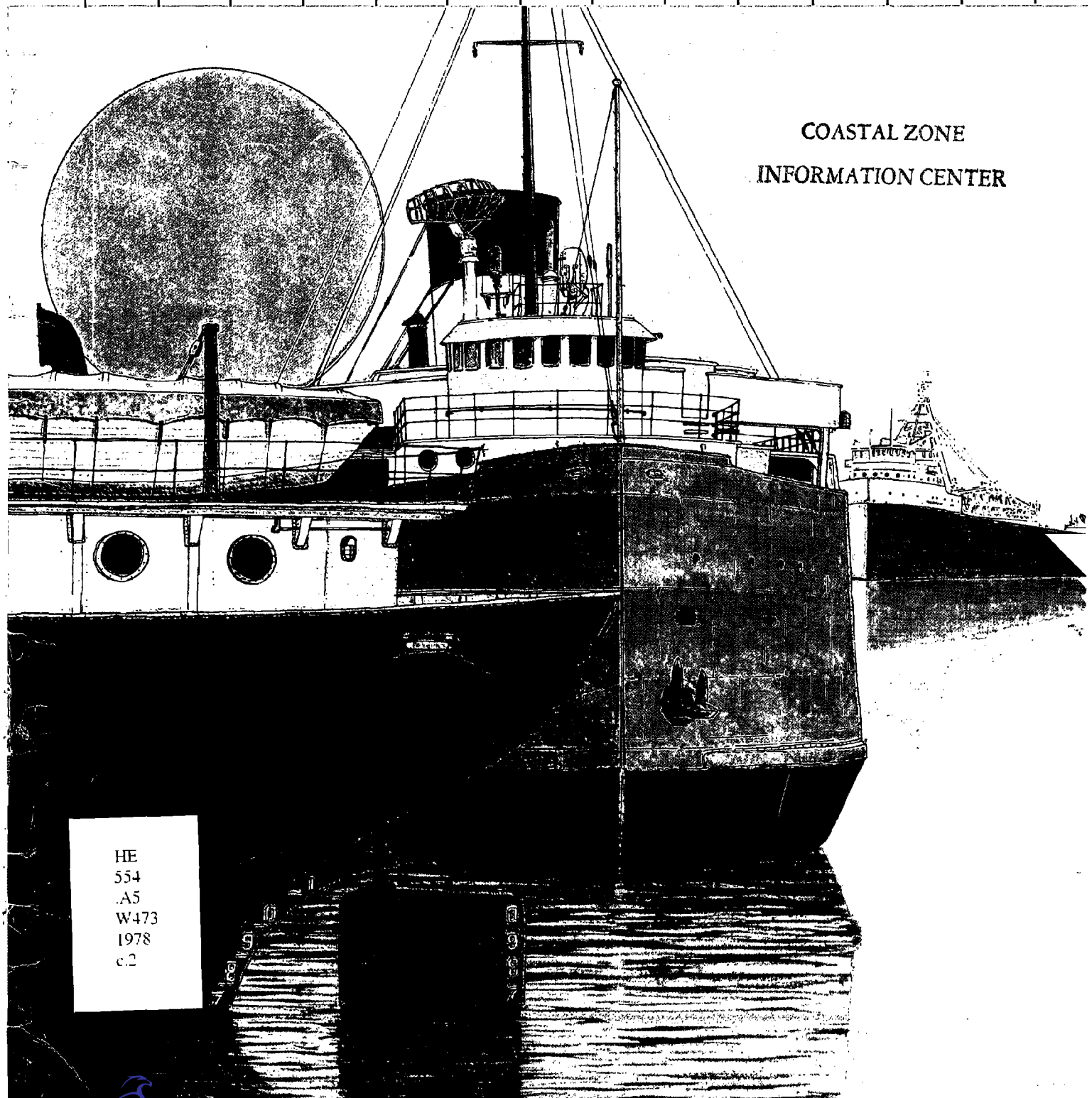
WISCONSIN PORTS



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The department would like to thank the Wisconsin Department of Transportation for its time, talents and resources, all of which were invaluable in the preparation of this publication.

Also, the department wishes to thank the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for granting its permission to use the Corps' maps of Wisconsin ports as the basis for the maps which appear in the following pages.

INTRODUCTION

Water transportation is today unchallenged in its capacity to move large tonnages with minimum fuel consumption and with the least disturbance to the environment. In terms of land consumption or utilization, it is the least demanding mode of commercial transportation.

Bordered by 1,050 miles of water frontage, Wisconsin has long relied on water transportation as an integral part of its transportation network. Historically, water transportation has served as a stimulus to the development of other means of transportation, and has contributed significantly to the state's economic growth and development.

As early as the seventeenth century, Wisconsin rivers and lakes were used for trade, providing a vital link to world markets. The fur trade, one of the state's earliest commercial activities, depended almost entirely on the extensive network of rivers and lakes. Furs were sent by canoe to Montreal, where they were loaded on ocean going vessels to cross the Atlantic. Still one of Wisconsin's major industries, the forest products industry relied heavily on the availability of water transportation for its early development.

Since that time, technological advancement, user needs, and competition between various modes of commodities transportation have all contributed to the evolution of Wisconsin ports. Today, they continue to play a significant role in the overall transportation system of the Great Lakes region which they serve.

Wisconsin ports serve a vast industrial-agricultural section of North America's mid-continent, including Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wyoming, Nebraska, Montana, Colorado and parts of the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. The entire trade area encompasses highly industrialized big cities, bustling mining communities, typically American small towns, forest outposts in the north woods, busy resort and recreation centers, and the vast midwestern plains.

More than 50 million tons of international and domestic cargoes are shipped annually through Wisconsin ports. While the greatest proportion of tonnage is in interlake bulk shipments, exporters and importers utilize the ports as their closest avenue of water transportation, linking them to foreign markets and sources of supply.

Shippers have come to know what Wisconsin ports have to offer. They have become familiar with the assets of Wisconsin ports—their modern facilities, excellent rail and highway connections, highly skilled and dependable labor force, nationally recognized record for cargo security, and outstanding opportunities for industrial development.

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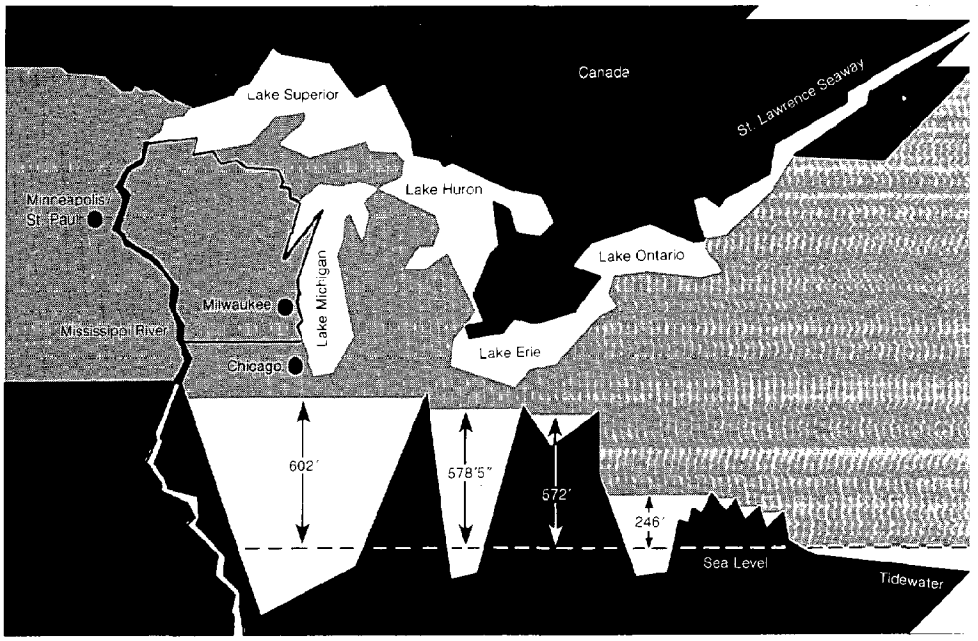
GREAT LAKES/ ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

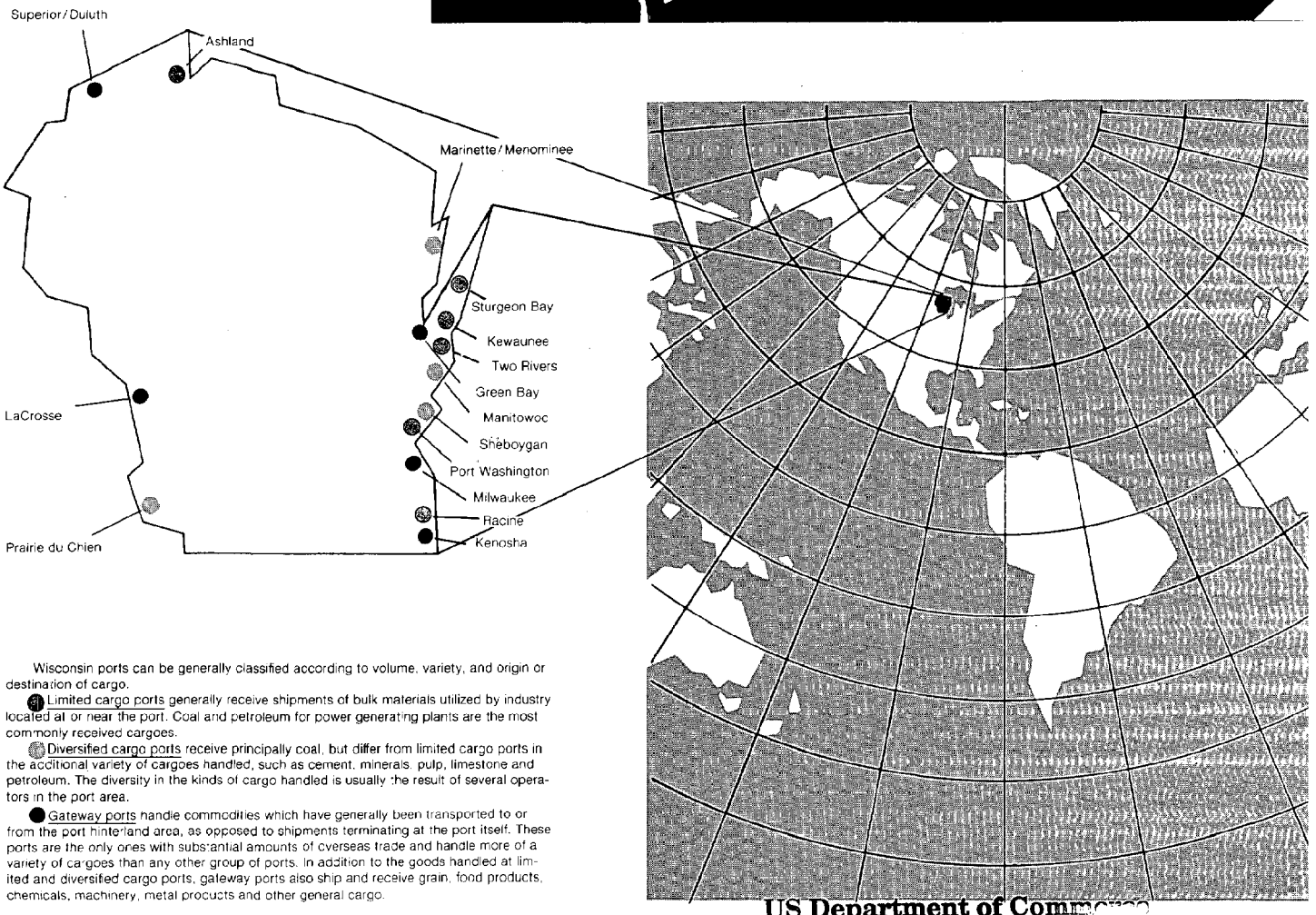
The first recorded commercial shipment on the Great Lakes was in 1678; a ten-ton vessel loaded with grain sailed for an army post on the Niagara River.

Three centuries later, grain shipments remain one of the major commodities transported on the Great Lakes. In 1973, the first Soviet ships arrived at Great Lakes ports to load huge quantities of grain for Russia. That year more than half of all U.S. grain traffic moved directly overseas from Lakes ports.

Historically, the economic development of America's Heartland has been closely tied to the Great Lakes. The opening of the Northwest Territory in 1798 was a major boon to shipping on the Lakes. Vessels carried grain from midwestern farmers as

(Continued on Page 26)





Wisconsin ports can be generally classified according to volume, variety, and origin or destination of cargo.

Limited cargo ports generally receive shipments of bulk materials utilized by industry located at or near the port. Coal and petroleum for power generating plants are the most commonly received cargoes.

Diversified cargo ports receive principally coal, but differ from limited cargo ports in the additional variety of cargoes handled, such as cement, minerals, pulp, limestone and petroleum. The diversity in the kinds of cargo handled is usually the result of several operators in the port area.

Gateway ports handle commodities which have generally been transported to or from the port hinterland area, as opposed to shipments terminating at the port itself. These ports are the only ones with substantial amounts of overseas trade and handle more of a variety of cargoes than any other group of ports. In addition to the goods handled at limited and diversified cargo ports, gateway ports also ship and receive grain, food products, chemicals, machinery, metal products and other general cargo.

