

A Report to Congress
Addressing “the Critical
Need for Additional Port
and Inland Waterway
Modernization to
Accommodate Post-
Panamax Vessels”

U.S. Port and Inland Waterways Modernization: Preparing for Post-Panamax Vessels



Institute for Water Resources

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



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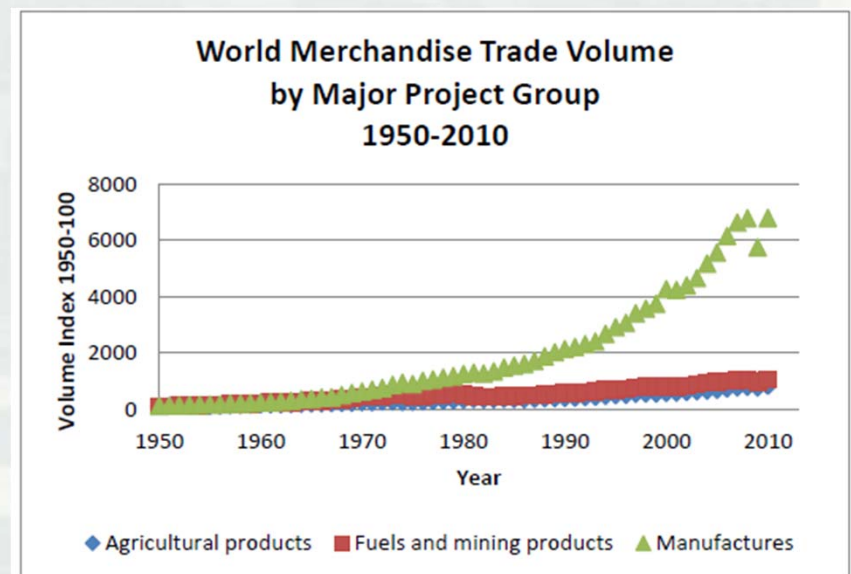
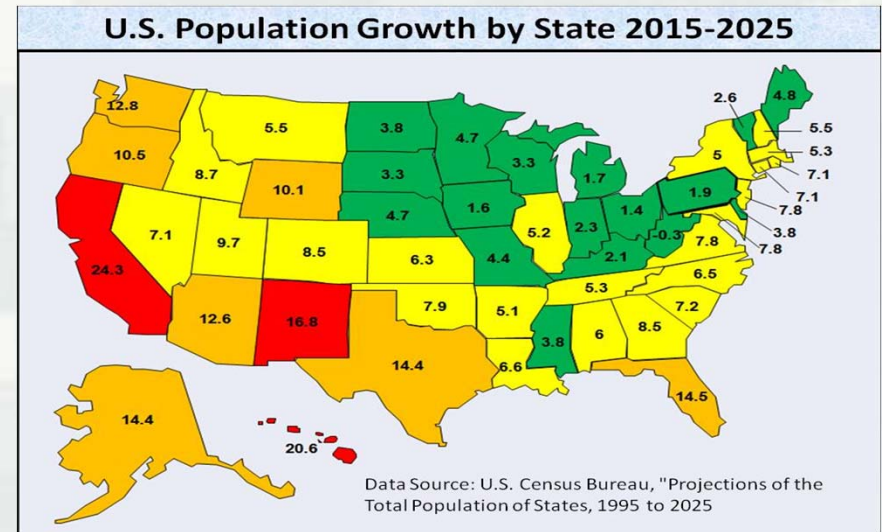
June 20, 2012



Bottom Line Up Front

- U.S. population growth increasing 100 million within 30 years
- U.S. imports and exports projected to increase significantly
- Worldwide numbers of post-Panamax vessels increasing
- Opportunities for economically justified port expansion are expected to be greatest along the Southeast and Gulf coasts
 - Corps is conducting 17 port specific studies to identify expansion needs
- Increased grain exports through the Gulf can be expected as a result of transportation cost savings associated with the use of larger vessels
 - The capacities of the Inland Waterways serving the export market needs to be maintained to take advantage of this opportunity

- Population and incomes are growing worldwide and within the U.S. (32% increase within 30 years).
- Trade follows growth in population and income. It has increased 100-fold since 1950.
- Imports expected to grow more than fourfold and exports expected to grow more than sevenfold over 30 years.



