



Wisconsin



Wisconsin Relies on Great Lakes-Seaway Shipping

The state of Wisconsin borders 1,017 miles of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. Its seven deep-draft commercial ports handle more than 42 million tons of inbound and outbound cargo annually.

Great Lakes-Seaway shipping is critical to the state's manufacturing, energy and agricultural sectors. For example, farm products from the upper Midwest are loaded on vessels in Superior destined for export markets. Mining equipment manufactured in Wisconsin is moved to customers in Canada, Russia and South Africa from the Port of Milwaukee. Low-sulfur coal mined in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado is railed to Superior where vessels load it for delivery to electric utilities in the lower Lakes. Similarly, iron ore from nearby Minnesota fills gigantic lake vessels in Superior destined for

steel mills in Gary, Detroit, and Cleveland. Raw materials such as sand, gravel, and salt each move through Wisconsin ports — each playing an important role in the state's economy.

Wisconsin is also home to three large shipyards that collectively have more than 2,200 employees and an annual payroll that tops \$107 million. The yards build and maintain both commercial and military vessels.

* includes the bi-state ports of Duluth/Superior and Marinette/Menominee

Jobs	Personal Income	Business Revenue	Local Purchases	Total Taxes Paid
8,800	\$622 million	\$1.4 billion	\$176 million	\$179 million

Invested in Wisconsin port, terminal and waterway infrastructure
\$102 million

Port	Annual Tonnage	Major Cargoes Handled
Green Bay	2,401,000	Coal, limestone, petroleum products, cement, pig iron, forest products
Manitowac	135,000	Coal, limestone, cement
Marinette/Menominee	203,000	Pig iron, limestone, steel, machinery

Wisconsin (cont'd)

Port	Annual Tonnage	Major Cargoes Handled
Milwaukee	3,129,000	Coal, petroleum products, limestone, cement, salt, steel, general cargo
Sturgeon Bay	35,000	Cement
Superior/Duluth	36,477,000	Iron ore, limestone, coal, grain, steel, general cargo, cement

(Source: Waterborne Commerce of the United States, Part III, USACE, CY 2013)

Sources:

The Economic Impacts of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation System, Martin Associates (October 2011)

Infrastructure Investment Survey of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway System, Martin Associates (January 2015)