

United States Department of Agriculture



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## **Grain Transportation Report**

A weekly publication of the Agricultural Marketing Service www.ams.usda.gov/GTR

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#### TSA Temporarily Extends Expired TWIC Cards

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has granted an extension through July 31 for Transportation Worker Identification Credentials (TWIC) cards that expired March 1. Effective April 10, the extension is intended to limit the spread of COVID-19 and ensure maritime facilities and vessels operate at full capacity. TWIC cards allow truck drivers and other transportation workers unescorted access to secured areas of maritime facilities and vessels. To receive a new card (valid for 5 years), applicants must undergo security threat assessment and provide proof of identity and fingerprints at approved TSA enrollment sites.

#### Soybean Inspections Up; Total Inspections Lowest Since Late December

For the week ending April 16, **total inspections of grain** (corn, wheat, and soybeans) for export from all major U.S. export regions reached 1.74 million metric tons (mmt). Total grain inspections were down 26 percent from the previous week, down 34 percent from last year, and down 34 percent from the 3-year average. Inspections of grain were also the lowest since the end of December. Soybean inspections increased 14 percent from week to week; going primarily to Asia. The increase in soybeans, however, could not offset the respective 29 and 42 percent drop in inspections of wheat and corn. Grain inspections were down 46 percent in the Pacific Northwest (PNW) and down 10 percent in the Mississippi Gulf. During the last four weeks, grain inspections were 18 below last year and 22 percent below the 3-year average.

#### DOT Makes Almost \$312 Million Available for Capital Rail Projects

On April 17, the Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) <u>announced</u> a notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) for the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements program. The NOFO funds up to \$311.8 million in freight and passenger rail projects to improve transportation safety, efficiency, and reliability. At least 25 percent of available funds will be reserved for projects in rural communities. Applications for funding under this solicitation are due no later than 5 p.m. eastern time, June 19, 2020.

**Snapshots by Sector** 

#### **Export Sales**

For the week ending April 9, **unshipped balances** of wheat, corn, and soybeans totaled 23.17 million metric tons (mmt). This represented a 25-percent decrease in outstanding sales, compared to the same time last year. Net **corn export sales** were 0.907 mmt, down 51 percent from the past week. Net **soybean export sales** were 0.245 mmt, down 53 percent from the previous week. Net weekly **wheat export sales** were 0.178 mmt, down 31 percent from the previous week.

## Grain Truck/Ocean Rail

U.S. Class I railroads originated 22,237 grain carloads during the week ending April 11. This was a 7-percent increase from the previous week, 3 percent more than last year, and 2 percent lower than the 3-year average.

Average May shuttle **secondary railcar** bids/offers (per car) were \$48 below tariff for the week ending April 16. This was \$48 less than last week and \$77 more than this week last year. There were no non-shuttle bids/offers this week.

#### Barge

For the week ending April 18, **barge grain movements** totaled 659,427 tons. This was 0.2 percent less than the previous week and 40 percent more than the same period last year.

For the week ending April 18, 413 grain barges **moved down river**—14 fewer barges than the previous week. There were 528 grain barges **unloaded in New Orleans**, 4 percent less than the previous week.

#### Ocean

For the week ending April 16, 31 oceangoing grain vessels were loaded in the Gulf—3 percent fewer than the same period last year. Within the next 10 days (starting April 17), 40 vessels were expected to be loaded—26 percent fewer than the same period last year.

As of April 16, the rate for shipping a metric ton (mt) of grain from the U.S. Gulf to Japan was \$38.25. This was 1 percent less than the previous week. The rate from PNW to Japan was \$19.75 per mt, unchanged from the previous week.

#### Fuel

For the week ending April 20, the U.S. average **diesel fuel price** decreased 2.7 cents from the previous week to \$2.480 per gallon, 66.7 cents below the same week last year.

## March 1, 2020, Grain Stocks and Grain Transportation Demand

Each year, by December 1, all the U.S. grain available for transport for the rest of the marketing year is in storage.<sup>1</sup> Thus, grain transportation demand is closely connected to stocks of grain held in storage. Because of this connection, tracking changes in grain stocks over time provides insight into the demand for grain transportation. Such tracking complements barge, rail, and export data and sheds light on grain truck demand. Additionally, the latest (March 1) grain stocks snapshot measures grain that has yet to enter the transportation system, thereby providing an indicator of transportation demand to come.

This article uses the latest—March 1, 2020—grain stocks data from USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The first section of this article looks at grain disappearance and transportation demand in the second quarter of the 2019/20 corn and soybean marketing year (MY), which runs from December 1 through the end of February.<sup>2</sup> The second section analyzes the March 1 grain stocks snapshot across the States to provide a spatial perspective on transportation demand. The final section reviews the recent *Prospective Plantings* report from NASS to assess transportation demand in the coming marketing year.

## A Look Back: December 1, 2019, to March 1, 2020

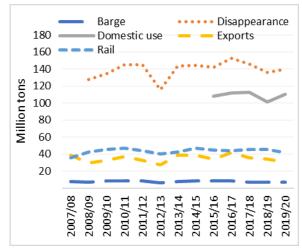
At the close of the MY2019/20 harvests for corn and soybeans, grain stocks as of December 1, 2019 were relatively low, down about 7 percent from 2018. However, lower starting stocks did not result in less grain leaving the bins and entering the transportation system. The difference between March 1, 2020 grain stocks and December 1, 2019 grain stocks was 5.02 billion bushels (bbu), which is a measure of "disappearance" or use. This was 3 percent more than in the December-through-February quarter of 2018/19 (year to year), but 4 percent less than the prior 3-year average. Year to year, disappearance was as follows: corn, up 4 percent; wheat, up 3 percent;

and soybeans, down 1 percent.

Movement data by mode and use over this span varied. Year to year, rail carloads were down 8 percent, and barge movements were up 10 percent. Both modes supply a majority of grain destined for export. Grain inspections remained considerably low year to year and from the prior 3-year average, though the trend differed by commodity. Year-toyear exports were down for corn and wheat, but up for soybeans. In addition, domestic use, the other major destination for grain, was up about 9 percent year to year. Each major grain saw higher year-toyear domestic consumption from larger amounts of commodity consumed, such as more wheat consumed for food: more corn used for feed. industrial, and other purposes; and higher levels of soybeans crushed.

Figure 1 plots December-through-February quarterly activity for several major categories over time. For instance, disappearance was up year to

Figure 1: December-through-February quarterly volumes by type, marketing years 2007/08-2019/20.



Sources: USDA/Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) analysis of AMS, USDA/Economic Research Service, and USDA/National Agricultural Statistics Service data. Barge, rail, and export data come from the *Grain Transportation Report*. "Disappearance" is calculated by comparing periods in NASS *Grain Stocks* reports. Domestic use includes corn (total quarterly disappearance from ERS's *Feed Grains Outlook*); soybeans (the amount crushed from NASS's *Fats and Oils: Oilseed Crushings, Production, Consumption and Stocks*); and wheat (food use, seed, and feed and residual use from ERS's *Wheat Outlook*).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Imports can also add to grain supplies during the marketing year but are usually a trivial amount.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This time span represents the third quarter of the marketing year for small grains, such as wheat, barley, and oats.

