



# **Grain Transportation Report**

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

### WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

Contact Us

## **December 22, 2022**

## **Contents**

Article/ Calendar

Grain Transportation <u>Indicat</u>ors

Rail

Barge

Truck

Exports

Ocean

Brazil

Mexico

### Grain Truck/Ocean Rate Advisory

**Datasets** 

**Specialists** 

Subscription Information

The next release is December 29, 2022

## STB Issues Final Rules for Small Rate Disputes

On December 19, the Surface Transportation Board (STB) adopted final rules implementing two streamlined approaches for shippers and railroads to resolve rate disputes, worth up to \$4 million in relief over 2 years: a voluntary arbitration program and a procedure known as Final Offer Rate Review (FORR). The voluntary arbitration program will begin only if all seven Class I carriers commit—within 50 days of the final rule's *Federal Register* publication date—to participating for 5 years. (If all Class I carriers commit, they will be exempt from the FORR procedure.) The final rule establishing the arbitration program takes effect 30 days from its *Federal Register* publication date, and the final rule establishing the FORR procedure takes effect 60 days from its *Federal Register* publication date. According to the STB Chair, "The two rules attempt to strike a balance between the competing interests of various stakeholders"—particularly, between shippers' preference for FORR and the railroads' preference for a voluntary arbitration program. He further observed that both rules "offer relief under similar timeframes, allow for flexibility to use different methodologies, and have the same monetary limits."

### Diesel Prices Continue To Decline

For the 6th straight week, diesel prices continued to decline. For the week ending December 19, the U.S. average **diesel fuel price** decreased 15.8 cents from the previous week to \$4.596 per gallon—97.0 cents above the same week last year. Following the previous 2 weeks' declines of 17.4 cents and 21.3 cents, this was the third week in a row the diesel price had a double-digit drop, as well as the first time since February 28 the price dipped below \$4.60 per gallon. In the Midwest, the diesel price fell 17.4 cents per gallon to \$4.477, which was also the lowest Midwest price since February 28, when it was \$3.968.

### Amid Expansion, Savannah Port Overhauls Ocean Terminal

The Port of Savannah <u>plans to invest \$410 million</u> in upgrading one of its terminals to accommodate larger ships, while transforming the port's infrastructure, by 2025, to deal almost exclusively with container cargo. (See, also, <u>Grain Transportation Report</u>, <u>April 14, 2022</u>, third highlight.) Approved by the Georgia Ports Authority's governing board on December 5, the project will convert the ocean terminal to handle container cargo, and the terminal's berths will be upgraded to service two large ships simultaneously, using eight new ship-to-shore cranes. Although incoming cargo has begun to subside amid inflation and shifting consumer habits, August and October were two of the Savannah port's busiest months ever. Between January and October of 2022, the Port of Savannah exported approximately 40,000 TEUS of containerized grain, making it the fifth largest gateway for exporting containerized grain.

### Illinois Waterway Announces 2023 Consolidated Closure

Starting June 1, 2023, the Brandon Road Lock and Dam, the Dresden Island Lock and Dam, and the Marseilles Lock and Dam will close for approximately 120 days to perform significant repairs. The Brandon Road Lock and Dam will install new vertically framed upper miter gates, modify gate sills, and replace miter gate machinery. The Dresden Lock and Dam will install new upper miter gates, replace miter gate machinery, rehabilitate an electrical system, and configure a culvert valve with a new bulkhead. The Marseilles Lock and Dam will install an electrical crossover. In 2020, over 11.3 million tons of grain moved through the Illinois Waterway, including 6.2 million tons of corn and 4.9 million tons of soybeans.

### **Snapshots by Sector**

### **Export Sales**

For the week ending December 8, **unshipped balances** of wheat, corn, and soybeans for marketing year (MY) 2022/23 totaled 35.64 million metric tons (mmt), down 24 percent from the same time last year and down 5 percent from last week. Net **corn export sales** for MY 2022/23 were 0.959 mmt, up 39 percent from last week. Net **soybean export sales** were 2.943 mmt, up 72 percent from last week. Net weekly **wheat export sales** were 0.469 mmt, up significantly from last week.

### Rail

U.S. Class I railroads originated 23,806 **grain carloads** during the week ending December 10. This was a 9-percent decrease from the previous week, 4 percent fewer than last year, and 7 percent fewer than the 3-year average.

Average January shuttle secondary railcar bids/offers (per car) were \$950 above tariff for the week ending December 15. This was \$333 more than last week and \$53 lower than this week last year.

### Barge

For the week ending December 17, **barged grain movements** totaled 790,368 tons. This was 3 percent higher than the previous week and 4 percent less than the same period last year.

For the week ending December 17, 520 grain barges **moved down river**—the same as last week. There were 987 grain barges **unloaded** in the New Orleans region, 37 percent more than last week.

### Ocear

For the week ending December 15, 30 oceangoing grain vessels were loaded in the Gulf—9 percent fewer than the same period last year. Within the next 10 days (starting December 16), 53 vessels were expected to be loaded—12 percent fewer than the same period last year.

As of December 15, the rate for shipping a metric ton (mt) of grain from the U.S. Gulf to Japan was \$57.00. This was relatively unchanged from the previous week. The rate from the Pacific Northwest to Japan was \$32.00 per mt, unchanged from the previous week.

## Feature Article/Calendar

## Wheat Transportation Costs Fell From Second to Third Quarter 2022

From second quarter to third quarter 2022 (quarter to quarter), transportation costs for shipping wheat from Kansas and North Dakota to Japan decreased through the Pacific Northwest (PNW routes) and U.S. Gulf (Gulf routes). Mainly driven by a drop in ocean freight rates, transportation costs for the Gulf routes also fell from third quarter 2021 to third quarter 2022 (year to year). Transportation costs for the PNW routes rose from year to year due to an increase rail and truck freight rates. Both quarter to quarter and year to year, total landed costs (farm value plus transportation costs) for all routes were up. The sharp year-to-year increases in total landed costs (for routes of all origins) occurred mainly because of higher farm values (tables 1 and 2).

