

United States Department of Agriculture



Grain Transportation Report

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

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

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July 6, 2023

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Montana Trains Rerouted To Bypass Damaged Bridge

On June 24, in Stillwater County, MT, a Montana Rail Link (MRL) train carrying hazardous materials <u>derailed over a bridge</u>, sending 10 cars into the Yellowstone River. Grain is one of the main commodities carried by MRL, along with coal and industrial products. To mitigate the effects of the derailment, approximately 20 trains per day (the typical traffic on the MRL line) are being rerouted onto BNSF Railway's Northern Transcon route. Although the rerouted trains could contribute to congestion, both <u>grain</u> and non-grain rail traffic have been below average this year. Until Tuesday, July 4, the derailment response focused on site cleanup and remediation, and all cars involved in the derailment have been removed from the river and bridge remains. Since July 4, the focus of the derailment response has shifted to bridge reconstruction. Updates on the MRL derailment are posted <u>here</u>.

ATRI Releases Annual Operational Costs of Trucking Report

The American Transportation Research Institute (ATRI) recently released its 2023 update to *An Analysis of the Operational Costs of Trucking* report. According to the report, the estimated costs of operating a truck in 2022 were \$2.251 per mile—the highest costs on record and the first time they surpassed \$2 per mile. This rise was due to a 54-percent increase in the price of fuel from 2021 to 2022—the largest vehicle-based cost. Also, from 2021 to 2022, driver wages rose 16 percent, reflecting ongoing challenges to attract and retain drivers. Over the same period, truck/trailer lease or purchase payments rose 19 percent, largely because of supply chain delays. In addition, parts shortages and rising technician labor rates raised repair and maintenance costs 12 percent. Large fleets' average operating margins improved from 2021 to 2022, while small fleets' operating margins declined. Finally, from 2021 to 2022, driver turnover, detention times, and equipment use each improved for almost every fleet size and sector.

Railinc Releases Reports on Demographics of Railcar and Locomotive Fleets

Railinc, a subsidiary of the Association of American Railroads, recently released two free, downloadable industry reports on the demographics of the North American railcar and locomotive fleets. Two main models of covered hoppers are used to ship grain—C-113 and the larger model, C-114. According to the *North American Freight Railcar Review 2023*, at the end of 2022, the North American revenue-earning fleet contained 90,000 C-113 railcars and 170,000 C-114 railcars. In 2022, the total grain railcar fleet was 1.2 percent larger than in 2021, but 3 percent smaller than the peak in 2018 (267,000 cars). According to Railinc's *North American Locomotive Review 2023*, at the end of 2022, the North American fleet had 37,704 locomotives—down 284 from the previous year and down 1,817 from the peak in 2017. Since 2017, the fleet's locomotives have declined in number by an average of 1 percent per year, and their average age has risen. However, the newly added models tend to be more powerful and better at hauling heavy loads than older models.

Snapshots by Sector

Export Sales For the week ending June 22, unshipped balances of wheat, corn, and soybeans for marketing year (MY) 2022/23 totaled 11.24 million metric tons (mmt), down 4 percent from last week and down 49 percent from the same time last year. Net corn export sales for MY 2022/23 were 0.140, up 291 percent from last week. Net soybean export sales were 0.227 mmt, down 50 percent from last week. Net weekly wheat export sales for MY 2023/24, which began on June 1, were 0.155 mmt, up 41 percent from last week.

Rail

U.S. Class I railroads originated 14,647 grain carloads during the week ending June 24. This was a 7-percent decrease from the previous week, 29 percent fewer than last year, and 26 percent fewer than the 3-year average.

Average July **shuttle secondary railcar bids/offers** (per car) were \$363 below tariff for the week ending June 29. This was \$28 less than last week and \$305 lower than this week last year. Average non-shuttle secondary railcar bids/offers per car were \$17 below tariff. This was \$23 less than last week and \$246 lower than this week last year.

Barge

For the week ending July 1, **barged grain movements** totaled 402,500 tons. This was 1 percent more than the previous week and 57 percent less than the same period last year.

For the week ending July 1, 266 grain barges **moved down river**—6 more than last week. There were 432 grain barges **unloaded** in the New Orleans region, 40 percent more than last week.

Ocean

For the week ending June 29, 19 **oceangoing grain vessels** were loaded in the Gulf—10 percent fewer than the same period last year. Within the next 10 days (starting June 30), 25 vessels were expected to be loaded—39 percent fewer than the same period last year.

As of June 29, the rate for shipping a metric ton (mt) of grain from the U.S. Gulf to Japan was \$47.50. This was 2 percent less than the previous week. The rate from the Pacific Northwest to Japan was \$26.00 per mt, 2 percent less than the previous week.

Fuel

For the week ending July 3, the U.S. average **diesel fuel price** decreased 3.4 cents from the previous week to \$3.767 per gallon, 190.8 cents below the same week last year.