US Department of Commerce
NOAA Coastal Services Center Library
2234 South Hobson Avenue
Charleston, SC 29405-2413

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

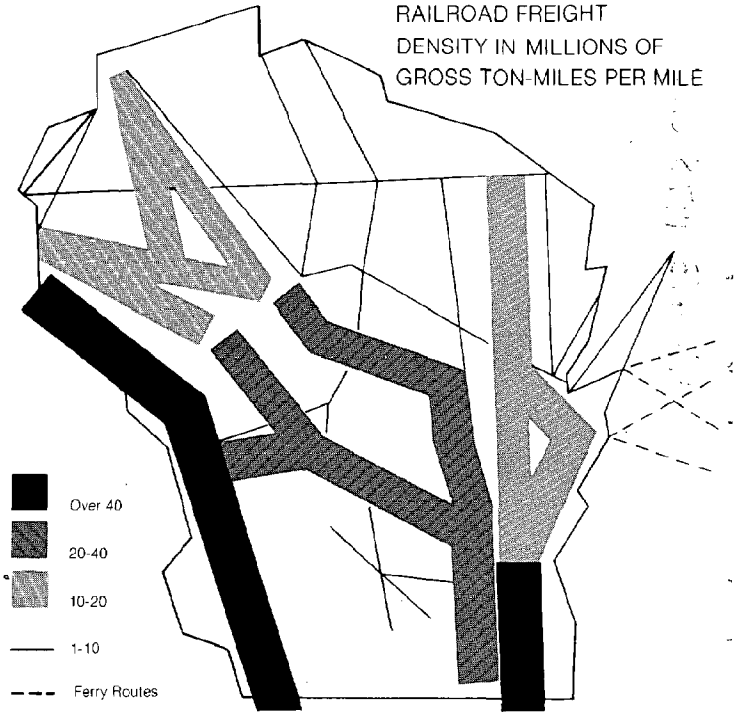
In 1977, a bill was enacted which enabled the establishment of foreign trade zones in Wisconsin. Approximately one year later, the U.S. Department of Commerce authorized The Foreign Trade Zone of Greater Milwaukee, Inc., to establish, operate and maintain a foreign trade zone. Milwaukee's is the 37th foreign trade zone in the United States to receive U.S. Dept. of Commerce authorization. The potential exists for the development of zones at other Wisconsin ports.

What is a foreign trade zone? It is land which for purposes of trade is designated as outside United States Customs territory. A foreign trade zone encourages international commerce by providing foreign duty-free and quota-free entry into specific areas under Customs' supervision within the United States for an unlimited period of time. Goods brought into a zone may be stored, exhibited, repacked, labeled, inspected, assembled or otherwise processed. Merchandise is subject to duty only at the time it is shipped out of the zone into United States Customs territory. Goods shipped to foreign nations are not subject to U.S. Customs duty.

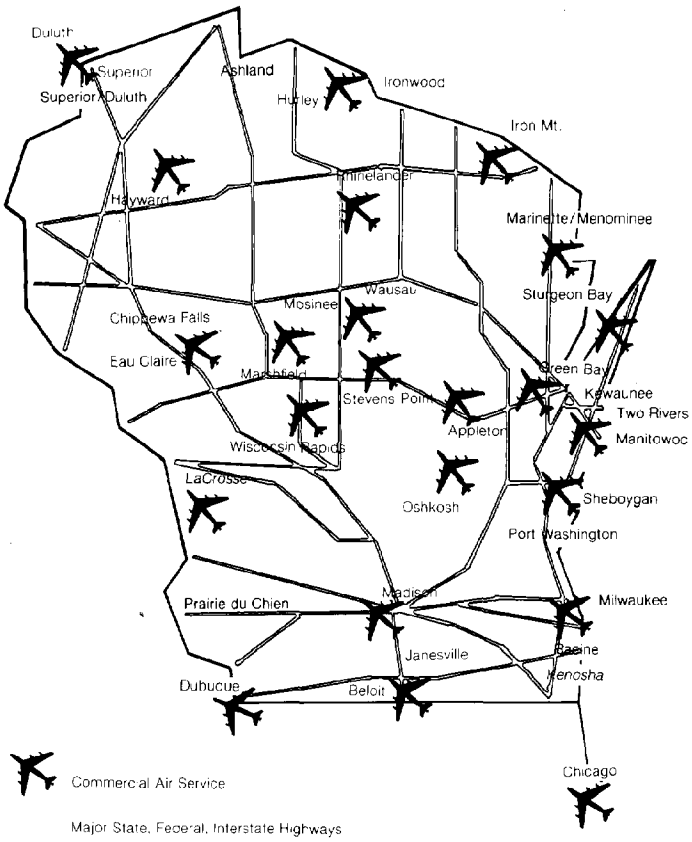
The advantages of a foreign trade zone to manufacturers are many. Firms which use imported goods in the manufacturing process can finish their product in the zone and export from that location without paying duty on the foreign material. Because goods can be held indefinitely, manufacturers using or selling imported goods need not pay duty until they find a buyer for their product. Goods received in the zone which are faulty or damaged can be returned without payment of duty, and foreign goods can be received on a trial basis without incurring duty charges.

All rate and facility information is available from The Foreign Trade Zone of Greater Milwaukee, Inc., Suite 513, 110 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202; telephone (414) 276-6969.

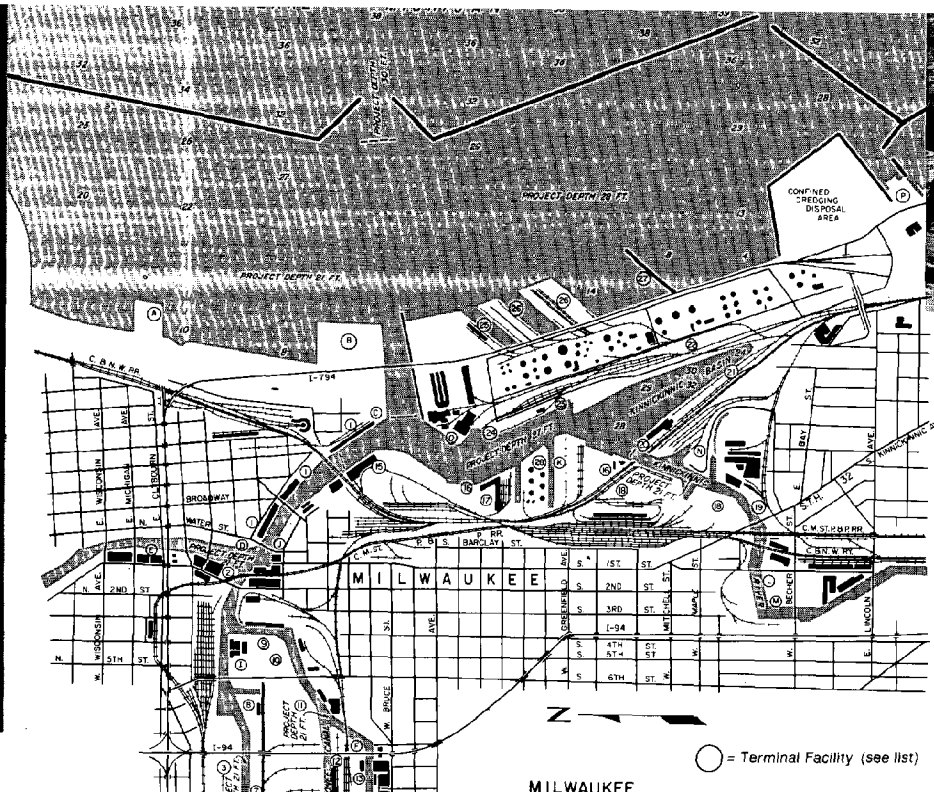
RAILROAD FREIGHT DENSITY IN MILLIONS OF GROSS TON-MILES PER MILE

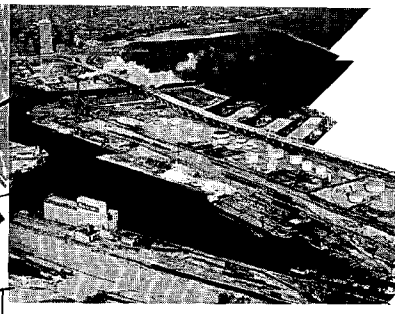


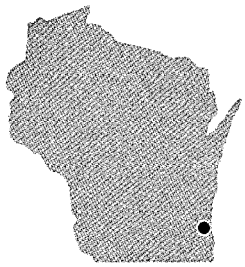
MAJOR HIGHWAYS AND COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE



MILWAUKEE







The port of Milwaukee is located at the mouth of three rivers—the Milwaukee, the Menomonee and the Kinnickinnic—and is one of the few Great Lakes ports open to navigation throughout the year.

Numerous cargo terminals and dock warehouses are available to serve a large general cargo trade, about 80% of which is destined for overseas ports. Shipments at Milwaukee are characterized by diversity, and the port has a wide variety of facilities to handle most types of cargo. These include refrigerated terminals, building materials wharves, grain elevators, petroleum terminals, liquid cargo terminals, and bulk handling and storage facilities. The port also boasts one of the largest fixed heavy lift derricks on the American side of the Great Lakes, plus a mobile crane of 200-ton capacity which is specially fitted for container handling. Lift capacity will soon be increased further with the addition of a 300-ton capacity mobile crane.

The heaviest concentration of industrial activity in the state is located in the metropolitan Milwaukee area. While the city is perhaps best known for the production of beer, machinery manufacturing is the area's largest industry and employer of nearly half of the city's manufacturing workers. Milwaukee is the nation's fourth largest metropolitan exporter of machinery and equipment.

Milwaukee is also one of the world's leaders in the manufacture of diesel and gasoline engines, electrical controls, outboard motors, tractors and automotive parts. In the process of building heavy capital equipment, Milwaukee consumes more steel than any other city in the nation.

The port specializes in the handling of such cargo, which is shipped to ports worldwide. Regularly scheduled sailings are available to all major international ports. There are approximately 200 overseas sailings annually, representing some 20 national flags.

WAREHOUSE SPACE:
Nearly 300,000 sq. ft. covered anc 1,000,000 sq. ft. open in public port. Additional space available at orivate terminals. Refrigerated storage available at shipside.
GRAIN STORAGE:
6,000,000 bushels.
LIQUID STORAGE:
71,500,000 gallons.
ACCESS:
10,000 feet of rail serving 12 vessel berths.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
8 pieces with single-lift capacity to 220 net tons and normally available on short notice.
BULK LOADING FACILITIES:
Pipeline and grain spouts.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Milwaukee Road, Chicago & North Western, Soo Line, and Chesapeake & Ohio.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
A comprehensive network of truck lines offering private, local, intrastate and interstate service to all parts of the U.S. Over 130 common carriers serve Wis. points and interstate points & 109 cartage services are available in Milw. area.
HIGHWAYS:
I-94, I-43; U.S. 141, 41, 45.
AIRPORT FACILITIES & SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
Air carrier airport served by Eastern Airlines, Republic Airlines, Northwest Orient, Ozark, United Airlines, and Hughs Air West.
SPECIAL FACILITIES:
Export packing, cargo surveyors, customs brokerage, internationa freight forwarding and international trade consultants available. Rail/auto ferry service to Ludington and Frankfort, MI.
MARINE REPAIR SERVICE BY:
Advance Boiler & Tank Co., Edward E. Gillen Co., Nordberg Mfg. Co., and Precision Tool Co.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Traffic Div., Board of Harbor Commissioners, 500 N. Harbor Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53202 (414) 278-3511; cable address, MILHARCO, Milwaukee; or Transportation Div., Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, 756 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, WI 53202 (414) 273-3000.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Department of City Development, 734 North 9th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53201 (414) 278-2683; Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, 756 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, WI 53202, (414) 273-3000.

MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE

1) Meehan Seaway Services, Ltd.
2880 N. 112th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53222, (414) 476-9221
(General Cargo)

2) Pross Cartage & Warehouse, Inc.
340 W. Oregon Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 272-4421
(General Cargo)

3) Afram Metal Processing Co., Inc.
260 N. 12th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233, (414) 271-3600
(Dry Bulk)

4) Milwaukee Distribution Center
P.O. Box 1601, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 933-8529
(Dry Bulk)

5) Great Lakes Coal & Dock Co.
611 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202, (414) 383-3810
(Coal)

6) Hometown, Inc.
1518 E. North Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202, (414) 276-9311
(Dry Bulk)

7) Wisconsin Electric Power Company
231 W. Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 273-1234
(Coal)

8) Universal Atlas Cement Division
712 W. Canal Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233, (414) 276-2154
(Dry Bulk)

9) Lake Shore Sand & Stone Division
515 W. Canal Street, Milwaukee, WI 53203, (414) 271-0625
(Dry Bulk)

10) Morton Salt Division
515 W. Canal Street, Milwaukee, WI 53203, (414) 272-5185
(Dry Bulk)

11) Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co.
745 W. Canal Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233, (414) 276-5884
(Dry Bulk)

12) Cargill, Inc.
647 W. Virginia Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 672-3313
(Bulk Grain)

13) Huron Cement Division
470 S. 11th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 645-6660
(Dry Bulk)

14) Penn-Dixie Industries, Inc.
1304 W. Bruce Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 645-1308
(Dry Bulk)

15) P & V Atlas Terminal Corp.
P.O. Box 683, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 271-7282
(General Cargo)

16) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
219 S. Dearborne Street, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 353-6412

17) Afram Brothers Company
900 S. Water Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 672-2100
(Dry Bulk)

18) Milwaukee, Solvay Coke Company
P.O. Box 04546, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 645-4700
(Dry Bulk)

19) Medusa Cement Company
344 E. Stewart Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 481-3800
(Dry Bulk)