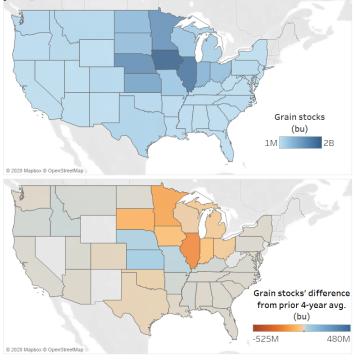
year but lower than recent years. The increased disappearance was due to greater domestic use. The rise in disappearance and domestic use, coupled with the decline in exports and rail, suggests truck volumes may have increased in the quarter.

### Current Conditions: March 1, 2020 Grain Stocks

The relatively low starting stocks on December 1 and moderate disappearance levels throughout the quarter both contributed to low March 1 grain stocks of 11.9 bbu. These were down 10 percent from March 1, 2019, and down 4 percent from the prior 4 years for the comparable period. The low grain stocks suggest demand for grain transportation will also be relatively low in coming months.

The top map of figure 2 shows how total U.S. grain stocks on March 1 were distributed across the States. Iowa and adjoining States where stocks were highest were also those likely to have the most transportation activity this year.

However, the bottom map shows how each State compares to its historical (4-year) average. On the one hand, many States had below average stocks and will (all else equal) likely see below average transportation activity for the rest of the year compared to previous years. For instance, compared to their prior 4-year average, grain stocks were down 217 million bushels (mbu) in Illinois, 142 mbu Figure 2: March 1, 2020 grain stocks by State (top panel) and Statelevel changes in grain stocks from the prior 4-year average (bottom panel).



Note: bu = bushels. M = million. B = billion. avg. = average. Source: USDA/Agricultural Marketing Service analysis of USDA/National Agricultural Statistics Service data.

in Minnesota, and 105 mbu in South Dakota. On the other hand, a few States had above average stocks, suggesting that these areas could see more demand for grain transportation in coming months compared to recent years. For example, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri had 56 mbu, 42 mbu, and 27 mbu more bushels, respectively, than their prior 4-year average.

## A Look Ahead: Prospective Plantings

The grain stocks data are particularly relevant to the demand for grain transportation in the near-term. The annual March *Prospective Plantings* report from NASS signals the potential demand for transportation in the next marketing year, beginning June 1, for wheat and other small grains, and September 1, for corn and soybeans.

NASS projects wheat planted acreage to remain relatively steady, falling by only 1 percent. Texas is projected to add the most wheat acreage, while North Dakota wheat acreage is expected to decline the most. NASS projects corn acreage to increase 8 percent across the United States, including +1.7 million (M) acres South Dakota, +0.9M acres in Ohio, +0.9M acres in Illinois, and +0.9M acres in Iowa. Finally, U.S. soybean acreage is projected to increase 10 percent, including +1.9M acres in South Dakota, +1.0M acres in North Dakota, and +0.7M acres in Missouri. The additions to planted acreage suggest that, all else equal, grain transportation demand, particularly from corn and soybean shippers, will be higher in the upcoming marketing year. *Jesse.Gastelle@usda.gov*, *PeterA.Caffarelli@usda.gov* 

#### Table 1

### Grain transport cost indicators<sup>1</sup>

	Truck	Ra	úl	Barge	Oc	ean
For the week ending		Unit train	Shuttle		Gulf	Pacific
04/22/20	166	n/a	222	157	171	140
04/15/20	168	n/a	224	171	173	140

<sup>1</sup>Indicator: Base year 2000 = 100. Weekly updates include truck = diesel ( $\beta$ gallon); rail = near-month secondary rail market bid and monthly tariff rate with fuel surcharge ( $\beta$ /car); barge = Illinois River barge rate (index = percent of tariff rate); ocean = routes to Japan ( $\beta$ /metric ton); n/a = not available.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Market Update: U.S. origins to export position price spreads (\$/bushel)								
Origin-destination	4/17/2020	4/9/2020						
IL–Gulf	-0.68	-0.73						
NE–Gulf	-0.89	-0.96						
IA–Gulf	-0.98	-1.00						
KS–Gulf	-2.08	-2.09						
ND–Portland	-2.17	-2.21						
	Origin-destination IL-Gulf NE-Gulf IA-Gulf KS-Gulf	Origin-destination         4/17/2020           IL-Gulf         -0.68           NE-Gulf         -0.89           IA-Gulf         -0.98           KS-Gulf         -2.08						

Note: nq = no quote; n/a = not available; HRW = hard red winter wheat; HRS = hard red spring wheat.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

The grain bid summary illustrates the market relationships for commodities. Positive and negative adjustments in differential between terminal and futures markets, and the relationship to inland market points, are indicators of changes in fundamental market supply and demand. The map may be used to monitor market and time differentials.

#### Figure 1 Grain bid summary Week Ago 4/9/2020 5.0420 5.3240 Year Ago 4/18/2019 4.2200 5.2940 FUTURES: 4/17/2020 4.9820 5.0660 Kansas Citv Wht Wht May May May May Chicago Wht 5.4800 5.6200 4.4300 3.3100 Chicago Corn 3.2020 3.6500 M-20 8.3840 9 6240 8.7920 Ì 5.49 HRS 6.10 Great La Duluth 4.60 4.80 2.54 7.33 HRS DUR HRŴ WA 4.69 4.99 HRW HRS 6.77 6.48 HRS HRS DUR sww Corn NA мт Sybr ND Corn NA Corn 59 Sybr NA HRW 4.72 Corn 2.66 **(** 7.66 Toledo Sybn Corn Sybn SD 3.12 Corn Sybn 2.94 7.89 8.29 NA HRW orn 3.06 Corn Sybn Corn 2.85 🧲 NA 3.06 Syb 3.03 8.23 <sup>OH</sup> 7.58 NE SRW Sybn HRW Corn Sybn 4.36 2.88 7.46 Elevator Bid SRW NA • 30-day to Arrive Corr 3.60 8.53 HRW 4.51 Sybn 5.34 3.52 8.53 SRW Corn 2.54 7.33 Sybn Corn Sybn 12% HRW, 14% HRS, #1 SRW, #1 DUR, #1 SWW, #2 Y Corn, #1 Ord. HRW, 14% HRS, #2 SRW, #2 DUR, #2 SWW, #2 Y Corn, #1 0 rt Bids: Gulf-Louisiana Sources...U.S. Inland: GeoGrain USDA Weekly Bids U.S. Export: Corn & Soybean - Export Grain Bids, AMS USDA Wheat Bids - Weekly Wheat Report, U.S. Wheat Asso HRS 6.72 Gulf - Texas SRW Corn Sybn 6.29 3.74 8.87 HRW 6.44 DUR NA

## Table 3Rail deliveries to port (carloads)1

For the week ending	Mississippi Gulf	Texas Gulf	Pacific Northwest	Atlantic & East Gulf	Total	Week ending	Cross-border Mexico <sup>3</sup>
For the week ending	Guii	Texas Guil	Northwest	East Guil	Totai	week ending	MEXICO
4/15/2020 <sup>p</sup>	949	657	4,982	166	6,754	4/11/2020	3,105
4/08/2020 <sup>r</sup>	735	804	4,868	191	6,598	4/4/2020	3,028
2020 YTD <sup>r</sup>	6,152	10,608	69,333	3,262	89,355	2020 YTD	36,106
2019 YTD <sup>r</sup>	12,940	18,420	90,094	5,934	127,388	2019 YTD	33,198
2020 YTD as % of 2019 YTD	48	58	77	55	70	% change YTD	109
Last 4 weeks as % of $2019^2$	39	47	72	58	64	Last 4wks. % 2019	137
Last 4 weeks as % of 4-year avg. <sup>2</sup>	99	45	77	49	71	Last 4wks. % 4 yr.	129
Total 2019	40,974	51,167	251,181	16,192	359,514	Total 2019	127,622
Total 2018	22,118	46,532	310,449	21,432	400,531	Total 2018	129,674

<sup>1</sup>Data is incomplete as it is voluntarily provided.