Source: World Trade Organization; International Trade Statistics. 2011

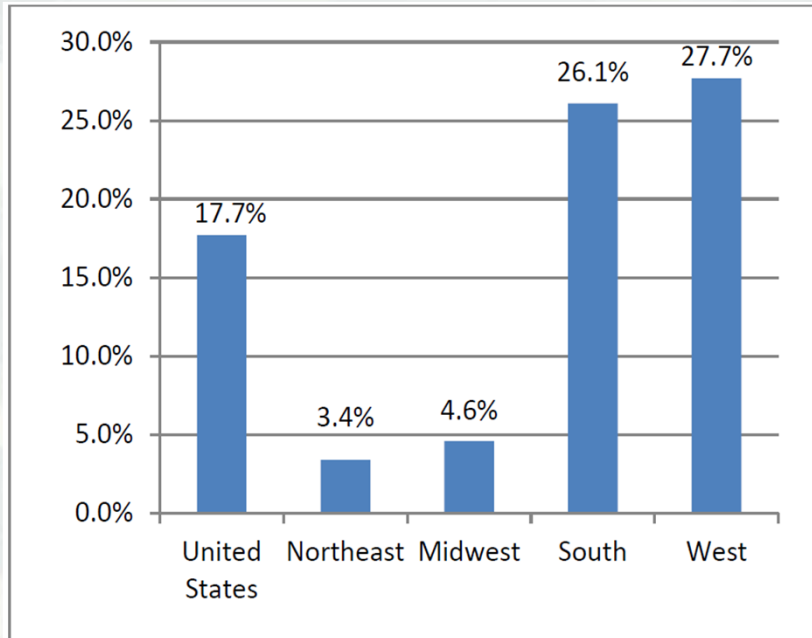


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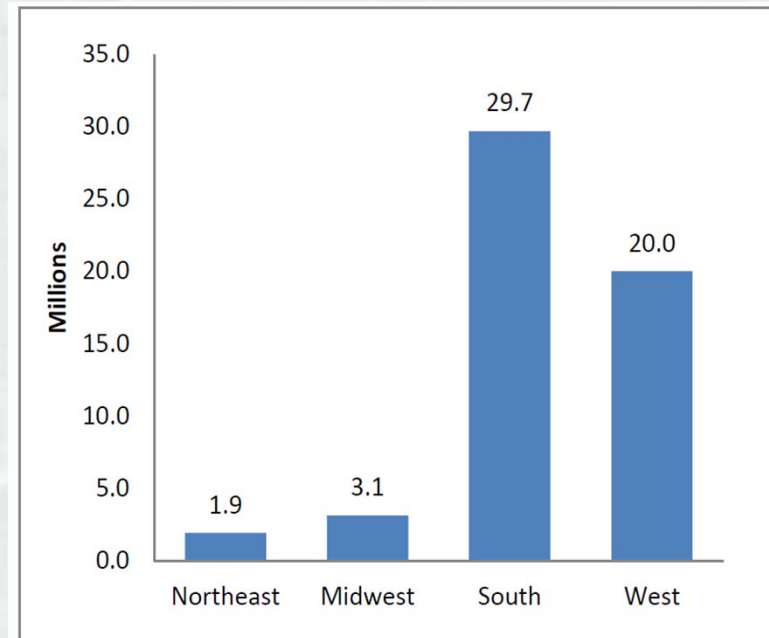


In the U.S. population growth is expected to be greatest in the South and West.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division; 2005 Interim State Population Projections

Figure 5: Percent Change in Population by Region of U.S. 2010-2030



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division; 2005 Interim State Population Projections

Figure 6: Change in Population by U.S. Region 2010-2030



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Table 1: Unconstrained Forecast of TEU Capacity as a Percent of Total by TEU Band 2012-2030