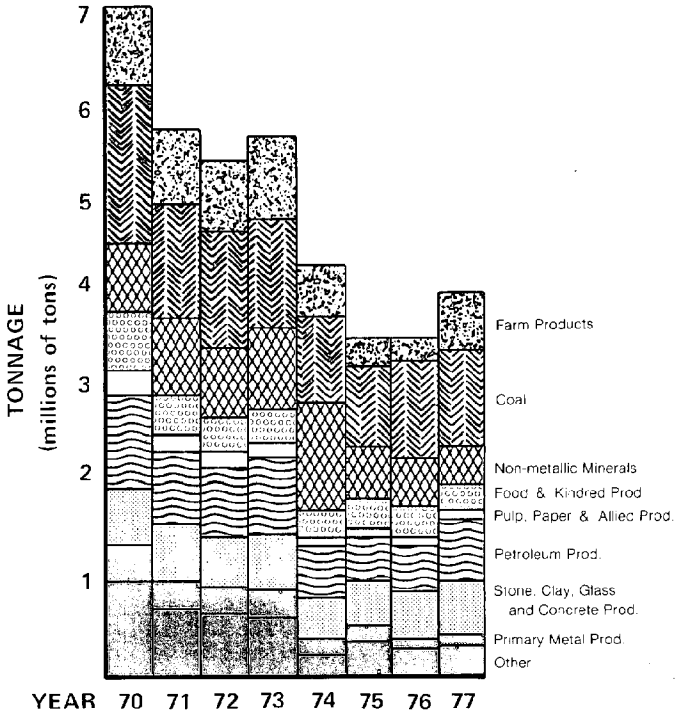
20) Continental Grain Co.
741 N. Milwaukee Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202, (414) 271-7557
(Bulk Grain)

21) Municipal West Open Dock
Miller Compressing Co., 510 S. Muskego Avenue,
Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 671-5980
(Dry Bulk)

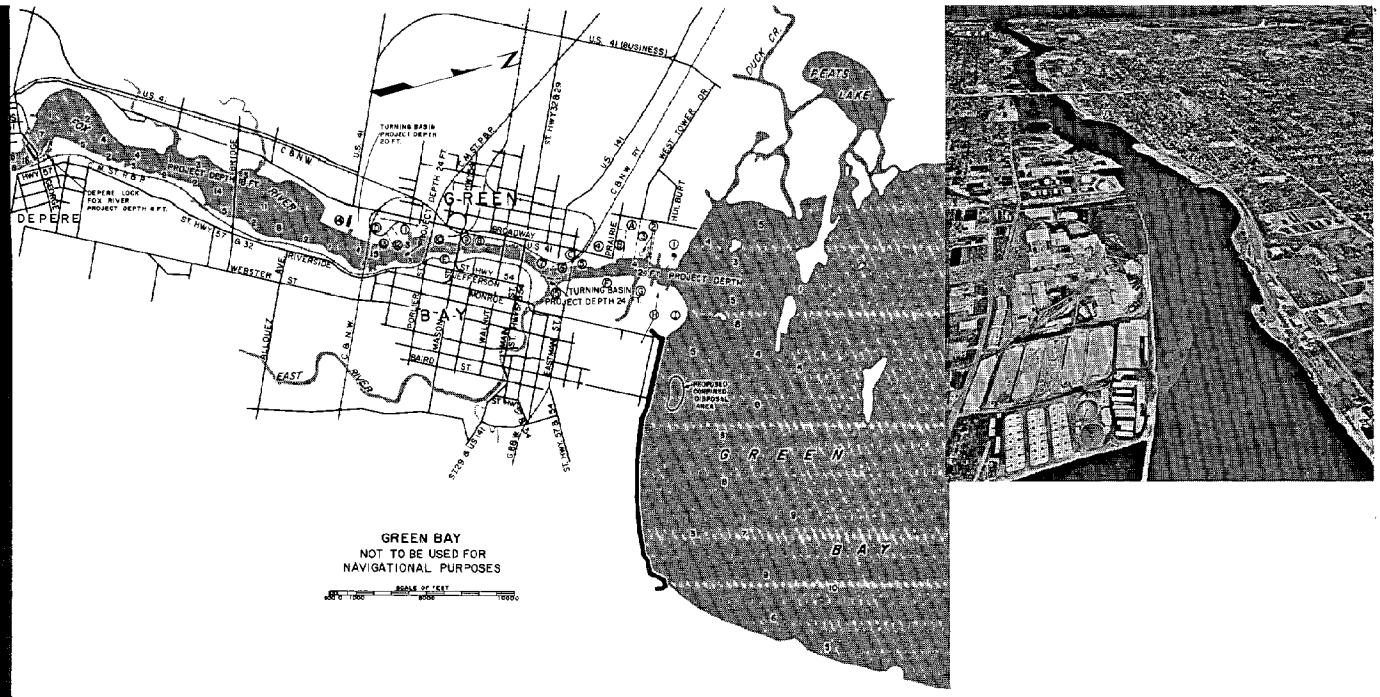
22) Municipal Mooring Basin (Kinnickinnic Basin)
1034 S. Lincoln Memorial Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 482-3434
(Dry Bulk)

23) Municipal Heavy Lift Dock
Meehan Seaway Service, Ltd., 1500 S. Lincoln Memorial Drive,
Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 481-7000
(General Cargo)
24) Municipal Carferry Dock
600 E. Jones, Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 481-6390
(Rail/Auto Ferry)
25) Domtar, Inc.
1034 S. Lincoln Memorial Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 482-3434
(Dry Bulk)
26) Municipal General Cargo Terminals
Meehan Seaway Service, Ltd., 1500 S. Lincoln Memorial Drive,
Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 481-7000
(General Cargo)
27) Municipal Liquid Cargo Pier
Milwaukee Liquid Lakes Terminal, 7700 W. State Street,
Milwaukee, WI 53213, (414) 774-4976
(Liquid Bulk)
28) Schwerman Distributing Center
301 E. Washington Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 384-2500
(Dry Bulk)

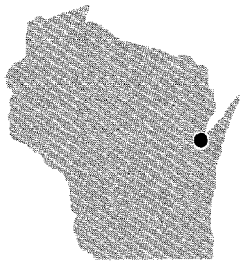
MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
A) Municipal Passenger & Automobile Pier
500 N. Harbor Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53202, (414) 278-3511
B) Municipal North Pier
Milwaukee Board of Harbor Commissioners
500 N. Harbor Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53202, (414) 278-3511
C) South Erie Street Wharf
Milwaukee Board of Harbor Commissioners
500 N. Harbor Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 278-3511
D) Milwaukee Fireboat Dock
711 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233, (414) 276-5656
E) Iroquois Boat Line
8735 N. 72nd Street, Milwaukee, WI 53223, (414) 354-5050
F) Schneider Fuel & Supply Company
3438 W. Forest Home Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53215, (414) 671-5100
G) Schwerman Trucking Company
P.O. Box 1601, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 933-8529
H) Milwaukee Municipal Service Building
1430 W. Canal Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233, (414) 278-3741
I) Milwaukee Municipal Bridge Shop
841 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, WI 53202, (414) 278-3741
J) Great Lakes Towing Company
1800 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, OH 44113, (414) 276-1406
K) University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
Great Lakes Research Facility, 600 E. Greenfield Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 963-5845
L) City of Milwaukee - S. First Street Dock
2029 S. 1st Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204, (414) 483-1440
M) Edward E. Gillen Company
218 W. Becher Street, Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 744-9824
N) Grand Trunk Western Railroad
598 E. Jones, Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 744-2625
O) Milwaukee Sewerage Commission
Jones Island Plant, 700 E. Jones
Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 271-2403
P) U.S. Coast Guard
2420 S. Lincoln Memorial Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53207, (414) 291-3165



GREEN BAY



◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)



GREEN BAY

The port of Green Bay, the westernmost port on Lake Michigan, is located at the mouth of the Fox River. A dredged channel, 300 to 500 feet wide, maintainec by the Army Corps of Engineers, extends more than 11 miles into the central city.

Total tonnage for 1977 at the port was 2,497,943, an increase over both previous years. The majority of tonnage handled at Green Bay is in receipt of Great Lakes shipments of bulk commodities such as coal, cement, petroleum products, woodpulp, salt and stone. Of the 264 commercial ships that called at the port in 1977, however, 36 were U.S. and foreign overseas flag vessels. Most of these carried export shipments to major markets in Western Europe, Africa and South America. General cargo tonnage has also increased in recent years. The port serves a hinterland of eleven states, extending west to the Rocky Mountains. The city is strategically located in one of the major manufacturing regions of the state, the Fox River Valley, known for the production of paper, paper products, paper making machinery and equipment. Much of the woodpulp from Canada used in the manufacture of paper is received here.

Brown County has grown rapidly in the past 30 years; population increased 27% during the period 1950-60, and again from 1960-70. In addition to the paper industry, metalworking, printing and food processing are the major manufacturing activities in the county. The population of the city of Green Bay in 1978 is estimated at 89,289.

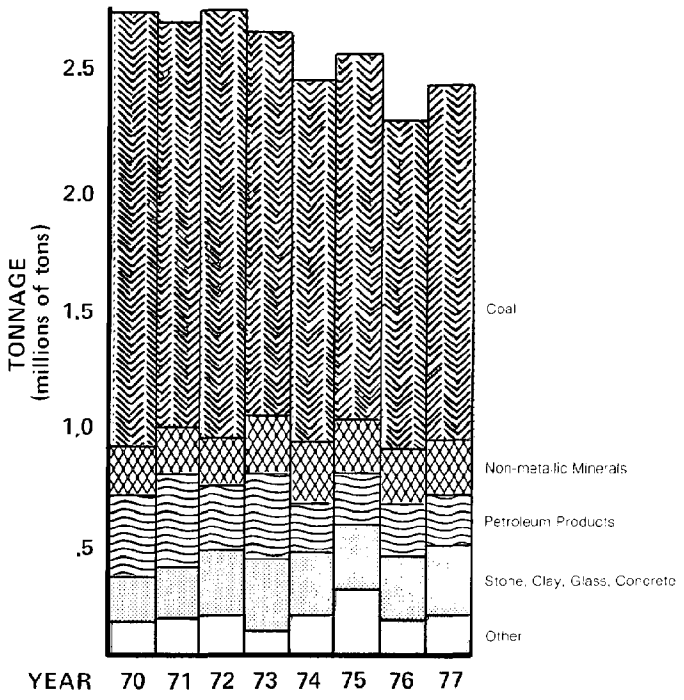
The port offers storage facilities for refrigerated goods, liquid and dry bulk cargoes, as well as general cargo warehousing. Mobile cranes and a 100-ton capacity derrick are available.

All general cargo shipments are handled by Leicht Transfer & Storage Co. at their North Dock which is parallel to the channel and open at either end. The dock can easily accommodate the largest ships that travel the Great Lakes.

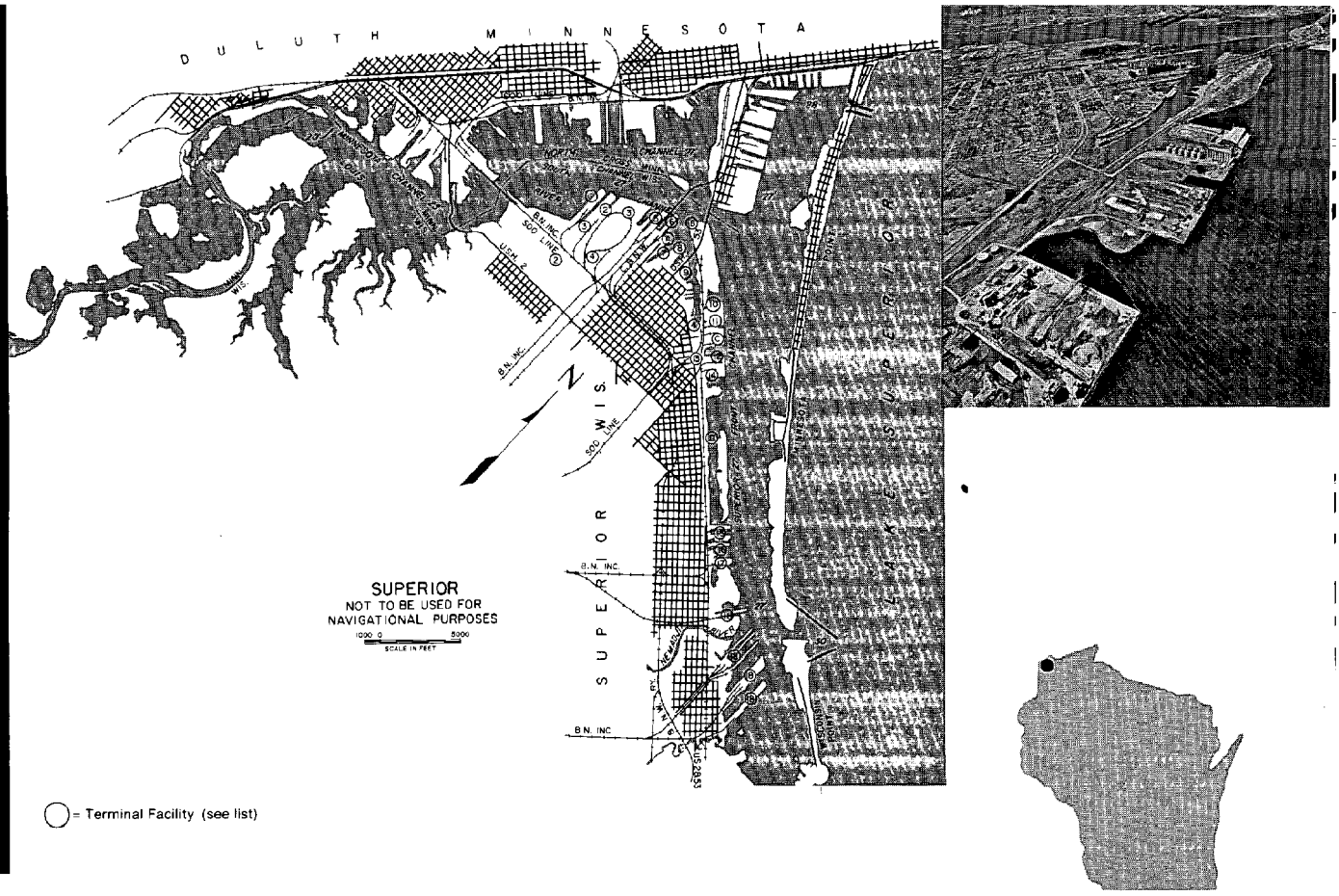
WAREHOUSE SPACE:
1,200,000 sq. ft. closed; 1,488,000 cu. ft. reefer; 25 acres open.
LIQUID STORAGE:
1,907,436 gallons / 34,678 barrels.
ACCESS:
6,750 ft. rail trackage serving four piers.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
8 pieces ranging in single-lift capacity to 25 tons and normally available on two hours notice, 100 ton capacity waterfront stiff-legged derrick readily accessible to shipside, rail and truck service.
BULK LOADING FACILITIES:
Loading facilities for tallow, petroleum products, pig iron. Unloading facilities for coal, cement, salt, limestone, pig iron.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Chicago & North Western; Milwaukee Road; Green Bay & Western.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
20 companies.
HIGHWAYS:
I-43; U.S. Hwys. 41 and 141; Wisconsin Hwys. 29, 32, 54 and 57.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
Air carrier airport served by Republic Airlines (scheduled and air freight service).
SPECIAL FACILITIES:
3 fumigation firms, 2 packaging and bagging firms, ships chandlers, 24 hour tug service.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Port Director, Brown County Board of Harbor Commissioners, Courthouse, Green Bay, WI 54301 (414) 497-3265; Leicht Transfer and Storage Company, P.O. Box 2385, Green Bay, WI 54301 (414) 432-8632.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
City Hall, Room 508, Green Bay, WI 54301