 $^2$  Compared with same 4-weeks in 2019 and prior 4-year average.

<sup>3</sup> Cross-border weekly data is approximately 15 percent below the Association of American Railroads' reported weekly carloads received by Mexican railroads.

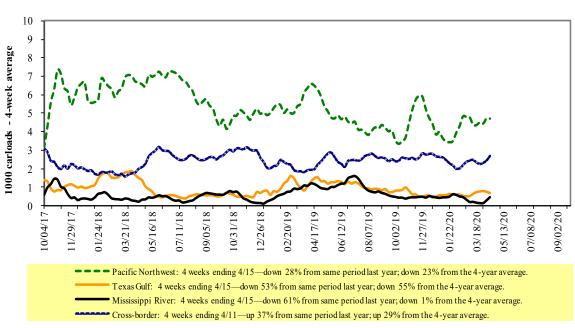
to reflect switching between Kansas City Southern de Mexico (KCSM) and Grupo Mexico.

YTD = year-to-date; p = preliminary data; r = revised data; n/a = not available; wks. = weeks; avg. = average.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Railroads originate approximately 24 percent of U.S. grain shipments. Trends in these loadings are indicative of market conditions and expectations.





Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

## Table 4 Class I rail carrier grain car bulletin (grain carloads originated)

For the week ending:	East		West			U.S. total	Ca	nada
4/11/2020	CSXT NS		BNSF	BNSF KCS		U.S. 101ai	CN	СР
This week	1,462	2,411	11,793	1,008	5,563	22,237	5,398	5,500
This week last year	1,490	2,881	10,019	1,227	6,024	21,641	6,127	5,318
2020 YTD	25,623	34,718	158,529	16,212	68,996	304,078	55,259	59,072
2019 YTD	29,704	40,367	157,620	17,308	75,942	320,941	63,534	62,713
2020 YTD as % of 2019 YTD	86	86	101	94	91	95	87	94
Last 4 weeks as % of 2019*	77	90	106	83	99	98	91	95
Last 4 weeks as % of 3-yr. avg.**	84	93	95	106	91	93	104	100
Total 2019	91,611	137,168	568,369	58,527	260,269	1,115,944	212,537	235,892

\*The past 4 weeks of this year as a percent of the same 4 weeks last year.

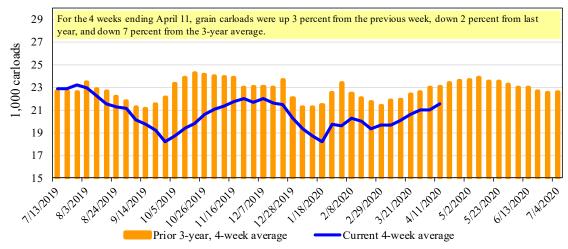
\*\*The past 4 weeks as a percent of the same period from the prior 3-year average. YTD = year-to-date; avg. = average; yr. = year.

Note: NS = Norfolk Southern; KCS = Kansas City Southern; UP = Union Pacific; CN = Canadian National; CP = Canadian Pacific.

Source: Association of American Railroads.

Figure 3





Source: Association of American Railroads.

#### Table 5

## **Railcar auction offerings**<sup>1</sup> (\$/car)<sup>2</sup>

Fo	or the week ending:		Delivery period								
	4/16/2020	May-20	May-19	Jun-20	Jun-19	Jul-20	Jul-19	Aug-20	Aug-19		
BNSF <sup>3</sup>	COT grain units	0	no offer	no bids	23	no bids	1	no bids	48		
	COT grain single-car	0	no offer	0	422	no bids	295	no bids	245		
UP <sup>4</sup>	GCAS/Region 1	10	no offer	no offer	no offer	no offer	no offer	n/a	n/a		
	GCAS/Region 2	no bid	no offer	no bid	no offer	no bid	no offer	n/a	n/a		

<sup>1</sup>Auction offerings are for single-car and unit train shipments only.

<sup>2</sup>Average premium/discount to tariff, last auction. n/a = not available.

 $^{3}$ BNSF - COT = BNSF Railway Certificate of Transportation; north grain and south grain bids were combined effective the week ending 6/24/06.

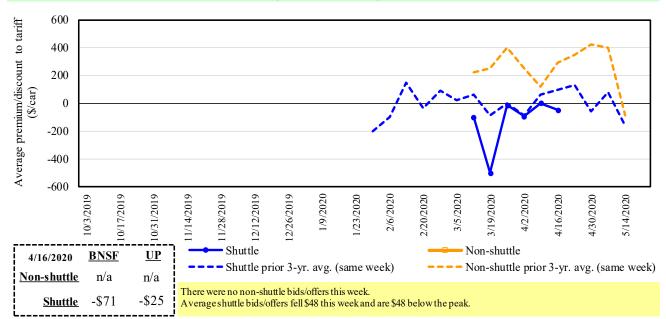
 ${}^{4}$ UP - GCAS = Union Pacific Railroad Grain Car Allocation System.

Region 1 includes: AR, IL, LA, MO, NM, OK, TX, WI, and Duluth, MN.

Region 2 includes: CO, IA, KS, MN, NE, WY, and Kansas City and St. Joseph, MO.

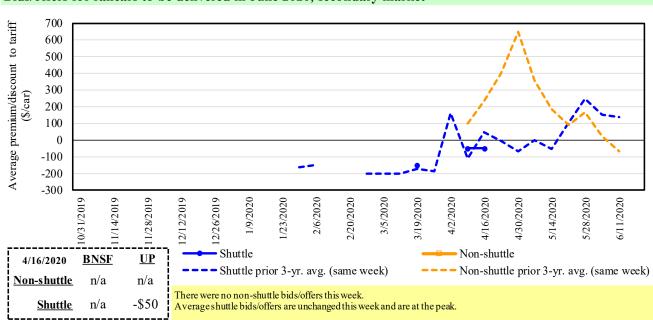
Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

The **secondary rail market** information reflects trade values for service that was originally purchased from the railroad carrier as some form of guaranteed freight. The **auction and secondary rail** values are indicators of rail service quality and demand/ supply.



