

THE PORT OF MILWAUKEE





The Port of Milwaukee is a critical transportation and distribution link to Southeastern Wisconsin's Economy

The Commercial Port's Mission

The Mission of the Port is to enhance the overall economic and social environment of our region by stimulating trade, business and employment.

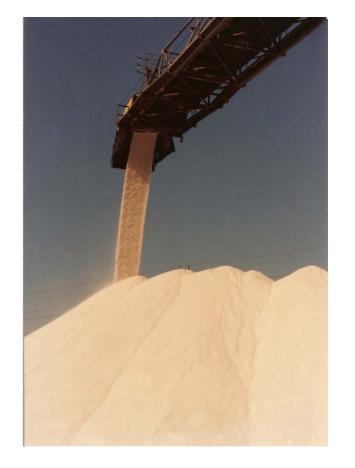
Consistent with the Port's water-related location, the Port shall strive to be a premier provider of transporation and distribution services for its commercial customers and support public recreation, leisure and other uses the Port deems to be in the public interest.

Shipping through the Port of Milwaukee saves area consumers over \$58 million annually on transportation costs.



Here's the Bulk of it...

Transportation & Distribution!



Over 3,000,000 tons of Bulk cargoes - salt, coal, grain and cement - are transported through the Port yearly.

The Port distributes salt north to Fond du Lac, west to Madison and Rockford, and south to O'Hare.



Salt - 250,000 lane miles of streets are covered with the Salt distributed from the Port.

It takes

180 rail cars or

692 trucks to carry

the same load as just

1 cargo ship.

The Port brought in 2.6 billion pounds for the 2007/2008 shipping season and its almost all gone.



AREA CEMENT
USERS SAVE
\$14.7
MILLION
ANNUALLY BY
USING THE
PORT OF
MILWAUKEE



Cement - during an average year, the amount of cement that is transported through the Port is enough to pave an interstate between Madison and Minneapolis



Grain Exports, including corn, wheat and soybeans, originate within a 100-mile radius of the City of Milwaukee





Nidera Grain Elevator

Grain exported through the Port amounts to an average 528 farms harvested in SE Wisconsin.

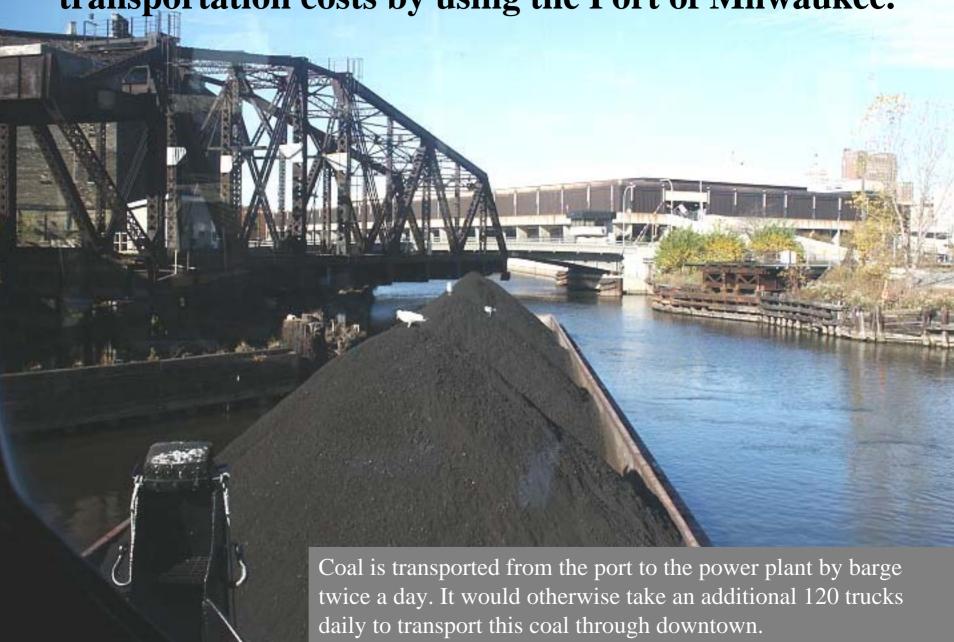


Coal arrives in these mammoth "Lakers" and distributed inland by hopper barge.





WE Energies annually saves \$15.3 million in transportation costs by using the Port of Milwaukee.







BREAKBULK is the Most Labor Intensive and Most Valuable of cargoes.