GREEN BAY COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT
TERMINALS DIRECTLY ENGAGED
IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
1) Wisconsin Public Service Corp.
Pulliam Power Plant, 600 N. Adams Street
P.O. Box 1200, Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 432-3311
(Coal & Petroleum Products)
2) Gustafson Oil Company
100 S. Adams Street, P.O. Box 307
Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 435-6649
(Petroleum Products)
3) F. Hurlbut Company
Century Road, P.O. Box 4000
Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 432-7731
(Dry & Liquid Bulk)
4) Amoco Oil Company
1124 N. Broadway, Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 437-9684
(Petroleum Products)
5) Anamax Corp.
2099 Shawano Avenue, P.O. Box 3336
Green Bay, WI 54303, (414) 494-5233
(Liquid Bulk)
6) Western Lime and Cement Co.
101 James Street
Green Bay, WI 54303, (414) 437-2511
(Dry Bulk)
7) Leicht Transfer & Storage Co.
128 Dousman Street, Green Bay, WI 54303, (414) 432-8632
(General Cargo)
8) Fort Howard Paper Co.
239 Arndt
Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 435-8821
(Dry Bulk)
9) Green Bay Warehouse, Inc.
Mason Street, Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 432-7024
(General Cargo)
10) C. Reiss Coal Company
100 W. Mason Street, P.O. Box 188
Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 432-4831
(Dry Bulk)
11) Huron Cement Division
National Gypsum Company, 125 Ninth Street
Green Bay, WI 54304 (414) 435-7581
(Dry Bulk)
12) McMullen and Pitz Construction Co.
1301 State Street, Green Bay, WI 54306, (414) 437-9922
(Dry Bulk)
13) Leicht Transfer & Storage Company
1401 State Street, Green Bay, WI 54306, (414) 432 8632
(Dry Bulk)
14) Fort Howard Paper Company
Foot of Motor Street, P.O. Box 130
Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 435-8821
(Dry Bulk)
15) American Can Company
Foot of Day Street
Green Bay WI 54305, (414) 432-7721
(Dry Bulk)

GREEN BAY WATERFRONT
TERMINALS NOT DIRECTLY
ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
A) Cities Service Inc.
1391 Bylsby Avenue, Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 437-0271
B) Mobil Oil Company
Prairie Avenue, Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 435-2054
C) Universal Atlas Cement Division
924 McDonald, Green Bay, WI 54303, (414) 435-6381
D) Shell Oil Company
1505 State Street, Green Bay, WI 54306, (414) 435-6631
E) The Milwaukee Road
South Oakland Avenue, Green Bay, WI 54301, (414) 435-1668
F) Green Bay Packaging, Inc.
1700 N. Webster Avenue, Green Bay, WI 54301, (414) 465-5311
G) Texaco, Inc.
2119 N. Quincy, P.O. Box 159
Green Bay, WI 54301, (414) 437-0600
H) Atlantic Richfield Company
Green Bay, WI
I) McDonald Lumber Company
1132 N. Irwin Avenue, Green Bay, WI 54301, (414) 435-6661



SUPERIOR-DULUTH



The port of Superior-Duluth is located in the twin cities of Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, nearly 2,300 freshwater miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is the westernmost port in the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Seaway system, developed along Superior Bay and the lower section of the Saint Louis River.

Superior-Duluth is one of the major harbors on the Great Lakes, both in terms of its facilities and the magnitude of commodities handled at the port. It ranks among the top ten ports in the nation in total tonnage, handling more than 40 million tons annually during an average ten month season.

Approximately two-thirds of the total tonnage is in ore shipments. The port of Superior-Duluth is the largest ore-shipping port in the world. Iron ore is mined in the Mesabi Range and constitutes the most significant economic activity in the Superior Basin. From here, the ores are shipped to the nation's large steel producing industries.

Coal, once among inbound commodities at the port, is now among major outbound shipments. With the promising future for western coal, the largest coal transshipment facility in the world has recently been completed to further increase handling capacity.

The principal export from Superior-Duluth harbor is grain. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the port is the nation's sixth largest export terminal for grain and last year shipped more than 180 million bushels to Russia, China and other foreign ports. The twin ports handle 96% of the oats shipped abroad; 62% of exported barley; all of the flax purchased by foreign buyers; 10% of foreign wheat sales; and a small percentage of the corn sold abroad.

Most of the general cargo shipments originate from the Duluth side of the harbor, which offered Great Lakes shippers the first full-service container handling facility, completed in 1975.

The harbor is jointly managed by Superior and Duluth port authorities.

WAREHOUSE SPACE:
284,076 sq. ft. covered; 420,000 cu. ft. refrigerated.
GRAIN STORAGE:
74,000,000 bushels.
LIQUID STORAGE:
4,672,992 barrels (petroleum); 6,612 short tons (vegetable oils and animal fats).
ACCESS:
Rail and truck.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
42 pieces with single-lift capacity to 90 tons and normally available on short notice.
BULK LOADING FACILITIES:
Iron ore, crude oil, coal, petroleum products, scrap iron, grain, limestone, cement, salt, and taconite.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Milwaukee Road; Chicago & North Western; Burlington Northern; Soo Line; Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range; and Duluth, Winnepeg & Pacific; roll-on /roll-off service to Canadian National.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
10 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
I-535; U.S. Highway 2; Wisconsin Hwys 13, 35, 53 and 105.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
General aviation airport served by Republic Airlines; scheduled passenger and air freight service at Duluth.
SPECIAL FACILITIES:
Pest control and fumigation services available, and seaman's services available.
MARINE REPAIR SERVICE BY:
Fraser Shipyards, Inc.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Superior Board of Harbor Commissioners, City-County Complex, Superior, WI 54880 (715) 394-0210; Seaway Port Authority of Duluth, Box 310, Duluth, MN 55801.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Superior-Douglas County Development Association, 1213 Tower Avenue, Superior, WI 54880 (715) 392-4749.

SUPERIOR COMMERICAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE

1) Incan Ships Limited
625 Board of Trade Building, Duluth, MN 55802
(Ferry)

2) Amoco Oil Company
2903 Winter Street, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-8294
(Petroleum Products)

3) Superior Midwest Energy Terminal
P.O. Box 750, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-4701
(Dry Bulk)

4) Murphy Oil Corporation
Stinson Avenue, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 398-3533
(Petroleum Products)

5) Archer-Daniels-Midland Grain Co.
P.O. Box 157, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-8271
(Bulk Grain)

6) Peavey Grain Elevator (Globe)
Foot of Banks Avenue, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-5125
(Bulk Grain)

7) Farmers Union Grain Elevator No. 1
Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-4733
(Bulk Grain)

8) Farmers Union Grain Elevator No. 2
Superior, WI 54880, (715) 394-3193
(Bulk Grain)

9) Fraser Shipyards, Inc.
Third Street & Clough Avenue, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 394-7787
(Ship Repair)

10) Great Lakes Storage & Contracting Co.
P.O. Box 385, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 394-4468
(Bulk Grain)

11) Continental Grain Co.
400 N. Main Street, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-8151
(Bulk Grain)

12) Cutler-LaLiberte-McDougall Company
Foot of Hill Avenue, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-5146
(Dry Bulk)

13) Marine Fueling, Inc.
Hill & Winter Streets, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-3721
(Petroleum Products)

14) Huron Cement Division
National Gypsum Co., Foot of Hill Street
Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-8871
(Dry Bulk)

15) McMillan Company
P.O. Box 2085, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 398-6666
(Bulk Grain)

16) Peavey Company
Quebec Pier, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 398-3541
(Bulk Grain)

17) Lakehead Pipeline Company, Inc.
3025 Tower Avenue, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-5631
(Liquid Bulk)

18) Burlington Northern, Inc.
Allouez, WI 54880, (715) 398-6676
(Dry Bulk)

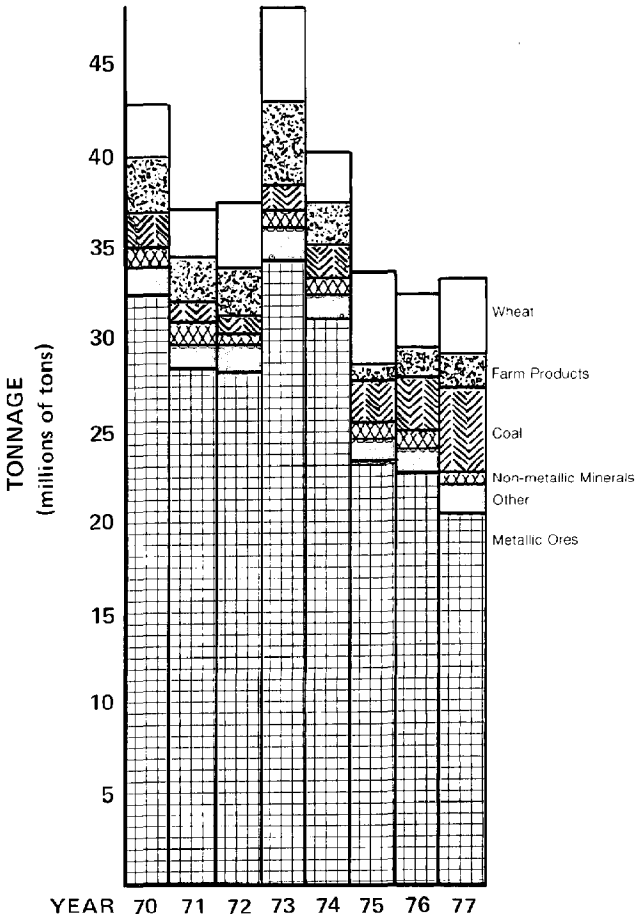
SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE

A) Barko Hydraulics, Inc.
Foot of Banks Ave., Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-5641

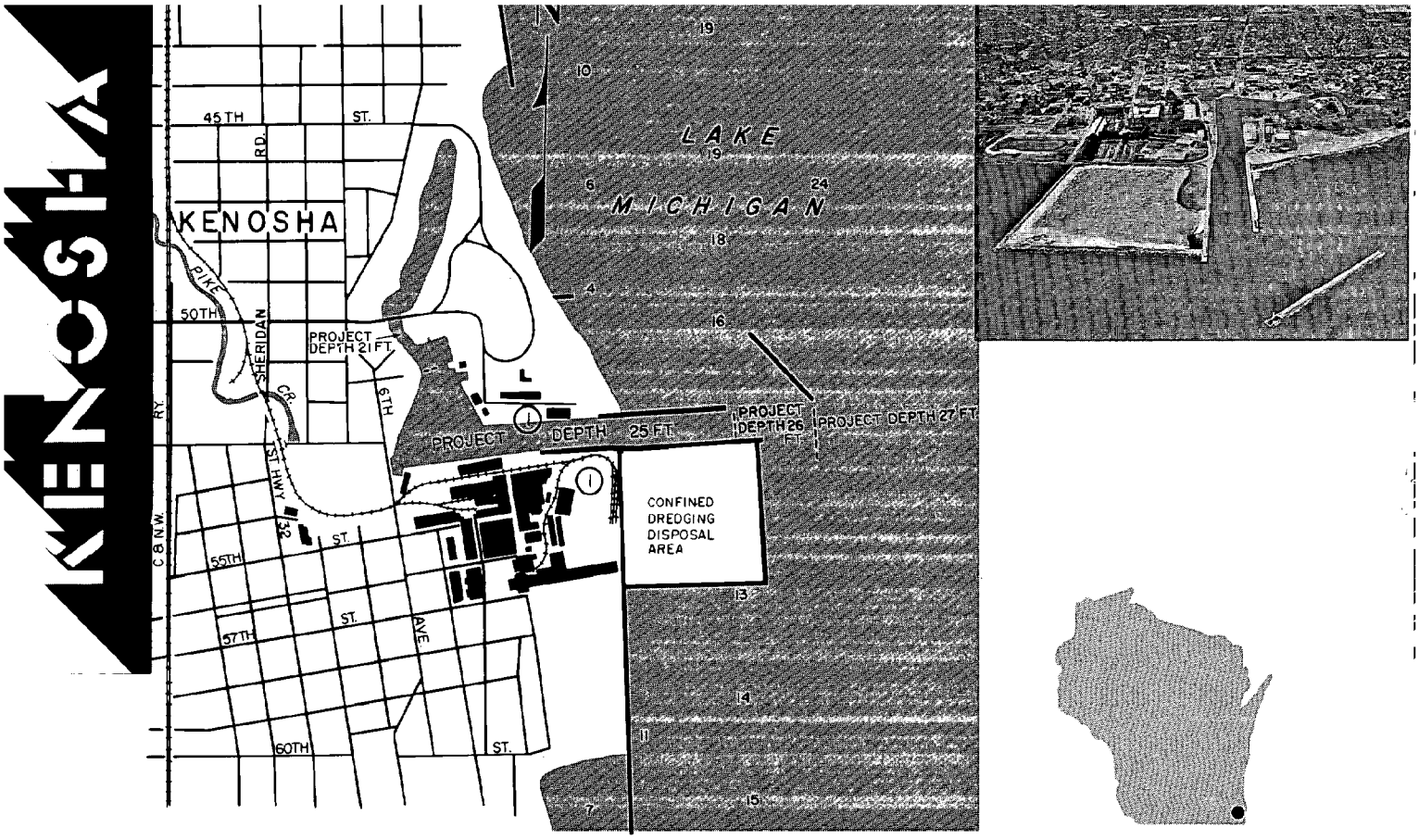
B) Soo Line Railroad
1615 Winter Street, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-4761