Feature Article/Calendar

| Date | Event | Location | Website for More Information |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| | The following list contains information and links to upcoming event. | s in 2023. | |
| July 10-11 | 2023 Midwest Association of Rail Shippers Summer Meeting The 2023 Midwest Association of Rail Shippers (MARS) summer meeting will include speakers from railroads (i.e., CSX, Union Pacific, and CPKC), shippers, and a Surface Transportation Board member. This year's theme is "Delivering Supply Chain Success with Rail Innovation and Sustainability." | Lake Geneva, WI | https://www.mwrailsh ippers.com/event/202 3-summer-meeting/ |
| July 19-20 | Inland Waterway Users Board Meeting At the meeting, the Board will receive briefings and presentations on investments, projects, and the state of the U.S. inland waterway system (IWS). Chartered to independently advise the Secretary of the Army, the Board weighs in on investments in construction and rehabilitation, shaping commercial navigation throughout the U.S. IWS. | Paducah, KY | https://www.federalre gister.gov/documents/ 2023/06/21/2023- 13094/inland- waterways-users- board-meeting-notice |
| July 23- 25 | 2023 Agricultural and Applied Economics Association Meeting The Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (AAEA) annual meeting allows professionals and students in agricultural and applied economics to present and learn about the latest research on a broad range of issues. Issues explored include agriculture, international and rural development, resources and the environment, and more. | Washington, DC | https://www.aaea.org/ meetings/2023-aaea- annual-meeting |
| August 2-4 | U.S. Wheat Associates' Latin American and Caribbean Wheat Buyers Conference This conference will convene government, academia, and mill owners. Discussions will center on such topics as grain storage, wheat rail and barge logistics, and strategies for improving the flow of U.S. wheat to Latin America and the Caribbean. U.S. Wheat Associates aims to help develop export markets for the U.S. wheat industry. | Puerto Vallarta, Mexico | https://www.uswheat. org/inscripcion-de- labc/ |
| August 14-16 | TEGMA 2023 Fall Symposium and STB National Grain Car Council Meeting Held concurrently with the National Grain Car Council (NGCC) annual meeting, the Transportation, Elevator and Grain Merchants Association's (TEGMA) fall symposium focuses on operational and business issues. NGCC members include representatives from railroads, shippers and receivers, and private car owners and manufacturers. | Kansas City, MO | <u>https://www.tegma.or</u> g/2023august |
| September 11-14 | FTR Transportation Conference Each day of the conference, the 2023 FTR Transportation Conference focuses on a specific aspect of either trucking or rail transportation—i.e., truck equipment, truck freight, rail equipment, or rail freight. | Indianapolis, IN and Online | https://www.ftrconfer ence.com/ |
| September 19-21 | Inland Rivers Ports and Terminals 2023 Conference The Inland Rivers, Ports and Terminals Annual Conference is an offering of the inland river industry featuring subject-matter-expert speakers and more. The exhibition space facilitates one-on-one interactions for high-quality networking. | Louisville, KY | https://www.irpt.net/c onference/ |
| September 25-27 | <i>Journal of Commerce</i> Inland Distribution Conference The <i>Journal of Commerce</i> 's (JOC) Inland Distribution Conference includes shippers, carriers, third-party logistics companies and brokers, and technology providers. A range of timely topics will be discussed, including outlooks for the economy; trucking and intermodal markets; and risk mitigation for international and domestic shippers. | Chicago, IL | https://events.joc.com /inland/program/them e.html |
| October 2-4 | 2023 National Waterways Conference (NWC) Annual Meeting NWC members and attendees discuss current opportunities and challenges to waterways resources, helping to bring about common-sense policies and programs. NWC recognizes the public value of our Nation's water resources and their contribution to a competitive economy, national security, environmental quality, and energy conservation. | Sacramento, CA | https://waterways.org/ 2023-nwc-annual- meeting/ |
| November 13-15 | Waterways Council, Inc., Annual Waterways Symposium The Waterways Council advocates for a modern national system of inland waterway infrastructure and ports. Highlights of the symposium will include an economic outlook presentation and an update by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. | New Orleans, LA | https://waterwayscoun cil.org/get- involved/annual- waterways- symposium |
| December 3-5 | NGFA - 52nd Country Elevator Conference and Trade Show National Grain and Feed Association's (NGFA) Country Elevator Conference includes grain merchants, elevator operators, feed manufacturers, processors, and grain industry suppliers. The 2022 conference featured a session on "Urgent Issues in Freight Rail Service" and a "Class I Rail Panel." | Louisville, KY | https://www.ngfa.org/ upcoming-events/ |

Grain transport cost indicators¹

| | Truck | Ra | Rail | | Oc | ean |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------|-----|------|---------|
| For the week ending | | Non-Shuttle | Shuttle | | Gulf | Pacific |
| 07/05/23 | 253 | 320 | 233 | 144 | 212 | 184 |
| 06/28/23 | 255 | 325 | 237 | 134 | 217 | 188 |

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

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

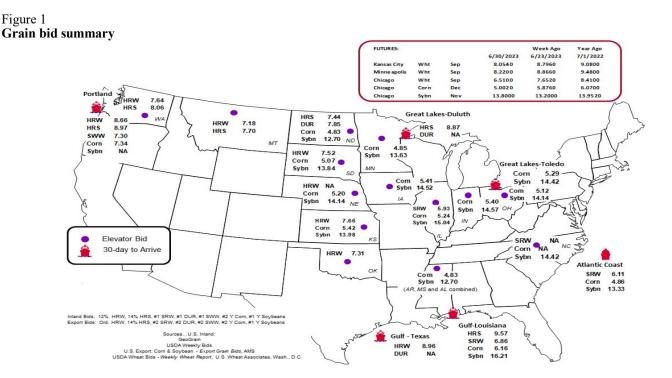
| Table 2 | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---|------|
| Market Update: | U.S. origins to exp | port position price spreads (\$/bushel) | |
| Commodity | Origin-destination | 6/30/2023 | 6/2. |

| Commodity | Origin-destination | 6/30/2023 | 6/23/2023 |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Corn | IL–Gulf | -0.92 | -0.71 |
| Corn | NE–Gulf | -0.96 | -0.76 |
| Soybean | IA–Gulf | -1.69 | -1.34 |
| HRW | KS–Gulf | -1.30 | -1.32 |
| HRS | ND–Portland | -1.53 | -1.63 |
| | | | |

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.



Rail Transportation

Table 3

Class I rail carrier grain car bulletin (grain carloads originated)

| ······································ | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------------------|---------|
| For the week ending: | E | ast | West | | U.S. total | Central U.S./Canada | |
| 6/24/2023 | CSXT | NS | BNSF | UP | U.S. total | СРКС | CN |
| This week | 1,583 | 3,068 | 6,113 | 3,883 | 14,647 | 5,309 | 2,949 |
| This week last year | 1,592 | 2,812 | 10,216 | 6,004 | 20,624 | 8,676 | 3,314 |
| 2023 YTD | 48,549 | 68,127 | 231,432 | 137,150 | 485,258 | 252,053 | 115,291 |
| 2022 YTD | 45,857 | 60,174 | 287,280 | 144,565 | 537,876 | 228,418 | 85,828 |
| 2023 YTD as % of 2022 YTD | 106 | 113 | 81 | 95 | 90 | 110 | 134 |
| Last 4 weeks as % of 2022 | 101 | 112 | 60 | 79 | 75 | 117 | 102 |
| Last 4 weeks as % of 3-yr. avg. | 110 | 114 | 62 | 81 | 77 | 93 | 88 |
| Total 2022 | 93,428 | 130,589 | 570,232 | 296,945 | 1,091,194 | 538,276 | 214,074 |

Note: The last 4-week percentages compare the last 4 weeks of this year to the closest 4 weeks last year, and to the average across the

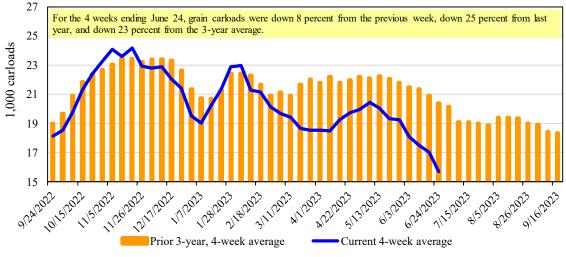
prior 3 years. The U.S. total column excludes CPKC. NS = Norfolk Southern; UP = Union Pacific; CN = Canadian National;

CPKC = Canadian Pacific Kansas City; YTD = year-to-date; avg. = average; yr. = year.