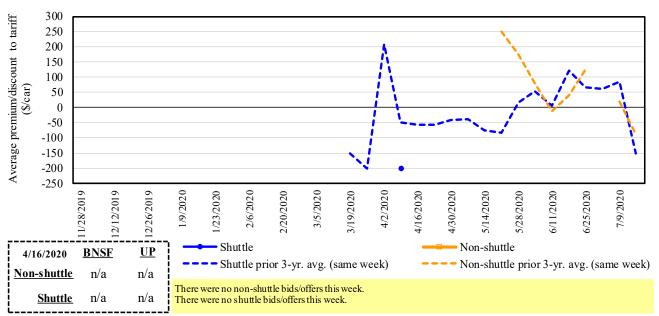
#### Figure 4 Bids/offers for railcars to be delivered in May 2020, secondary market

Note: Non-shuttle bids include unit-train and single-car bids. n/a = not available; avg. = average; yr. = year; BNSF = BNSF Railway; UP = Union Pacific Railroad. Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.



### Figure 5 Bids/offers for railcars to be delivered in June 2020, secondary market

Note: Non-shuttle bids include unit-train and single-car bids. n/a = not available; avg. = average; yr. = year; BNSF = BNSF Railway; UP = Union Pacific Railroad. Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.



## Figure 6 Bids/offers for railcars to be delivered in July 2020, secondary market

Note: Non-shuttle bids include unit-train and single-car bids. n/a = not available; avg. = average; yr. = year; BNSF = BNSF Railway; UP = Union Pacific Railroad. Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

#### Table 6

## Weekly secondary railcar market (\$/car)<sup>1</sup>

	For the week ending:			De	livery period		
	4/16/2020	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20
	BNSF-GF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
le	Change from last week	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
-shuttle	Change from same week 2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-s	UP-Pool	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Z	Change from last week	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Change from same week 2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	BNSF-GF	(71)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Change from last week	(21)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shuttle	Change from same week 2019	29	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shu	UP-Pool	(25)	(50)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Change from last week	(75)	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Change from same week 2019	125	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<sup>1</sup>Average premium/discount to tariff, \$/car-last week.

Note: Bids listed are market indicators only and are not guaranteed prices. n/a = not available; GF = guaranteed freight; Pool = guaranteed pool;

BNSF = BNSF Railway; UP = Union Pacific Railroad.

Data from James B. Joiner Co., Tradewest Brokerage Co.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

The **tariff rail rate** is the base price of freight rail service. Together with **fuel surcharges** and any **auction and secondary rail** values, the tariff rail rate constitutes the full cost of shipping by rail. Typically, auction and secondary rail values are a small fraction of the full cost of shipping by rail relative to the tariff rate. However, during times of high rail demand or short supply, high auction and secondary rail values can exceed the cost of the tariff rate plus fuel surcharge.

#### Table 7

#### Tariff rail rates for unit and shuttle train shipments<sup>1</sup>

			Tr <b>:</b> Cr	Fuel	T		Percent
April 2020	Origin region <sup>3</sup>	Destination region <sup>3</sup>	Tariff rate/car	surcharge _ per car	Tariff plus surch metric ton	bushel <sup>2</sup>	change Y/Y <sup>4</sup>
Unit train	ongin region	Destination region	rate/car	per cai	metric ton	busiter	1/1
Wheat	Wichita, KS	St. Louis, MO	\$3,983	\$86	\$40.41	\$1.10	0
·· iicut	Grand Forks, ND	Duluth-Superior, MN	\$4,333	\$0	\$43.03	\$1.10	2
	Wichita, KS	Los Angeles, CA	\$7,240	\$0 \$0	\$71.90	\$1.96	1
	Wichita, KS	New Orleans, LA	\$4,525	\$151	\$46.44	\$1.26	-1
		Galveston-Houston, TX	\$ <del>4</del> ,923 \$6,976	\$151	\$69.28	\$1.89	-1
	Sioux Falls, SD						
	Colby, KS	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$4,801 \$5,121	\$166 \$221	\$49.32 \$52.14	\$1.34 \$1.45	0
Corn	Amarillo, TX Champaign Urbana, II	Los Angeles, CA New Orleans, LA	,	\$231 \$171	\$53.14 \$40.43	\$1.45 \$1.03	0 -3
Com	Champaign-Urbana, IL Toledo, OH	Raleigh, NC	\$3,900 \$6,816	\$171	\$40.43 \$67.69	\$1.03	-3
		-					
	Des Moines, IA Indianapolis, IN	Davenport, IA Atlanta, GA	\$2,415 \$5,818	\$36 \$0	\$24.34 \$57.78	\$0.62 \$1.47	7 3
	-		\$5,818				
	Indianapolis, IN	Knoxville, TN	\$4,874 \$2,800	\$0 \$106	\$48.40 \$28.70	\$1.23 \$0.00	4
	Des Moines, IA	Little Rock, AR	\$3,800	\$106 \$210	\$38.79 \$50.48	\$0.99	-2
C 1	Des Moines, IA	Los Angeles, CA	\$5,680	\$310	\$59.48 \$27.61	\$1.51 \$1.02	-1
Soybeans	Minneapolis, MN	New Orleans, LA	\$3,631	\$156	\$37.61	\$1.02	-12
	Toledo, OH	Huntsville, AL	\$5,630	\$0	\$55.91	\$1.52	3
	Indianapolis, IN	Raleigh, NC	\$6,932	\$0	\$68.84	\$1.87	3
	Indianapolis, IN	Huntsville, AL	\$5,107	\$0	\$50.71	\$1.38	3
~	Champaign-Urbana, IL	New Orleans, LA	\$4,645	\$171	\$47.83	\$1.30	-2
Shuttle train	Caract Falls, MT	De utleu 1 OD	¢ 4 1 4 2	¢0	¢ 4 1 1 4	¢1 10	2
Wheat	Great Falls, MT	Portland, OR	\$4,143	\$0	\$41.14	\$1.12	2
	Wichita, KS	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$4,361	\$0 ©0	\$43.31	\$1.18	2
	Chicago, IL	Albany, NY	\$7,074	\$0	\$70.25	\$1.91	20
	Grand Forks, ND	Portland, OR	\$5,801	\$0	\$57.61	\$1.57	1
	Grand Forks, ND	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$6,121	\$0	\$60.78	\$1.65	1
-	Colby, KS	Portland, OR	\$6,012	\$272	\$62.40	\$1.70	1
Corn	Minneapolis, MN	Portland, OR	\$5,180	\$0	\$51.44	\$1.31	0
	Sioux Falls, SD	Tacoma, WA	\$5,140	\$0	\$51.04	\$1.30	0
	Champaign-Urbana, IL	New Orleans, LA	\$3,820	\$171	\$39.63	\$1.01	0
	Lincoln, NE	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$3,880	\$0	\$38.53	\$0.98	0
	Des Moines, IA	Amarillo, TX	\$4,220	\$134	\$43.24	\$1.10	4
	Minneapolis, MN	Tacoma, WA	\$5,180	\$0	\$51.44	\$1.31	0
	Council Bluffs, IA	Stockton, CA	\$5,000	\$0	\$49.65	\$1.26	0
Soybeans	Sioux Falls, SD	Tacoma, WA	\$5,850	\$0	\$58.09	\$1.58	2
	Minneapolis, MN	Portland, OR	\$5,900	\$0	\$58.59	\$1.59	2
	Fargo, ND	Tacoma, WA	\$5,750	\$0	\$57.10	\$1.55	2
	Council Bluffs, IA	New Orleans, LA	\$4,875	\$197	\$50.37	\$1.37	2
	Toledo, OH	Huntsville, AL	\$4,805	\$0	\$47.72	\$1.30	4
	Grand Island, NE	Portland, OR	\$5,260	\$278	\$55.00	\$1.50	-8

<sup>1</sup>A unit train refers to shipments of at least 25 cars. Shuttle train rates are generally available for qualified shipments of

75-120 cars that meet railroad efficiency requirements.