C) Superior Fiber Products, Inc.
North Fifth Street, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 392-8251

D) Flamingo Excursion, Inc.
P.O. Box 302, Superior, WI 54880, (715) 394-6846



KENOSHA



KENOSHA
NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

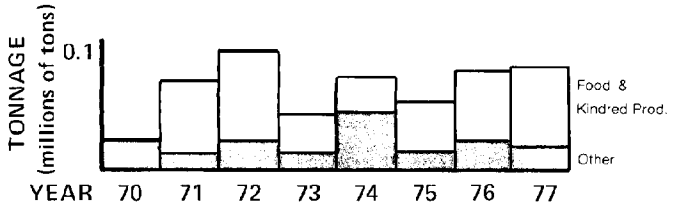
SCALE OF FEET
500 0 5 10 15 2000

◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)

The port of Kenosha is located at the mouth of Pike Creek on Lake Michigan and is the southernmost port in Wisconsin.

The port is known as Wisconsin's "refrigerator port" because the major activity here is in shipments of frozen food products. Many of these goods originate in the region which is a center for the processing of food and kindred products.

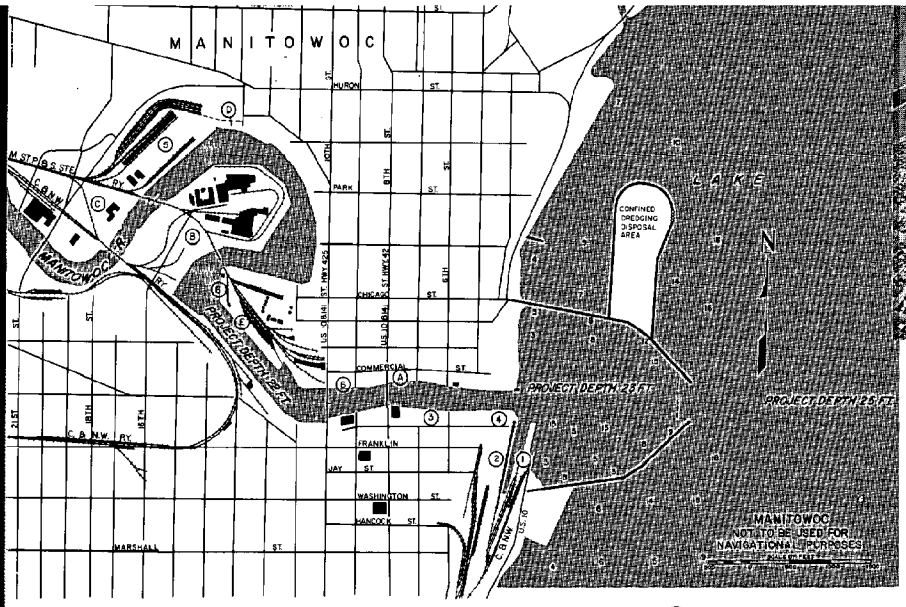
Kenosha lies between Milwaukee and Chicago and forms an important part of the lakeshore industrial complex. American Motors' main automobile assembly plants are located in Kenosha. The city's population is 80,718.

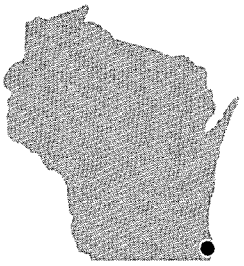


WAREHOUSE SPACE:
131,000 sq. ft. closed storage; 185,000 sq. ft. reefer storage; 19 acres open.
ACCESS:
Truck and rail.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
2 container cranes; 2 fork lifts.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Chicago & North Western.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
33 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
Wisconsin Hwy. 42; Connections with Wis. 50 and U.S. 41, U.S. 45 and I-94.
AIRPORT FACILITIES & SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
General aviation airport.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Harbor Commission, 625 52nd Street, Kenosha, WI 53140; Morelli Overseas, P.O. Box 563, Kenosha, WI 53140. (414) 658-1386.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Dept. of Community Development, Municipal Bldg., 625 52nd St., Kenosha, WI 53140.

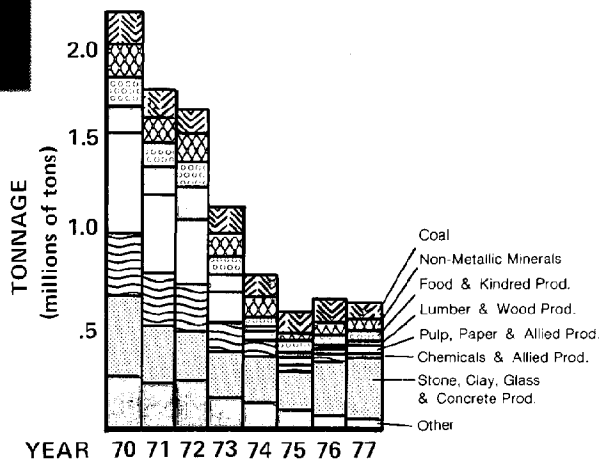
KENOSHA COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS DIRECTLY USING WATER TRANSPORTATION
1) Morelli Overseas Export Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 563, Kenosha, WI 53140, (414) 658-1386
(General Cargo)

MANITOWOC





◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)



The port of Manitowoc is formed by a natural harbor at the mouth of the Manitowoc River on Lake Michigan, 75 miles north of Milwaukee.

Shipping at Manitowoc is characterized by diversity, reflecting the area's varied industrial base. Aluminum products, heavy construction machinery and electrical equipment are among the major industries. Foods, furniture, paper products and mineral products are also made here.

Rail/auto ferry service is operated by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company between here and Ludington, Michigan. The Michigan Interstate Railway Corp. runs a ferry to Frankfort, Michigan.

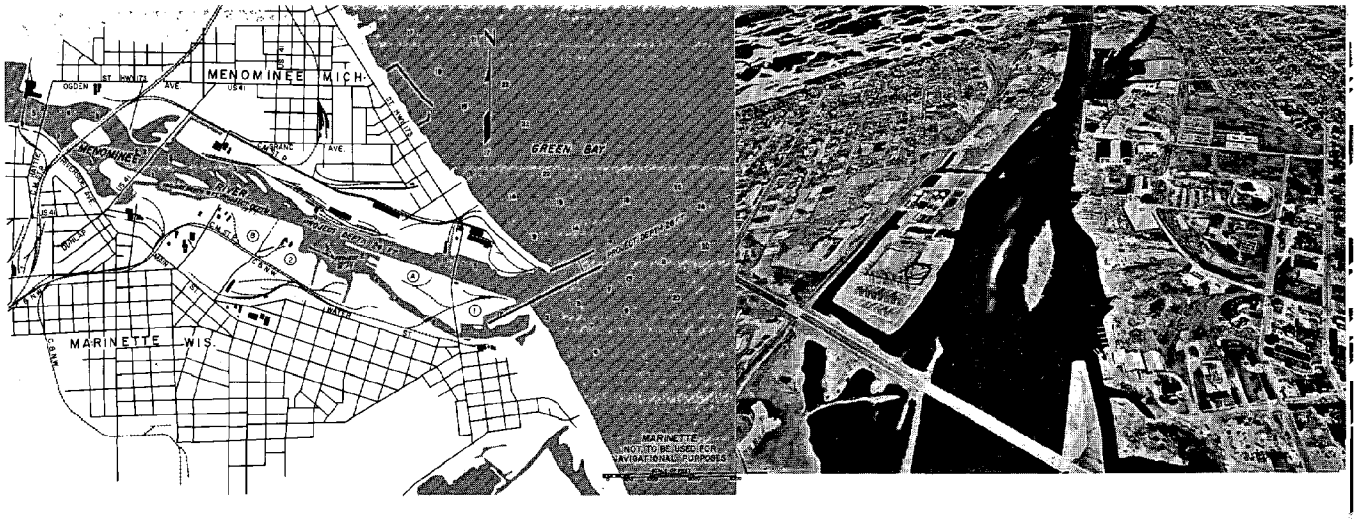
WAREHOUSE SPACE:
91,000 sq. ft. open.
GRAIN STORAGE:
4,144,000 bushels.
ACCESS:
Rail and truck.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
One fixed crane of 80 ton capacity; one stiff-legged derrick of 40 ton capacity; several mobile cranes of 6-50 ton capacity; and one barge-mounted crane with 70 ton capacity.
BULK LOADING FACILITIES:
Grain spout.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Soo Line; Chicago & North Western; Chesapeake and Ohio.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
14 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
U.S. Hwys. 10, 141, 151; Wisconsin Hwy. 42; Interstate Hwy. 43 is under construction ½ mile west of harbor (completion date 1980).

AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
Republic Airlines has scheduled passenger and air freight service.
SPECIAL FACILITIES:
Rail/auto ferry carries freight & passengers to Ludington and Frankfort, MI; U.S. Government Customs Port of Entry.
MARINE REPAIR SERVICE BY:
Kahlenburg Bros., Two Rivers; Bay Shipbuilding, Sturgeon Bay; Manitowoc Shipbuilding, Inc., Manitowoc.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Manitowoc Harbor Master, 817 Franklin Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220 (414) 684-3331.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Manitowoc Industrial Development Commission, 817 Franklin Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220 (414) 684-3331.

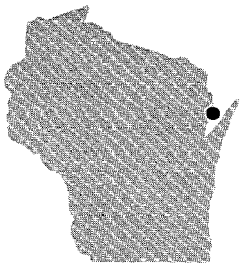
MANITOWOC COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
1) Chessie System Inc.
P.O. Box 375, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 481-7950
(Rail/Auto Ferry)
2) C. Reiss Coal Company
509 Jay Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 684-5544
(Coal)
3) Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
605 Washington Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 682-8291
(Bulk Grain and Dry Bulk)
4) The Manitowoc Company
500 S. 16 Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 684-6621
(General Cargo)
5) Medusa Cement, Inc.
Spring Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 682-6552
(Dry Bulk)
6) McMullen & Pitz Construction Co.
923 Commercial Street, P.O. Box 8
Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 682-0131
(Repair Facility)

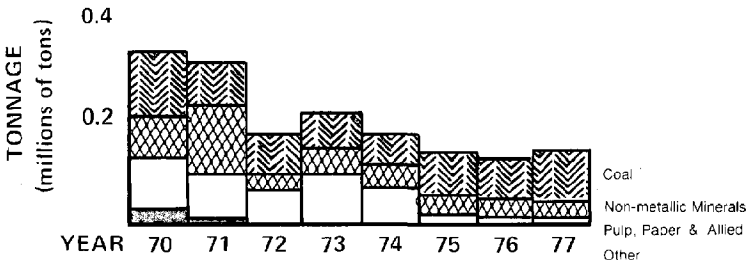
MANITOWOC COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
A) The Manitowoc Company
Quay Street Dock, 500 S. 16 Street
Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 684-6621
B) City Dock
Manitowoc Harbor Master
City Hall, Manitowoc, WI 54220
C) The Manitowoc Company
500 S. 16 Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 684-6621
D) Burger Boat Company, Inc.
1811 Spring Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 684-5596
E) Consumers Steel Company, Inc.
1311 Spring Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 682-4613
F) Soo Line Railroad
102 N. 10 Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220, (414) 684-6861

MARINETTE-MENOMINEE



◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)





Located on the border between Wisconsin and Michigan, the port of Marinette-Menominee primarily serves industries with sites on the harbor. These include Menominee Paper Co., Inc., Marinette Fuel and Dock Co., and Marinette Marine Corp.

In addition to shipments of coal received here, Marinette-Menominee handles shipments of pulp and paper products, as well as nonmetallic minerals.

There is much industrial property available along the Menominee River which forms the inner harbor, as well as along the outer harbor.