## Transportation Costs

**Quarter to quarter.** Quarter to quarter, PNW-route transportation costs for shipping wheat decreased 7 percent from Kansas and fell 5 percent from North Dakota. Gulf-route costs were down 11 percent from Kansas and down 9 percent from North Dakota.

**Year to year.** Year to year, PNW-route transportation costs increased 5 percent from Kansas and rose 9 percent from North Dakota. Gulf-route transportation costs fell 2 percent from Kansas and fell 4 percent from North Dakota.

Table 1: Quarterly rate comparisons for shipping Kansas and North Dakota wheat to Japan through the PNW

	_	K	ansas		_		No	orth Dakota		
	2021	2022	2022	Year-to-year	Quarterly	2021	2022	2022	Year-to-year	Quarterly
Mode	3rd qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	change	change	3rd qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	change	change
		\$/metric	ton	%	%		\$/metric	ton	%	%
Truck	13.19	23.40	19.07	44.58	-18.50	13.19	23.40	19.07	44.58	-18.50
Rail <sup>1</sup>	63.51	67.34	70.04	10.28	4.01	57.52	63.84	68.38	18.88	7.11
Ocean vessel	44.56	45.20	37.93	-14.88	-16.08	44.56	45.20	37.93	-14.88	-16.08
Transportation costs	121.26	135.94	127.04	4.77	-6.55	115.27	132.44	125.38	8.77	-5.33
Farm value <sup>2</sup>	158.37	227.44	315.63	99.30	38.78	161.06	237.49	345.76	114.68	45.59
Total landed cost	279.63	363.38	442.67	58.31	21.82	276.33	369.93	471.14	70.50	27.36
Transport % of landed cost	43.36	37.41	28.70			41.71	35.80	26.61		

Table 2: Quarterly rate comparisons for shipping Kansas and North Dakota wheat to Japan through the U.S. Gulf

		K	ansas				No	orth Dakota		
	2021	2021	2022	Year-to-year	Quarterly	2021	2022	2022	Year-to-year	Quarterly
Mode	3rd qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	change	change	3rd qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	change	change
		\$/metric	ton	%	%		\$/metric	ton	%	%
Truck	13.19	23.40	19.07	44.58	-18.50	13.19	23.40	19.07	44.58	-18.50
Rail <sup>1</sup>	42.07	47.05	49.82	18.42	5.89	57.72	57.60	62.28	7.90	8.13
Ocean vessel	81.71	79.61	64.90	-20.57	-18.48	81.71	79.61	64.90	-20.57	-18.48
Transportation costs	136.97	150.06	133.79	-2.32	-10.84	152.62	160.61	146.25	-4.17	-8.94
Farm value <sup>2</sup>	158.37	227.44	315.63	99.30	38.78	161.06	237.49	345.76	114.68	45.59
Total landed cost	295.34	377.50	449.42	52.17	19.05	313.68	398.10	492.01	56.85	23.59
Transport % of landed cost	46.38	39.75	29.77			48.65	40.34	29.73		

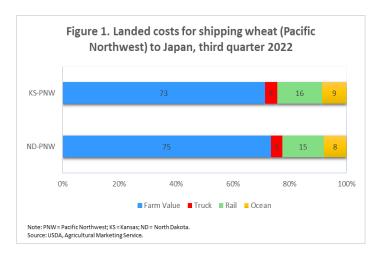
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Rail tariff rates include fuel surcharges and revisions for heavy-axle railcars and shuttle trains. The rail tariff rate is a base price of rail freight rates, but during periods of high rail demand or car shortages, high auction and secondary market rates could exceed the base rail tariffs per car.

## PNW Landed Costs

Third quarter-2022 total landed costs for shipping wheat by PNW routes were \$443 per metric ton (mt) from Kansas and \$471 per mt from North Dakota (table 1). Quarter to quarter, PNW-route landed costs were up 22 percent from Kansas and up 27 percent from North Dakota. Year to year, PNW-route landed costs rose 58 percent from Kansas and 71 percent from North Dakota, because of higher farm values.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service is the source for wheat prices for North Dakota (mainly hard red spring) and Kansas (mainly hard red winter). Note: PNW = Pacific Northwest; qtr = quarter Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

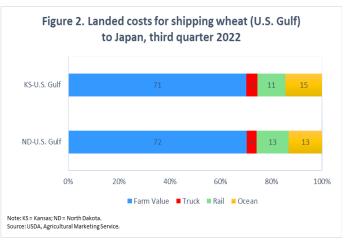
Wheat farm values for both States were well above last year (figs. 1 and 2). As a share of landed costs, third-quarter 2022 farm values—at 71 percent from Kansas and 73 percent from North Dakota—rose from last year.



Substantial declines in PNW-route ocean rates—both quarter to quarter (16 percent) and year to year (15 percent)—were due to decreased demand for bulk shipping, lower demand for ocean vessels, and uncertainty generated by the Russia-Ukraine war (*Grain Transportation Report (GTR)*, November 10, 2022). Ocean transport's share of total PNW-route landed costs from Kansas and North Dakota was well below the same time last year.

## U.S. Gulf Landed Costs

Total landed costs to ship wheat through the Gulf routes were \$449/mt from Kansas and \$492/mt from North Dakota. Quarter to quarter, total Gulf-route landed costs were up 19 percent from Kansas and up 24 percent from North Dakota. Year to year, Gulf-route landed costs rose 52 percent from Kansas and rose 57 percent from North Dakota (table 2). Third-quarter 2022 farm values represented 70 percent of Gulf-route landed costs from both Kansas and North Dakota—higher than last year for both origins (fig. 2).