 $^{2}$ Approximate load per car = 111 short tons (100.7 metric tons): corn 56 pounds per bushel (lbs/bu), wheat and soybeans 60 lbs/bu.

<sup>3</sup>Regional economic areas are defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

<sup>4</sup>Percentage change year over year (Y/Y) calculated using tariff rate plus fuel surcharge.

Source: BNSF Railway, Canadian National Railway, CSX Transportation, and Union Pacific Railroad.

Date	: April 2020			Fuel	Tari	ff rate plus	Percent
	Origin		<b>Tariff</b> rate	surcharge	fuel surc	harge per:	change <sup>4</sup>
Commodity	state	Destination region	per car <sup>1</sup>	per car <sup>2</sup>	metric ton <sup>3</sup>	bus hel <sup>3</sup>	Y/Y
Wheat	MT	Chihuahua, CI	\$7,509	\$0	\$76.72	\$2.09	3
	OK	Cuautitlan, EM	\$6,775	\$118	\$70.44	\$1.92	0
	KS	Guadalajara, JA	\$7,534	\$502	\$82.10	\$2.23	3
	TX	Salinas Victoria, NL	\$4,329	\$72	\$44.96	\$1.22	0
Corn	IA	Guadalajara, JA	\$8,902	\$433	\$95.39	\$2.42	5
	SD	Celaya, GJ	\$8,140	\$0	\$83.17	\$2.11	3
	NE	Queretaro, QA	\$8,278	\$244	\$87.08	\$2.21	1
	SD	Salinas Victoria, NL	\$6,905	\$0	\$70.55	\$1.79	0
	MO	Tlalnepantla, EM	\$7,643	\$238	\$80.53	\$2.04	1
	SD	Torreon, CU	\$7,690	\$0	\$78.57	\$1.99	3
Soybeans	МО	Bojay (Tula), HG	\$8,547	\$405	\$91.46	\$2.49	4
	NE	Guadalajara, JA	\$9,172	\$424	\$98.04	\$2.67	4
	IA	El Castillo, JA	\$9,490	\$0	\$96.97	\$2.64	4
	KS	Torreon, CU	\$7,964	\$295	\$84.38	\$2.29	4
Sorghum	NE	Celaya, GJ	\$7,772	\$385	\$83.34	\$2.12	4
	KS	Queretaro, QA	\$8,108	\$148	\$84.35	\$2.14	1
	NE	Salinas Victoria, NL	\$6,713	\$119	\$69.80	\$1.77	1
	NE	Torreon, CU	\$7,092	\$272	\$75.24	\$1.91	2

 Table 8

 Tariff rail rates for U.S. bulk grain shipments to Mexico

<sup>1</sup>Rates are based upon published tariff rates for high-capacity shuttle trains. Shuttle trains are available for qualified

shipments of 75-110 cars that meet railroad efficiency requirements.

<sup>2</sup>Fuel surcharge adjusted to reflect the change in Ferrocarril Mexicano, S.A. de C.V railroad fuel surcharge policy as of 10/01/2009.

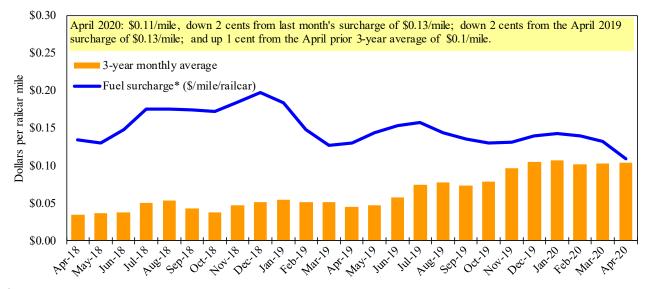
<sup>3</sup>Approximate load per car = 97.87 metric tons: Corn & Sorghum 56 lbs/bu, Wheat & Soybeans 60 lbs/bu.

<sup>4</sup>Percentage change calculated using tariff rate plus fuel surchage; Y/Y = year over year.

Sources: BNSF Railway, Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas City Southern.

#### Figure 7

### Railroad fuel surcharges, North American weighted average<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Weighted by each Class I railroad's proportion of grain traffic for the prior year.

\* Beginning January 2009, the Canadian Pacific fuel surcharge is computed by a monthly average of the bi-weekly fuel surcharge.

\*\*CSX strike price changed from \$2.00/gal. to \$3.75/gal. starting January 1, 2015.

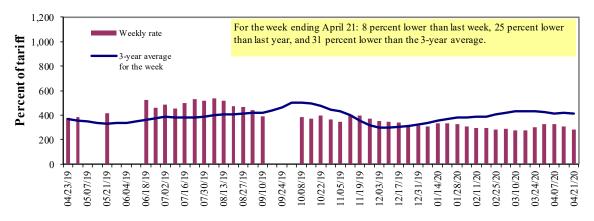
Sources: BNSF Railway, Canadian National Railway, CSX Transportation, Canadian Pacific Railway, Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas City Southern Railway, Norfolk Southern Corporation.

## **Barge Transportation**

#### Figure 8

Table 9

Illinois River barge freight rate<sup>1,2</sup>



 $^{1}$ Rate = percent of 1976 tariff benchmark index (1976 = 100 percent);  $^{2}$ 4-week moving average of the 3-year average.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

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				Lower				
		Twin	Mid-	Illinois			Lower	Cairo-
		Cities	Mississippi	River	St. Louis	Cincinnati	Ohio	Memphis
Rate <sup>1</sup>	4/21/2020	346	296	283	181	195	195	175
	4/14/2020	393	324	308	203	210	210	193
\$/ton	4/21/2020	21.42	15.75	13.13	7.22	9.15	7.88	5.50
	4/14/2020	24.33	17.24	14.29	8.10	9.85	8.48	6.06
Curren	t week % chang	e from the s	ame week:					
	Last year	-	-	-25	-35	-34	-34	-36
	3-year avg. <sup>2</sup>	-24	-29	-31	-44	-45	-45	-41
Rate <sup>1</sup>	May	346	299	285	188	198	198	180
	July	345	309	-	194	204	204	186

<sup>1</sup>Rate = percent of 1976 tariff benchmark index (1976 = 100 percent); <sup>2</sup>4-week moving average; ton = 2,000 pounds; "-" not available due to closure. Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

#### Figure 9 Benchmark tariff rates

#### Calculating barge rate per ton:

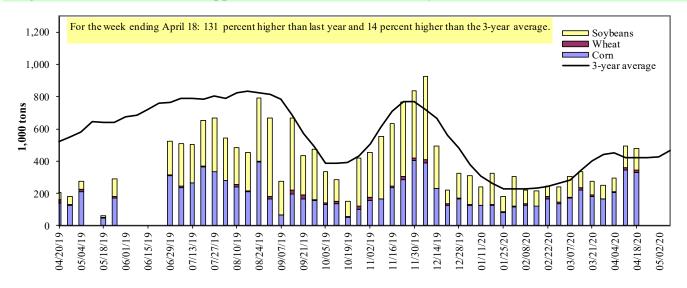
(Rate \* 1976 tariff benchmark rate per ton)/100

Select applicable index from market quotes are included in tables on this page. The 1976 benchmark rates per ton are provided in map.

