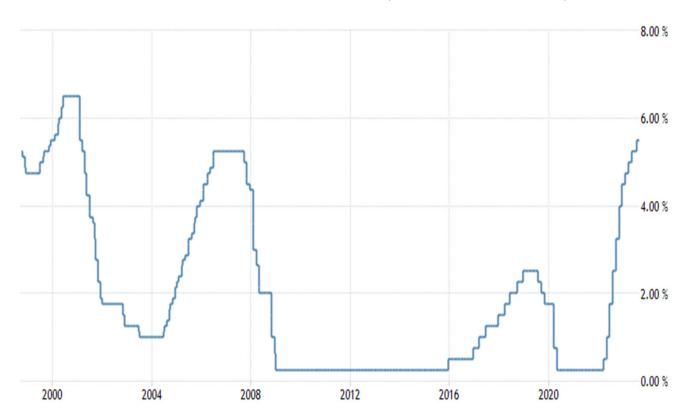
Inflation RateInterest Rate

General Consensus: 90% chance no rate hike at next meeting on 9/19.

Note: We believe at least one more rate hike will occur before year-end.



Interest Rates (Past 25 Years)

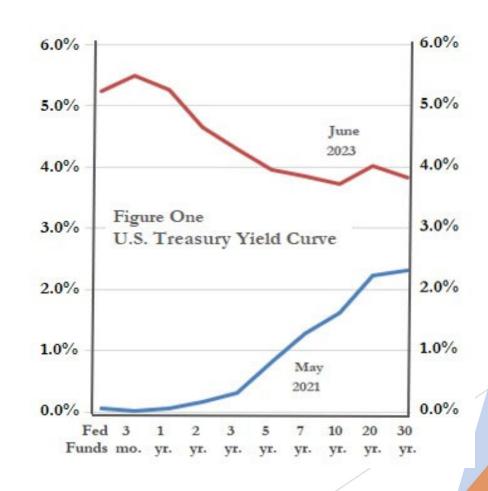


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#### The Yield Curve has Inverted

- Usually, treasuries must pay <u>higher</u> yields over longer terms to account for the tie-up. But now, investors feel safer buying low-return treasuries than they do risking more in the market (because they think it may crash).
- Increased demand for treasuries has driven down their yields.
- Since the 1960s, <u>inversions</u> <u>have predicted all eight US</u> <u>recessions</u>, beginning <u>roughly</u> <u>one year in advance</u>.
- Not only has each inversion been followed by a recession, but no recession has occurred in the absence of a prior yield curve inversion.





#### WHAT ELSE - NATIONALLY / GLOBALLY?

- Growth is cooling
  - GDP Growth was 2.1% in 2022
  - It was 5.9% in 2021
- Credit Availability is tightening (M2 down, savings reduced, banks' cost of funds is rising = limited cash available to lend)
- Credit Card Debt is Growing Rapidly:
  - U.S. Credit Card Debt exceeded \$1 trillion for the first time ever in August, 2023.
  - 20% of Consumers are now buying groceries on credit cards
  - Avg. U.S. Credit card rate is now 27.99% (Forbes);
- Savings are Dwindling:
  - U.S. Savings down from \$2.1 trillion in 8/2021 to \$500 billion today (per SF Federal Reserve)
- Adjustable Rate Mortgages: 18.6% of new applications in April (up from 4% after the last downturn).
- Defaults are Rising:
  - 3.2% corporate default rate as of 6/23;
  - S&P forecast for 2024 is 4.5% base case and 6.25% pessimistic case
- U.S. Commercial Vacancies hit a record in Q1 (18.6%)
- Insurance Market for Equipment: Tightening and becoming more expensive
- Fuel Prices: Gas and Diesel prices are soaring (diesel up over 40% since May, 2023). Saudi Arabia and Russia extended production cuts through 12/31.
- U.S. Homebuilder Confidence fell in August (the first time this year)
- Chinese Real Estate is Collapsing (approx. \$390 billion in defaults)
  - China drives over 40% of global economic growth (the U.S. drives 22%)
  - U.S.-China trade declined by 15.4% from 2022 to 2023