Source: Association of American Railroads.

Figure 2

Total weekly U.S. Class I railroad grain carloads



Note: U.S. total excludes Canadian Pacific Kansas City Source: Association of American Railroads.

Table 4

Railcar auction offerings¹ (\$/car)²

| For the week ending: 6/29/2023 | | | Delivery period | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|
| | | Jul-23 | Jul-22 | Aug-23 | Aug-22 | Sep-23 | Sep-22 | Oct-23 | Oct-22 | | |
| DNCE | COT grain units | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | no offer | no offer | no offer | no offer | | |
| BNSF | COT grain single-car | 108 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 34 | no offer | 0 | no offer | | |
| UP | GCAS/vouchers | no bid | n/a | no bid | n/a | no offer | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |

¹Auction offerings are for single-car and unit train shipments only.

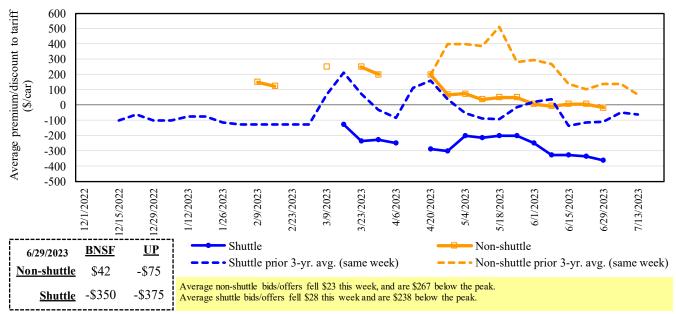
 2 Average premium/discount to tariff, last auction. n/a = not available.

Note: BNSF = BNSF Railway; COT = Certificate of Transportation; UP = Union Pacific Railroad; and GCAS = Grain Car Allocation System.

Minimum bids for UP GCAS/vouchers are \$10.

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.



Secondary market bids/offers for railcars to be delivered in July 2023

Figure 3

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.

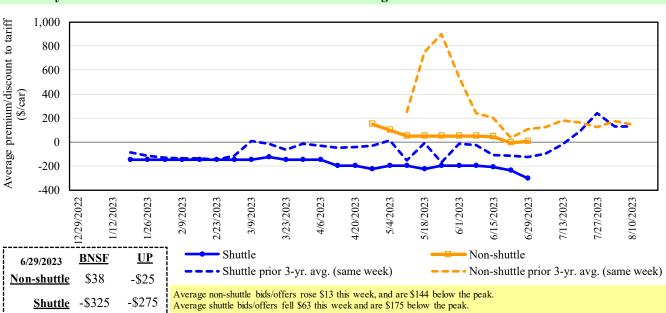
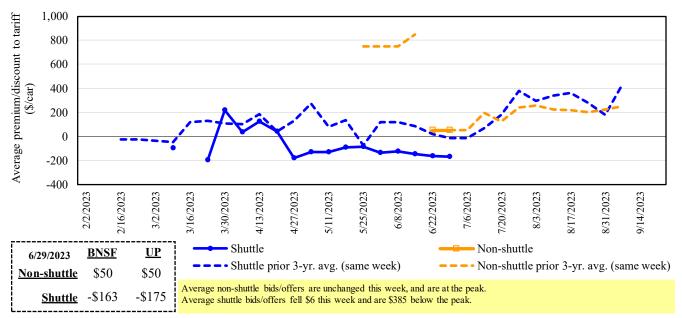


Figure 4 Secondary market bids/offers for railcars to be delivered in August 2023

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.





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 5

Weekly secondary railcar market (\$/car)¹

| For the week ending: | | | De | livery period | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 6/29/2023 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 |
| BNSF-GF | 42 | 38 | 50 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Change from last week | 4 | -1 | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Change from last week Change from same week 2022 UP-Pool | -67 | 13 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| UP-Pool | -75 | -25 | 50 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Change from last week | -50 | 25 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Change from same week 2022 | -425 | -325 | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| BNSF-GF | -350 | -325 | -163 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Change from last week | -106 | -100 | -13 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Change from same week 2022 | -102 | -81 | -63 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| ⊇ UP-Pool | -375 | -275 | -175 | 100 | n/a | n/a |
| Change from last week | 50 | -25 | 0 | -50 | n/a | n/a |
| Change from same week 2022 | -508 | -425 | -675 | -1,100 | n/a | n/a |
| CP-GF | -100 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Change from last week | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Change from same week 2022 | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

¹Average 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; CP = Canadian Pacific Railway.

Data from The Malsam Co., Tradewest Brokerage Co.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 6Tariff rail rates for unit and shuttle train shipments1

