ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ARKANSAS' **INLAND WATERWAYS**



IN 2018, ARKANSAS' PORTS, INLAND WATERWAYS, AND INLAND WATERWAYS-DEPENDENT INDUSTRIES SUPPORTED

Over 55,500 jobs

\$2.5 billion in personal income

\$4.4 billion in Gross State Product

\$10.5 billion in total output

...Giving rise to more than S277.8

in state & local tax revenue Arkansas has over

of navigable inland waterways, ranking it

ord in the

INLAND WATERWAYS SUPPORT ARKANSAS' KEY INDUSTRIES

Industry Sub-Category	Percent of Goods Shipped by Water (Tons)	Direct Arkansas Jobs
Waste management & remediation	15.7% of inbound	3,380
Primary metal manufacturing	13.6% of inbound	7,860
Fabricated metal product mfg.	9.3% of inbound	15,420
Crop production	→ 3.5% of outbound	4,430*

^{*}Total for Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11)

million

tons

ARKANSAS' INLAND WATERWAY ASSETS AT A GLANCE



Mississippi, Arkansas, Ouachita, Red, and White Rivers



public ports

TOP INLAND WATERWAYS **COMMODITIES BY WEIGHT**

(comprising 60% of total tonnage)



iron, and

steel waste

and scrap

TOP INLAND WATERWAYS COMMODITIES BY VALUE

(comprising 41% of total Value)



Miscellaneous manufactured

\$480.7 million

In 2018, tons of freight valued at \$4.4 BILLION moved on Arkansas' inland waterways, which is equivalent to over 446.000 TRUCKS

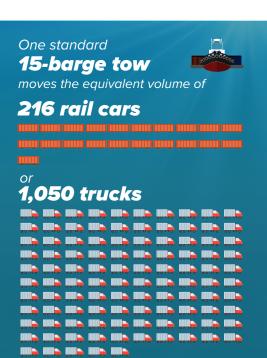
Avoided trucks translates into reduced congestion, emissions, and crashes, lessening impacts on highway infrastructure

BENEFITS OF INLAND WATERWAYS TRANSPORTATION

America's inland waterways system is vital to our nation's competitiveness and economic growth. The inland waterways efficiently, sustainably, cost-effectively and safely transport critical commodities like agricultural goods, energy products, building materials and industrial chemicals to destinations within the U.S. and to deep water ports for export. In 2018, 766.3 million tons of goods valued at \$507.3 billion moved on the U.S. inland waterways system, and by 2045 it is expected to increase by 23% to 942 million tons valued at \$871 billion. Barge transportation is the safest, most environmentally-friendly, economical, and fuel-efficient way to move our nation's goods for use domestically and for export. On a single gallon of fuel, one barge can move freight more than four times farther than trucks, releasing 10 times fewer emissions.

Called "the backbone of the transportation logistics system," the inland waterways are a key part of the United States' transportation supply chain. The system includes a vast network of 12,000 miles of connecting waterways and 218 locks. However, the majority of locks and dams on the Mississippi River system were constructed during the 1930s and are operating well beyond their 50-year design life. Modernizing the nation's inland waterways system will support and create American jobs, increase U.S. exports, and inject billions of dollars into the U.S. economy to power our growth for the next 50 years.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture Inland Waterways Study (2019); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterborne Commerce Statistics; Federal Highway Administration Freight Analysis Framework; U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment Statistics; IMPLAN



Over the next 10 years, constructing all authorized navigation projects and rehabilitating existing locks could have significant national impacts, leading to a 20% increase in jobs, 39% increase in **Gross Domestic Product**, and **40% increase in output**



The **US' inland waterways system saves** between

annually over the cost of other modes due to efficiency and low cost

The National Waterways Foundation estimates overall investment needs of inland waterways at

\$8 billion over the next 10 years

The U.S. currently has a

\$5.35 per metric **ton advantage** over

Brazil when shipping soybeans on the inland waterways system from Davenport, Iowa, to Shanghai, China.

In 2016. recreational of Corps lakes resulted in \$10.6B in total trip spending. supporting over 189K jobs nationwide

Barges have the smallest carbon footprint among freight transportation modes



Tons of CO2 per Million Ton-Miles

Compared to barges, moving an identical amount of cargo by rail generates 30% more emissions, while trucks generate 1,000% more emissions.