Gulf-route ocean rates fell 18 percent quarter to quarter and dropped 21 percent year to year. Gulf-route rail rates increased quarter to quarter from both Kansas and North Dakota. Year to year, ocean transport's share of Gulf-route landed costs was down notably from each origin.

### Third-Quarter 2022 Wheat Inspections

According to USDA's Federal Grain Inspection Service, third-quarter 2022 wheat inspected for export to Japan totaled 0.605 million metric tons (mmt), up 17 percent quarter to quarter, but down 16 percent year to year. Japan accounted for 9 percent of total U.S. third-quarter 2022 wheat inspections, which were 6.9 mmt (down 14 percent year to year). The year-to-year decline in total wheat exports to all destinations was mainly composed of reduced shipments to Africa and Asia (*GTR*, November 3, 2022). U.S. wheat exports for marketing year (MY) 2022/23 are expected to decline from MY 2021/22, according to USDA's December *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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## **Grain Transportation Indicators**

Table 1 **Grain transport cost indicators**<sup>1</sup>

	Truck	Ra	il	Barge	Od	cean
For the week ending		Non-Shuttle	Shuttle		Gulf	Pacific
12/21/22	308	337	297	520	255	227
12/14/22	319	337	289	509	256	227

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Indicator: 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.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 2

Market Update: U.S. origins to export position price spreads (\$/bushel)

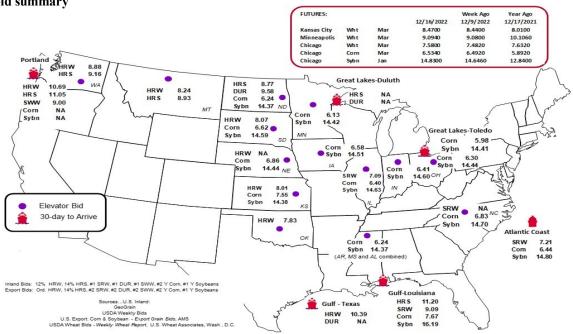
Commodity	Origin-destination	12/16/2022	12/9/2022
Corn	IL-Gulf	-1.27	-1.24
Corn	NE-Gulf	-0.81	-0.76
Soybean	IA-Gulf	-1.68	-1.57
HRW	KS-Gulf	-2.38	-2.40
HRS	ND-Portland	-2.28	-2.26

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



## Rail Transportation

Table 3

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

For the week ending:	Ea	ast		West		U.S. total	Ca	nada
12/10/2022	CSXT	NS	BNSF	KCS	UP	U.S. total	CN	CP
This week	2,346	3,140	11,620	1,187	5,513	23,806	6,428	6,287
This week last year	2,240	2,658	12,599	1,481	5,895	24,873	4,300	4,118
2022 YTD	87,782	121,968	542,979	62,400	282,487	1,097,616	199,720	199,991
2021 YTD	88,527	114,561	577,828	60,723	302,663	1,144,302	199,545	231,154
2022 YTD as % of 2021 YTD	99	106	94	103	93	96	100	87
Last 4 weeks as % of 2021*	109	140	90	89	89	96	178	148
Last 4 weeks as % of 3-yr. avg.**	118	119	92	105	96	98	143	120
Total 2021	93,935	120,673	609,890	64,818	318,002	1,207,318	209,711	242,533

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

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

Source: Association of American Railroads.

Total weekly U.S. Class I railroad grain carloads

For the 4 weeks ending December 10, grain carloads were unchanged from the previous week, down 4 percent from last year, and down 2 percent from the 3-year average.

For the 4 weeks ending December 10, grain carloads were unchanged from the previous week, down 4 percent from last year, and down 2 percent from the 3-year average.

Prior 3-year, 4-week average

Current 4-week average

Source: Association of American Railroads.

Table 4

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

Fo	or the week ending:				Deliver	y period			
	12/15/2022	Jan-23	Jan-22	Feb-23	Feb-22	Mar-23	Mar-22	Apr-23	Apr-22
BNSF <sup>3</sup>	COT grain units COT grain single-car	199 811	68 219	142 684	0 37	54 243	0	no bid 0	no bids 0
UP <sup>4</sup>	GCAS/Region 1 GCAS/Region 2	no offer no offer	n/a n/a	n/a n/a					

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

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.

<sup>\*\*</sup>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.

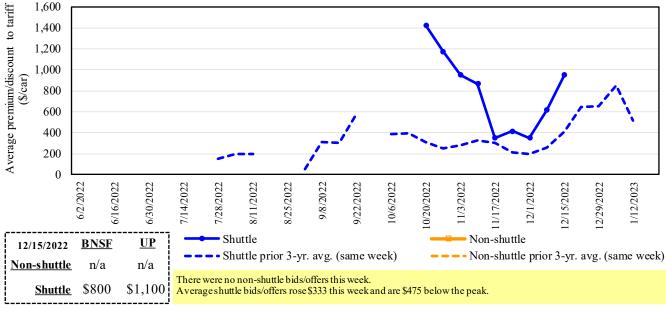
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Average premium/discount to tariff, last auction. n/a = not available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>BNSF - COT = BNSF Railway Certificate of Transportation; north grain and south grain bids were combined effective the week ending 6/24/06.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>UP - GCAS = Union Pacific Railroad Grain Car Allocation System.

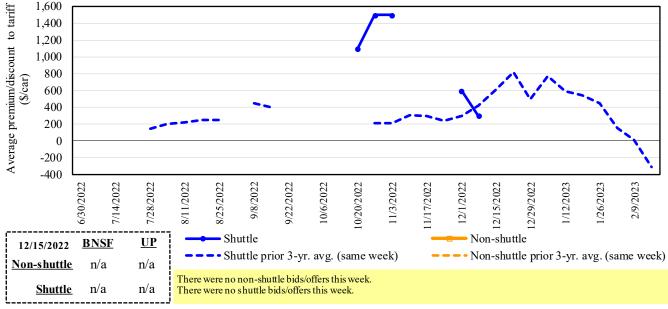
The **secondary rail market** information reflects trade values for service that was originally purchased from the railroad carrier as some form of guaranteed freight. The **auction and secondary rail** values are indicators of rail service quality and demand/ supply.

