

MARINE TERMINAL FACILITIES

Deep-Draft Seaport and Great Lakes Port Facilities

Table 16 examines the distribution pattern of the major U.S. seaport facilities by coastal region. As shown, there are a total of 1,914 terminals comprising 3,158 berths. These figures include both privately and publicly owned facilities. Overall, privately owned facilities account for approximately two-thirds of the deep-draft terminals. The distribution of terminals among the four seacoasts remains fairly even with the east coast having the largest share at 32.3 percent. The gulf coast follows at 25.3 percent with the west coast at 24.6 percent, and the Great Lakes at 17.8 percent. The coastal distribution pattern of berths is similar to that for the terminals with the east coast region accounting for 35.1 percent of the total.

Table 16
Summary of U.S. Seaport Terminals and Berths by Coastal Region¹

Coastal Region	Number of Terminals	Percent of Total	Number of Berths	Percent of Total
North Atlantic	421	22.0%	761	24.1%
South Atlantic ²	197	10.3%	349	11.0%
Gulf	484	25.3%	786	24.9%
South Pacific ³	223	11.6%	414	13.1%
North Pacific ⁴	249	13.0%	365	11.6%
Great Lakes	340	17.8%	483	15.3%
Total	1,914	100.0%	3,158	100.0%

Source: Maritime Administration

¹ Includes those commercial cargo handling facilities with a minimum depth alongside of 25 feet for coastal ports and 18 feet for Great Lakes ports.

² Includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands

³ Includes Hawaii

⁴ Includes Alaska

Table 17 provides a comparison of deep-draft facilities at the berth level by type of berth and coastal region. Berth types are grouped into five general classes. Within each class, there are a number of related single-purpose and multipurpose berth types.⁷

⁷ It should be noted that the multipurpose berths were arbitrarily assigned to one of the general classes since it was not possible to determine the predominate use. Further, container terminals are defined as facilities with specialized handling equipment.

Table 17
U.S. Seaport Terminals by Berth Type and Coastal Region

Berth Type	Berth Total		Coastal Region											
			North Atlantic		South Atlantic		Gulf		South Pacific		North Pacific		Great Lakes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GENERAL CARGO BERTHS:	1,185	37.5%	264	34.7%	204	58.5%	264	33.6%	208	50.2%	149	40.8%	96	19.9%
General Cargo	560		135		78		193		63		56		35	
Container	163		46		19		12		66		20		-	
Lash/Seabee	3		-		1		2		-		-		-	
Ro-Ro	35		6		19		3		4		3		-	
Automobile	32		17		4		-		9		2		-	
General/Container	42		16		12		2		1		10		1	
General/Ro-Ro	52		13		9		14		6		6		4	
General/Passenger	21		-		11		4		-		6		-	
General/Dry Bulk	155		19		15		20		26		24		51	
General/Liquid Bulk	77		2		27		11		22		11		4	
Container/Ro-Ro	41		9		8		2		11		11		-	
Container/Dry Bulk	4		1		1		1		-		-		1	
DRY BULK BERTHS:	692	21.9%	96	12.6%	48	13.8%	163	20.7%	51	12.3%	74	20.3%	260	53.8%
Coal	50		11		2		12		-		2		23	
Grain	87		9		1		28		5		10		34	
Ore	58		7		3		6		-		5		37	
Logs	14		-		-		-		1		13		-	
Wood Chips	12		-		-		-		1		11		-	
Cement	46		10		5		7		2		4		18	
Chemical	76		9		6		47		3		4		7	
Dry Bulk - Other	280		39		23		46		23		16		133	
Dry Bulk/Liquid Bulk	69		11		8		17		16		9		8	
LIQUID BULK BERTHS:	610	19.3%	188	24.7%	51	14.6%	182	23.2%	73	17.6%	71	19.5%	45	9.3%
Crude Petroleum	60		8		-		37		10		5		-	
Refined Petroleum	279		109		28		37		31		41		33	
Petroleum - Crude/Refined	161		29		15		64		28		20		5	
LPG	7		1		1		5		-		-		-	
LNG	5		3		-		1		-		1		-	
Liquid Bulk - Other	98		38		7		38		4		4		7	
PASSENGER BERTHS:	87	2.8%	19	2.5%	24	6.9%	10	1.3%	18	4.3%	10	2.7%	6	1.2%
Passenger	66		13		24		10		18		-		1	
Ferry	21		6		-		-		-		10		5	
OTHER BERTHS:	584	18.5%	194	25.5%	22	6.2%	167	21.2%	64	15.6%	61	16.7%	76	15.8%
Barge	354		126		11		133		33		36		15	
Mooring	124		39		7		19		9		20		30	
Inactive	96		29		4		13		14		5		31	
Other	10		-		-		2		8		-		-	
TOTAL	3,158	100.0%	761	100.0%	349	100.0%	786	100.0%	414	100.0%	365	100.0%	483	100.0%

Source: Maritime Administration

The general cargo class represents the largest berth segment with 37.5 percent of the total. Within this class, the predominate single use type is general cargo with 47.3 percent followed by container with 13.7 percent.

