# **Great Lakes Navigation U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Detroit District**

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# Great Lakes Navigation System

#### Nation-wide

12,000 miles of shallow-draft (9'-14') inland and intracoastal waterways

13,000 miles of deep-draft (14' and greater) coastal channels

400 ports, harbors, and turning basins

#### **Great Lakes**

Inter-dependent system that spans all five Great Lakes and connecting channels from Duluth, MN to Ogdensburg, NY

2,400 miles of deepwater navigation

140 Harbors



### Great Lakes Navigation System

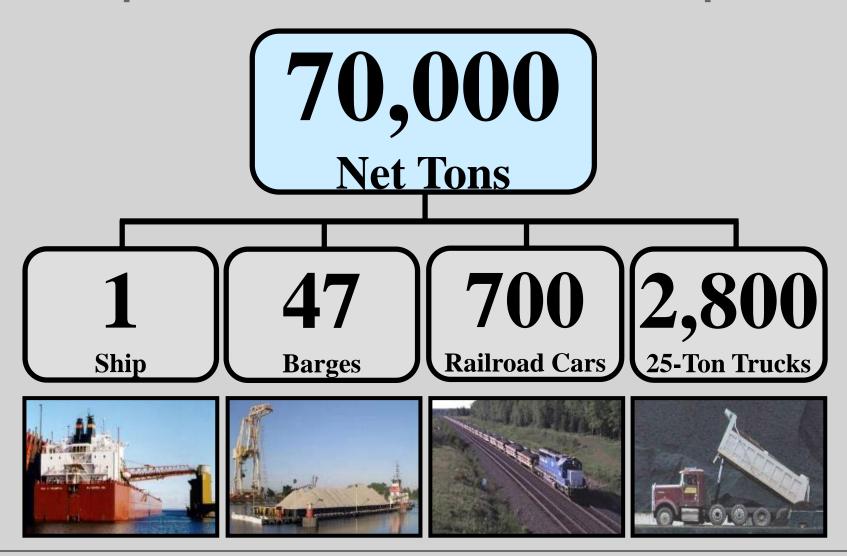
- On average, 140 million tons of commodities are transported between and within U.S. ports in the Great Lakes system annually
- 95% of traffic within system stays internal to the Great Lakes
- The Great Lakes system holds 23 of the nation's top 100 harbors/ports by tonnage







#### Transportation Mode Comparison





## Value of the System to the U.S. Economy

Annual transport of **140M** tons on the Great Lakes

\$35B generated in economic activity

#### 238,000 U.S. and Canadian direct jobs generated

138,000 steel industry job dependent on the GLNS

44,000 jobs directly related to **maritime transport** (ports, shippers, etc.)

Additional 447,600 in **related user** jobs (e.g. steel or stone company)

Economic Impacts of Maritime Shipping in the Great Lakes – St .Lawrence Region, Martin Associates, 2018

#### **Industry**

Iron ore/steel products

Petroleum products & crude oil

Coal

Other Ores

Aggregates

Grain

Chemicals

Other commodities



#### **Drives**

National Primary Steel Production

Regional Electrical Power

Construction

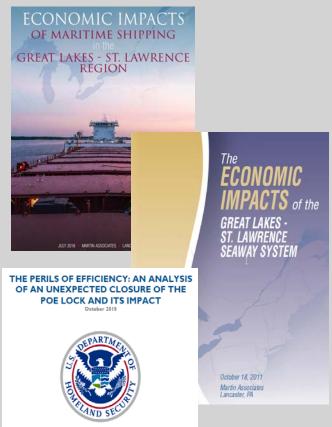
Regional/National Manufacturing

Farming

Coal and Ore Mining



# Great Lakes Navigation System Economic Impacts



"This report bears out what we've long known - that the Great Lakes-St.

<u>Lawrence Seaway is crucial to the U.S. economy</u>. Not only is marine transportation the single most fuel-efficient and cost-effective way to haul goods from one place to another, but it also supports hundreds of thousands of essential jobs and generates billions of dollars in economic activity."

