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- Schneider Overview
- Truckload Capacity Environment
- Advice for Securing Capacity in a Constrained Environment



THE OPTIONS YOU NEED WITH THE TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS EXPERTISE TO PERFORM AS PROMISED





THE DRIVER MARKET IS THE INDUSTRY'S BIGGEST CHALLENGE TODAY.

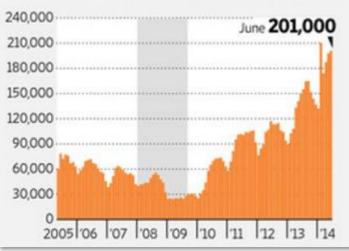
"Truck capacity is being constrained by an extremely challenging driver market ..." - Werner news release (7/21/14)

Long-haul truckers wanted

Advertised online vacancies, not seasonally adjusted

"Despite these improvements, we were constrained in the Truckload and CRS segments by the challenging driver market. Our driver turnover and unseated truck count were higher than anticipated."

- Swift news release (7/24/14)



Source: Wall Street Journal

".... and the difficult driver recruiting environment has challenged our growth at JBI ... the worsening driver supply conditions will continue to be a headwind for DCS and JBT as well."

- J.B. Hunt news release (7/15/14)

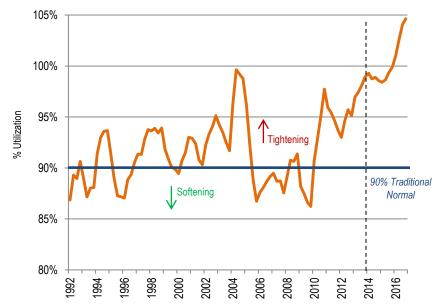
"It's probably the most difficult recruiting environment I've seen in my 26 years in the business." - Scott McLaughlin, president of Stagecoach Cartage & Distribution (WSJ, 7/7/14)



TRUCK CAPACITY IS CURRENTLY VERY TIGHT. AT THESE LEVELS THE INDUSTRY IS VULNERABLE TO ANY UPSIDE PRESSURE, INCLUDING NORMAL SEASONAL EVENTS AS EXPERIENCED THIS WINTER (CONTINUED IN Q2/Q3).

U.S. Class 8 Truckload Active Capacity Utilization

Source: FTR Assoc.- Master Economic Database (Mkt Pressure Indicator)



- With the imposition of the new Hours of Service (HOS) rules in July of 2013, capacity utilization moved up to the peak levels reached during the last capacity crisis in 2004.
- Contract prices began to rise to reflect tighter supply beginning 3Q13
- The industry clearly has insufficient capacity to handle any uptick in freight demand.

Prices will rise as a result of tighter supply. If current capacity conditions are sustained or worsened the industry will be very volatile.

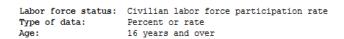


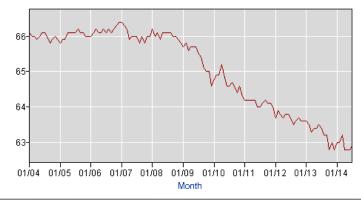
THE AVAILABLE POOL OF NEW AND EXPERIENCED DRIVERS IS SHRINKING FAST.

2013 Occupations with Oldest Jobholders

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Occupation	Ages of Jobholders (%)		
	55-64	65+	55+
Funeral service managers	23.1%	38.5%	61.5%
Motor vehicle operators, all other	15.9%	39.7%	55.6%
Legislators	27.3%	27.3%	54.5%
Model makers and patternmakers, metal and plastic	45.5%	9.1%	54.5%
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	26.4%	26.7%	53.1%
Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers	38.8%	11.9%	50.7%
Proofreaders and copy markers	40.0%	10.0%	50.0%
Print binding and finishing workers	36.4%	13.6%	50.0%
Tool and die makers	39.3%	8.9%	48.2%
Postal service clerks	43.9%	3.4%	47.3%
Clergy	29.4%	17.2%	46.6%
Crossing guards	23.0%	23.0%	45.9%





- The average age of U.S. commercial truck drivers is 55 (Bureau of Labor Statistics).
- ATA: current driver shortage is ~20,000-30,000 drivers and will increase to 239,000 by 2022.
- Labor force participation rate has declined since 2008 and is at its lowest level since 1978 (62.8%).
- New or updated government regulations such as CSA and Hours of Service have reduced available capacity .