| | | | Tariff | Fuel | Tariff plus surcl | arge ner: | Percent change |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| July 2023 | Origin region ³ | Destination region ³ | rate/car | surcharge per car | metric ton | bushel ² | Y/Y ⁴ |
| Unit train | 0 0 | 8 | | F | | | |
| Wheat | Wichita, KS | St. Louis, MO | \$4,095 | \$187 | \$42.52 | \$1.16 | 1 |
| | Grand Forks, ND | Duluth-Superior, MN | \$3,858 | \$51 | \$38.81 | \$1.06 | 2 |
| | Wichita, KS | Los Angeles, CA | \$7,640 | \$260 | \$78.45 | \$2.14 | -6 |
| | Wichita, KS | New Orleans, LA | \$4,825 | \$329 | \$51.18 | \$1.39 | -1 |
| | Sioux Falls, SD | Galveston-Houston, TX | \$7,376 | \$214 | \$75.37 | \$2.05 | -5 |
| | Colby, KS | Galveston-Houston, TX | \$5,075 | \$361 | \$53.98 | \$1.47 | -2 |
| | Amarillo, TX | Los Angeles, CA | \$5,121 | \$502 | \$55.84 | \$1.52 | -7 |
| Corn | Champaign-Urbana, IL | New Orleans, LA | \$4,000 | \$372 | \$43.42 | \$1.10 | -7 |
| | Toledo, OH | Raleigh, NC | \$8,551 | \$413 | \$89.01 | \$2.26 | 1 |
| | Des Moines, IA | Davenport, IA | \$2,655 | \$79 | \$27.15 | \$0.69 | 3 |
| | Indianapolis, IN | Atlanta, GA | \$6,593 | \$310 | \$68.55 | \$1.74 | 1 |
| | Indianapolis, IN | Knoxville, TN | \$5,564 | \$201 | \$57.25 | \$1.45 | 3 |
| | Des Moines, IA | Little Rock, AR | \$4,250 | \$232 | \$44.50 | \$1.13 | 1 |
| | Des Moines, IA | Los Angeles, CA | \$6,130 | \$675 | \$67.57 | \$1.72 | -5 |
| Soybeans | Minneapolis, MN | New Orleans, LA | \$3,472 | \$546 | \$39.91 | \$1.09 | -27 |
| | Toledo, OH | Huntsville, AL | \$7,037 | \$294 | \$72.80 | \$1.98 | 1 |
| | Indianapolis, IN | Raleigh, NC | \$7,843 | \$419 | \$82.04 | \$2.23 | 1 |
| | Indianapolis, IN | Huntsville, AL | \$5,689 | \$199 | \$58.47 | \$1.59 | 3 |
| | Champaign-Urbana, IL | New Orleans, LA | \$4,865 | \$372 | \$52.01 | \$1.42 | -2 |
| <u>Shuttle train</u> | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Great Falls, MT | Portland, OR | \$4,393 | \$150 | \$45.11 | \$1.23 | -4 |
| | Wichita, KS | Galveston-Houston, TX | \$4,611 | \$116 | \$46.95 | \$1.28 | -6 |
| | Chicago, IL | Albany, NY | \$7,090 | \$390 | \$74.28 | \$2.02 | 1 |
| | Grand Forks, ND | Portland, OR | \$6,051 | \$258 | \$62.66 | \$1.71 | -6 |
| | Grand Forks, ND | Galveston-Houston, TX | \$5,399 | \$269 | \$56.29 | \$1.53 | -8 |
| | Colby, KS | Portland, OR | \$5,923 | \$592 | \$64.69 | \$1.76 | -7 |
| Corn | Minneapolis, MN | Portland, OR | \$5,660 | \$315 | \$59.33 | \$1.51 | -8 |
| | Sioux Falls, SD | Tacoma, WA | \$5,620 | \$288 | \$58.67 | \$1.49 | -7 |
| | Champaign-Urbana, IL | New Orleans, LA | \$4,170 | \$372 | \$45.11 | \$1.15 | -2 |
| | Lincoln, NE | Galveston-Houston, TX | \$4,360 | \$168 | \$44.96 | \$1.14 | -3 |
| | Des Moines, IA | Amarillo, TX | \$4,670 | \$291 | \$49.27 | \$1.25 | 0 |
| | Minneapolis, MN | Tacoma, WA | \$5,660 | \$312 | \$59.31 | \$1.51 | -8 |
| | Council Bluffs, IA | Stockton, CA | \$5,580 | \$323 | \$58.62 | \$1.49 | -8 |
| Soybeans | Sioux Falls, SD | Tacoma, WA | \$6,350 | \$288 | \$65.92 | \$1.79 | -6 |
| | Minneapolis, MN | Portland, OR | \$6,400 | \$315 | \$66.68 | \$1.81 | -7 |
| | Fargo, ND | Tacoma, WA | \$6,250 | \$256 | \$64.61 | \$1.76 | -5 |
| | Council Bluffs, IA | New Orleans, LA | \$5,095 | \$429 | \$54.86 | \$1.49 | -3 |
| | Toledo, OH | Huntsville, AL | \$5,277 | \$294 | \$55.33 | \$1.51 | 1 |
| | Grand Island, NE | Portland, OR | \$5,730 | \$606 | \$62.92 | \$1.71 | -1 |

¹A 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.

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

 $^3\mbox{Regional}$ economic areas are defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

⁴Percentage 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.

Grain Transportation Report

| Date | : Decembe | r 2021 | | | Tari | ff rate plus | Percent |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Origin | | Tariff rate Fu | el surcharge | fuel sur | charge per: | change ⁴ |
| Commodity | state | Destination region | per car ¹ | per car ² | metric ton ³ | bushel ³ | Y/Y |
| Wheat | MT | Chihuahua, CI | \$7,699 | \$0 | \$78.67 | \$2.14 | 4 |
| | OK | Cuautitlan, EM | \$6,900 | \$230 | \$72.85 | \$1.98 | 6 |
| | KS | Guadalajara, JA | \$7,619 | \$719 | \$85.19 | \$2.32 | 7 |
| | ΤX | Salinas Victoria, NL | \$4,420 | \$138 | \$46.57 | \$1.27 | 4 |
| Corn | IA | Guadalajara, JA | \$9,102 | \$663 | \$99.77 | \$2.53 | 6 |
| | SD | Celaya, GJ | \$8,300 | \$0 | \$84.81 | \$2.15 | 2 |
| | NE | Queretaro, QA | \$8,322 | \$462 | \$89.75 | \$2.28 | 5 |
| | SD | Salinas Victoria, NL | \$6,905 | \$0 | \$70.55 | \$1.79 | 0 |
| | MO | Tlalnepantla, EM | \$7,687 | \$450 | \$83.14 | \$2.11 | 5 |
| | SD | Torreon, CU | \$7,825 | \$0 | \$79.95 | \$2.03 | 2 |
| Soybeans | МО | Bojay (Tula), HG | \$8,647 | \$614 | \$94.63 | \$2.57 | 5 |
| | NE | Guadalajara, JA | \$9,207 | \$646 | \$100.67 | \$2.74 | 5 |
| | IA | El Castillo, JA | \$9,510 | \$0 | \$97.17 | \$2.64 | 1 |
| | KS | Torreon, CU | \$8,109 | \$466 | \$87.61 | \$2.38 | 5 |
| Sorghum | NE | Celaya, GJ | \$7,932 | \$597 | \$87.15 | \$2.21 | 6 |
| | KS | Queretaro, QA | \$8,108 | \$287 | \$85.77 | \$2.18 | 3 |
| | NE | Salinas Victoria, NL | \$6,713 | \$231 | \$70.94 | \$1.80 | 3 |
| | NE | Torreon, CU | \$7,225 | \$438 | \$78.29 | \$1.99 | 6 |

Table 7 Tariff rail rates for U.S. bulk grain shipments to Mexico

¹Rates 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.

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

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

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

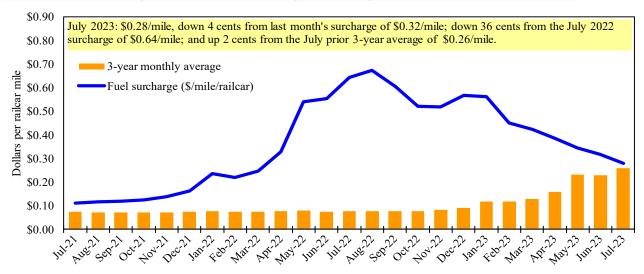
⁵ As of January 1, 2022, both BNSF and Union Pacific changed their billing and reporting of rates to Mexico.

As we incorporate the change, Table 7 updates will be delayed.