Bulk commodities make up the majority of our tonnage - BUT - on a per ton basis Breakbulk cargoes, (i.e. machinery, steel, transformers, wind turbines) produce more revenue and more jobs.



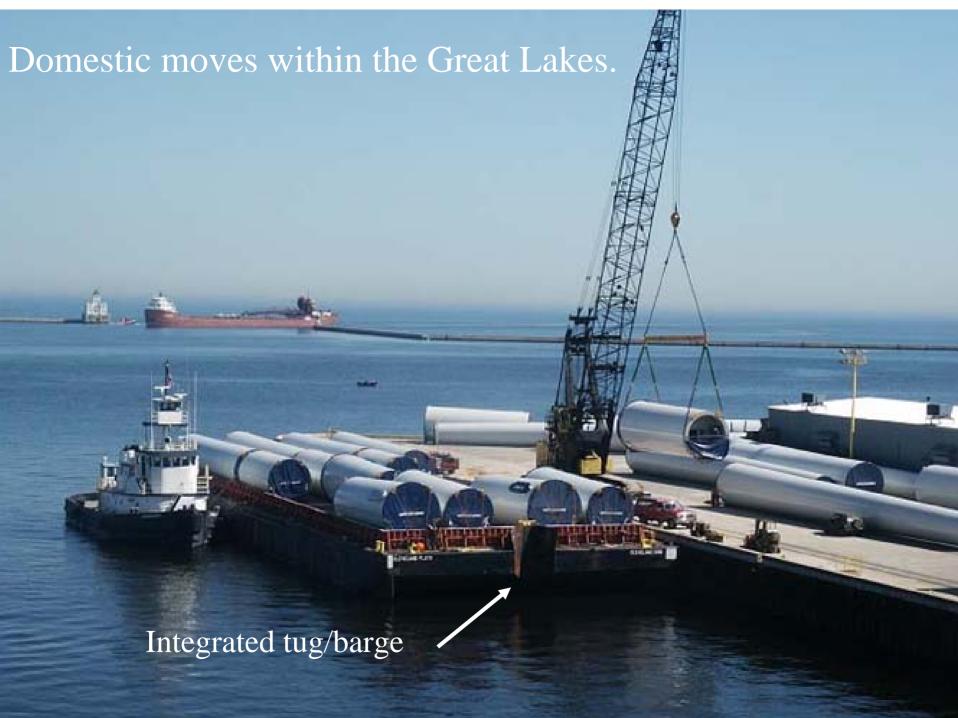




POWER GENERATION

Windmill farms are increasing rapidly in the plains and Midwestern parts of the United States. The Port of Milwaukee has handled projects for wind farms in Minnesota and Illinois and Iowa.

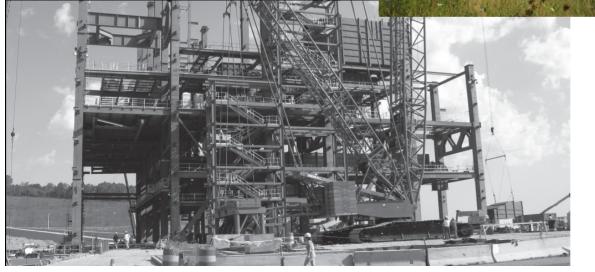




Oak Creek Power Plant Project







Many components to build this plant were manufactured at the Port by Gillen and Advance Boiler and Tank and barged to the Oak Creek site.

Local companies mining the world's resources





The Port is used for the exports of goods such as mining equipment to the farthest corners of the earth. The heavy lifting capacity of our cranes (440,000 pounds) is required to load these machines.



Roughly \$87 million in steel products are shipped to the Port by area manufacturers on a lowest cost basis.

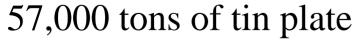




What do Slim Fast and beer have in common?

















3 lifts per truck Average 20 minutes to load one truck; four trucks loaded simultaneously.

Economic impact for one project: 10,000 man hours to unload 20,000 tons of pipe for the Guardian Pipe Project.

Just how do those ships get here?



IT TAKES 4-1/2 DAYS FOR A SHIP TO TRAVEL FROM MONTREAL TO MILWAUKEE.



DO YOU KNOW WHY WE DON'T GET CONTAINER SHIPS IN THE LAKES?