- U.S. Transportation Secretary, Ray LaHood, on 2011 report



NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE
OFFICE OF CYBER AND INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

### Major System Requirements



Dredging

Dredged Material Management

Navigation Structures

Lock Reliability

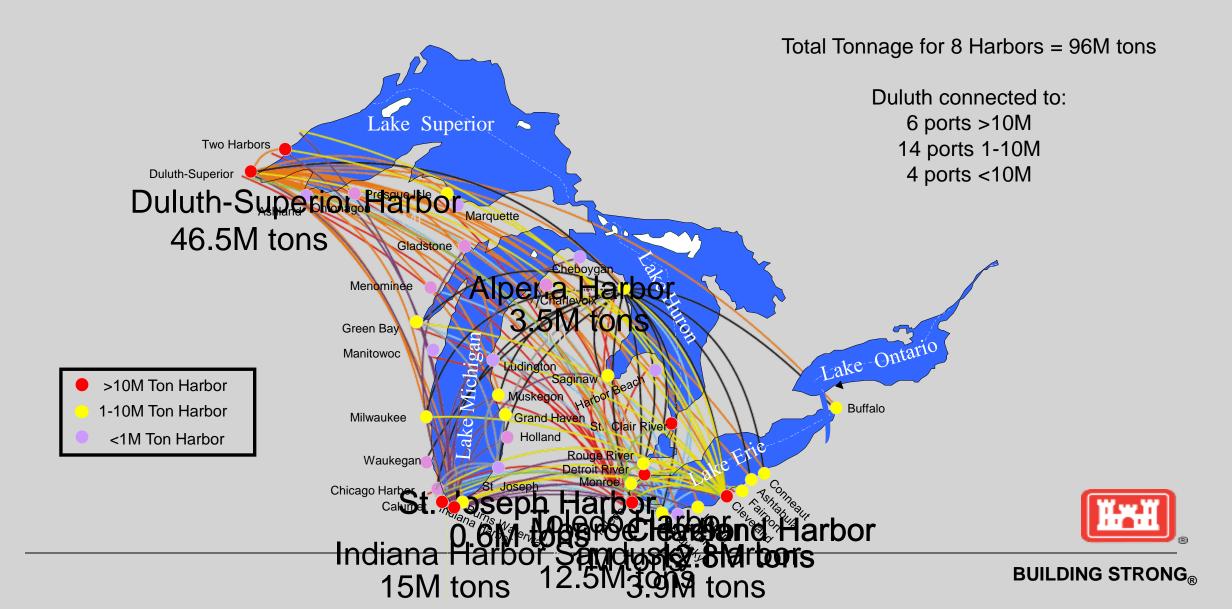








## System Connectivity



# Automatic Identification System Analysis Package (AISAP)

- Visualize navigation network through vessel records
  - Allows for unprecedented access to quantitative and statistical data to measure project performance
- Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)
  - Uses USCG NAIS (Nationwide Automatic Identification System)
    - Provides vessel ID, location, speed, etc.
    - Data transmitted every 6 minutes
    - Channel Portfolio Tool (CPT) tracks tonnage by commodity



#### AISAP

- Data for a deepening study
- Vessel traffic at a certain spot/time
- Investigating a grounding
- Vessel speed and shoreline erosion
- Individual vessel query
- Heat/density maps
- Historical tonnage data for economical analysis
- Trip counts
- Port system resiliency
- Functional channel area determination