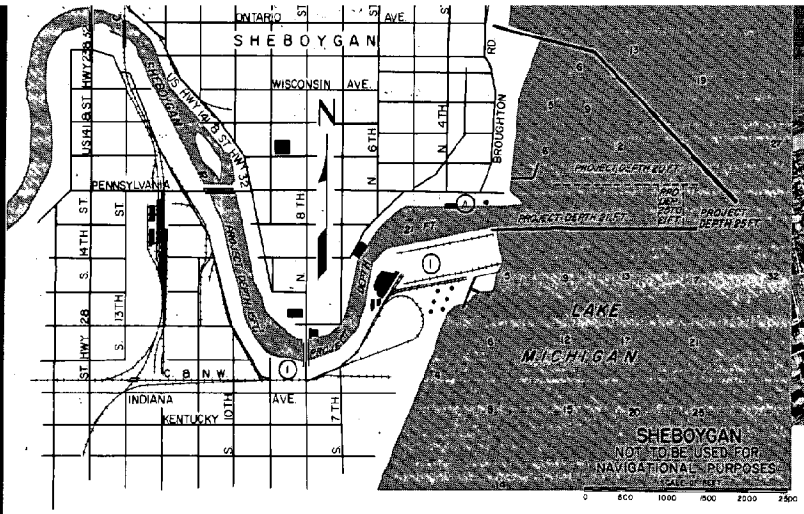
WAREHOUSE SPACE:
20 acres open.
ACCESS:
Rail and truck.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
Front end loader; crawler crane with 90-ton capacity.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad; Chicago & North Western.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
3 common carriers.

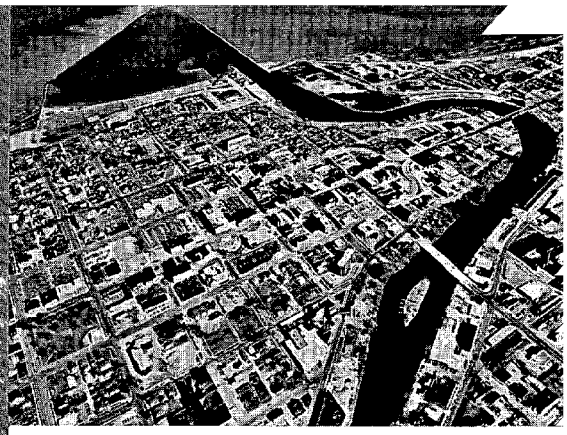
HIGHWAYS:
U.S. Hwy. 41; Wisconsin Hwys. 64 and 180.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
Nearby at Menominee.
MARINE REPAIR SERVICE BY:
Marinette Marine Corp. (minor topside repairs).
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Board of Harbor Commissioners, City Hall, 1901 Main St., Marinette, WI 54143.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Director, Marinette Industrial Development Corp., 601 Marinette Avenue, Marinette, WI 54143.

MARINETTE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
1) Marinette Fuel and Dock Company
808 Ogden Street, Marinette, WI 54143. (715) 735-6694
(Coal and Petroleum Products)
2) The Ansul Company
1 Stanton Street, Marinette, WI 54143 (715) 735-7411
(Dry Bulk)

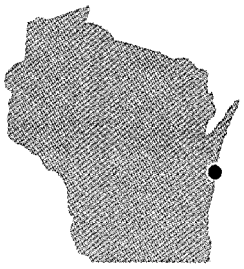
MARINETTE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
A) Waupaca Foundry, Inc.
Plant 4
Ogden Street, Marinette, WI 54143. (715) 732-0131
B) Marinette Marine Corporation
Marinette, WI 54143. (715) 735-9341

SHEBOYGAN





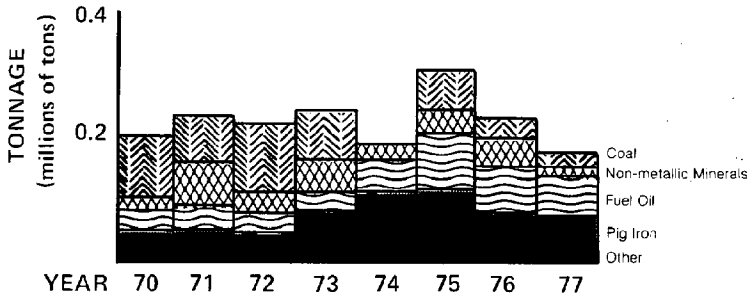
◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)



Sheboygan harbor is located on Lake Michigan north of Milwaukee at the mouth of the Sheboygan River.

Coal is the major commodity received at the port. Sheboygan also receives shipments of salt, aggregate and petroleum.

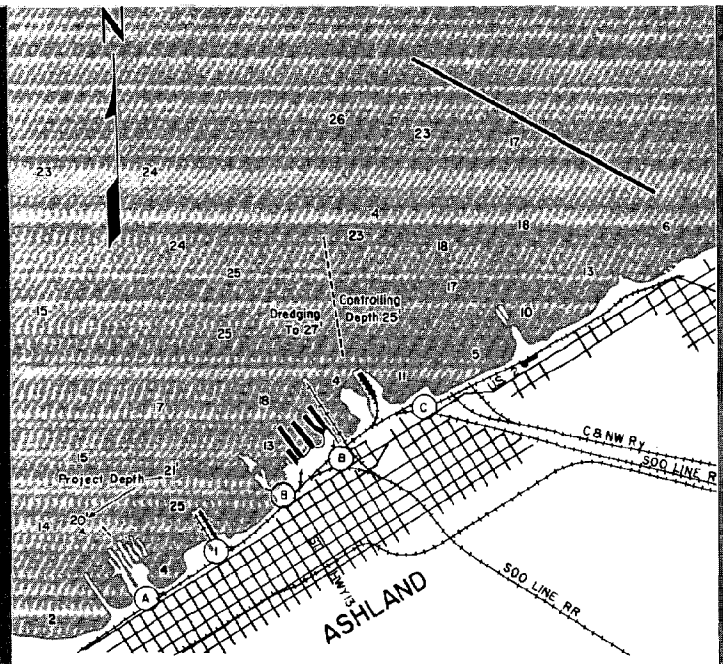
WAREHOUSE SPACE:
11 acres open.
ACCESS:
Rail and truck.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Chicago & North Western.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
14 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
I-43, U.S. Hwy. 141.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
General aviation airport.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
C. Reiss Coal Company, 1011 S. 8th Street, Sheboygan, WI 53081 (414) 457-4411.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Department of City Development, 828 Center Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081 (414) 459-3377.

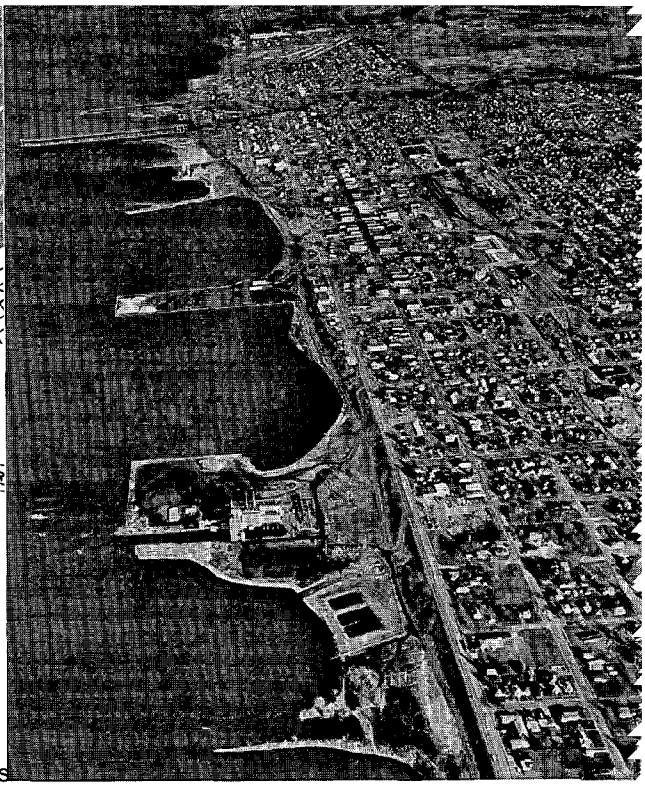


SHEBOYGAN COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
1) C. Reiss Coal Company
1011 South 8th Street, Sheboygan, WI 53081, (414) 457-4411
(Dry Bulk, Coal, and Petroleum Products)

SHEBOYGAN COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
A) Sheboygan Port & Warehouse Terminals
Sheboygan, WI 53081

ASHLAND





ASHLAND

NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

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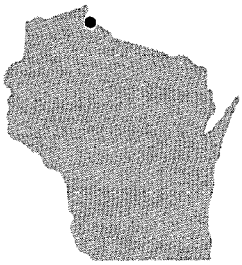
SCALE IN FEET

◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)

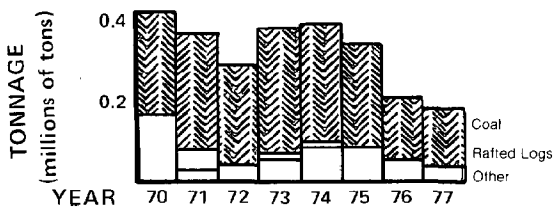


Ashland harbor is located on Lake Superior at the top of Chequamegon Bay.

Iron ore once accounted for over five times the total tonnage now handled at the port. Rafted logs for the paper industry were also once received here. Today, the C. Reiss Coal Co. is the only commercial receiver of cargo at Ashland.

The city of Ashland has a population of 8,980 and serves as a retail and medical center for a three-county region in northern Wisconsin. The city owns a 160 acre industrial park which has sewer, water and electrical service available, as well as a railroad right of way.

WAREHOUSE SPACE:
225,000 long tons open (coal).
ACCESS:
Rail and truck.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
Locomotive crane; front end loader; bulldozer.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Chicago & North Western; Soo Line; Burlington Northern.

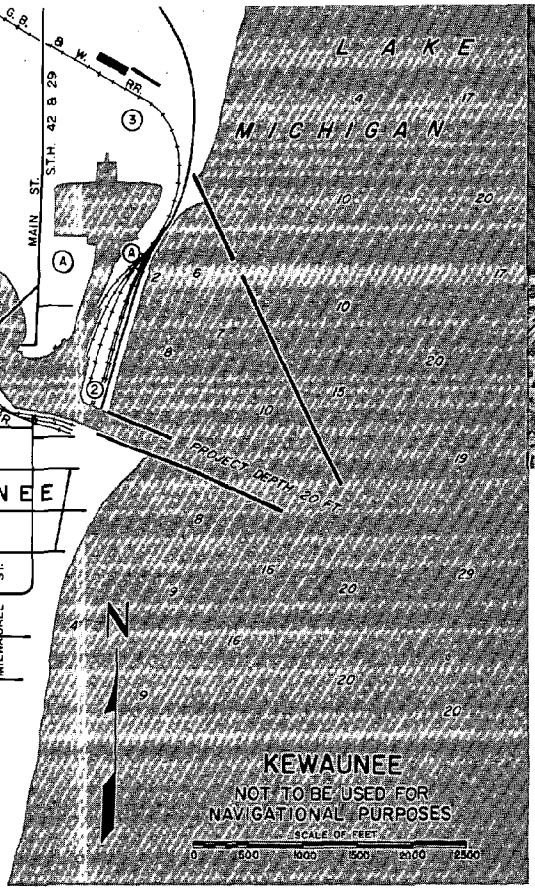


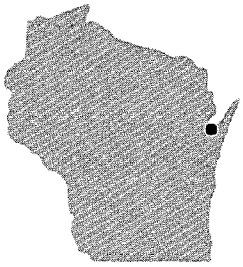
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
2 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
U.S. Hwys. 2 and 63; Wisconsin Hwys. 13 and 112.
AIRPORT FACILITIES & SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
John F. Kennedy Memorial Airport, general aviation airport.
MARINE REPAIR SERVICE BY:
Fraser Shipyards, Superior.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Mayor of Ashland, City Hall, Ashland 54806.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Mayor of Ashland, City Hall, Ashland, WI 54806; Ashland Industrial Development Corp., 418 West 2nd Street, Ashland, WI 54806.

ASHLAND COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY USING WATER TRANSPORTATION
1) C. Reiss Coal Company
601 West Front Street, Ashland, WI 54806, (715) 682-2303
(Coal)

ASHLAND COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY USING WATER TRANSPORTATION
A) Lake Superior District Power Company
101 West Second Street, Ashland, WI 54806, (715) 682-4511
B) Soo Line Railroad
4th West, Ashland, WI 54806, (715) 682-6757
C) Ashland City Dock
Ashland City Hall, Ashland, WI 54806

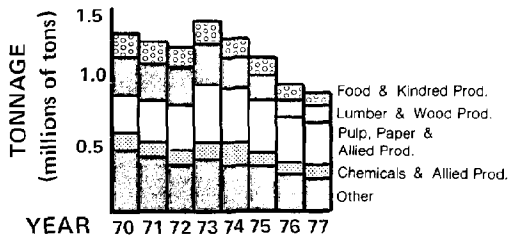
KEWAUNEE





◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)

Commercial shipments at the port of Kewaunee are carried almost entirely by the rail ferry. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company operates the ferry to Ludington, Michigan, and the Michigan Interstate Railway Corp. runs ferry service between Kewaunee and Frankfort, Michigan. Historically, ferry traffic at Kewaunee has represented about 98% of the total tonnage handled at the port. Petroleum products, not shipped via ferry, are also received here.