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

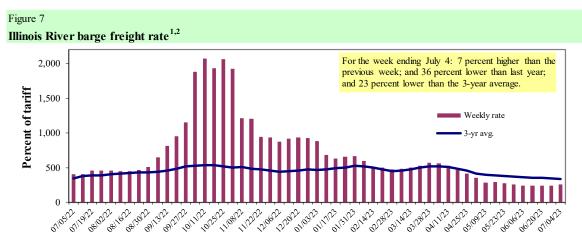
Figure 6

Railroad fuel surcharges, North American weighted average¹



¹ Weighted by each Class I railroad's proportion of grain traffic for the prior year. Sources: BNSF Railway, Canadian National Railway, CSX Transportation, Canadian Pacific Railway, Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas City Southern Railway, Norfolk Southern Corporation.

Barge Transportation



¹Rate = percent of 1976 tariff benchmark index (1976 = 100 percent); ²4-week moving average of the 3-year average. Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 8Weekly barge freight rates:Southbound only

| | | Twin Cities | Mid- Mississippi | Lower Illinois River | St. Louis | Cincinnati | Lower Ohio | Cairo- Memphis |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Rate ¹ | 7/4/2023 | 329 | 290 | 259 | 243 | 233 | 233 | 234 |
| | 6/27/2023 | 323 | 270 | 242 | 223 | 233 | 233 | 232 |
| \$/ton | 7/4/2023 | 20.37 | 15.43 | 12.02 | 9.70 | 10.93 | 9.41 | 7.35 |
| | 6/27/2023 | 19.99 | 14.36 | 11.23 | 8.90 | 10.93 | 9.41 | 7.28 |
| Current | week % change | from the sam | e week: | | | | | |
| | Last year | -38 | -34 | -36 | -25 | -47 | -47 | -30 |
| | 3-year avg. ² | -27 | -19 | -23 | -3 | -20 | -20 | -4 |
| Rate ¹ | August | 444 | 369 | 359 | 325 | 369 | 369 | 342 |
| | October | 644 | 618 | 613 | 592 | 613 | 613 | 622 |

¹Rate = percent of 1976 tariff benchmark index (1976 = 100 percent); ²4-week moving average; ton = 2,000 pounds; "-" data not available. Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Figure 8 Benchmark tariff rates

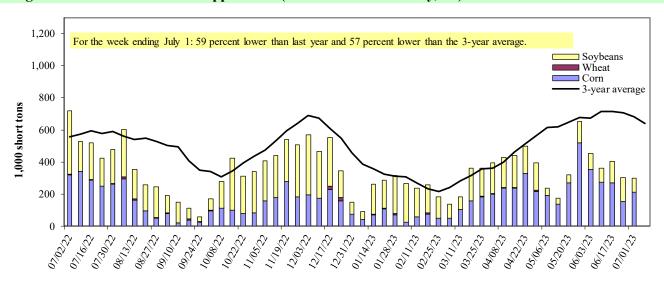
Calculating barge rate per ton: (Rate * 1976 tariff benchmark rate per ton)/100

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







¹ The 3-year average is a 4-week moving average.

Note: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has recently migrated its lock and vessel database and has noted the latest data may be revised in coming weeks. Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Table 9

Barged grain movements (1,000 tons)

| For the week ending 07/01/2023 | Corn | Wheat | Soybeans | Other | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| Mississippi River | | | | | |
| Rock Island, IL (L15) | 100 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 185 |
| Winfield, MO (L25) | 114 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 169 |
| Alton, IL (L26) | 192 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 278 |
| Granite City, IL (L27) | 212 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 297 |
| Illinois River (La Grange) | 38 | 2 | 27 | 0 | 67 |
| Ohio River (Olmsted) | 46 | 9 | 25 | 0 | 80 |
| Arkansas River (L1) | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Weekly total - 2023 | 258 | 35 | 110 | 0 | 403 |
| Weekly total - 2022 | 404 | 67 | 459 | 3 | 933 |
| 2023 YTD ¹ | 7,649 | 618 | 5,788 | 154 | 14,208 |
| 2022 YTD ¹ | 10,719 | 879 | 6,444 | 145 | 18,188 |
| 2023 as % of 2022 YTD | 71 | 70 | 90 | 106 | 78 |
| Last 4 weeks as % of 2022^2 | 62 | 49 | 45 | 9 | 54 |
| Total 2022 | 16,437 | 1,594 | 14,464 | 232 | 32,727 |

¹ Weekly total, YTD (year-to-date), and calendar year total include MI/27, OH/Olmsted, and AR/1; Other refers to oats, barley, sorghum, and rye. Total may not add exactly due to rounding.

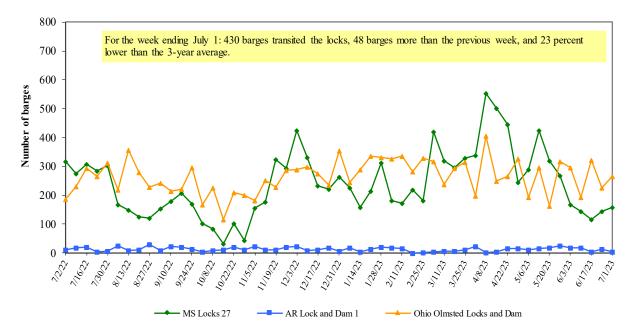
^{2} As a percent of same period in 2022.

Note: L (as in "L15") refers to a lock, locks, or locks and dam facility. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has recently migrated its lock and vessel database

database and has noted the latest data may be revised in coming weeks.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

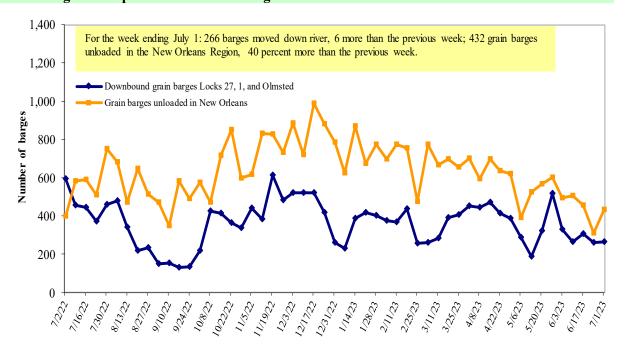
Figure 10 Upbound empty barges transiting Mississippi River Locks 27, Arkansas River Lock and Dam 1, and Ohio River Olmsted Locks and Dam



Note: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has recently migrated its lock and vessel database and has noted the latest data may be revised in coming weeks.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Figure 11 Grain barges for export in New Orleans region



Note: Olmsted = Olmsted Locks and Dam. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has recently migrated its lock and vessel database and has noted the latest data may be revised in coming weeks.