Ocean ships are limited to the size of the St. Lawrence Seaway locks



JOBS

- Jones Island employs roughly 350 people.
- The commercial port is directly or indirectly responsible for over
 2,000 jobs including truck drivers, tug boat operators, railroad workers, etc.



INTERMODAL moving containerized cargo by ship/rail/truck





Containers are available at the Port on the sixth morning after the train leaves Vancouver, and on the third morning after leaving Montreal.

Customers can pick up their container within minutes of unloading the train with virtually no waiting time to load trucks.

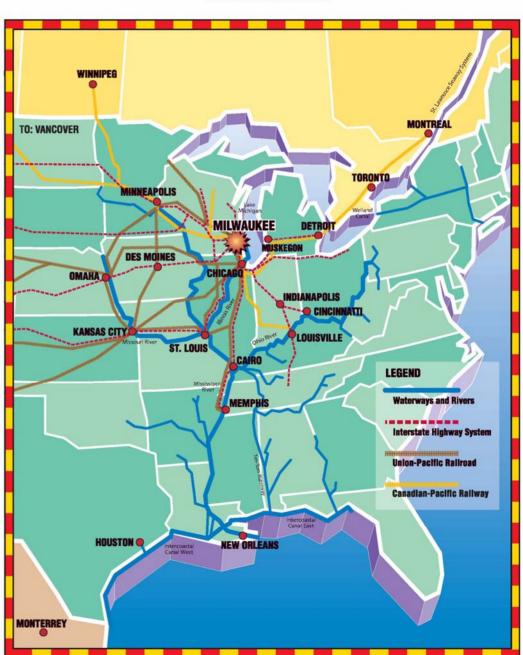
Transload





INLAND RIVER SYSTEM





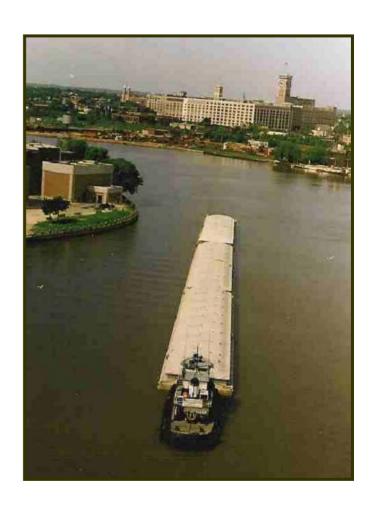


Barging is friendly to the environment.

The Eastman study (sponsored by the United States Departments of Energy and Transportation) shows that the distance **one gallon of** fuel can move one ton is 59 miles by truck, 202 miles by train, and 514 miles by water.

Waterway transportation provides competitive shipping rates, keeping truck and rail costs low.

It is **important to note** that the energy efficiency of barge transportation results in other environmental benefits besides the obvious fuel savings. As a consequence of being less energy intensive than other modes, **on a ton-mile basis water transport also produces less air pollution, -- and is usually quieter. The less energy used, the less air pollution produced.**

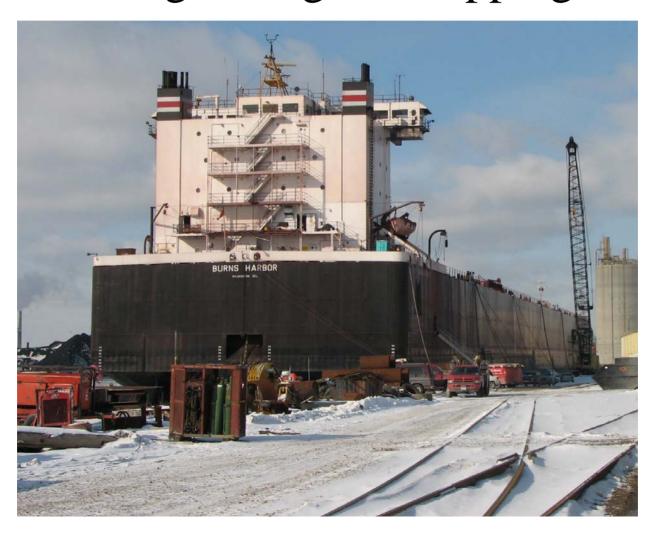




SO WHAT DO WE DO IN THE WINTER?



Winter Mooring at the Port gives the vessel owners a chance to do maintenance to keep the vessels running during the shipping season.





Economic impact of winter ship repairs is between \$1 and \$3 million annually.

Winter vessels arrive early January...



and leave by mid-March.