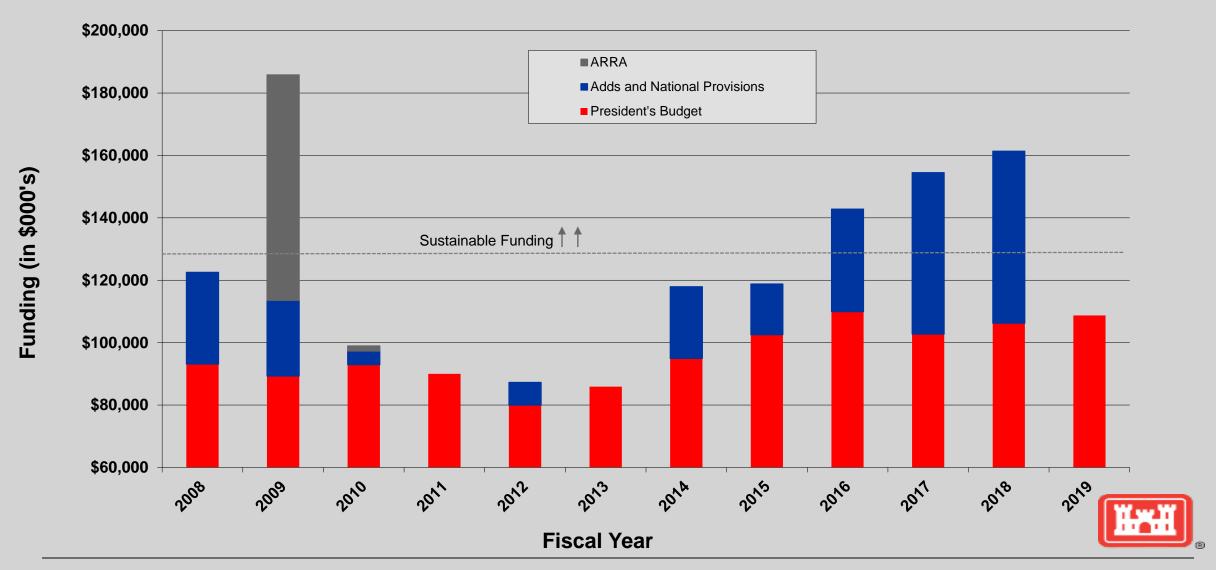








## Great Lakes Navigation Funding



# FY 18 Great Lakes Navigation President's Budget + Work Plan Funding

Great Lakes Navigation Operations & Maintenance \$106.23M + 55.2M = \$161.4M

#### **Key Items**

\$37.86M + \$17.8M in Dredging (40 projects; 4.5M cy) \$11.3M in Dredged Material Management \$8.9M + \$6.92M in Soo Locks Maintenance \$0 + \$21.8M in Contract Navigation Structure Repair



#### Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF)

- Prior to 1986, GL dredging was conducted at full federal expense
  - Water Resource Development Act (WRDA) 1986 required users of federal navigation to pay tax on value of cargo into a harbor maintenance trust fund for maintenance of channels and harbors
  - In 1990, Supreme Court struck down tax on exports; now tax is paid only on domestic cargo and imports
- HMTF generates about \$1.7B per year
  - Paid for by cargo owners, not shipping industry
  - U.S. ports only
- Collected funds pay for all coastal O&M and construction of Confined Disposal Facilities (CDFs)
  - Dredging
  - Breakwater maintenance
  - Lock operations and maintenance
  - Operations, maintenance, and construction of CDFs





## Harbor Maintenance Funding Roadmap

#### WRRDA 2014 HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND SPENDING TARGETS

```
FY2015:
          67% of 1.79B = $1.17B ($1.11B appropriated)
          69% of $1.81B = $1.25B ($1.263B appropriated) <
FY2016:
FY2017:
          71% of $1.7B = $1.2B ($1.3B appropriated) 
          74% of the HMT received in 2017 ($1.4B appropriated) 🗸
FY2018:
FY2019:
          77% of the HMT in FY2018
FY2020:
          80% of the HMT in FY2019
FY2021:
          83% of the HMT in FY2020
FY2022:
          87% of the HMT in FY2021
FY2023:
          91% of the HMT in FY2022
FY2024:
          95% of the HMT in FY2023
FY2025:
          100% of the HMT in FY2024
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#### Marine Freight Transportation

#### The GL system's savings rate ----

Lower cost concrete (construction)

\$3.6 <u>Billion</u>/year for a ~\$100 <u>Million</u>/year total investment!

More competitive American steel
Essential to sustaining U.S. auto industry
Lower cost energy

More competitive grain for export

Less fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions

Less congested highways/rails









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