Figure 3
Secondary market bids/offers for railcars to be delivered in January 2023



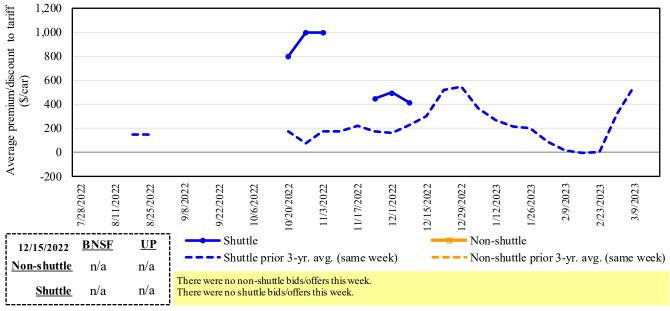
Note: Non-shuttle bids include unit-train and single-car bids. n/a = not available; avg. = average; yr. = year; BNSF = BNSF Railway; UP = Union Pacific Railroad. Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Figure 4
Secondary market bids/offers for railcars to be delivered in February 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, A gricultural Marketing Service.

Figure 5
Secondary market bids/offers for railcars to be delivered in March 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.

Table 5

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

For the week	ending:			Del	livery period		
12/15/20	22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23
BNSF-GF		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Change from last wee	k	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Change from same we	ek 2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Change from same we		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Change from last wee	k	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Change from same we	eek 2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BNSF-GF		800	n/a	n/a	n/a	(150)	n/a
Change from last wee	k	183	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Change from same we	ek 2021	(356)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UP-Pool		1,100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Change from last wee	k	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Change from same we	ek 2021	250	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<sup>&</sup>lt;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 6

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

	s for unit and shuttle tr			Fuel			Percent
	2	2	Tariff	surcharge_	Tariff plus surch		change
December 2022	Origin region <sup>3</sup>	Destination region <sup>3</sup>	rate/car	per car	metric ton	bus he l <sup>2</sup>	Y/Y <sup>4</sup>
<u>Unit train</u>							
Wheat	Wichita, KS	St. Louis, MO	\$3,695	\$319	\$39.86	\$1.08	4
	Grand Forks, ND	Duluth-Superior, MN	\$3,858	\$149	\$39.79	\$1.08	10
	Wichita, KS	Los Angeles, CA	\$7,490	\$765	\$81.98	\$2.23	13
	Wichita, KS	New Orleans, LA	\$4,600	\$561	\$51.25	\$1.39	7
	Sioux Falls, SD	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$7,226	\$628	\$77.99	\$2.12	12
	Colby, KS	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$4,850	\$614	\$54.26	\$1.48	7
	Amarillo, TX	Los Angeles, CA	\$5,121	\$855	\$59.34	\$1.62	7
Corn	Champaign-Urbana, IL	New Orleans, LA	\$4,000	\$634	\$46.02	\$1.17	7
	Toledo, OH	Raleigh, NC	\$8,551	\$697	\$91.83	\$2.33	14
	Des Moines, IA	Davenport, IA	\$2,655	\$134	\$27.70	\$0.70	8
	Indianapolis, IN	Atlanta, GA	\$6,593	\$523	\$70.67	\$1.80	14
	Indianapolis, IN	Knoxville, TN	\$5,564	\$339	\$58.62	\$1.49	12
	Des Moines, IA	Little Rock, AR	\$4,250	\$394	\$46.12	\$1.17	10
	Des Moines, IA	Los Angeles, CA	\$6,130	\$1,148	\$72.28	\$1.84	12
Soybeans	Minneapolis, MN	New Orleans, LA	\$5,431	\$984	\$63.71	\$1.73	59
	Toledo, OH	Huntsville, AL	\$7,037	\$497	\$74.81	\$2.04	12
	Indianapolis, IN	Raleigh, NC	\$7,843	\$706	\$84.90	\$2.31	15
	Indianapolis, IN	Huntsville, AL	\$5,689	\$335	\$59.82	\$1.63	12
	Champaign-Urbana, IL	New Orleans, LA	\$4,865	\$634	\$54.61	\$1.49	8
Shuttle train							
Wheat	Great Falls, MT	Portland, OR	\$4,393	\$440	\$47.99	\$1.31	15
	Wichita, KS	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$4,311	\$343	\$46.21	\$1.26	5
	Chicago, IL	Albany, NY	\$7,090	\$658	\$76.94	\$2.09	16
	Grand Forks, ND	Portland, OR	\$6,051	\$760	\$67.64	\$1.84	16
	Grand Forks, ND	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$5,399	\$792	\$61.47	\$1.67	8
	Colby, KS	Portland, OR	\$5,923	\$1,007	\$68.82	\$1.87	6
Corn	Minneapolis, MN	Portland, OR	\$5,660	\$926	\$65.40	\$1.66	22
	Sioux Falls, SD	Tacoma, WA	\$5,620	\$848	\$64.23	\$1.63	21
	Champaign-Urbana, IL	New Orleans, LA	\$4,170	\$634	\$47.70	\$1.21	13
	Lincoln, NE	Galveston-Houston, TX	\$4,360	\$494	\$48.20	\$1.22	19
	Des Moines, IA	Amarillo, TX	\$4,670	\$496	\$51.30	\$1.30	10
	Minneapolis, MN	Tacoma, WA	\$5,660	\$918	\$65.32	\$1.66	22
	Council Bluffs, IA	Stockton, CA	\$5,580	\$950	\$64.84	\$1.65	23
Soybeans	Sioux Falls, SD	Tacoma, WA	\$6,350	\$848	\$71.47	\$1.95	19
•	Minneapolis, MN	Portland, OR	\$6,400	\$926	\$72.75	\$1.98	20
	Fargo, ND	Tacoma, WA	\$6,250	\$754	\$69.55	\$1.89	18
	Council Bluffs, IA	New Orleans, LA	\$5,095	\$731	\$57.85	\$1.57	9
	Toledo, OH	Huntsville, AL	\$5,277	\$497	\$57.33	\$1.56	17
	Grand Island, NE	Portland, OR	\$5,730	\$1,031	\$67.14	\$1.83	15

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

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

<sup>75-120</sup> cars that meet railroad efficiency requirements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Approximate load per car = 111 short tons (100.7 metric tons): com 56 pounds per bushel (lbs/bu), wheat and soybeans 60 lbs/bu.