Map Credit: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service



### Figure 10 Barge movements on the Mississippi River<sup>1</sup> (Locks 27 - Granite City, IL)



<sup>1</sup> The 3-year average is a 4-week moving average.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

#### Table 10

#### Barge grain movements (1,000 tons)

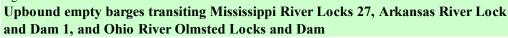
For the week ending 04/18/2020	Corn	Wheat	Soybe ans	Other	Total
Mississippi River					
Rock Island, IL (L15)	59	0	36	0	95
Winfield, MO (L25)	87	2	33	0	121
Alton, IL (L26)	324	13	128	0	464
Granite City, IL (L27)	330	13	136	0	478
Illinois River (La Grange)	201	11	77	0	289
Ohio River (Olmsted)	69	4	92	0	164
Arkansas River (L1)	0	6	11	0	17
Weekly total - 2020	399	22	239	0	659
Weekly total - 2019	289	40	136	5	470
2020 YTD <sup>1</sup>	4,404	489	3,336	13	8,243
2019 YTD <sup>1</sup>	3,743	730	3,019	46	7,538
2020 as % of 2019 YTD	118	67	111	29	109
Last 4 weeks as % of $2019^2$	120	54	109	15	109
Total 2019	12,780	1,631	14,683	154	29,247

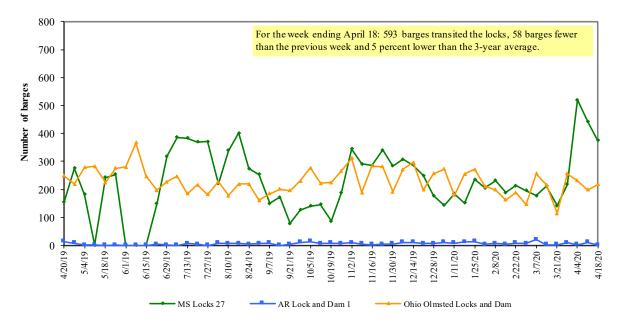
<sup>1</sup> Weekly total, YTD (year-to-date), and calendar year total include MS/27, OH/Olmsted, and AR/1; Other refers to oats, barley, sorghum, and rye. L (as in "L15") refers to a lock or lock and dam facility. Olmsted = Olmsted Locks and Dam. La Grange = La Grange Lock and Dam.

<sup>2</sup> As a percent of same period in 2019.

Note: Total may not add exactly because of rounding. Starting from 11/24/2018, weekly movement through Ohio 52 is replaced by Olmsted. Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

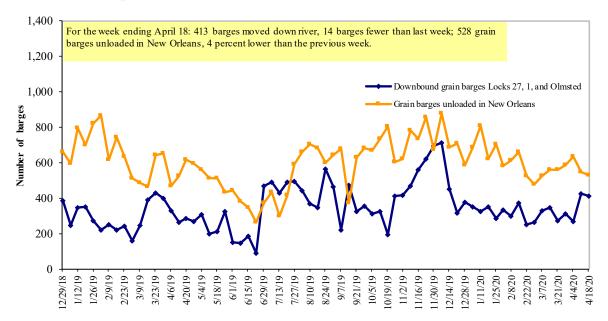
Figure 11





Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

#### Figure 12 Grain barges for export in New Orleans region



Note: Olmsted = Olmsted Locks and Dam.

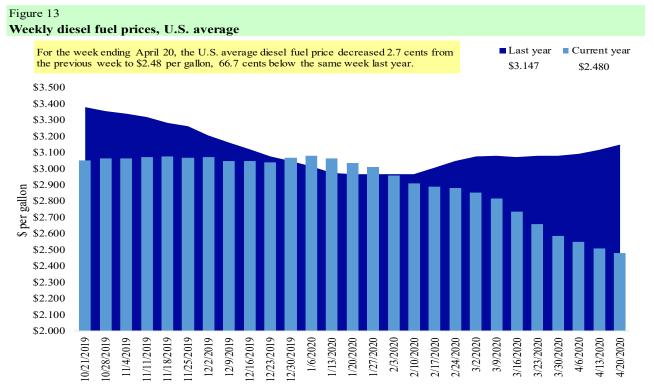
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

The weekly diesel price provides a proxy for trends in U.S. truck rates as diesel fuel is a significant expense for truck grain movements.

			Change	e from
Region	Location	Price	Week ago	Ye ar ago
Ι	East Coast	2.576	-0.023	-0.598
	New England	2.709	-0.006	-0.508
	Central Atlantic	2.747	-0.035	-0.623
	Lower Atlantic	2.434	-0.016	-0.599
II	Midwest	2.326	-0.027	-0.716
III	Gulf Coast	2.272	-0.017	-0.645
IV	Rocky Mountain	2.471	-0.026	-0.672
V	West Coast	2.974	-0.054	-0.722
	West Coast less California	2.640	-0.055	-0.669
	California	3.248	-0.054	-0.755
Total	United States	2.480	-0.027	-0.667

<sup>1</sup>Diesel fuel prices include all taxes. Prices represent an average of all types of diesel fuel.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.



Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Retail On-Highway Diesel Prices.

## **Grain Exports**

#### Table 12

#### U.S. export balances and cumulative exports (1,000 metric tons)

			Whe	eat			Corn	<b>Soybe ans</b>	Total
For the week ending	HRW	SRW	HRS	SWW	DUR	All wheat			
Export balances <sup>1</sup>									
4/9/2020	1,663	257	1,345	858	221	4,344	13,844	4,983	23,171
This week year ago	2,521	819	1,248	942	84	5,613	12,443	12,928	30,984
Cumulative exports-marketing year <sup>2</sup>									
2019/20 YTD	7,934	2,108	6,009	4,126	699	20,876	20,819	32,647	74,342
2018/19 YTD	6,421	2,477	5,631	4,374	399	19,301	32,248	31,300	82,849
YTD 2019/20 as % of 2018/19	124	85	107	94	175	108	65	104	90
Last 4 wks. as % of same period 2018/19*	70	34	122	112	269	87	111	39	76
Total 2018/19	8,591	3,204	6,776	5,164	479	24,214	48,924	46,189	119,327
Total 2017/18	9,150	2,343	5,689	4,854	384	22,419	57,209	56,214	135,842

<sup>1</sup> Current unshipped (outstanding) export sales to date.