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.

Retail on-highway diesel prices, week ending 7/3/2023 (U.S. \$/gallon)

| | | <u>, (</u> | Change | e from |
|--------|----------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Region | Location | Price | Week ago | Year ago |
| Ι | East Coast | 3.811 | -0.042 | -1.902 |
| | New England | 4.090 | -0.020 | -1.829 |
| | Central Atlantic | 4.071 | -0.031 | -1.893 |
| | Lower Atlantic | 3.686 | -0.049 | -1.911 |
| II | Midwest | 3.704 | -0.030 | -1.943 |
| III | Gulf Coast | 3.468 | -0.042 | -1.862 |
| IV | Rocky Mountain | 3.950 | -0.072 | -1.782 |
| V | West Coast | 4.412 | -0.003 | -1.977 |
| | West Coast less California | 4.109 | -0.014 | -1.927 |
| | California | 4.762 | 0.011 | -2.017 |
| Total | United States | 3.767 | -0.034 | -1.908 |

¹Diesel fuel prices include all taxes. Prices represent an average of all types of diesel fuel.

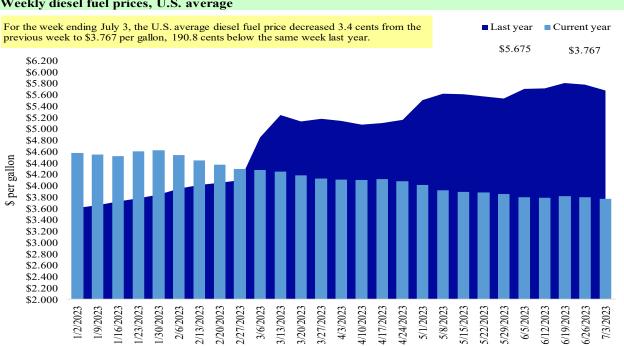
Note: On June 13, the Energy Information Administration implemented a new methodology to estimate

weekly on-highway diesel fuel prices.

Table 10

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





Note: On June 13, 2022 the Energy Information Administration implemented a new methodology to estimate weekly on-highway diesel fuel prices. Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Retail On-Highway Diesel Prices.

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

| | | | Wh | eat | | | Corn | Soybeans | Total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| For the week ending | HRW | SRW | HRS | SWW | DUR | All wheat | | | |
| Export balances ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| 6/22/2023 | 731 | 1,113 | 1,025 | 501 | 93 | 3,463 | 4,537 | 3,236 | 11,235 |
| This week year ago | 1,343 | 996 | 1,268 | 899 | 104 | 4,610 | 8,953 | 8,389 | 21,953 |
| Cumulative exports-marketing year ² | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022/23 YTD | 183 | 128 | 251 | 190 | 2 | 753 | 34,252 | 49,098 | 84,103 |
| 2021/22 YTD | 340 | 151 | 403 | 248 | 18 | 1,160 | 51,471 | 51,597 | 104,227 |
| YTD 2022/23 as % of 2021/22 | 54 | 84 | 62 | 77 | 9 | 65 | 67 | 95 | 81 |
| Last 4 wks. as % of same period 2021/22 | 51 | 111 | 85 | 61 | 90 | 76 | 61 | 37 | 55 |
| Total 2021/22 | 7,172 | 2,786 | 5,254 | 3,261 | 196 | 18,669 | 59,764 | 57,189 | 135,622 |
| Total 2020/21 | 8,422 | 1,790 | 7,500 | 6,438 | 656 | 24,807 | 66,958 | 60,571 | 152,335 |

¹ Current unshipped (outstanding) export sales to date.

² Shipped export sales to date.

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 12

Top 5 importers¹ of U.S. corn

| For the week ending 6/22/2023 | Total | % change | Exports ³ | | |
|--|---------|------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2023/24 | 2022/23 | 2021/22 | current MY | 3-yr. avg. |
| | next MY | current MY | last MY | from last MY | 2019-21 |
| | | 1,000 mt - | | | -1,000 mt - |
| Mexico | 2,062 | 14,682 | 16,468 | (11) | 15,227 |
| China | 272 | 7,580 | 14,659 | (48) | 12,616 |
| Japan | 523 | 6,341 | 9,700 | (35) | 10,273 |
| Columbia | 0 | 2,162 | 4,345 | (50) | 4,398 |
| Korea | 0 | 819 | 1,473 | (44) | 2,563 |
| Top 5 importers | 2,858 | 31,585 | 46,643 | (32) | 45,077 |
| Total U.S. corn export sales | 3,150 | 38,788 | 60,424 | (36) | 56,665 |
| % of YTD current month's export projection | 6% | 88% | 96% | | |
| Change from prior week ² | 124 | 140 | 89 | | |
| Top 5 importers' share of U.S. corn export sales | 91% | 81% | 77% | | 80% |
| USDA forecast June 2023 | 53,435 | 43,893 | 62,875 | (30) | |
| Corn use for ethanol USDA forecast, June 2023 | 134,620 | 133,350 | 135,281 | (1) | |

¹Based on USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) marketing year ranking reports for 2021/22; marketing year (MY) = Sep 1 - Aug 31.

²Cumulative 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.

³FAS marketing year ranking reports (carryover plus accumulated export); yr. = year; avg. = average; YTD = year to date.

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

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Top 5 importers¹ of U.S. soybeans

| For the week ending 6/22/2023 | То | Total commitments ² | | | Exports ³ |
|---|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| | 2023/24 | 2022/23 | 2021/22 | current MY | 3-yr. avg. |
| | next MY | current MY | last MY | from last MY | 2019-21 |
| | 1 | ,000 mt - | | | -1,000 mt - |
| China | 1,452 | 31,169 | 30,550 | 2 | 27,283 |
| Mexico | 375 | 4,640 | 5,325 | (13) | 4,929 |
| Egypt | 0 | 1,178 | 4,093 | (71) | 3,553 |
| Japan | 115 | 2,312 | 2,418 | (4) | 2,266 |
| Indonesia | 1 | 1,540 | 1,651 | (7) | 2,116 |
| Top 5 importers | 1,942 | 40,839 | 44,036 | (7) | 40,147 |
| Total U.S. soybean export sales | 3,352 | 52,334 | 59,986 | (13) | 54,231 |
| % of projected exports | 6% | 96% | 102% | | |
| change from prior week ² | 152 | 227 | (184) | | |
| Top 5 importers' share of U.S. soybean export sales | 58% | 78% | 73% | | 74% |
| USDA forecast, June 2023 | 53,815 | 54,496 | 58,801 | (7) | |

¹Based on USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) marketing year ranking reports for 2021/22; marketing year (MY) = Sep 1 - Aug 31.

