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# Pricing and Bidding Technology: LTL Carrier and Shipper Case Studies



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# SMC<sup>3</sup> Overview

- Provider of Transportation Pricing Data, Technology
  - Pricing Data and Related Technology for Carriers, Shippers, 3PL's, Freight Payment, Consultants and Technology providers
  - Major Products Include CzarLite<sup>®</sup>, RateWare<sup>®</sup>, CarrierConnect<sup>™</sup>, BidSense<sup>®</sup>
- Hosts Industry Educational Conferences and Seminars
  - Events foster advanced learning and peer networking
- Nationwide Organization with over 1,810 members and 10,000+ customers
- Founded in 1935, Headquartered in Peachtree City, Georgia



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# SMC<sup>3</sup> Overview

- SMC<sup>3</sup> builds the rate tariffs for more than 150 LTL transportation providers, including 23 of the top 25
- 49 of the top 50 LSP's use SMC<sup>3</sup> products and services
- SMC<sup>3</sup> has over 5,000 complete LTL rate tariffs in its library, dating back to the late 1980s
  - Carriers – Yellow, FedEx, UPS, etc.
  - Shippers – GE, Masco, etc.
  - CzarLite
- SMC<sup>3</sup> has over 150 complete sets of LTL carriers' points of service and transit time data



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# SMC<sup>3</sup> Overview

- 298 of the Fortune 500 are customers of SMC<sup>3</sup>
- 176 of the Fortune 500 license CzarLite (SMC<sup>3</sup>'s intellectual property and industry standard rate tariff) from SMC<sup>3</sup>
- Approximately 40% of the LTL freight moving in the United States uses the CzarLite tariff
- All of the top 100 LTL carriers in the United States utilize SMC<sup>3</sup> products and services



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# Challenges

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# LTL Carrier Challenges

- Receive multiple bids on a daily basis
- Bids are in many different formats
  - Paper, spreadsheets, word documents, etc.
- Each bid may ask the same question and require a manual response
- Incomplete shipment data
- Incomplete requirements

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# LTL Carrier Challenges

- Predetermined freight lanes or bundles which may not match the carriers network, coverage area on needs
- Not all carriers receive the same information at the same time
- Response formats vary widely
- Those conducting the bid may not correctly interpret the carriers response

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# Shipper Challenges

- Identifying their strategic goals
- Establishing realistic timelines
- Providing accurate and clean data
- Access to technology and tools that will allow them to reach their strategic goals
- Ability to manage pricing at the detailed shipment level

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# Shipper Challenges

- Ability to include multiple decision makers or influencers in the process efficiently
- Ability to dissect and analyze multiple carrier responses and see how large or small changes in the awards process impact each location, division and the corporation
- Ability to identify and benchmark savings opportunities

