Waterways and ports support 12,435 Utah jobs and directly contribute $2 billion to our state’s economy. Smart investment in this vital system will help create jobs and keep our economy growing.

**Essential Commodities Are Shipped To And From Utah Through Waterways And Ports:**

- **$13.5 Billion** of products made from metal ore, including building materials like re-bar, structural I-beams and steel pipe
- **$5.7 Billion** of manufactured goods including computers and electronic products, appliances, machinery, electrical equipment and clothing
- **$686 Million** of basic chemicals used in hundreds of consumer products from appliances to toys, from soap to cosmetics

**Commodities Travel To And From Utah On Many Vital Transportation Links, Including:**

- **Waterways:** Columbia/Snake River
- **Ports:** Ports of Los Angeles/Long Beach, Port of Jacksonville (FL), Port of New York/New Jersey

**Waterways And Ports Contribute Directly To Utah’s Economy:**

- **Total Revenue Impact:** $2 Billion
  - **Direct Business Revenue:** $1.1 Billion
  - **Personal Income:** $735 Million
  - **Local Purchases:** $218 Million

**Together, Waterways And Ports Support 12,435 Utah Jobs**

**DID YOU KNOW?**

- Over the past five years, Utah’s merchandise exports have increased 140% - and total exports are valued at more than $19 billion.
- With demand for Utah exports growing in Thailand, Hong Kong, Australia and the United Kingdom, the capacity and performance at U.S. ports is vital to Utah’s growth

Waterways and ports help drive Utah’s economy. Failure to invest in our waterways and ports will hurt Utah’s exports, business sales and job creation.

With smart investment, we can handle increasing cargo loads efficiently, begin to address problems caused by congestion and delays and power Utah’s economic growth.

UNDERSTANDING THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (WRDA)

America’s marine transportation system is vital to our nation’s competitiveness and economic growth.

The system safely, efficiently and cost-effectively transports hundreds of commodities like petroleum, coal, industrial chemicals, building materials and agricultural products to destinations within the United States and to deep water ports for export.

The inland waterways and ports are maintained and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps). But it’s up to Congress to provide authority and funding for maintenance and operations. The Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) is the primary legislative vehicle through which specific projects are authorized while annual appropriations bills are the legislative vehicle that funds these projects.

WRDA authorizes new projects for flood protection, port improvement and upgrades to the nation’s aging locks and dams infrastructure. Additionally, the legislation promotes projects that improve hydropower, municipal and industrial water supply, ecosystem restoration and recreational opportunities.

RELIEF FOR A SYSTEM UNDER STRESS

In 1986 Congress adopted a major overhaul of Army Corps programs and envisioned new WRDA legislation every two years. Unfortunately, it hasn’t happened that way. It’s been nearly six years since the previous WRDA passed in 2007 — and Congress had to override a Presidential veto to pass the legislation. Before that the previous authorization passed in 2000.

As a result, the Corps has been chronically underfunded. System maintenance has fallen behind. Critical new projects can’t get started, and those project that do receive funds move slowly as resources are stretched to meet multiple priorities.

In fact, at current funding levels the Corps estimates it will take 77 years — the entire lifespan of an average American — to complete the 22 planned major construction and rehabilitation projects.

A VITAL INVESTMENT IN AMERICA

Modernizing the nation’s marine transportation system can create American jobs, increase exports, and inject billions of dollars into the U.S. economy. On average, investment in the marine transportation system infrastructure returns more than 10 times to the nation’s economy what is spent.

The Water Resources Development Act will promote investment in the nation’s critical water resource infrastructure, streamline project delivery and reform the implementation of Corps programs.

The 113th Congress has the opportunity — for the first time in six years — to move WRDA legislation. Congress can kick-start strategic investment in our ports and inland waterways, increase American competitiveness and, in the process, create hundreds of thousands of high-paying U.S. jobs.