Vessel Size	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030
0.1 k TEU to 1.3k TEU	8%	6%	6%	5%	4%
1.3 k to 2.9 k TEU	18%	15%	14%	13%	12%
c 2.9 k to 3.9 k TEU	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%
d 3.9 k to 5.2 k TEU	21%	19%	17%	15%	14%
e 5.2 k to 7.6 k TEU	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%
f 7.6 k to 12 k TEU	17%	20%	20%	21%	21%
g 12 k TEU +	9%	15%	20%	24%	26%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: post-Panamax vessel bands shaded in gray

Source: MSI

Post Panamax vessels will increase by 59% by 2030



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Reserve Container Port Capacity by Coast

Metric	N. Atlantic Ports	S. Atlantic Ports	Gulf Ports	West Coast Ports
2010 TEU	8,239,000	6,687,000	2,409,000	18,960,000
Reserve CY Capacity-TEU	10,612,402	13,869,035	2,669,003	10,484,996
Reserve Crane Capacity – TEU	20,895,164	12,501,742	4,423,466	37,237,002
Reserve Berth Capacity – Vessel Calls	9,964	4,013	1,105	13,923
Reserve Berth Capacity – Avg. Vessel Basis	11,832,298	1,922,907	2,799,609	53,031,819

Source: USACE Institute for Water Resources

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF AAPA U.S. PORT AUTHORITY INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING SURVEY - 2012-2016

Port's Projected Capital Expenditures 2012-2016	Projected Private Sector Capital Expenditures at ports 2012-2016	Port's Local Share of Security Expenditures Since 9-11	Port's % of Annual Budget for Security
\$16,218,000,000	\$21,418,000,000	\$1,429,000,000	10.3% (average)

Source: American Association of Port Authorities

- The Ports along the U.S. Southeast and Gulf coast (where the population growth is expected) are likely candidates for investment to deepen to be "post-Panamax" or "cascade" ready.