<sup>2</sup> Shipped export sales to date; new marketing year now in effect for wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Note: marketing year: wheat = 6/01-5/31, corn and soybeans = 9/01-8/31. YTD = year-to-date; wks. = weeks; HRW= hard red winter; SRW = soft red winter;

HRS= hard red spring; SWW= soft white wheat; DUR= durum.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

#### Table 13

#### Top 5 importers<sup>1</sup> of U.S. corn

For the week ending 4/09/2020	Total com	nitments <sup>2</sup>	% change	Exports <sup>3</sup>
	2019/20	2018/19	current MY	3-yr. avg.
	current MY	last MY*	from last MY	2016-18
		- 1,000 mt -		
Mexico	12,036	14,264	(16)	14,659
Japan	7,842	9,720	(19)	11,955
Korea	1,734	3,615	(52)	4,977
Colombia	3,237	3,781	(14)	4,692
Peru	36	1,965	(98)	2,808
Top 5 importers	24,884	33,345	(25)	39,091
Total U.S. corn export sales	34,663	44,691	(22)	54,024
% of projected exports	79%	85%		
Change from prior week <sup>2</sup>	907	948		
Top 5 importers' share of U.S. corn				
export sales	72%	75%		72%
USDA forecast April 2020	43,893	52,545	(16)	
Corn use for ethanol USDA				
forecast, April 2020	128,270	136,601	(6)	

<sup>1</sup>Based on USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) marketing year ranking reports for 2018/19; marketing year (MY) = Sep 1 - Aug 31.

<sup>2</sup>Cumulative exports (shipped) + outstanding sales (unshipped), FAS weekly export sales report, or export sales query. Total commitments change (net sales) from prior week could include revisions from previous week's outstanding sales or accumulated sales.

<sup>3</sup>FAS marketing year ranking reports (carry over plus accumulated export); yr. = year; avg. = average.

Note: A red number in parentheses indicates a negative number; mt = metric ton.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

#### Table 14

## Top 5 importers<sup>1</sup> of U.S. soybeans

For the week ending 4/9/2020	4/9/2020 Total commitments <sup>2</sup>			Exports <sup>3</sup>
	2019/20	2018/19	current MY	3-yr. avg.
	current MY	last MY*	from last MY	2016-18
	- 1,0	00 mt -		- 1,000 mt -
China	12,623	12,922	(2)	25,733
Mexico	4,096	4,659	(12)	4,271
Indonesia	1,559	1,813	(14)	2,386
Japan	2,103	2,090	1	2,243
Egypt	2,447	2,302	6	1,983
Top 5 importers	22,828	23,785	(4)	36,616
Total U.S. soybean export sales	37,630	44,228	(15)	53,746
% of projected exports	78%	93%		
change from prior week <sup>2</sup>	245	381		
Top 5 importers' share of U.S.				
soybean export sales	61%	54%		68%
USDA forecast, April 2020	48,365	47,629	102	

<sup>1</sup>Based on USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) marketing year ranking reports for 2018/19; marketing year (MY) = Sep 1 - Aug 31.

<sup>2</sup>Cumulative exports (shipped) + outstanding sales (unshipped), FAS weekly export sales report, or export sales query. The total commitments change (net sales) from prior week could include revisions from previous week's outstanding sales and/or accumulated sales.

<sup>3</sup>FAS marketing year ranking reports (carry over plus accumulated export); yr. = year; avg. = average.

Note: A red number in parentheses indicates a negative number; mt = metric ton.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

#### Table 15

### Top 10 importers<sup>1</sup> of all U.S. wheat

For the week ending 4/9/2020	Total com	nitments <sup>2</sup>	% change	Exports <sup>3</sup>
-	2019/20	2018/19	current MY	3-yr. avg.
	current MY	last MY*	from last MY	2016-18
	- 1,000	mt -		- 1,000 mt -
Philippines	3,210	3,050	5	3,047
Mexico	3,713	3,060	21	3,034
Japan	2,681	2,738	(2)	2,695
Nigeria	1,533	1,510	2	1,564
Indonesia	997	1,318	(24)	1,381
Korea	1,551	1,554	(0)	1,355
Taiwan	1,292	1,108	17	1,164
Egypt	101	815	(88)	821
Thailand	854	744	15	747
Iraq	262	616	(57)	574
Top 10 importers	16,194	16,512	(2)	16,382
Total U.S. wheat export sales	25,220	24,914	1	24,388
% of projected exports	94%	98%		
change from prior week <sup>2</sup>	178	318		
Top 10 importers' share of U.S.				
wheat export sales	64%	66%		67%
USDA forecast, April 2020	26,839	25,504	5	

<sup>1</sup> Based on USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service( FAS) marketing year ranking reports for 2018/19; Marketing year (MY) = Jun 1 - May 31.

<sup>2</sup>Cumulative exports (shipped) + outstanding sales (unshipped), FAS weekly export sales report, or export sales query. The total commitments change (net sales) from

prior week could include revisions from the previous week's outstanding and/or accumulated sales.

<sup>3</sup> FAS marketing year final reports (carry over plus accumulated export); yr. = year; avg. = average.

Note: A red number in parentheses indicates a negative number.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

# Table 16 Grain inspections for export by U.S. port region (1,000 metric tons)

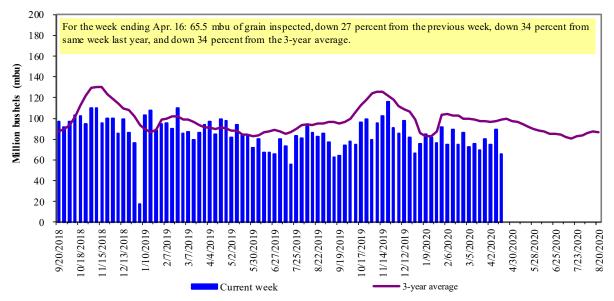
	For the week ending	Previous	Current week			2020 YTD as	Last 4-we	eks as % of:	
Port regions	04/16/20	week*	as % of previous	2020 YTD*	2019 YTD*	% of 2019 YTD	Last year	Prior 3-yr. avg.	2019 total*
Pacific Northwest									
Wheat	303	518	58	4,750	4,124	115	97	96	13,961
Corn	1	237	0	1,884	3,797	50	62	51	7,047
Soybeans	141	68	206	2,347	4,018	58	26	37	11,969
Total	444	823	54	8,980	11,940	75	66	65	32,977
Vississippi Gulf				- )	<i>J.</i>				- ,
Wheat	103	63	165	1,136	1,543	74	64	60	4,448
Corn	531	703	76	8,517	8,540	100	100	86	20,763
Soybeans	322	293	110	7,888	8,038	98	108	100	31,398
Total	957	1,058	90	17,541	18,121	97	99	87	56,609
Texas Gulf		)		)-	- )				
Wheat	0	71	0	1,103	1,999	55	35	40	6,009
Corn	0	0	n/a	168	211	80	46	44	640
Soybeans	0	0	n/a	7	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Total	0	71	0	1,277	2,210	58	36	41	6,650
nterior				,	,				,
Wheat	44	43	102	742	504	147	168	184	1,987
Corn	140	216	65	2,352	2,135	110	118	108	7,857
Soybeans	100	123	82	2,173	2,051	106	72	87	7,043
Total	284	382	74	5,267	4,690	112	103	108	16,887
Great Lakes									
Wheat	44	0	n/a	45	64	71	132	147	1,339
Corn	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	0	11
Soybeans	0	0	n/a	0	43	0	0	0	493
Total	44	0	n/a	45	107	42	74	80	1,844
Atlantic									
Wheat	0	0	n/a	1	32	2	2	6	37
Corn	0	0	n/a	0	49	0	0	0	99
Soybeans	5	15	36	316	435	73	50	29	1,353
Total	5	15	36	317	517	61	34	25	1,489
J.S. total from ports	*								
Wheat	495	695	71	7,777	8,267	94	79	82	27,781
Corn	672	1,156	58	12,920	14,732	88	91	77	36,417
Soybeans	568	499	114	12,730	14,584	87	70	76	52,258
Total	1,735	2,350	74	33,427	37,583	89	82	78	116,457

\*Data includes revisions from prior weeks; some regional totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

Source: USDA, Federal Grain Inspection Service; YTD= year-to-date; n/a = not applicable or no change.