²Cumulative 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.

³FAS marketing year ranking reports (carryover plus accumulated export); yr. = year; avg. = average; YTD = year to date.

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

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 14

Top 10 importers¹ of all U.S. wheat

| For the week ending 6/22/2023 | Total comm | itments ² | % change | Exports ³ |
|--|------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| , i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i | 2023/24 | 2022/23 | current MY | 3-yr. avg. |
| | current MY | last MY | from last MY | 2020-22 |
| | 1,000 mt - | | | -1,000 mt - |
| Mexico | 722 | 1,080 | (33) | 3,397 |
| Philippines | 572 | 901 | (37) | 2,615 |
| Japan | 476 | 575 | (17) | 2,281 |
| China | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1,740 |
| Korea | 308 | 373 | (18) | 1,426 |
| Nigeria | 50 | 308 | (84) | 1,276 |
| Taiwan | 279 | 127 | 120 | 944 |
| Thailand | 49 | 125 | (61) | 643 |
| Colombia | 66 | 243 | (73) | 537 |
| Indonesia | 10 | 11 | (5) | 469 |
| Top 10 importers | 2,550 | 3,742 | (32) | 15,327 |
| Total U.S. wheat export sales | 4,216 | 5,770 | (27) | 20,411 |
| % of projected exports | 21% | 27% | | |
| change from prior week ² | 155 | 497 | | |
| Top 10 importers' share of U.S. wheat export sales | 60% | 65% | | 75% |
| USDA forecast, June 2023 | 19,755 | 21,117 | (6) | |

¹ Based on USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service(FAS) marketing year ranking reports for 2022/23; Marketing year (MY) = Jun 1 - May 31.

² 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

week could include revisions from the previous week's outstanding and/or accumulated sales. ³ FAS marketing year ranking reports (carryover plus accumulated export); yr. = year; avg. = average.

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

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 15Grain inspections for export by U.S. port region (1,000 metric tons)

| | For the week ending | Previous | evious Current week | | | 2023 YTD as | Last 4-w | eeks as % of: | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| Port regions | 06/29/23 | week* | as % of previous | 2023 YTD* | 2022 YTD* | % of 2022 YTD | Last year | Prior 3-yr. avg. | 2022 total* |
| Pacific Northwest | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 190 | 171 | 112 | 5,219 | 4,643 | 112 | 108 | 73 | 9,836 |
| Corn | 36 | 36 | 101 | 3,923 | 7,838 | 50 | 39 | 34 | 9,615 |
| Soybeans | 0 | 0 | n/a | 3,521 | 4,495 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 14,178 |
| Total | 226 | 206 | 110 | 12,663 | 16,976 | 75 | 57 | 49 | 33,629 |
| Mississippi Gulf | | 200 | 110 | 12,000 | 10,770 | | | ., | |
| Wheat | 60 | 27 | 223 | 1,435 | 2,069 | 69 | 53 | 60 | 4,053 |
| Corn | 444 | 376 | 118 | 14,146 | 21,136 | 67 | 84 | 75 | 30,781 |
| Soybeans | 198 | 60 | 329 | 13,100 | 11,814 | 111 | 38 | 51 | 31,283 |
| Total | 702 | 463 | 152 | 28,680 | 35,019 | 82 | 67 | 68 | 66,116 |
| Texas Gulf | | | | , | , | | | | , |
| Wheat | 59 | 0 | n/a | 1,262 | 1,662 | 76 | 25 | 16 | 3,421 |
| Corn | 0 | 0 | n/a | 112 | 378 | 30 | 7 | 5 | 648 |
| Soybeans | 0 | 0 | n/a | 52 | 2 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 685 |
| Total | 60 | 0 | n/a | 1,426 | 2,041 | 70 | 23 | 15 | 4,754 |
| Interior | | | | , | , | | | | , |
| Wheat | 44 | 18 | 249 | 1,237 | 1,466 | 84 | 52 | 61 | 2,912 |
| Corn | 148 | 130 | 115 | 4,710 | 4,820 | 98 | 86 | 89 | 8,961 |
| Soybeans | 61 | 86 | 71 | 3,113 | 3,695 | 84 | 61 | 66 | 7,109 |
| Total | 254 | 233 | 109 | 9,060 | 9,981 | 91 | 73 | 78 | 18,982 |
| Great Lakes | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 0 | 0 | n/a | 148 | 111 | 133 | n/a | 61 | 395 |
| Corn | 0 | 0 | n/a | 23 | 100 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 158 |
| Soybeans | 0 | 0 | n/a | 31 | 221 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 760 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | n/a | 202 | 432 | 47 | 59 | 33 | 1,312 |
| Atlantic | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 0 | 0 | n/a | 58 | 37 | 155 | n/a | 873 | 169 |
| Corn | 3 | 0 | n/a | 78 | 184 | 42 | 15 | 45 | 309 |
| Soybeans | 4 | 7 | 59 | 1,202 | 1,531 | 78 | 19 | 45 | 2,867 |
| Total | 7 | 7 | 97 | 1,337 | 1,753 | 76 | 23 | 57 | 3,345 |
| U.S. total from ports | * | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 354 | 215 | 165 | 9,359 | 9,989 | 94 | 74 | 58 | 20,786 |
| Corn | 632 | 541 | 117 | 22,991 | 34,455 | 67 | 70 | 65 | 50,471 |
| Soybeans | 263 | 154 | 171 | 21,019 | 21,758 | 97 | 38 | 52 | 56,882 |
| Total | 1,249 | 910 | 137 | 53,369 | 66,202 | 81 | 63 | 61 | 128,139 |

*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.

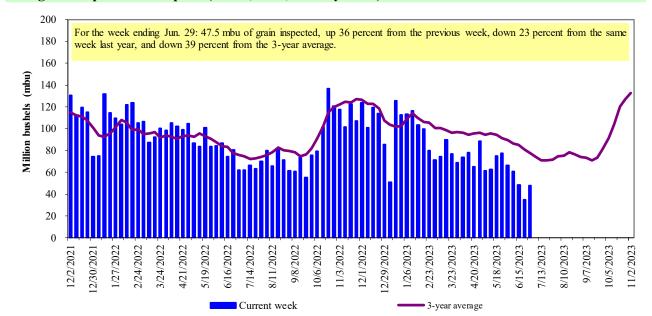
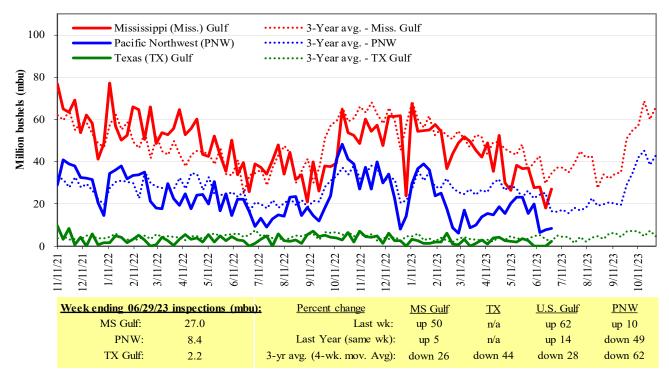


Figure 13 U.S. grain inspected for export (wheat, corn, and soybeans)

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

Source: USDA, Federal Grain Inspection Service.