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# Technology

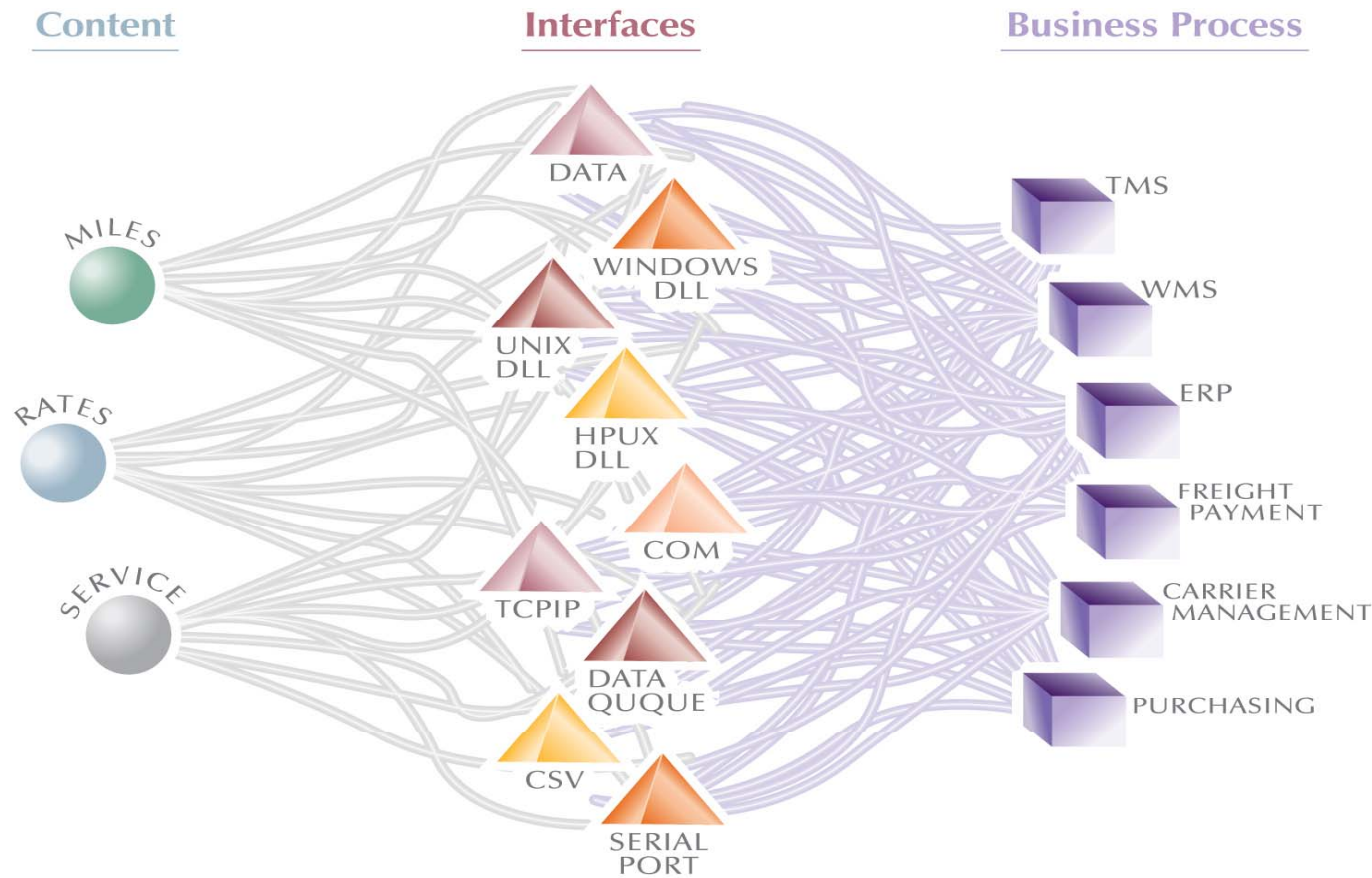


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# Technology

- Paper
- PC Based
- Server Based
- Web Based
- Reverse Auctions
- Bid Tools
- Limited functionality
- Detailed functionality