West Coast Post Panamax Ready Ports

- * Seattle
- * Oakland
- * Los Angeles/Long Beach



Source: USACE Institute for Water Resources

Figure 21: Main Channel Depths at Selected Ports

East Coast Post Panamax Ready Ports

- * New York/New Jersey
- * Baltimore
- * Norfolk
- * Charleston

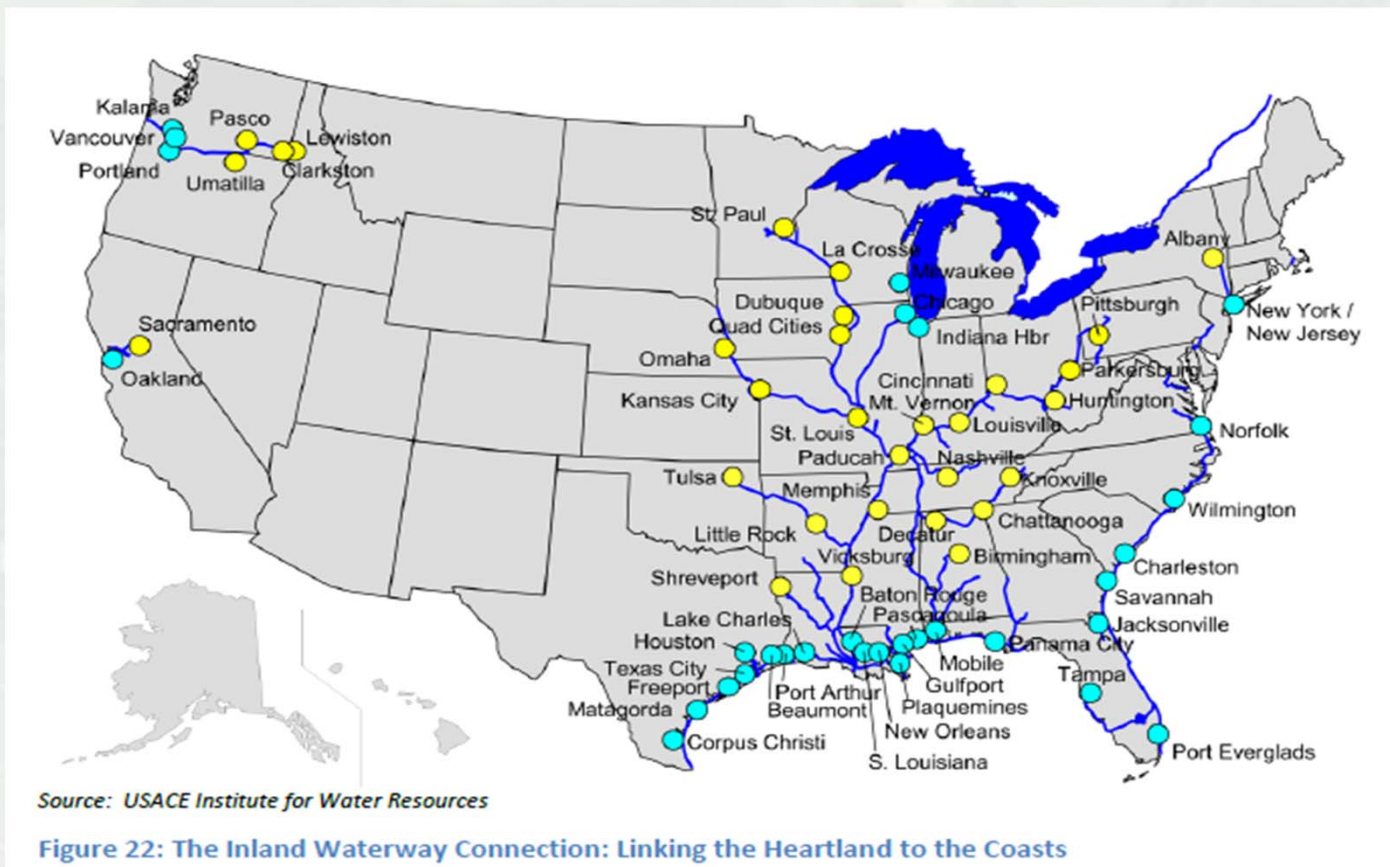


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The inland waterways need to be maintained (both channel depth and reliability) to service the opportunities for growth in agricultural exports.



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Last decade average annual expenditures \$1.5B-\$2.0B



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The navigation system and port expansion have environmental impacts. Negative impacts must be mitigated. If not fully mitigated, impacts could include:

- degraded air and water quality that threatens human health and safety, especially of low income and minority groups;
- loss of important natural and cultural heritage found in parks, refuges, wetlands and scarce species; and
- loss of recreation, commercial and other economically important resources.

Those mitigation costs can be significant and will play an important role in investment decisions.



(Zebra Mussels)



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- Despite the uncertainty in market responses to the deployment of *post-Panamax* vessels and the expansion of the Panama Canal, individual investment opportunities for port expansion can be identified using established decision making under uncertainty techniques.
- Adaptive management techniques can also be used to address uncertainty issues.
- Preliminary estimates indicate the total investment opportunities may be in the \$3-\$5 billion range.



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- The primary challenge with the current process to deliver navigation improvements is to ensure adequate and timely funding to take advantage of potential opportunities.
 - A notional list of financing options is presented to initiate discussion of possible paths to meet this challenge
 - It is anticipated that a variety of options may be desirable, and in all cases individual project characteristics, including its economic merits, would need to be considered in selecting the optimal financing mechanisms.



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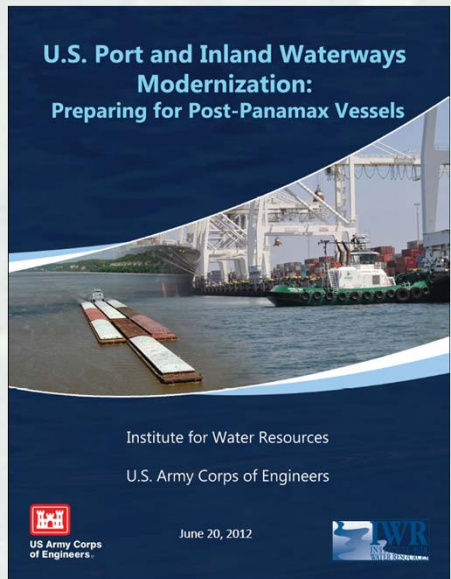
Questions and Comments?

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Website

<http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/index.php/us-port-and-inland-waterways-modernization-strategy>



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