## WHAT'S THE GOOD NEWS?

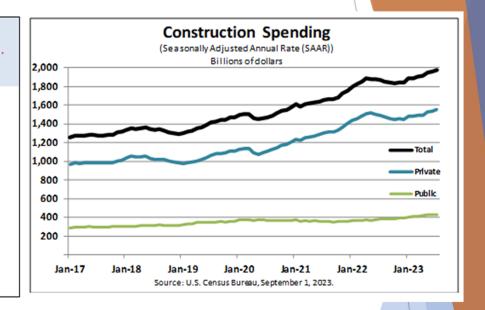
## CONSTRUCTION SPENDING

JULY 2023 \$1,972.6 billion

JUNE 2023 (revised) \$1,958.9 billion

Next release: October 2, 2023

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate (SAAR) Source: U.S. Census Bureau, September 1, 2023

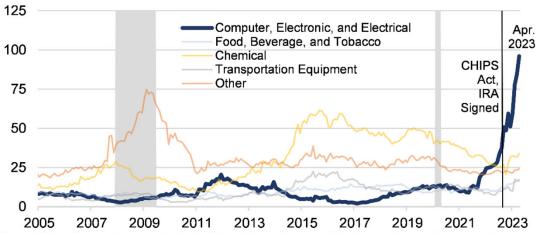




- Infrastructure: \$1.2 trillion per IIJA for roads, bridges, transit systems, airports, waterways, drinking and waste-water systems, and energy infrastructure.
- <u>Manufacturing</u>: Surprise upturn in construction spending (doubled since 12/21).
- Power and Utilities: 8% growth anticipated;
- Data Centers: Driven by increased demand for online shopping and work-from-home employees.

Figure 2: Real Manufacturing Construction Spending by Type

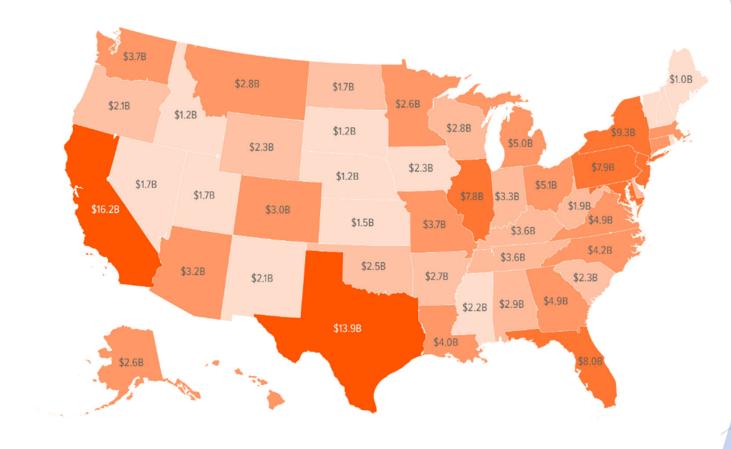
#### Billions of 2022 U.S. Dollars



Notes: Value of Private Construction Put in Place for Manufacturing, U.S. Census Bureau, decomposed by Detailed Type. Monthly at a seasonally adjusted, annualized rate. Nominal spending deflated by the Producer Price Index for Intermediate Demand Materials and Components for Construction, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## ANNOUNCED INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT FUNDING BY STATE (\$,BILLIONS) Source: Data to Decisions (D2D). (2022, October 25). Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) maps dashboard.

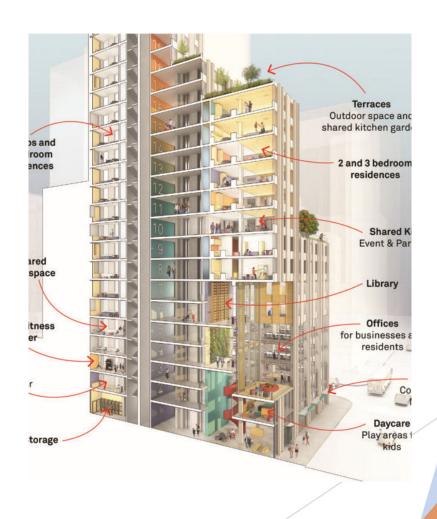
General Services Administration.



Note: As of October 25, 2022.



▶ Office Conversions being considered in multiple cities, including New York, San Francisco, Boston, Denver, Pittsburg, Seattle and Washington D.C. (Is this adjusting inventory composition?)