# Traditional Technology Model



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# LTL Bid Tools

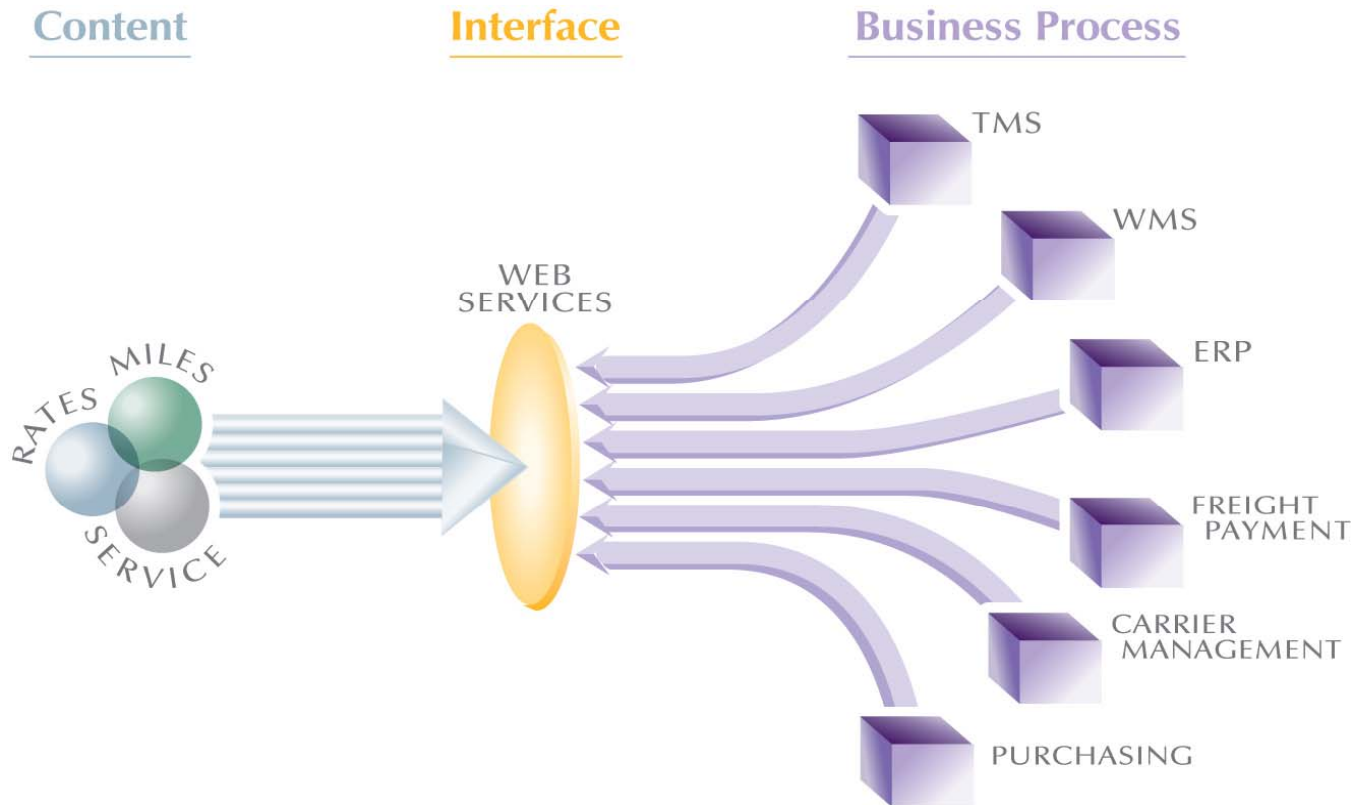
- Should include the ability for carriers to respond with and shippers to do detailed level rate analysis based on
  - FAK's or Tiered FAK's
  - All minimum charges
  - Discount application by lane, weight break, class, etc.
  - Application of all absolute minimum charges
- Provide response analysis capabilities using a combination of criteria and scenarios
  - Cost
  - Transit times
  - Weighting or preferences based on specific responses to specific questions

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# LTL Bid Tools

- Provide the ability for all participants to have the appropriate level of access via secure password and role assignment
  - Shippers
    - Primary decision maker with authority to commit the business
    - Others
  - Carriers
    - Pricing department decision makers with the authority to offer the pricing
    - Support personnel with access to work with the bid request
  - Third Parties conducting bids on behalf of a shipper
- The ability to electronically export the results for loading into the shippers application and benchmarking

# Web Services and SOA Technology Model



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# Case Study #1



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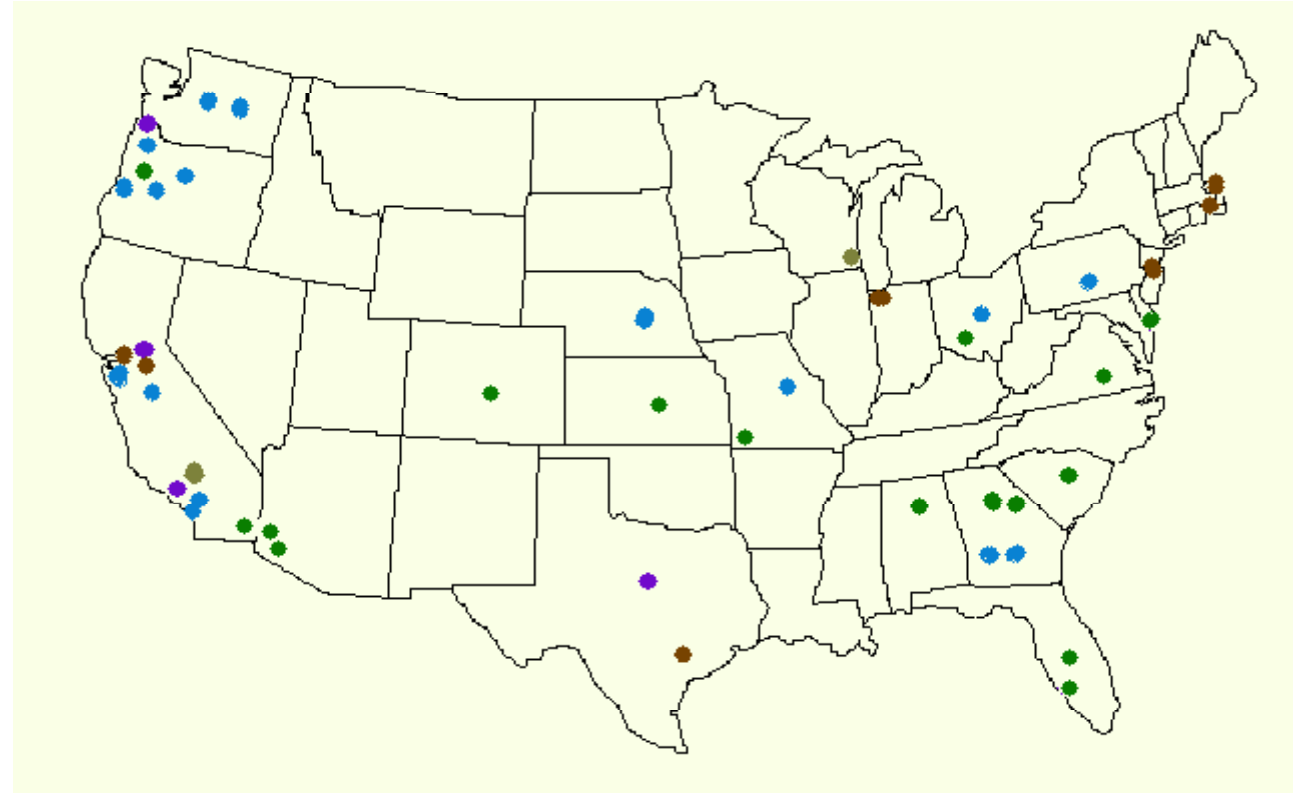
# Case Study #1 – Company Overview