The United States exports approximately one-quarter of the grain it produces. On average, this includes nearly 45 percent of U.S.-grown wheat, 50 percent of U.S.-grown soybeans, and 20 percent of the U.S.-grown corn. Approximately 55 percent of the U.S. export grain shipments departed through the U.S. Gulf region in 2019.

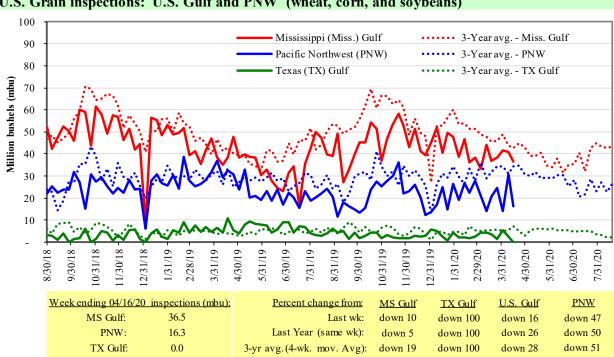




Note: 3-year average consists of 4-week running average.

Source: USDA, Federal Grain Inspection Service.

Figure 15



U.S. Grain inspections: U.S. Gulf and PNW<sup>1</sup> (wheat, corn, and soybeans)

Source: USDA, Federal Grain Inspection Service.

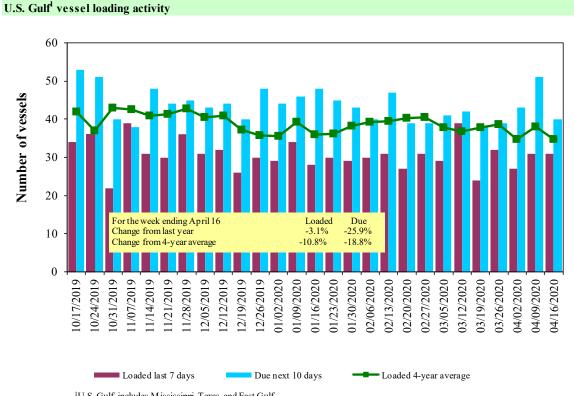
### Table 17

Figure 16

Weekly port region grain ocean vessel activity (number of vessels)

				Pacific
		Gulf		Northwest
		Loaded	Due next	
Date	In port	7-days	10-days	In port
4/16/2020	34	31	40	7
4/9/2020	30	31	51	10
2019 range	(2661)	(1844)	(3369)	(833)
2019 average	40	31	49	17

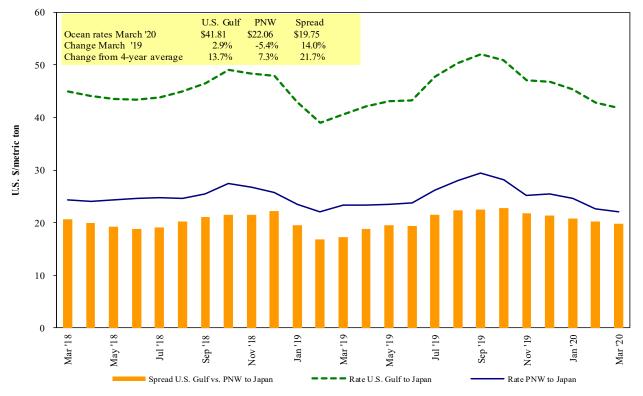
Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.



<sup>1</sup>U.S. Gulf includes Mississippi, Texas, and East Gulf. Source:USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

#### Figure 17

#### Grain vessel rates, U.S. to Japan



Note: PNW = Pacific Northwest.

Source: O'Neil Commodity Consulting.

#### Table 18

#### Ocean freight rates for selected shipments, week ending 04/18/2020

Export	Import	Grain	Loading	Volume loads	Freight rate
region	region	types	date	(metric tons)	(US\$/metric ton)
U.S. Gulf	Djibouti	Wheat	Jun 5/15	30,000	131.75*
U.S. Gulf	Djibouti	Sorghum	Apr 17/27	45,730	105.75*
U.S. Gulf	China	Heavy grain	Jan 25/30	65,000	46.50
U.S. Gulf	Rotterdam	Heavy grain	Feb 5/11	55,000	19.50
PNW	Yemen	Wheat	Mar 26/Apr 6	35,000	51.84*
PNW	Taiwan	Wheat	Apr 27/May 11	50,700	29.40
PNW	China	Heavy grain	Jan 22/26	63,000	23.00
Brazil	China	Heavy grain	May 1/31	60,000	33.25 op 33.00
Brazil	China	Heavy grain	Apr 2/16	66,000	30.75
Brazil	China	Heavy grain	Mar 1/10	65,000	32.00
Brazil	China	Heavy grain	Feb 12/21	65,000	34.50
Brazil	China	Heavy grain	Feb 18/27	60,000	34.00

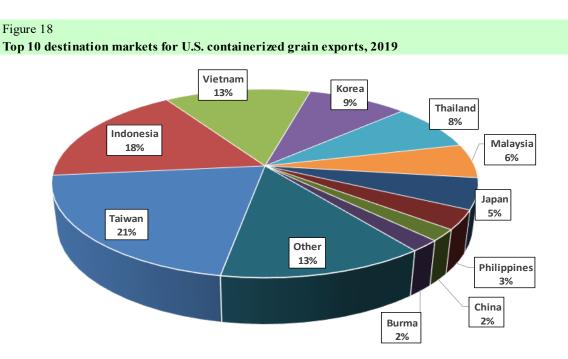
<sup>\*</sup>50 percent of food aid from the United States is required to be shipped on U.S.-flag vessels.

Note: Rates shown are per metric ton (2,204.62 lbs. = 1 metric ton), free on board (F.O.B), except where otherwise indicated;

op = option.

Source: Maritime Research, Inc.

In 2018, containers were used to transport 8 percent of total U.S. waterborne grain exports. Approximately 55 percent of U.S. waterborne grain exports in 2018 went to Asia, of which 13 percent were moved in containers. Approximately 94 percent of U.S. waterborne containerized grain exports were destined for Asia.



Note: The following Harmonized Tariff Codes are used to calculate containerized grains movements: 1001, 100190, 1002, 1003 100300, 1004, 100400, 1005, 100590, 1007, 100700, 1102, 110100, 230310, 110220, 110290, 1201, 120100, 230210, 230990, 230330, and 120810.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Transportation Services Division analysis of PIERS data.



#### Figure 19 Monthly shipments of containerized grain to Asia

Note: The following Harmonized Tariff Codes are used to calculate containerized grains movements: 100190, 100200, 100300, 100400, 100590, 100700, 110100, 110220, 110290, 12011, 120100, 120190, 120190, 120210, 230210, 230310, 230330, and 230990.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Transportation Services Division analysis of PIERS data.

#### Grain Transportation Report

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