## Shifting Sands:

- "Up" (?) Markets:
  - Commercial: Up 0.1% in July to \$1.08 trillion.
  - Manufacturing: Up 70.8% over 12 mos. 1.1% growth in July.
  - Warehouse: Now over 50% of commercial investment.
  - Lodging: Planned new hotel construction up by 7% through 8/23.
  - Transportation: Grew 8% annually, but down .9% in July.
  - Hwy & Street: Up 11.9% annually, but down .7% in July.
  - Water Infrastructure: Up 10% for year; 0.5% in July.
  - Healthcare: Despite 10.9% annual growth, down 0.8% in July.
  - Amusement & Recreation: 8.2% annual growth; down 0.4% in July.
  - Sewage & Waste Disposal: Despite prior growth, down 1.2% in July.

Net Result: Total construction spending increased by 0.7% in July (but declined in real terms when adjusted for inflation).

"Despite solid expectations for construction spending growth, drops in public construction spending categories jolted expectations." <u>Construction Dive 9/5/23.</u>



## Shifting Sands:

#### Down Markets:

- Residential: Unaffordability driving down confidence (new home sales down 20% year over year, and new home prices are down more than 10%).
- Office: Rising vacancies resulting in stalled / abandoned projects.
- Warehouse: Down by 25% in 2023 in the U.S. and Europe.
- Retail: Growth in on-line shopping and theft are taking a toll.

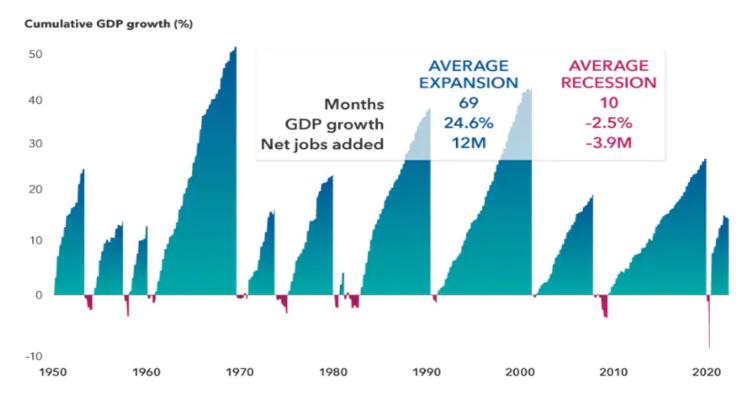




## **OVERALL IMPRESSIONS**

- Construction: The current picture is generally positive, <u>but</u> the pace of construction is slowing (cancellations and delays) and <u>the landscape is shifting and a contraction is expected</u>.
- Equipment Prices: Up roughly 10% (FMV) over 2022, <u>but</u> price increases are moderating, and FLVs are showing significant weakness (particularly aerial, earthmoving & excavators -10%).
- Financing: Equipment financing is becoming more costly and more difficult to find.
- World Economy: The world economy is experiencing significant headwinds. Higher interest rates, a Chinese real estate implosion and slowing economic activity have resulted in downturns outside of the U.S.
- U.S. Economy: Global challenges, coupled with rising interest rates, tightening credit, persistent inflation and rising defaults may result in an extended recession that derails the positive construction outlook.

#### Recessions are painful, but expansions have been powerful



Sources: Capital Group, National Bureau of Economic Research, Refinitiv Datastream. Chart data is latest available as of 8/31/22 and shown on a logarithmic scale. The expansion that began in 2020 is still considered current as of 8/31/22 and is not included in the average expansion summary statistics. Since NBER announces recession start and end months, rather than exact dates, we have used month-end dates as a proxy for calculations of jobs added. Nearest quarter-end values used for GDP growth rates.



WHEN?

Table One
Lags from Yield Curve (YC)
Inversions to Recessions

U.S., 1969-2022

Beginning of		Lag in Terms of	
YC Inversion	Recession	Days	Months
6/18/69	1969.12	166	5.5
6/1/73	1973.11	153	5.0
11/1/78	1980.01	426	14.0
10/27/80	1981.07	247	8.1
5/24/89	1990.07	403	13.2
7/7/00	2001.03	237	7.8
7/17/06	2007.12	502	16.5
5/22/19	2020.02	255	8.4
10/26/22			
averages, pre-1985:		248	8.2
averages, ALL YEARS:		299	9.8
averages, post-1985:		349	11.5



### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Cash: Accumulate cash

Equipment prices remain high but are starting to decline).