- \$2.1 billion publicly traded company
- Manufacturer and Distributor
- Branded and private labeled products sold at major retail and home improvement stores
- Successfully acquired 26 companies in previous 16 years



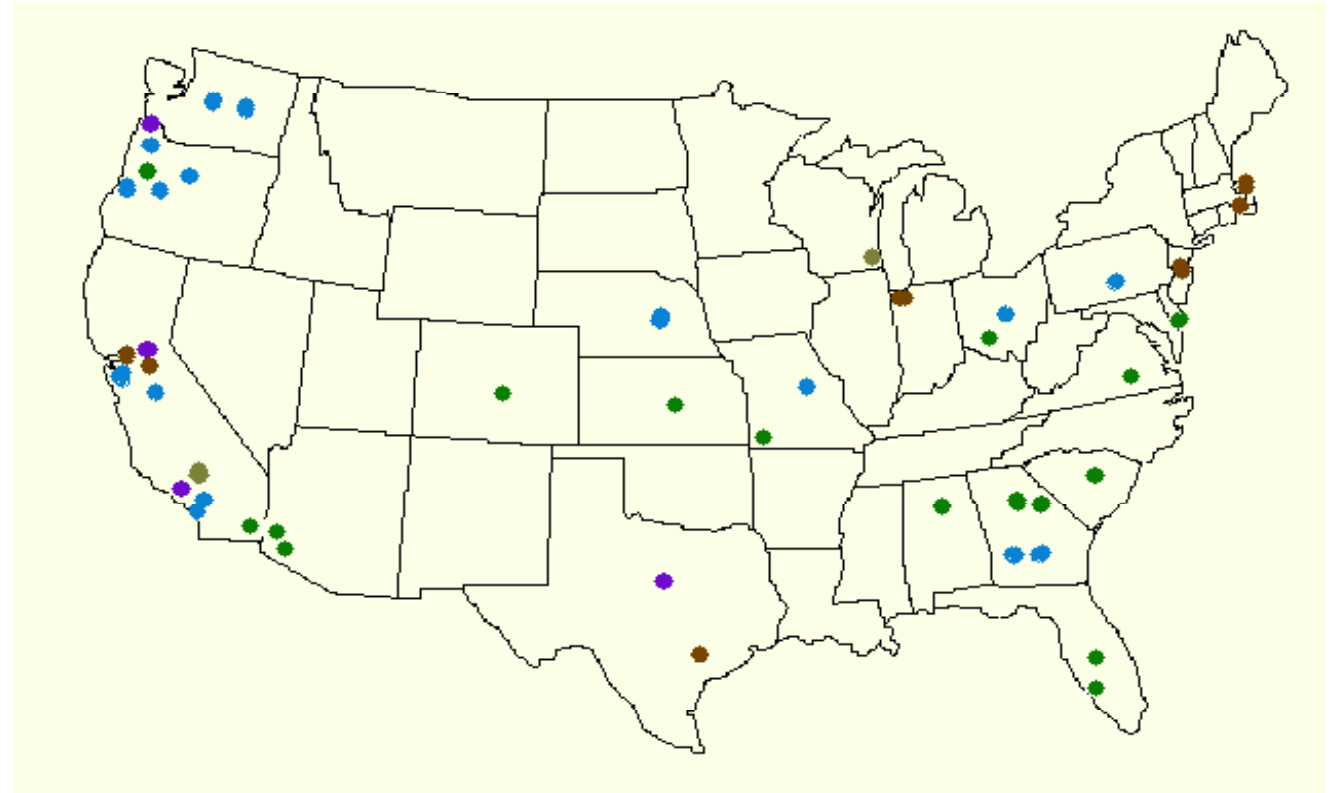
# Case Study #1- Situation

- \$23.4 million in LTL spend
- 51 locations
- Maverick spend by location
- No internally available shipment data
- No carrier contracts



# Case Study #1- Situation

- Locations shipping same products at different classes
- 287 different rate tariffs
- 94 different carriers
- Accessorial and fuel surcharges varied by carrier
- Customer routed shipments



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# Case Study #1 - Goals

- Reduce and control LTL spend
- Identify winners and losers by company, division and customer
- Implement standard contract
  - Rate base
  - FAK structure
  - Fuel surcharge
  - Accessorials
- Consolidate carrier base

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# Case Study #1 - Results

- Implemented a standard contract
  - Reduced time and resources required in their legal department