Demographic and labor conditions will require new ways of doing business to meet the needs of the shipper.



CSA AND HOURS OF SERVICE CHANGES ARE SQUEEZING DRIVER SUPPLY, WITH MORE REGULATION ON THE WAY

Starting Driver Pay (per mile) for Drivers with 3 Years Experience vs. inflation

155 Consumer Price Index Wages & Salaries: Private Industry Workers 150 Wages & Salaries: Truckload Wage Index 145 140 135 man 130 of the 125 120 115 110 105 100 Q98 Q99 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1008 1008 1009 1010 Q12 a00 a01 Q97 Q13 Q14

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

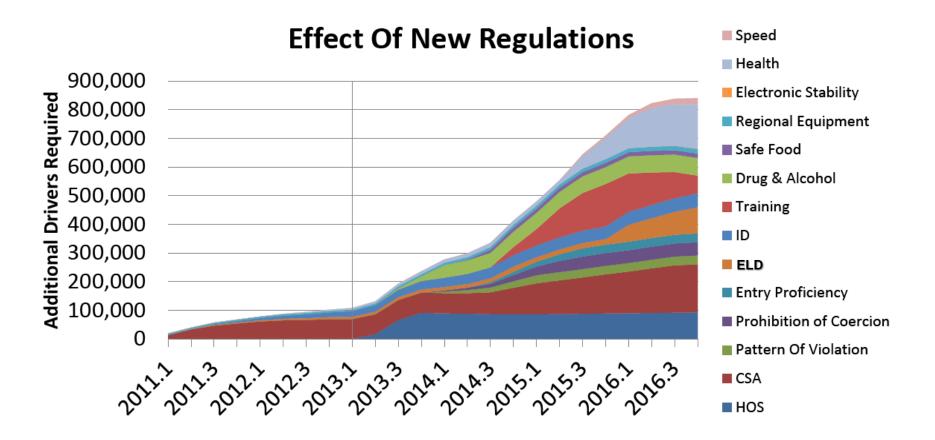
- A 3% productivity loss from HOS cuts driver pay by \$1,200/yr.
- Wages are already 18% below private industry average and 14% below inflation rate.
- However, Schneider data shows that time-at-home is at least as important as the compensation characteristic for recruiting and retention.

Sources: National Survey of Driver Wages, BLX, Morgan Stanley Research



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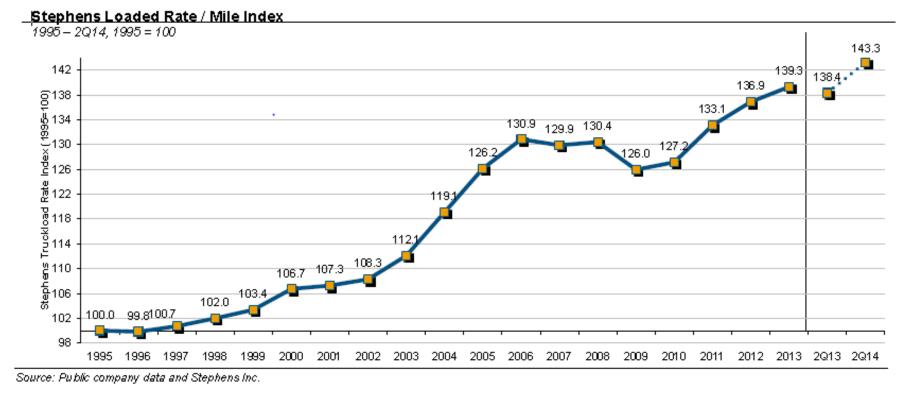
REGULATORY PRESSURES ARE INCREASING COST, DECREASING PRODUCTIVITY AND TAKING CAPACITY OUT OF THE MARKET



Source: FTR Associates, Transport Fundamentals, 2013



STEPHENS TL INDUSTRY RATE INDEX HIGHLIGHTS THE 17^{TH} CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY YOY INCREASE