Debt: Use debt sparingly for the time being.

It is currently expensive.

• <u>Carefully</u> review leases and financing agreements for hidden renewals and variable interest rates.

• Credit will loosen and become less expensive if the Fed begins reducing rates to counter a recession.

Receivables: <u>Carefully</u> monitor days outstanding.

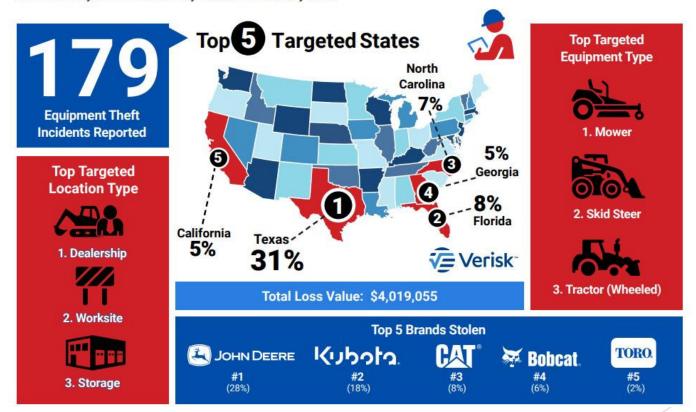
- Customer Defaults: <u>Be prepared for the worst</u>; Defaults increase, and customers disappear in recessions.
- Employees: Carefully document issues. If you need to let people go, good recordkeeping can discourage lawsuits.
- Rentals: Consider expanding capacity (rentals tend to weather downturns better than sales), but make sure <u>GPS/telematics</u> are installed and monitored (<u>theft</u> and overuse). Consider re-renting.





**NER's Labor Day Heavy Equipment Theft Trends 23'** 

Over the last five years, there has been a rise in theft incidents reported to NER® during the Labor Day holiday. Here is a snapshot of the events, including theft by state, equipment type, location type, theft type, and loss value from the Thursday before Labor Day to the Wednesday after.





#### **DEFAULTS BY CUSTOMERS AND LESSEES**

#### **PREPARE NOW:**

- Update Contracts:
  - Purchase Agreements
  - Sale Agreements
  - Rental Contracts
  - Consignment Agreements
  - Maintenance, Service and Storage Contracts
- Customer Financing and Purchase Options:
  - Be careful with them they can create "ownership" interests
  - You can lose your equipment to a Bankruptcy Trustee
- Liens: Timing is Crucial:
  - Record UCC-1s (20 days for non-inventory / in advance for inventory)
  - File pre-lien statements where necessary
  - Record Mechanics' Liens
- Collect Receivables ASAP and Avoid Litigation and Claims
  - Use your contracts.
    - Delivery and Acceptance
    - Payment obligations
    - Guarantees (Personal and Corporate)
    - Repossession rights
    - Repo / Collection Costs
    - Releases of liability / Hold Harmless

- · Indemnity and Defense
- · Title retentions
- Security Interests
- Credit Card Charges
- · Waivers of Stalking laws
- Interest and Attorneys' Fees
- Install and monitor telematics (status, use, maintenance, safety systems, damage, prebreakdown service etc.)



### **Contract Language**

- ▶(This Can *Help* You or *Hurt* You)
  - As-Is Clauses
  - Warranty Waivers
  - Hour-Meter Waivers
  - Defect Waivers
  - Inspection and Testing Acknowledgments / Limitations
  - Limited Inspection Rights / Periods
  - Records Waivers (and/or no, limited, or suspect records)
  - Reps / Warranties re: "Complete, in Working Order," etc.
  - Reps/Warranties as to Title, Liens, Right to Sell, etc.
  - Reps / Warranties as to Legal Compliance
  - Indemnity by Buyer or by Seller? (it depends)