Photo courtesy of the Milwaukee Journal S

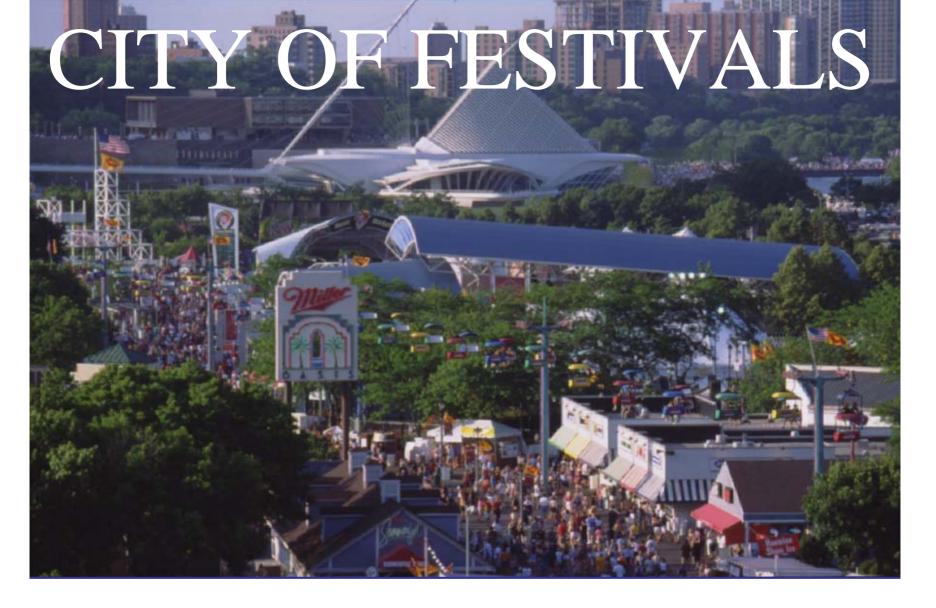
Distribution of commodities that arrived during the shipping season continue throughout the winter.



SUPPORTING PUBLIC RECREATION AND LEISURE FOR A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE.







The Board of Harbor Commissioners is landlord to the 70 acres along the City's lakefront commonly known as the Summerfest grounds, dedicated to entertaining the public.





Discovery World at Pier Wisconsin

- new cruise ship dock



Small ships like the Grand Mariner make 4 to 5 trips each year to the new cruise ship dock at Pier Wisconsin.







Clean Rivers





The two vessels will pick up this many logs out of the downtown river system on a daily basis.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN REQUEST 2012

Dockwall & Breakwater Rehabilitation

Pier, Berth and channel Improvements

Confined Disposal Facility

Port Security

Dockwall & Breakwater Rehabilitation

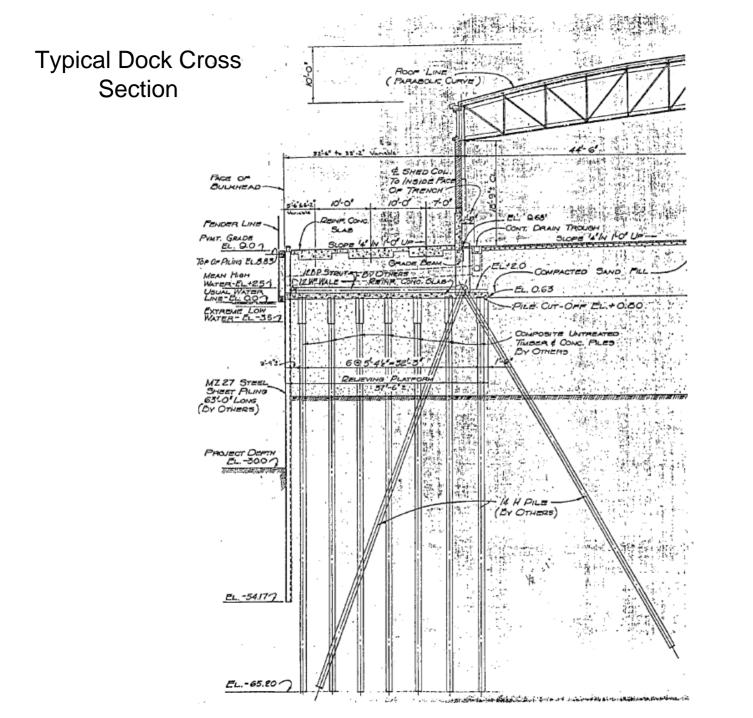
- This is a ongoing program that allows the Port to maintain ten miles of dockwall to serve the Port area.
- The Program is necessary to avert safety concerns, costly emergency repairs and delay in cargo operation.
- Lease documents often require the dockwall to be kept is a useable condition.
- Loss of revenue may result if the dockwall are not kept in a safe and usable condition.