Source: USDA, Federal Grain Inspection Service.

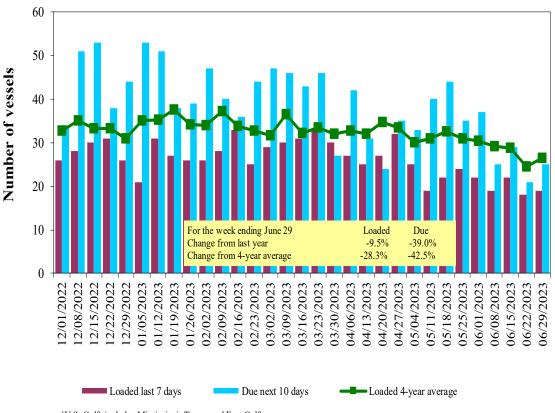
Weekly port region grain ocean vessel activity (number of vessels)

| | | | | Pacific |
|--------------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|
| | | Gulf | | Northwest |
| | | Loaded | Due next | |
| Date | In port | 7-days | 10-days | In port |
| 6/29/2023 | 21 | 19 | 25 | 5 |
| 6/22/2023 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 5 |
| 2022 range | (1461) | (1839) | (2862) | (523) |
| 2022 average | 30 | 28 | 44 | 13 |

Note: The data is voluntarily collected and may not be complete.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

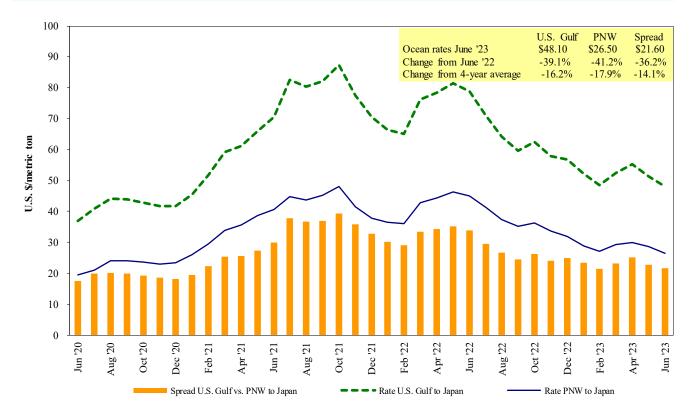
Figure 15 U.S. Gulf¹ vessel loading activity



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

Figure 16

Grain vessel rates, U.S. to Japan



Note: PNW = Pacific Northwest. Source: O'Neil Commodity Consulting.

Table 17

Ocean freight rates for selected shipments, week ending 07/01/2023

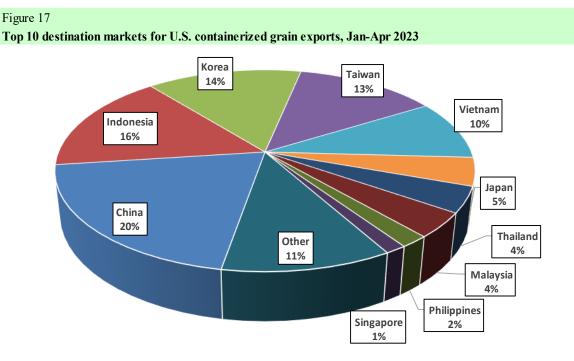
| Export | Import | Grain | Loading | Volume loads | Freight rate |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| region | region | types | date | (metric tons) | (US \$/metric ton) |
| U.S. Gulf | Japan | Heavy grain | May 2, 2023 | 50,000 | 56.70 |
| U.S. Gulf | Japan | Heavy grain | May 1, 2023 | 50,000 | 54.80 |
| U.S. Gulf | Japan | Heavy grain | Nov 1/10, 2022 | 50,000 | 79.25 |
| U.S. Gulf | S. China | Corn | Aug 1/10, 2022 | 68,000 | 71.00 |
| U.S. Gulf | Kenya | Sorghum | Feb 15/25, 2023 | 22,820 | 63.30* |
| U.S. Gulf | Jamaica | Wheat | Jun 20/30, 2023 | 4,400 | 63.00 op 66.00 |
| PNW | Indonesia | Soybean Meal | Jul 21/31, 2023 | 35,000 | 106.00* |
| PNW | N. China | Heavy grain | Apr 21/27, 2023 | 63,000 | 28.00 |
| PNW | N. China | Heavy grain | May 1/4, 2023 | 66,000 | 29.00 |
| Brazil | S. Korea | Heavy grain | Jun 15/Jul 15, 2023 | 68,000 | 45.15 |
| Brazil | S. Korea | Soybean M eal | Jun 1, 2023 | 60,000 | 53.75 |
| Brazil | China | Heavy grain | Jul 1/31, 2023 | 63,000 | 41.50 |
| Brazil | China | Heavy grain | May 5/10, 2023 | 65,000 | 36.50 |
| Brazil | N. China | Heavy grain | Apr 21/30, 2023 | 66,000 | 40.60 |
| Brazil | Vietnam | Heavy grain | Apr 11/29, 2023 | 66,000 | 37.00 |
| Australia | Vietnam | Heavy grain | Feb 24/Apr 9, 2023 | 60,000 | 20.80 |

^{*}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 2020, containers were used to transport 10 percent of total U.S. waterborne grain exports. Approximately 66 percent of U.S. waterborne grain exports in 2020 went to Asia, of which 14 percent were moved in containers. Approximately 95 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', '1001', '1002', '10020', '1003', '10030', '1004', '10040', '1005', '100590', '1007', '100700', '11010', '1102', '110220', '110290', '1201', '120100', '120190', '120810', '230210', '230310', '230330', '2304', and '230990'.

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



Monthly shipments of U.S. containerized grain exports

Note: The following Harmonized Tariff Codes are used to calculate containerized grains movements: '1001', '100190', '10020', '10020', '10030', '1004', '100400', '1005', '100590', '1007', '100700', '110100', '1102', '110220', '110290', '12010', '120190', '120190', '120810', '230210', '230310', '230310', '2304', and '230990'.

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

Figure 18

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