# The State of the Equipment Industry



## Purchases - Other Legal Issues

#### Other Issues and Potential Threats:

- Waivers of Consequential Damages
- Waivers of Setoffs and Counterclaims
- Peculiar / Suspicious Acknowledgments (damage, repairs, submerging, overturning, compliance failures, salvage titles, etc.)
- "Ex Works" or "FCA" or Lack of UCC/Incoterms
- Shipping Costs
- Taxes and Duties Not Covered
- No (or adjustable) Delivery Date
- Flexible Pricing Terms / Adjustment Mechanisms
- Claim Ceilings
- Personal Guarantees
- Remote Venue Provisions
- No Attorneys' Fee Provision



- Require (and thoroughly complete) inspections prior to payment whenever possible.
- Delete (line through) anything you don't like in the Bill of Sale or Purchase and Sale Agreement (the Seller may object, but that might tell you something; if not, you win) for example, short time limits on claims.
- Conduct a UCC Search in each state where the Seller does business, but <u>particularly</u>, in the state of the <u>Seller's original organization</u> which is where a proper UCC-1 should have been filed (proper names are critical; <u>look for blanket liens</u>) (<u>Note</u>: UCC Sec. 2-312 implies a warranty of clear title <u>from the Seller</u>, but the lienholder may ignore this despite UCC Art. 9-320 "OCB Buyer takes free of even perfected interests").
- Withhold payoff amounts from seller / pay directly to lienholder(s).
- Require lienholders to file UCC-3 (partial) terminations.
- <u>See Contract Issues</u> below (include specific contract terms)

#### LIMITING DOWNSIDE RISK:

- Require Reps and Warranties, including for example:
  - "The Equipment is free and clear of any and all liens, . . . "
  - Seller is the Sole and Exclusive Owner of the Equipment;
  - Seller has good and marketable title to the Equipment;
  - Seller is duly authorized and has <u>all</u> <u>necessary right</u>, <u>power and authority</u>;
  - No liens, claims or taxes, pending or threatened, not cleared or paid in full as of the Closing Date;
  - The Equipment is complete, (new or) in reasonably good order, condition and repair, free of defects and fit for its intended use, operation and environment, . . ."



## Other Legal Issues

### LIMITING DOWNSIDE RISK:

#### Also Require:

- Seller's consent to contact lienholders directly for Liens and Payoff Amounts.
- Closing Contingency: Buyer's obligation to close contingent upon satisfaction by the Seller of all reps and warranties and receipt/filing of UCC-3 Terminations.
- Buyer's Right to Withhold Payments to Seller / Pay directly to lienholder(s).
- Further Assurances: Seller's agreement to take any and all other actions and execute and file such other documents as may be necessary

. . .



## Dealer Agreements:

- Dealer Laws can overcome a great many problems in a Dealer Agreement by, among other things:
  - Prohibiting termination without "cause," "good cause" or "just cause";
  - Creating Repurchase Obligations of OEMs on termination;
  - Requiring manufacturers to consent to inter-family transfers (in some cases);
- But state dealer laws may not: (a) apply to some or all of your equipment; or (b) address all of the issues created by the dealer agreement (e.g., warranty waivers, damage limitations, expanded termination rights, price increases, and many more).



## Dealer Agreements: Some Key Considerations

- Dealer Laws (Multistate?)
- Authorized Territory
- Authorized Products
- Exclusivity
- Out of Territory Sales Penalties
- Ordering Process
- Product Pricing
- Payment Terms
- Shipping and Delivery Timing and Terms
- Service Obligations
- Warranty Reimbursement Rates
- Warranties by Manufacturer
- Facilities Requirements

- Modifications to Products, Pricing and/or Terms
- Purchase and Stocking Obligations of the Dealer
- National / Institutional Accounts of Manufacturer
- In-Territory Sales by Other Dealers
- Assignment Rights
- Financing / Floor planning Terms
- Terminations Rights of Manufacturer ("Good Cause?")
- Notice & Opportunity to Cure Defaults
- Terminations Effects
- Terminations Repurchase Obligations of Manufacturer





#### FOR DEALERS

## RELATIONSHIPS WITH MANUFACTURERS

- Dealer and Distribution Agreements
- Warranty Obligations
- Service Obligations
- Repurchase Issues

#### **INTERNATIONAL**

- Regulatory Compliance
- International Law
- Import/Export Issues
- International Law

#### **CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS**

- Sales
- Services
- Financing/Floorplanning
- Disputes

#### LITIGATION

- Arbitration and Mediation
- Insurance
- Liens
- Payment Disputes