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

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

Table 7

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

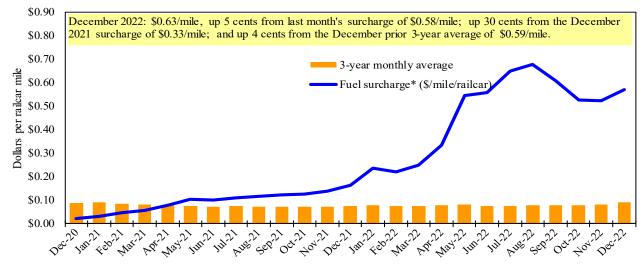
	: Decembe	r 2021		Fuel	Tari	ff rate plus	Percent
	Origin		Tariff rate	surcharge	fuel surc	harge per:	change <sup>4</sup>
Commodity	state	Destination region	per car <sup>1</sup>	per car <sup>2</sup>	metric ton <sup>3</sup>	bushel <sup>3</sup>	Y/Y
Wheat	MT	Chihuahua, CI	\$7,699	\$0	\$78.67	\$2.14	4
	OK	Cuautitlan, EM	\$6,900	\$230	\$72.85	\$1.98	6
	KS	Guadalajara, JA	\$7,619	\$719	\$85.19	\$2.32	7
	TX	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	MO	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

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

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

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





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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

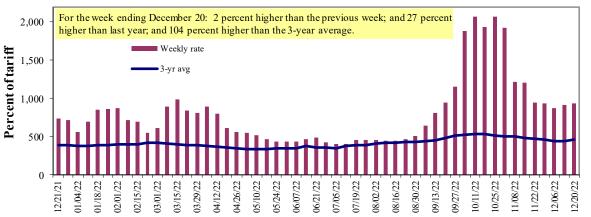
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> As of January 1, both BNSF and Union Pacific changed their billing and reporting of rates to Mexico.

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

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

## **Barge Transportation**

Figure 7
Illinois River barge freight rate<sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Rate = percent of 1976 tariff benchmark index (1976 = 100 percent); <sup>2</sup>4-week moving average of the 3-year average.

Table 8
Weekly barge freight rates: Southbound only

		Twin Cities	Mid- Mississippi	Lower Illinois River	St. Louis	Cincinnati	Lower Ohio	Cairo- Memphis
Rate <sup>1</sup>	12/20/2022 12/13/2022	-	835 825	936 916	843 852	809 831	809 831	650 695
\$/ton	12/20/2022 12/13/2022	-	44.42 43.89	43.43 42.50	33.64 33.99	37.94 38.97	32.68 33.57	20.41 21.82
Curren	t week % chang	e from the	same week:					
	Last year 3-year avg. <sup>2</sup>	-	24 80	27 104	16 128	22 94	22 94	18 98
Rate <sup>1</sup>	January March	-	- 673	882 643	714 542	714 599	714 599	596 504

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Rate = percent of 1976 tariff benchmark index (1976 = 100 percent); <sup>2</sup>4-week moving average; ton = 2,000 pounds; "-" data not available. Source: USDA, A gricultural 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.

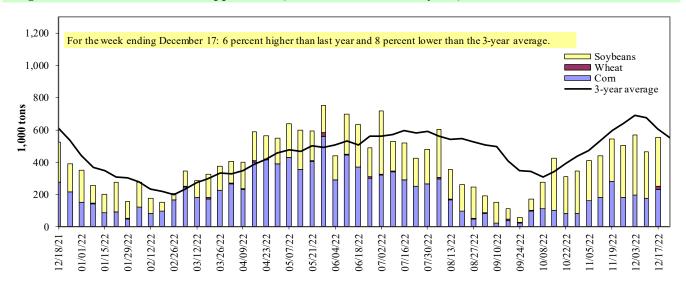




<sup>\*</sup>Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Figure 9

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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 **Barge grain movements (1,000 tons)** 

For the week ending 12/17/2022	Corn	Wheat	Soybeans	Other	Total
Mississippi River					
Rock Island, IL (L15)	17	0	6	0	23
Winfield, MO (L25)	51	8	141	0	201
Alton, IL (L26)	205	8	323	0	536
Granite City, IL (L27)	230	20	304	0	554
Illinois River (La Grange)	152	0	168	0	320
Ohio River (Olmsted)	79	2	132	0	213
Arkansas River (L1)	0	10	14	0	24
Weekly total - 2022	309	32	450	0	790
Weekly total - 2021	391	41	391	0	822
2022 YTD <sup>1</sup>	16,041	1,556	13,872	229	31,699
2021 YTD <sup>1</sup>	22,951	1,610	10,683	278	35,521
2022 as % of 2021 YTD	70	97	130	82	89
Last 4 weeks as % of 2021 <sup>2</sup>	73	70	124	5	97
Total 2021	23,516	1,634	11,325	297	36,772

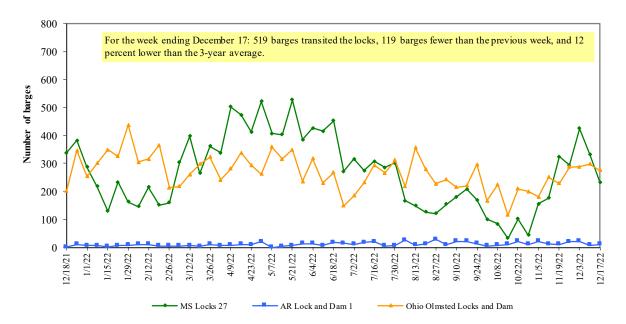
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Weekly total, YTD (year-to-date), and calendar year total include MI/27, OH/Olmsted, and AR/1; Other refers to oats, barley, sorghum, and rye. Total may not add exactly due to rounding.