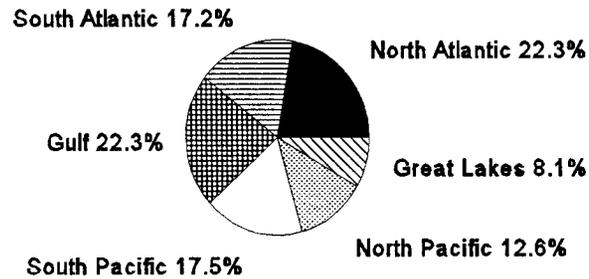
The dry and liquid bulk segments are approximately equal in size with dry bulk accounting for 21.9 percent and liquid bulk for 19.3 percent. The distribution of dry bulk berth types shows a fairly wide distribution pattern among the commodity specific berth types. On the other hand, liquid bulk is highly concentrated with 82 percent of the berths associated with the handling of various types of petroleum products.

Figure 2 depicts the berth distribution by coastal region for general cargo, dry bulk, and liquid bulk facilities. General cargo berths are evenly distributed among the coastal regions with the North Atlantic and Gulf regions leading at 22.3 percent followed by the South Pacific region at 17.5 percent and the South Atlantic region at 17.2 percent. In the dry bulk category, the Great Lakes region accounts for 37.6 percent of this berth segment with the Gulf Coast second at 23.6 percent. Liquid bulk facilities are equally concentrated in the North Atlantic and Gulf regions at 30.8 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively.

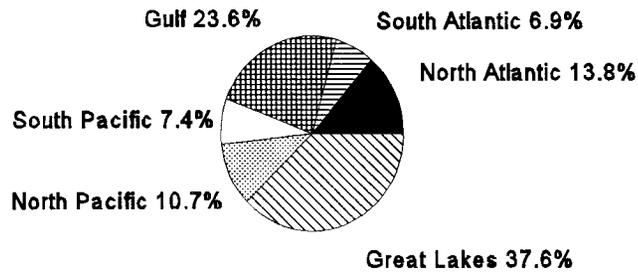
Figure 3 depicts the mix of berth classes within each coastal region. As in previous reports, the general cargo class remains as the predominate type in all regions except the Great Lakes. Dry bulk facilities account for the majority of the Great Lakes facilities.