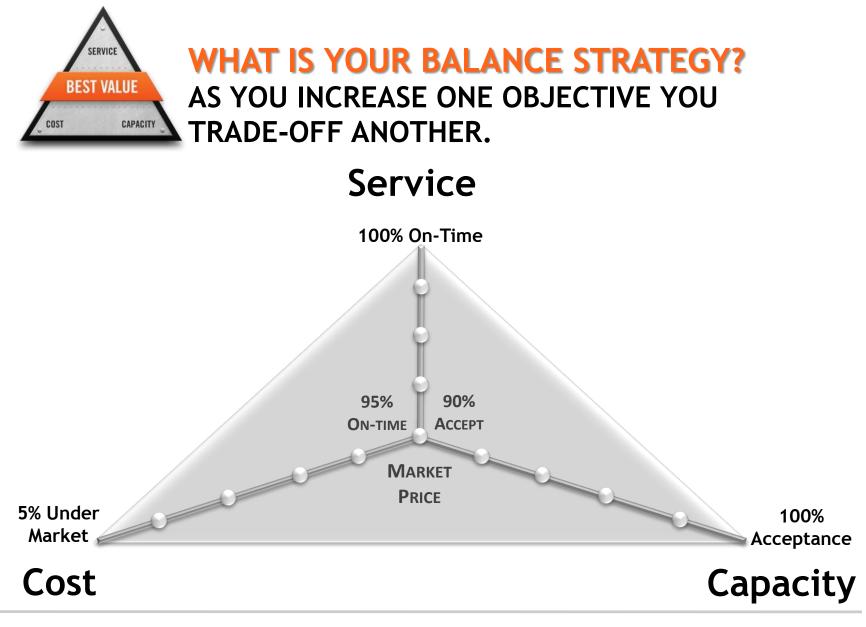


Industry prices increased 3.6% Q2 2013 vs. Q2 2014, driven by driver shortages, improving demand, and regulatory driven supply constraints











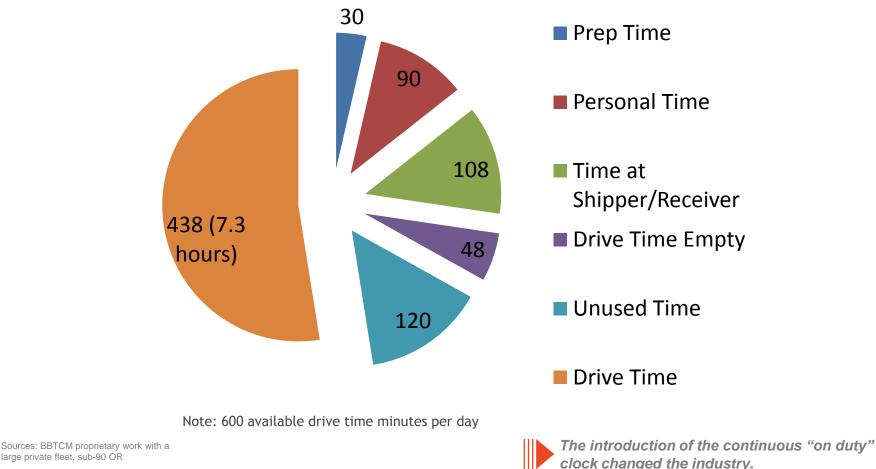
1. Remove driver delay.

- Increase drop & hook at pickup and delivery.
- Appointment time flexibility.