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

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> As a percent of same period in 2021.

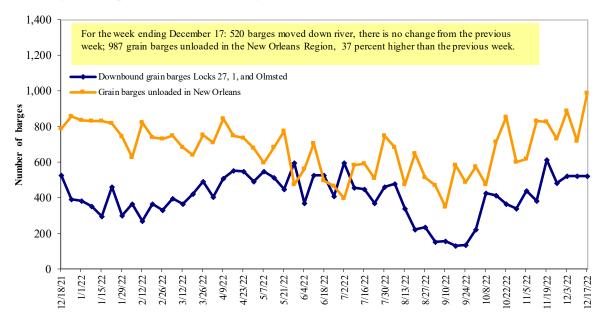
Figure 10
Upbound empty barges transiting Mississippi River Locks 27, Arkansas River Lock and Dam 1, and Ohio River Olmsted Locks and Dam



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.

## **Truck Transportation**

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.

Table 10 Retail on-highway diesel prices, week ending 12/19/2022 (U.S. \$/gallon)

			Change	from
Region	Location	Price	Week ago	Year ago
I	East Coast	4.847	-0.160	1.236
	New England	5.257	-0.226	1.624
	Central Atlantic	5.316	-0.189	1.524
	Lower Atlantic	4.637	-0.142	1.141
II	Midwest	4.477	-0.174	0.985
III	Gulf Coast	4.205	-0.139	0.866
IV	Rocky Mountain	4.860	-0.167	1.129
V	West Coast	5.138	-0.149	0.757
	West Coast less California	4.877	-0.171	0.936
	California	5.437	-0.125	0.669
Total	United States	4.596	-0.158	0.970

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Diesel 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.

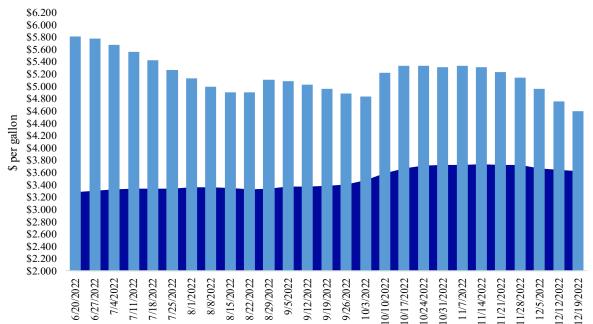
Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

Figure 12

Weekly diesel fuel prices, U.S. average

For the week ending December 19, the U.S. average diesel fuel price decreased 15.8 cents from the previous week to \$4.596 per gallon, 97.0 cents above the same week last year.

\$6.200



Note: On June 13, 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.

## **Grain Exports**

Table 11
U.S. export balances and cumulative exports (1,000 metric tons)

		- (-,							
Wheat						Corn	Soybe ans	Total	
For the week ending	HRW	SRW	HRS	SWW	DUR	All wheat			
Export balances <sup>1</sup>									
12/8/2022	890	594	1,371	1,156	92	4,102	12,739	18,798	35,639
This week year ago	2,195	686	1,184	797	36	4,897	26,867	14,691	46,455
Cumulative exports-marketing year <sup>2</sup>									
2022/23 YTD	2,971	1,698	2,928	2,283	129	10,008	7,264	23,019	40,291
2021/22 YTD	3,901	1,537	2,850	1,928	97	10,312	11,645	25,358	47,315
YTD 2022/23 as % of 2021/22	76	111	103	118	133	97	62	91	85
Last 4 wks. as % of same period 2021/22	40	80	117	139	272	82	47	127	76
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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Current unshipped (outstanding) 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 importers**<sup>1</sup> **of U.S. corn** 

For the week ending 12/08/2022	Total com	mitments <sup>2</sup>	% change	Exports <sup>3</sup>
	2022/23	2021/22	current MY	3-yr. avg.
	current MY	last MY	from last MY	2019-21
		1,000 mt -		
Mexico	9570.2	11,503	(17)	15,227
China	3717	12,210	(70)	12,616
Japan	1570	3,148	(50)	10,273
Columbia	318	2,187	(85)	4,398
Korea	20	72	(72)	2,563
Top 5 importers	15,195	29,120	(48)	45,077
Total U.S. corn export sales	20,003	38,512	(48)	56,665
% of projected exports	38%	61%		
Change from prior week <sup>2</sup>	959	1,949		
Top 5 importers' share of U.S. corn				
export sales	76%	76%		80%
<b>USDA forecast December 2022</b>	52,799	62,875	(16)	
Corn use for ethanol USDA forecast,				
December 2022	133,985	135,281	(1)	

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

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

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

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

Table 13

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

For the week ending 12/8/2022	Total commitments <sup>2</sup>		% change	Exports <sup>3</sup>
	2022/23	2021/22	current MY	3-yr. avg.
	current MY	last MY	from last MY	2019-21
				- 1,000 mt -
China	24,695	22,268	11	27,283
Mexico	3,244	2,677	21	4,929
Egypt	746	1,751	(57)	3,553
Japan	1,317	1,112	18	2,266
Indonesia	619	618	0	2,116
Top 5 importers	30,621	28,425	8	40,147
Total U.S. soybean export sales	41,817	40,049	4	54,231
% of projected exports	75%	68%		
change from prior week <sup>2</sup>	2,943	1,309		
Top 5 importers' share of U.S.				
soybean export sales	73%	71%		74%
USDA forecast, December 2022	55,722	58,801	(5)	