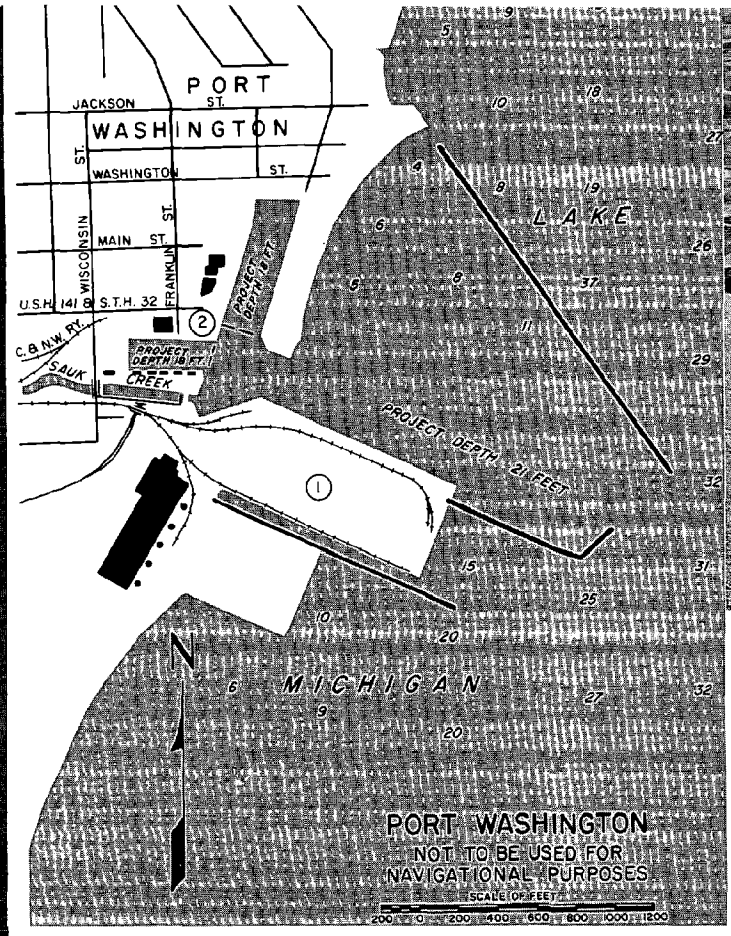


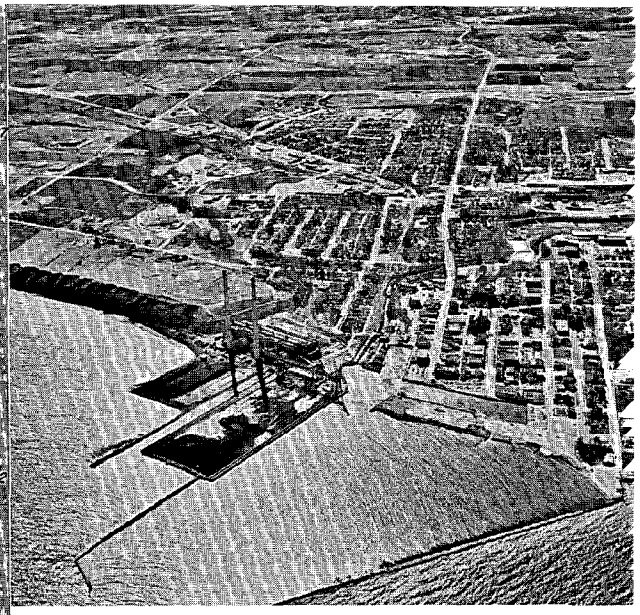
WAREHOUSE SPACE:
8 acres open.
ACCESS:
Truck and rail.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Green Bay & Western; Chesapeake & Ohio; Michigan Interstate Railway.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
3 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
Wisconsin Hwys. 29 and 42.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
General aviation airport.
SPECIAL FACILITIES:
Rail/auto ferry service, both passenger and freight to Ludington & Frankfort, MI
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., and Office of the Mayor, City Hall, Kewaunee, WI 54216.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Office of the Mayor, Kewaunee, WI 54216.

KEWAUNEE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY USING WATER TRANSPORTATION
1) Bultman Oil Service
1231 S. Milwaukee, Kewaunee, WI 54216, (414) 388-2721
(Petroleum Products)
2) Green Bay & Western Railroad
Marquette Drive, Kewaunee, WI 54216, (414) 388-3575
(Ferry Terminal)
3) Kewaunee Engineering Corp.
N. Milwaukee, Kewaunee, WI 54216, (414) 388-2000
(General Cargo)

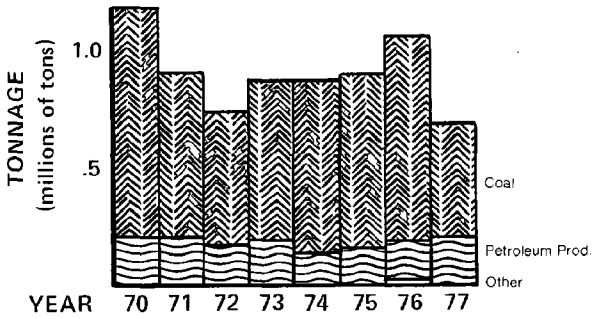
KEWAUNEE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
A) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Kewaunee Project Office,
Kewaunee, WI 54216, (414) 388-3720

PORT WASHINGTON





◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)

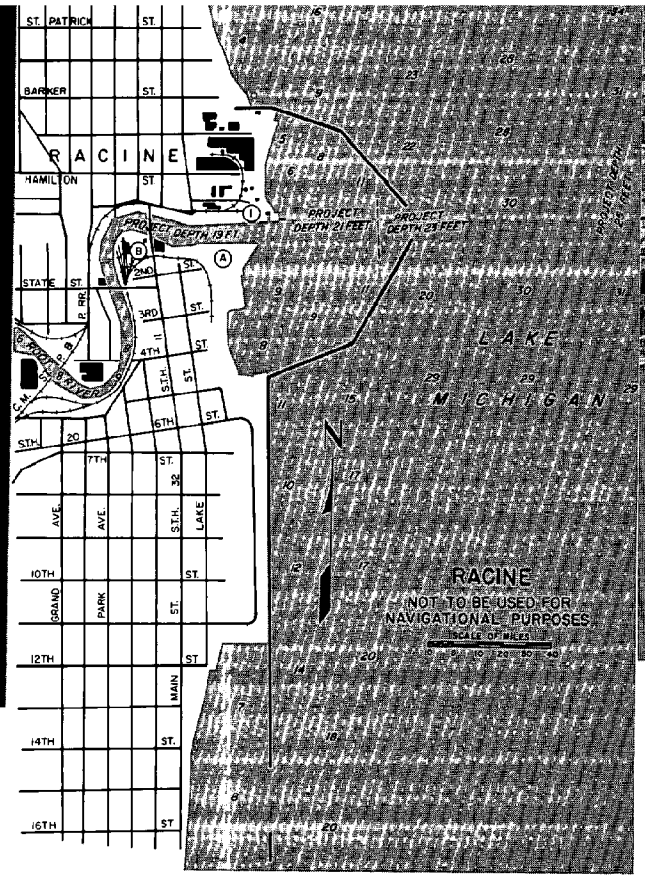


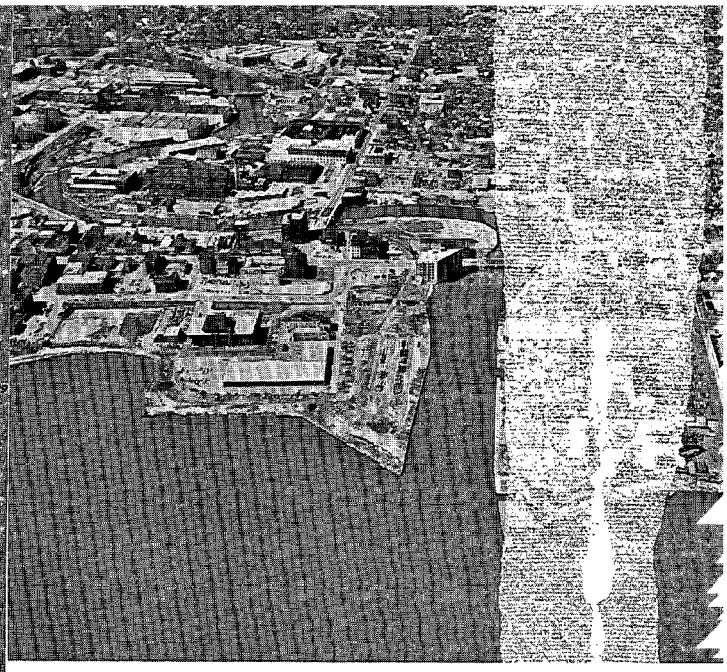
Port Washington's harbor is located on Lake Michigan, south of Milwaukee. The only commercial users of the port are the Wisconsin Electric Power Co. and Murphy Oil, which receive shipments of coal and fuel oil.

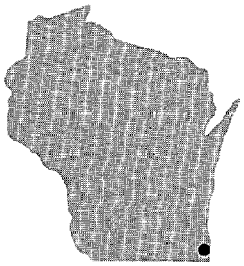
WAREHOUSE SPACE:
480,000 long tons open (coal).
LIQUID STORAGE:
7 tanks; 191,000 barrel capacity.
ACCESS:
Truck.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
Bridge crane.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
11 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
I-43, Wisconsin Hwys. 32 and 33.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
General aviation airport 5 miles from port.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Harbor Master, 221 Pierron Street, Port Washington, WI 53704.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Port Washington Municipal Development Committee, City Hall, 100 W. Grand Avenue, Port Washington, WI 53074 (414) 284-5585.

PORT WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
1) Wisconsin Electric Power Company
146 South Wisconsin Street, Port Washington, WI 53074, (414) 284-5161
(Coal)
2) Murphy Oil Corporation - Municipal Dock
P.O. Box 343, Port Washington, WI 53074, (414) 284-4434
(Petroleum Products)

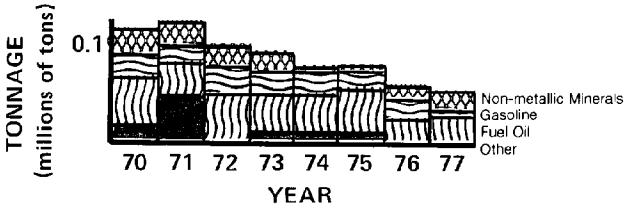
RACINE







◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)



The harbor at Racine is located at the mouth of the Root River on Lake Michigan, south of Milwaukee.

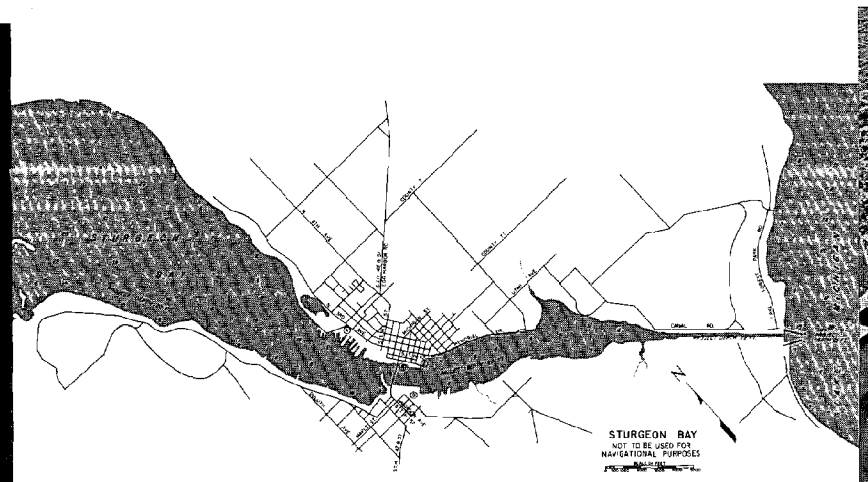
Waterborne commerce consists principally in receipt of petroleum products.

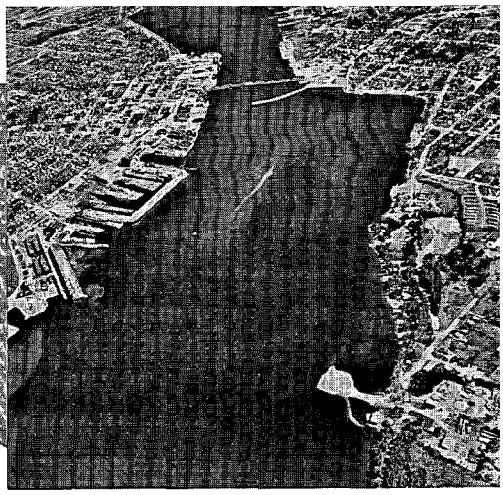
WAREHOUSE SPACE:
400,000 long tons open (coal).
ACCESS:
Rail and truck.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Chicago & North Western; Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
33 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
I-94; Wisconsin Hwys. 11, 20, 32 and 38.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
General aviation airport.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Racine Harbor Commission, City Hall, Racine, WI 53404.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Racine Area Chamber of Commerce, Industrial and Commercial Development, 730 Washington Avenue, Racine, WI 53403.

RACINE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
1) W.H. Pugh Coal Company
200 Dodge Street, Racine, WI 53402, (414) 632-4491
(Dry Bulk and Petroleum Products)

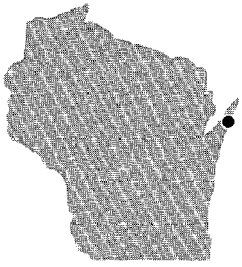
RACINE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
A) Wisconsin Natural Gas Company
233 Lake Avenue, Racine, WI 53403, (414) 637-7681
B) The Milwaukee Road
Sturtevant, WI 53177, (414) 886-4440

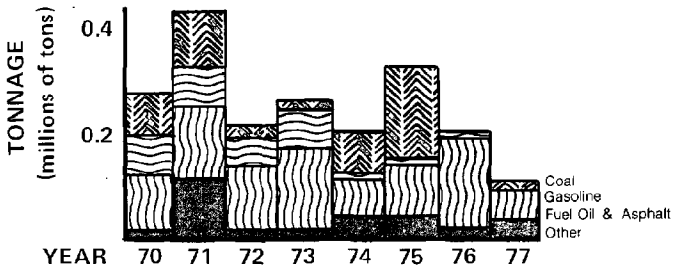
STURGEON BAY





◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)





Sturgeon Bay and the Lake Michigan Ship Canal provide a navigable connecting channel between Lake Michigan and the southern portion of Green Bay by means of dredged channels and a canal across the narrow land divide between the lake and the head of Sturgeon Bay.