 Dockwall vary in age and condition some are over 100 years old.

 Dockwalls are made of many different type of material.

 Dockwalls are subjected to varying load conditions.

Use and loading often change



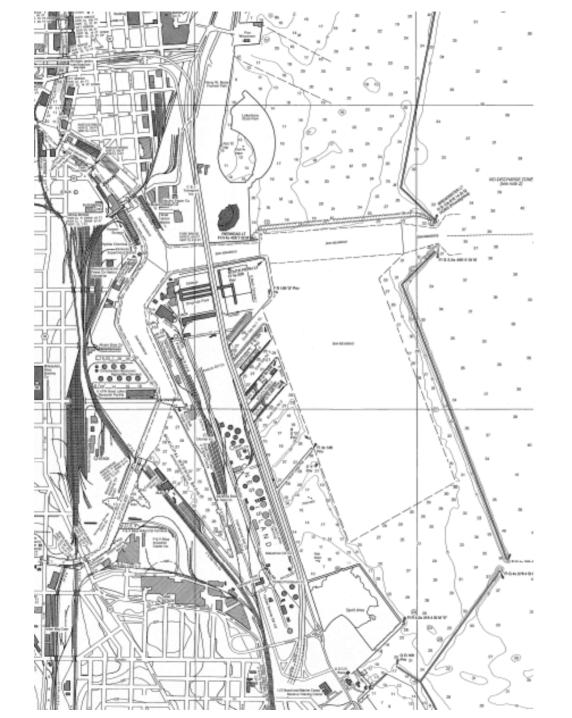
Type of Dock loading



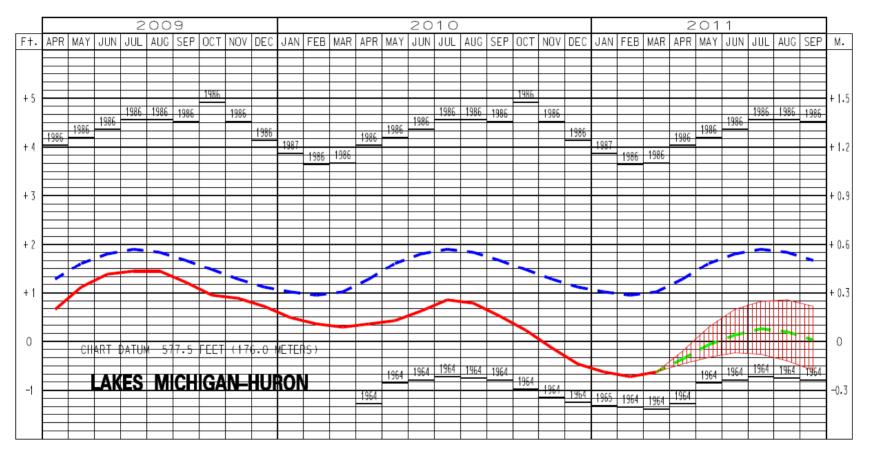


Pier, Berth and channel Improvements

- This is a ongoing program that allows the Port to seek WIDOT Harbor Assistance Grants projects for new and existing Port Facility. 80% of any improvements under this program are paid by the State.
- The Program is necessary to avert safety concerns, costly emergency repairs and delay in cargo operation.
- Lease documents often require facilities to be kept is a safe and useable condition.
- Loss of revenue may result if the facilities are not kept in a safe and usable condition.



LAKES MICHIGAN-HURON WATER LEVELS - APRIL 2011





^{**} Average. Maximum and Minimum for period 1918-2010

Like snow that fall on roads, material that settles out in the shipping channel needs to be removed to kept the ships moving.

The material is dredged and placed in a dredge material management facility creating new usable land over time.





Confined Disposal Facility Improvements

- This is a ongoing program that allows the Port to work with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineer and the WIDOT to sustain continued restoration of the current and expanded confined disposal facilities into useable waterfront land.
- The land created will be turned over to the City for future use.