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>Based \ on \ USDA, Foreign \ Agricultural \ Service \ (FAS) \ marketing \ year \ ranking \ reports \ for \ 2021/22; \ marketing \ year \ (MY) = Sep \ 1 \ - \ Aug \ 31.$ 

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

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 14

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

For the week ending 12/8/2022	Total Comm	itments <sup>2</sup>	% change	Exports <sup>3</sup>
	2022/23	2021/22	current MY	3-yr. avg.
	current MY	last MY	from last MY	2019-21
		1,000 mt -		- 1,000 mt -
Mexico	2,386	2,752	(13)	3,566
Philippines	1,686	2,278	(26)	2,985
Japan	1,515	1,740	(13)	2,453
China	616	848	(27)	1,537
Nigeria	663	1,573	(58)	1,528
Korea	976	940	4	1,459
Taiwan	547	602	(9)	1,106
Indonesia	299	66	355	711
Thailand	502	436	15	703
Colombia	406	490	(17)	621
Top 10 importers	9,595	11,725	(18)	16,669
Total U.S. wheat export sales	14,110	15,210	(7)	22,763
% of projected exports	67%	70%		
change from prior week <sup>2</sup>	469	651		
Top 10 importers' share of U.S.	_			
wheat export sales	68%	77%		73%
USDA forecast, December 2022	21,117	21,798	(3)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service( FAS) marketing year ranking reports for 2020/21; Marketing year (MY) = Jun 1 - May 31.

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

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

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

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

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

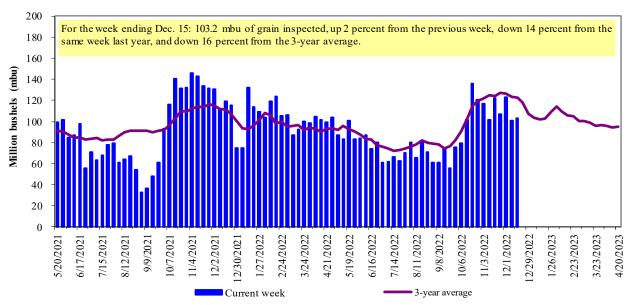
	For the week ending	Previous	Current week		2022 YTD as	Last 4-we	eks as % of:		
Port regions	12/15/22	week*	as % of previous	2022 YTD*	2021 YTD*	% of 2021 YTD	Last year	Prior 3-yr. avg.	2021 total*
Pacific Northwest									
Wheat	215	111	193	9,714	13,070	74	105	71	13,243
Corn	199	57	352	9,345	13,049	72	63	83	13,420
Soybeans	498	646	77	13,747	13,692	100	97	108	14,540
Total	912	814	112	32,806	39,811	82	93	95	41,203
Mississippi Gulf	/1 <b>2</b>	011	112	22,000	07,011	02	,,	70	11,200
Wheat	8	26	32	4,017	3,125	129	67	49	3,202
Corn	358	280	128	29,809	37,752	79	67	72	38,498
Soybeans	881	967	91	28,530	25,331	113	90	85	27,159
Total	1,247	1,273	98	62,356	66,208	94	83	81	68,858
Texas Gulf	1,217	1,270	70	02,000	00,200	71	00	01	00,000
Wheat	62	35	177	3,361	3,751	90	168	154	3,888
Corn	47	0	n/a	648	592	110	136	168	627
Soybeans	53	0	n/a	597	1,610	37	90	67	1,611
Total	161	35	463	4,606	5,953	77	125	105	6,126
Interior				-,	-,				*,*
Wheat	35	58	61	2,752	2,922	94	82	95	2,973
Corn	126	165	77	8,526	9,787	87	72	83	10,157
Soybeans	133	180	74	6,730	6,273	107	88	92	6,525
Total	295	403	73	18,008	18,982	95	79	88	19,656
Great Lakes									
Wheat	0	1	15	339	517	66	60	37	536
Corn	0	0	n/a	148	145	102	0	0	145
Soybeans	45	47	95	759	552	138	n/a	216	592
Total	45	48	93	1,246	1,214	103	197	101	1,273
Atlantic									
Wheat	0	0	n/a	168	128	131	0	0	128
Corn	0	7	0	297	84	353	367	n/a	85
Soybeans	95	137	70	2,652	2,077	128	102	130	2,184
Total	95	144	66	3,118	2,289	136	104	129	2,397
U.S. total from ports <sup>*</sup>	ŧ								
Wheat	320	231	139	20,351	23,513	87	101	76	23,969
Corn	730	508	144	48,773	61,408	79	68	78	62,932
Soybeans	1,705	1,977	86	53,015	49,534	107	95	95	52,612
Total	2,755	2,716	101	122,139	134,456	91	88	88	139,512

<sup>\*</sup>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.

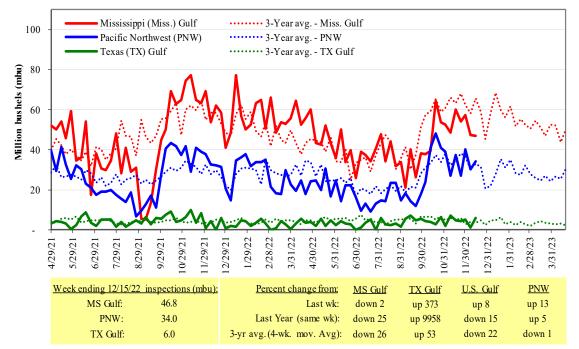
Figure 13
U.S. grain inspected for export (wheat, corn, and soybeans)



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

Source: USDA, Federal Grain Inspection Service.