ON AVERAGE, A TRUCK "DRIVER" ONLY SPENDS 52% OF THEIR AVAILABLE WORK TIME ACTUALLY HAULING FREIGHT



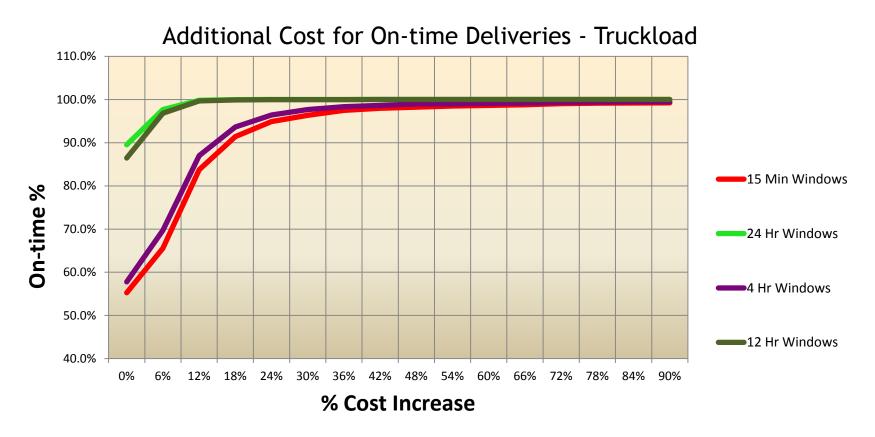


large private fleet, sub-90 OR

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THE COST OF SERVICE IS A FUNCTION OF SHIPPING AND RECEIVING WINDOWS



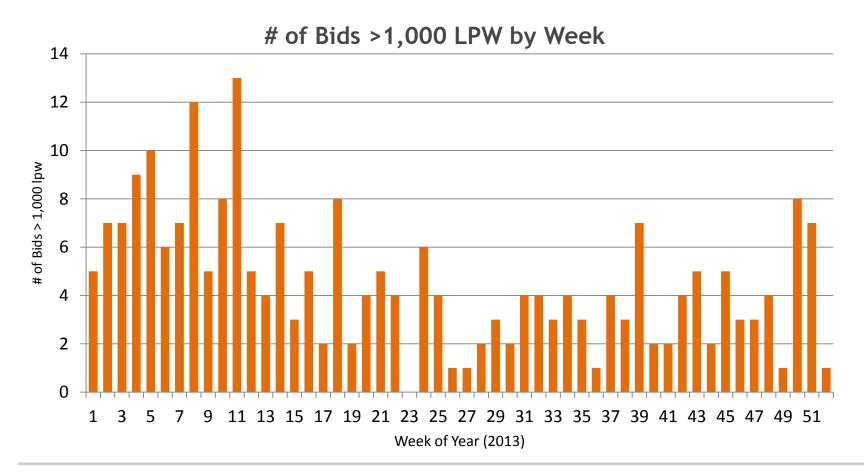
The model assumes 100% acceptance



- 2. Loyalty
 - Consistent business can lead to lower costs.
 - Less frequent or no bidding allows carrier to build network around the customer.



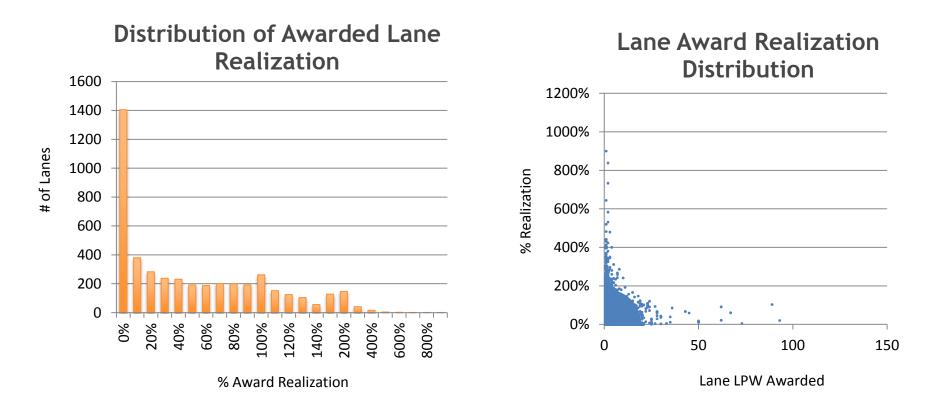
THE IMPACT OF BIDS ON BALANCE: CONCENTRATION OF BIDS RESULTS IN BIG CARRIER BALANCE CHANGES IN 2ND HALF OF YEAR



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IMPACT OF AWARDS ON BALANCE: AWARDED FREIGHT DOES NOT EQUAL TENDERED FREIGHT



Impossible to build networks around a customer until freight is consistently realized.



- 3. Proactively secure capacity.
 - Dedicated capacity.
 - Pop-up (Short term) Dedicated capacity.
 - Prepaid capacity reservations.
 - Schneider Transportation Management Brokerage.
 - Schneider Intermodal.
 - Consider inventory/transit time tradeoff benefits.



- 4. Become Driver friendly.
 - Restroom facilities and rest allowed on premises.
 - Retention and Recruiting costs of drivers steers carriers to avoid "unfriendly" locations.



BALANCING FOR BEST VALUE





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