



# Moving More, Safely

Truck Weight, Efficiency, and Agricultural Export Partnership



# Why This Matters

- ▶ Transportation drives global ag competitiveness
- ▶ First mile is truck-dependent
- ▶ Delays directly impact producer revenue

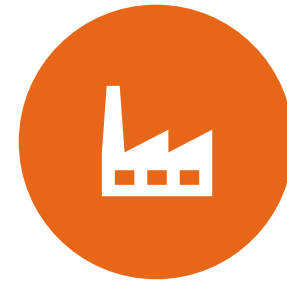
# Intermodal System



TRUCK → RAIL →  
PORT INTEGRATION



TRUCKING CONNECTS  
RURAL PRODUCTION  
TO GLOBAL MARKETS



EFFICIENCY AT ORIGIN  
DRIVES ENTIRE  
SUPPLY CHAIN



# Operational Reality

Load -> WAIT -> Drive -> WAIT -> Unload

# What We See on the Ground

- ▶ Time—not miles—is the constraint
- ▶ Driver shortages during peak seasons
- ▶ Loading delays and routing inefficiencies due to rural infrastructure constraints
- ▶ Interstate inconsistency in overweight regulations
- ▶ Availability of Intermodal Containers for Exporters



# Why More Trips $\neq$ More Efficiency



Each trip has fixed time costs



Labor and equipment are limited/constrained



Goal = maximize output per trip while optimizing the cost per ton delivered

# Engineering + Safety





**Steer Axle**

**12,000 lbs**  
(5,443 kg)

**Drive Axles (Tandem)**

**34,000 lbs**  
(15,422 kg)

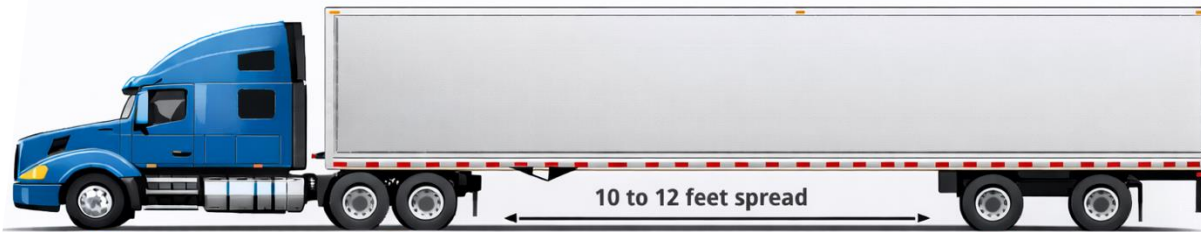
**Trailer Axles (Three Tandem Sets)**

**34,000 lbs**  
(15,422 kg)

**80,000 lbs Total Gross Weight Limit (36,287 kg)**

# Axle Load Concept

Road damage is driven by weight per axle—not total weight



# Spread Axle Distribution

Wider spacing reduces per-axle stress and improves balance

# Safety Perspective

- ▶ More axles = more braking points
- ▶ Better load balance improves stability
- ▶ Fewer trips reduce exposure risk



# Path Forward



# Responsible Approach



Targeted—not  
blanket—increases



Smarter  
configurations  
(spread axles)



Investment in  
infrastructure



Consistent  
regulations