  - Simpler to implement across all locations
- Implemented one rate base for all locations
  - Allowed for easier carrier pricing comparison
  - Ease of auditing
  - Ease of implementation into applications

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# Case Study #1 - Results

- Implemented FAK class structure
  - Allowed for easier carrier pricing comparison
  - Ease of auditing
  - Ease of implementation into applications
- Implemented one fuel agreement
- Reduced carrier base to 15
  - Larger customer with fewer providers
  - Less management and maintenance



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# Case Study #1 - Results

- Reduced fuel spend by 34.7%
- Reduced LTL transportation spend by 15.4% (\$3,600,000)
- 49 of 51 locations lowered overall spend and goals were adjusted for the other two
- Determined that customer routed freight actually cost more than their new program

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# Case Study #2



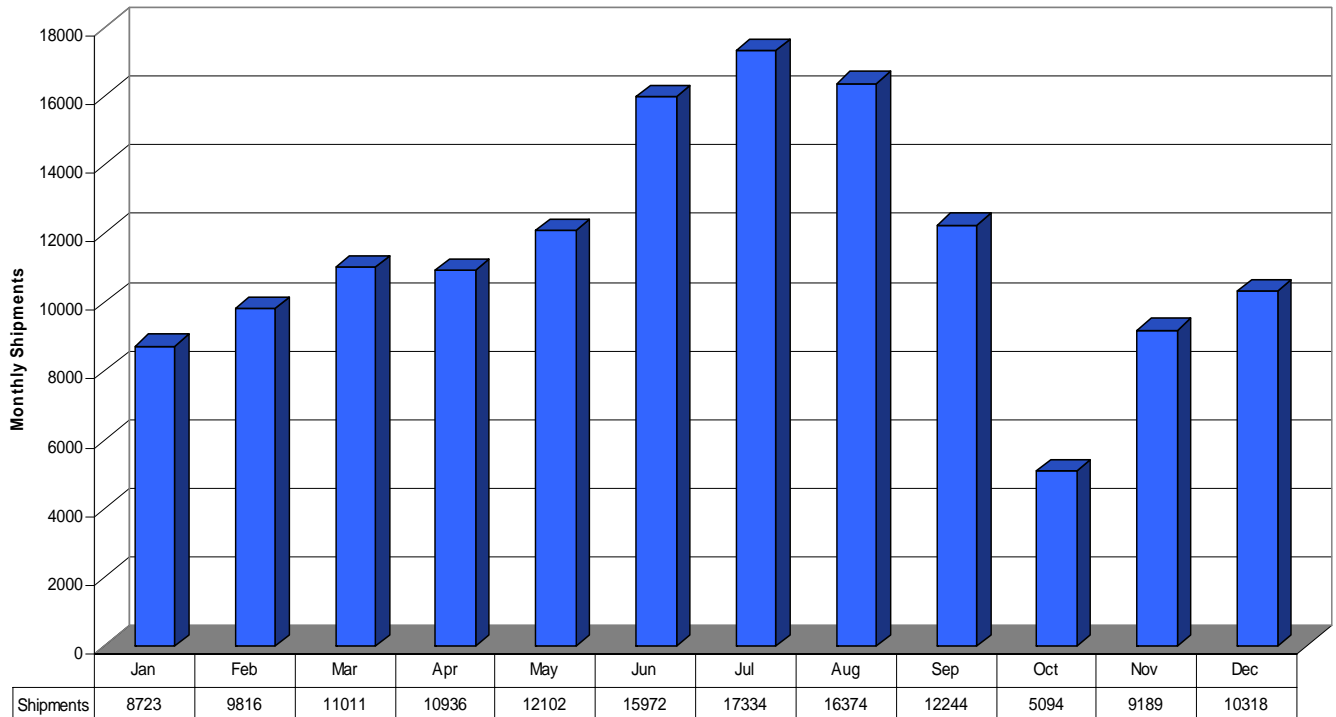
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## Case Study #2 – Company Overview