Figure 14
U.S. Grain inspections: U.S. Gulf and PNW<sup>1</sup> (wheat, corn, and soybeans)



Source: USDA, Federal Grain Inspection Service.

## **Ocean Transportation**

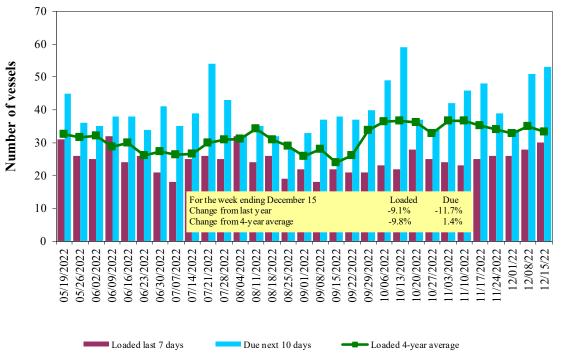
Table 16
Weekly port region grain ocean vessel activity (number of vessels)

			,	Pacific
		Gulf		Northwest
		Loaded	Due next	
Date	In port	7-days	10-days	In port
12/15/2022	35	30	53	12
12/8/2022	30	28	51	16
2021 range	(1057)	(548)	(1569)	(427)
2021 average	34	32	49	15

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

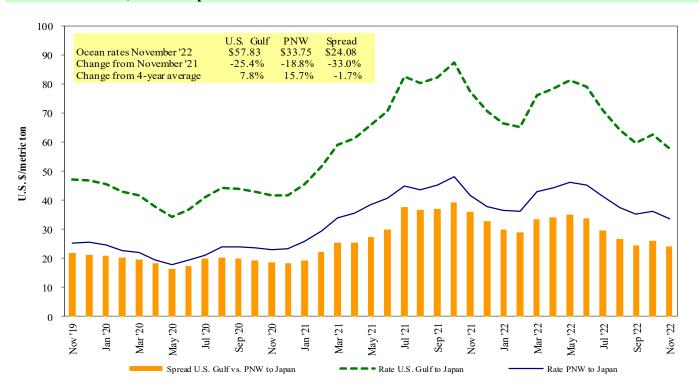
Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Figure 15
U.S. Gulf<sup>1</sup> vessel loading activity



<sup>1</sup>U.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 12/17/2022

Export	Import	Grain	Loading	Volume loads	Freight rate
region	region	types	date	(metric tons)	(US\$/metric ton)
U.S. Gulf	Japan	Heavy grain	Nov 1/10, 2022	50,000	79.25
U.S. Gulf	Japan	Heavy grain	Jul 20/30, 2022	50,000	81.50
U.S. Gulf	Japan	Heavy grain	Jun 1/10, 2022	50,000	89.65
U.S. Gulf	Japan	Heavy grain	May 1/20, 2022	50,000	78.90
U.S. Gulf	S. China	Corn	Aug 1/10, 2022	68,000	71.00
U.S. Gulf	Djibouti	Sorghum	Oct 5/15, 2022	13,920	94.08*
U.S. Gulf	Djibouti	Wheat	Nov 5/15, 2022	22,500	102.88*
U.S. Gulf	Honduras	Soybean Meal	Feb 18/28, 2022	7,820	57.15*
U.S. Gulf	S. Korea	Heavy grain	Jun 1/Jul, 2022	55,000	82.75
U.S. Gulf	Sudan	Sorghum	Mar 1/10, 2022	35,790	149.97*
PNW	Yemen	Wheat	Jul 10/20, 2022	27,000	169.50*
Brazil	N. China	Heavy grain	Mar 18/27, 2022	64,000	56.85
Argentina	Taiwan	Corn	May 1/Jun, 2022	65,000	85.00

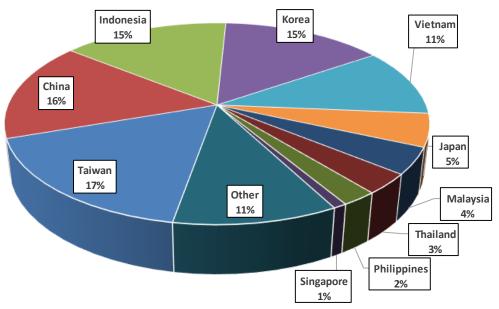
<sup>\*50</sup> percent of food aid from the United States is required to be shipped on U.S.-flag vessels.

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

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.

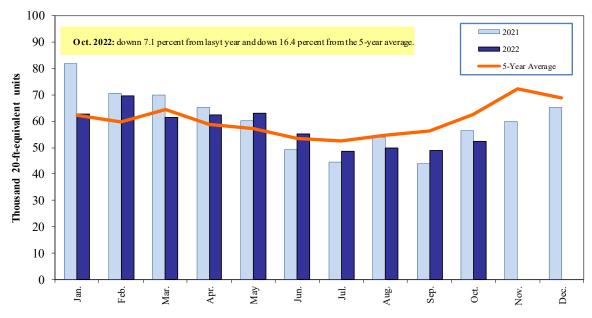
Figure 17
Top 10 destination markets for U.S. containerized grain exports, Jan-Oct 2022



Note: The following Harmonized Tariff Codes are used to calculate containerized grains movements: '1001', '100190', '10020', '100200', '1003', '100300', '1004', '100400', '1005', '100590', '1007', '100700', '110100', '110220', '110220', '110290', '12011', '120100', '120190', '120810', '230210', '230310', '230330', '2304', and '230990'.

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

Figure 18
Monthly shipments of U.S. containerized grain exports



Note: The following Harmonized Tariff Codes are used to calculate containerized grains movements: '1001', '100190', '10020', '100200', '10030', '100300', '1004', '100400', '1005', '100590', '1007', '100700', '110100', '11020', '110220', '110290', '1201', '120100', '120190', '120190', '120810', '230210', '230310', '230330', '2304', and '230990'.

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

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