Figure 2

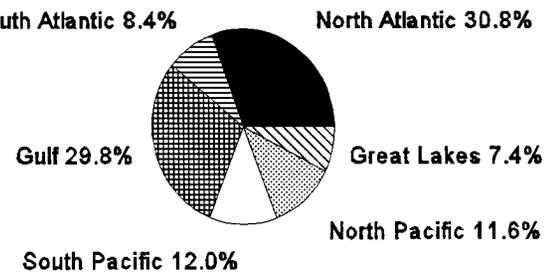
Distribution of Berths by Type



General Cargo



Dry Bulk

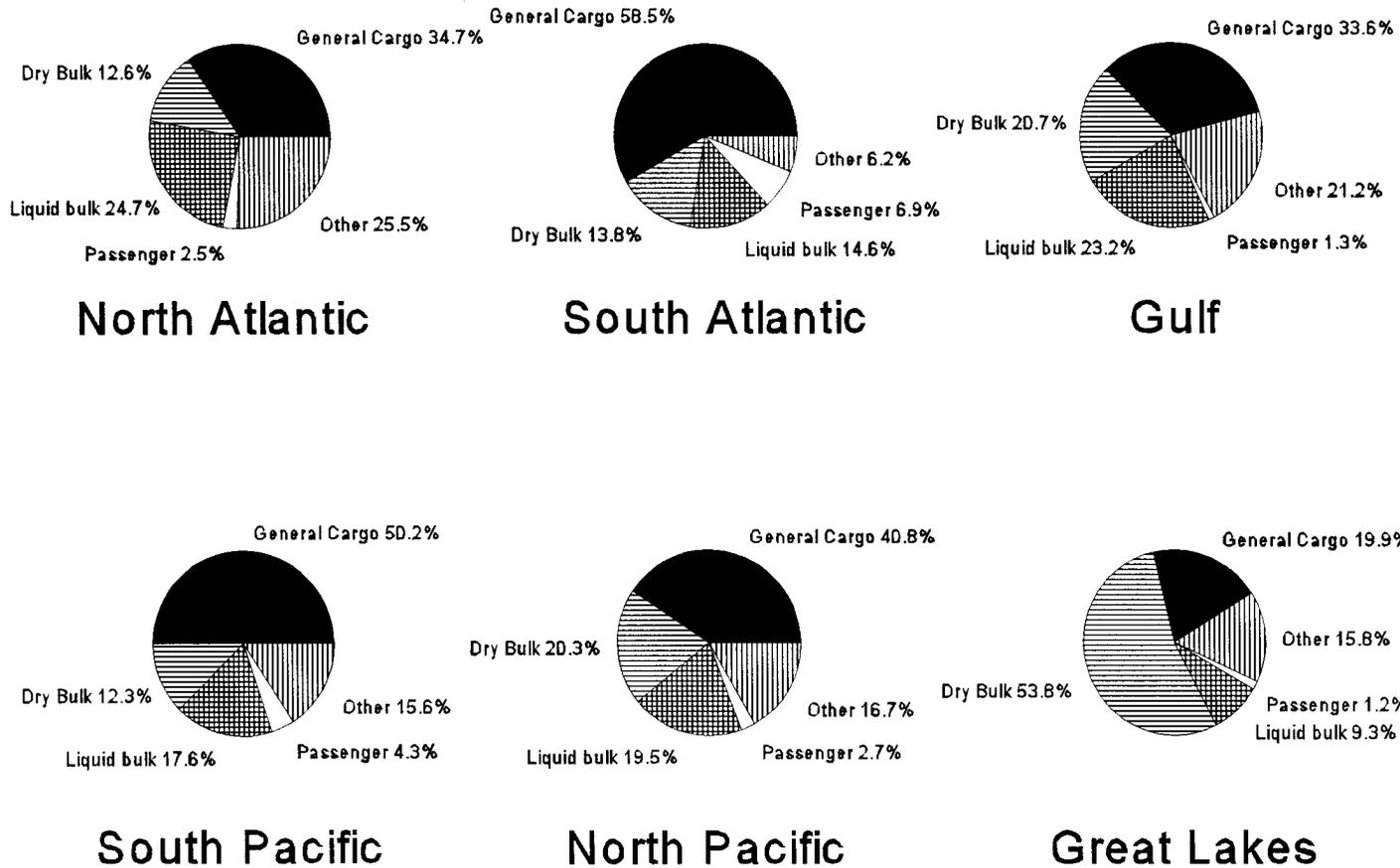


Liquid Bulk

Source: Maritime Administration

Figure 3

Distribution of Berths by Coastal Region



Source: Maritime Administration

Inland River and Intracoastal Waterways Port Facilities

The U.S. inland waterway ports and terminals possess unique characteristics that distinguish them from the coastal seaports. Aside from shallow water depths of 14 feet or less, the inland system is less concentrated geographically and provides almost limitless access points to the waterways. Overall, there are more inland facilities located outside traditional port boundaries than within. Terminal siting on the waterways is less constrained than coastal ports providing greater flexibility to the users in determining the location of plants requiring water access.

Table 18 provides a profile of the terminal facilities located on the U.S. inland waterway system, which consists of over 25,000 miles of navigable inland rivers and intracoastal waterways. The information is categorized by state and terminal type. As shown, there are over 1,800 river terminals located in 21 states. Dry bulk facilities account for the majority with 58.9 percent of the terminals. Within dry bulk, grain and coal terminals are the leading types at 25.4 percent and 22.3 percent, respectively. Liquid bulk terminals are the second largest category comprising 26.7 percent. Within this category, petroleum facilities account for 54.8 percent. Multipurpose and general cargo terminals account for the balance of the terminals with 10.5 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. Private ownership of inland waterway facilities is more pronounced than the ownership of coastal facilities with 87 percent compared to 66 percent.

Table 18
U.S. Inland/Riverport Terminal Facilities by State

State	Number of Terminals	Number and Type of Facilities								Multi-Purpose
		General Cargo	Dry Bulk Cargo				Liquid Bulk Cargo			
			Grain	Coal	Ore	Other	Petrol	LPG	Other	
Alabama	137	8	16	21	-	41	21	-	15	15
Arkansas	84	2	26	-	-	24	7	-	6	19
Illinois	267	6	64	18	1	70	37	-	42	29
Indiana	60	2	8	14	1	16	9	-	2	8
Iowa	75	-	16	9	-	17	8	-	11	14
Kansas	8	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Kentucky	175	3	13	48	-	49	32	1	15	14
Louisiana	66	1	8	2	-	12	19	1	14	9
Minnesota	55	1	10	-	-	20	8	-	7	9
Mississippi	69	1	16	-	-	13	16	1	6	16
Missouri	133	2	22	6	-	59	14	-	18	12
Nebraska	17	1	7	-	-	4	-	-	4	1
Ohio	132	6	7	21	2	43	23	-	19	11
Oklahoma	27	3	5	-	-	9	4	-	2	4
Pennsylvania	145	9	-	41	2	49	18	-	18	8
Tennessee	129	6	21	7	1	47	23	-	12	12
West Virginia	149	9	-	47	1	52	21	1	15	3
Wisconsin	20	1	1	4	-	7	3	-	2	2
Mississippi System Sub-total	1,748	61	244	238	8	533	263	4	210	187
Idaho	4	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oregon	24	3	7	-	-	12	-	-	1	1
Washington	36	5	18	-	-	5	2	-	4	2
Columbia/Snake Sub-total	64	9	27	-	-	18	2	-	5	3
Total	1,812	70	271	238	8	551	265	4	215	190

Source: Maritime Administration