- \$6.3 billion publicly traded company
- Manufacturer providing products to the food and beverage, personal care, cosmetic, healthcare, media and entertainment sectors
- Operations in 29 countries
- Multiple divisions with their own P&L's

# Case Study #2 - Situation

- 140,000 LTL shipments
- 58 origin locations
- 46 carriers



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# Case Study #2 - Situation

- Individual divisions and locations were skeptical and territorial about conducting a bid especially if the corporate logistics department was going to conduct it
  - Lack of participation and control
  - Impact on individual P&L's and compensation
  - Ego – I already have the best rates
- Carrier contracts were maintained at the division and location level (12 total)

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# Case Study #2 - Goals

- Vendor reduction
  - Simplification of transportation management
  - Simplification of transportation network
- Reduce overall LTL transportation spend
- Streamline contract
  - Reduce to one contract per carrier for the entire corporation
  - Standardize accessorials
  - Standardize freight payment terms

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# Case Study #2 - Goals

- Involve division and location personnel in the process to create team environment and buy-in
- Match shippers business with carriers strengths and needs

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# Case Study #2 - Results

- Reduced carriers from 46 to 14
- Streamlined contract from 12 at the divisional level to 1 at the corporate level covering all of the divisions
  - Accessorial charges standardized and loaded into freight management application for the first time
  - Freight payment terms standardized which resulted in the ability to lower freight payment service providers charges

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# Case Study #2 - Results

- Each division and key locations had a representative on the decision making team
- The technology allowed for each representative to see the various scenarios and how changes to the scenarios impacted each location, division and the corporation

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# Case Study #2 - Results

- Lane and transit time analysis allowed for the shipper to reduce their overall transit times and help to fill empty backhaul lanes for the selected carriers
- The implemented reduction in transportation spend was 9.7%

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# Carrier Feedback



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# Carrier Feedback

- Shipment level data allows for detailed analysis and more accurate pricing
- Lane level data allows for targeting of specific freight flows to fill empty lanes and improve overall carrier operations
- Standardized bid process creates familiarity and higher productivity among pricing analyst

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# Carrier Feedback

- Provides confidence that a carrier has complete information (no more or less than their competitors)
- Bid requests are delivered directly to the carrier pricing department electronically thus ensuring the proper person has the request in a timely manner
- Roles are assigned and the proper resource can work on their portion of the bid without disrupting the work being done by others on the bid
- Carriers are confident that the rate calculations being done by the shippers during the analysis phase are accurate

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# Summary

- Spend the appropriate amount of time preparing the bid and understand the strategic results you want to achieve
- Understand the tool you will be using to make sure it allows you to reach your strategic goals
- The integrity of the data plays an important role in the bid process

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# Summary

- The best overall result may mean more than just selecting the cheapest carrier on every shipment
- The complexities of LTL pricing dictate that the user actually do the math on every shipment in every scenario to achieve the best overall result

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# Final Thought

“A good bid tool does not guarantee that you will accomplish your goals. A good strategy and good data are still needed. A good tool will not make up for a bad strategy or bad data.”

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# Questions

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