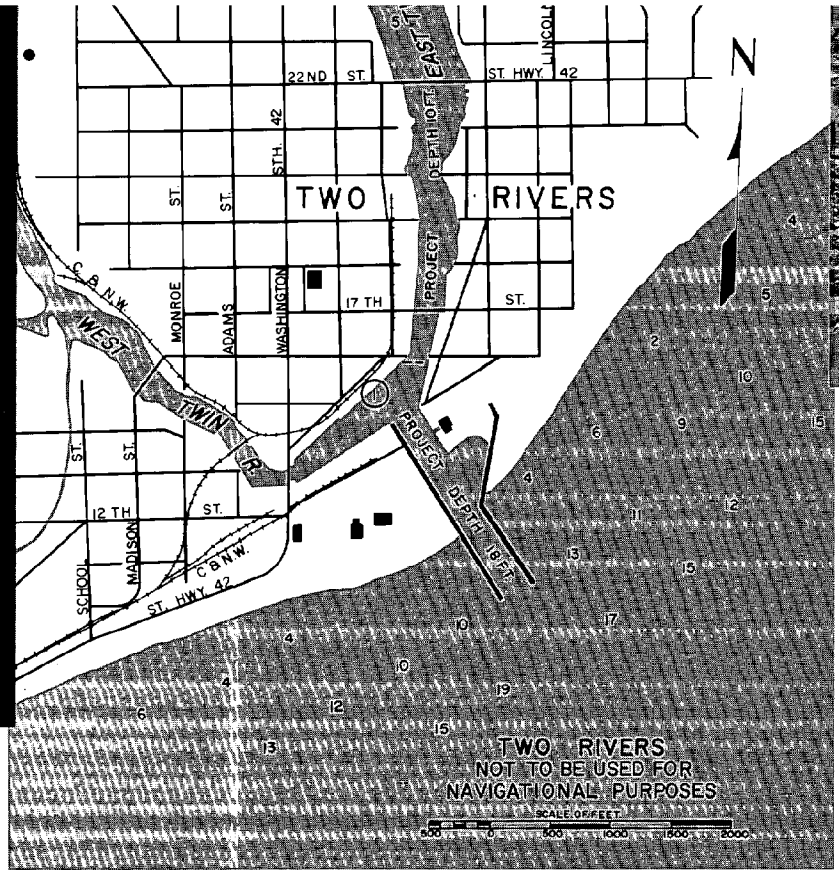
The tonnage graph at left reflects the total tonnage using the waterway, not just commodities handled at Sturgeon Bay. The only significant receipts at the port of Sturgeon Bay are petroleum products.

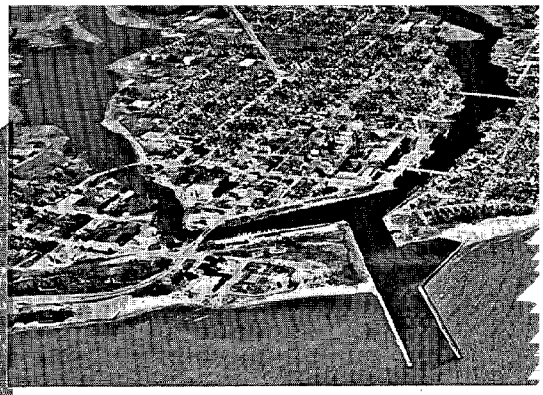
Sturgeon Bay is the location of major shipbuilding and ship repair facilities on Lake Michigan. Bay Shipbuilding and Peterson Builders manufacture large and small boats for military and commercial use. Some of the largest ships travelling the Great Lakes, 1,000 footers, are made here.

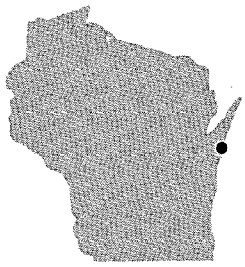
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
6 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
Wisconsin Hwys. 42 and 57.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES
General aviation airport.
MARINE REPAIR SERVICE BY:
Bay Ship Building, Peterson Builders
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Harbor Master, City Hall, 33 S. 3rd Avenue, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Door County Industrial Development Corp., c/o Chamber of Commerce, Green Bay Road, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235.

STURGEON BAY COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
NOT DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
A) Bay Shipbuilding Corporation
605 N. 3rd Avenue, P.O. Box 8
Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235, (414) 743-5524
(Ship Repair)
B) Palmer Johnson, Inc.
61 Michigan Street, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235, (414) 743-4414
(Shipbuilding)
C) Peterson Builders, Inc.
101 Pennsylvania, Sturgeon, Bay, WI 54235, (414) 743-5577
(Shipbuilding)
D) Roen Salvage Company
180 E. Redwood Drive, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235, (414) 743-6533
(Shipbuilding)

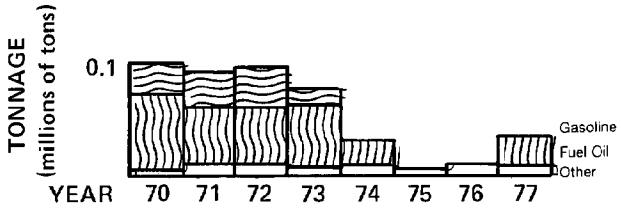
TWO RIVERS







◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)

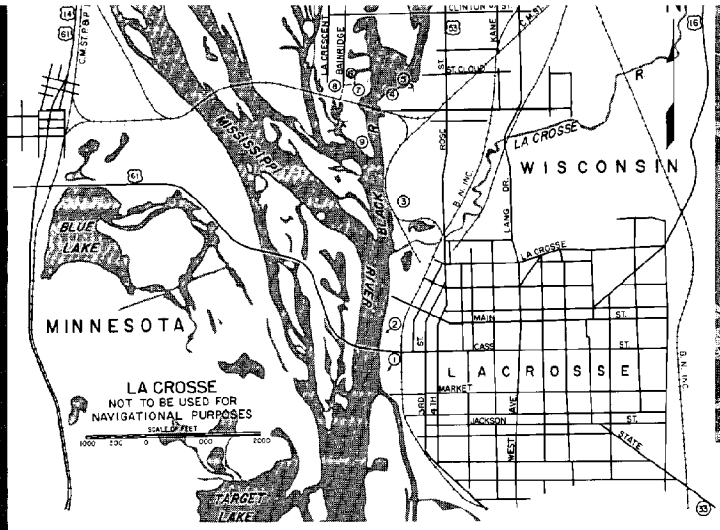


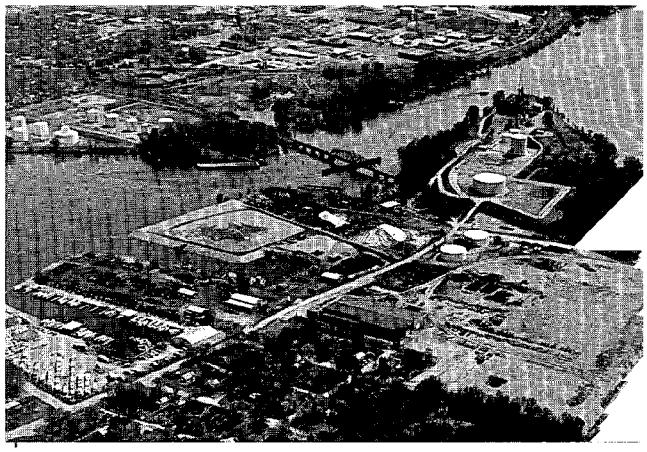
Two Rivers is located on Lake Michigan, north of Milwaukee. Commercial activity at the port consists principally in the receipt of petroleum products at the municipal dock. Activity has declined in recent years because of shallow water levels, but the port has potential for expanded use in the future.

ACCESS:
Rail and truck.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Chicago & North Western.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
9 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
Wisconsin Hwys. 42 and 147; Interstate Hwy. 43 is being considered for construction 8½ miles west of the harbor.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
Air carrier airport at Manitowoc (6 miles from Two Rivers);
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
City Manager, City of Two Rivers, Two Rivers, WI 54241,
(414) 793-1191.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
President, Two Rivers Industrial Dev. Corporation,
Two Rivers, WI 54241.

TWO RIVERS COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS
DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
1) U.S. Oil Company, Inc. - City Dock
2212 School Street, P.O. Box 145
Two Rivers, WI 54241, (414) 794-7343
(Petroleum Products)

LA CROSSE





◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)

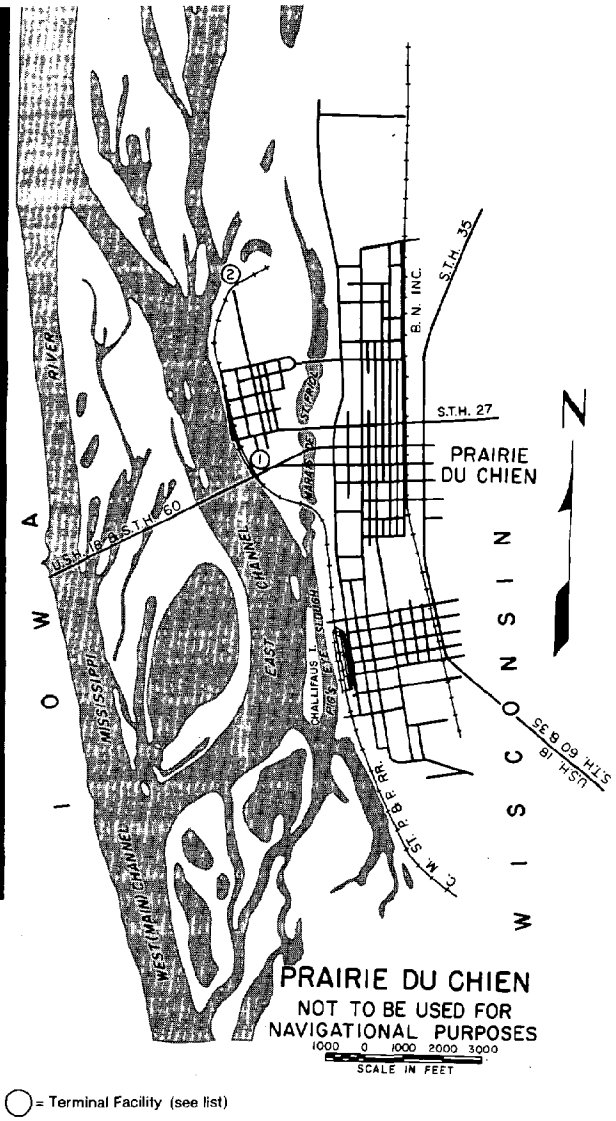
The Mississippi River at La Crosse is navigable from March to December. Goods received here include primarily coal, petroleum products, and steel. Outbound commodities are scrap metal and grains.

In 1976, about 372,000 tons were handled at La Crosse, nearly half of which was in petroleum products.

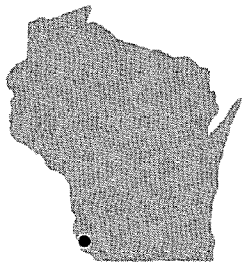
WAREHOUSE SPACE:
36 acres open.
GRAIN STORAGE
630,000 bushels.
LIQUID STORAGE:
780,000 barrels petroleum, and 68,000 barrels molasses.
ACCESS:
Truck & rail to most terminal facilities.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
Movable cranes, front end loader, bulldozer.
BULK LOADING FACILITIES:
Grain loading equipment.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Burlington Northern; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago & North Western.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
19 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
I-90; U.S. Hwys. 14, 16 and 53; Wisconsin Hwys. 33 and 16.
AIRPORT FACILITIES & SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
Scheduled passenger service.
SPECIAL FACILITIES:
Barge fleeting, handling, cleaning, and covering service available.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Harbor Service, P.O. Box 500, La Crosse, WI 54601; City Engineer, City Hall, La Crosse, WI 54601; Mississippi Docks, 910 S. Front Street, La Crosse, WI 54601.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Director, La Crosse Area Industrial & Economic Development Inc., 710 Main Street, P.O. Box 219, La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 784-5488.

LA CROSSE COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE
1) La Crosse Docks, Inc.
910 S. Front Street, La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 784-6313
(Dry Bulk)
2) Cargill, Inc.
416 S. Front Street, La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 782-8605
(Dry Bulk)
3) Scony Mobil Oil
35 Copeland Avenue, La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 784-5460
(Petroleum Products)
4) Midwest Industrial Fuels, Inc.
615 Sumner, La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 782-3308
(Petroleum Products)
5) Municipal Dock
Board of Public Works, City Hall
La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 782-3745
(General Cargo)
6) J.F. Brennan River Construction Co.
820 Bainbridge, La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 784-7173
(Dry Bulk)
7) Alter Company
F.J. Robers Co., 816 Bainbridge
La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 784-1713
(Dry Bulk)
8) Industrial Molasses Division
801 S. Bainbridge, La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 784-7590
(Liquid Bulk)
9) French Island Power Plant
Northern States Power Company, 122 Fifth Avenue North
La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 782-6526
(Liquid Bulk)

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN



◯ = Terminal Facility (see list)



Prairie du Chien is located on the Mississippi River in the southwest corner of the state.

The channel at the commercial harbor, which was completed in 1960, has been dredged to 10 feet. The clearance affords adequate maneuvering and passing space for barges.

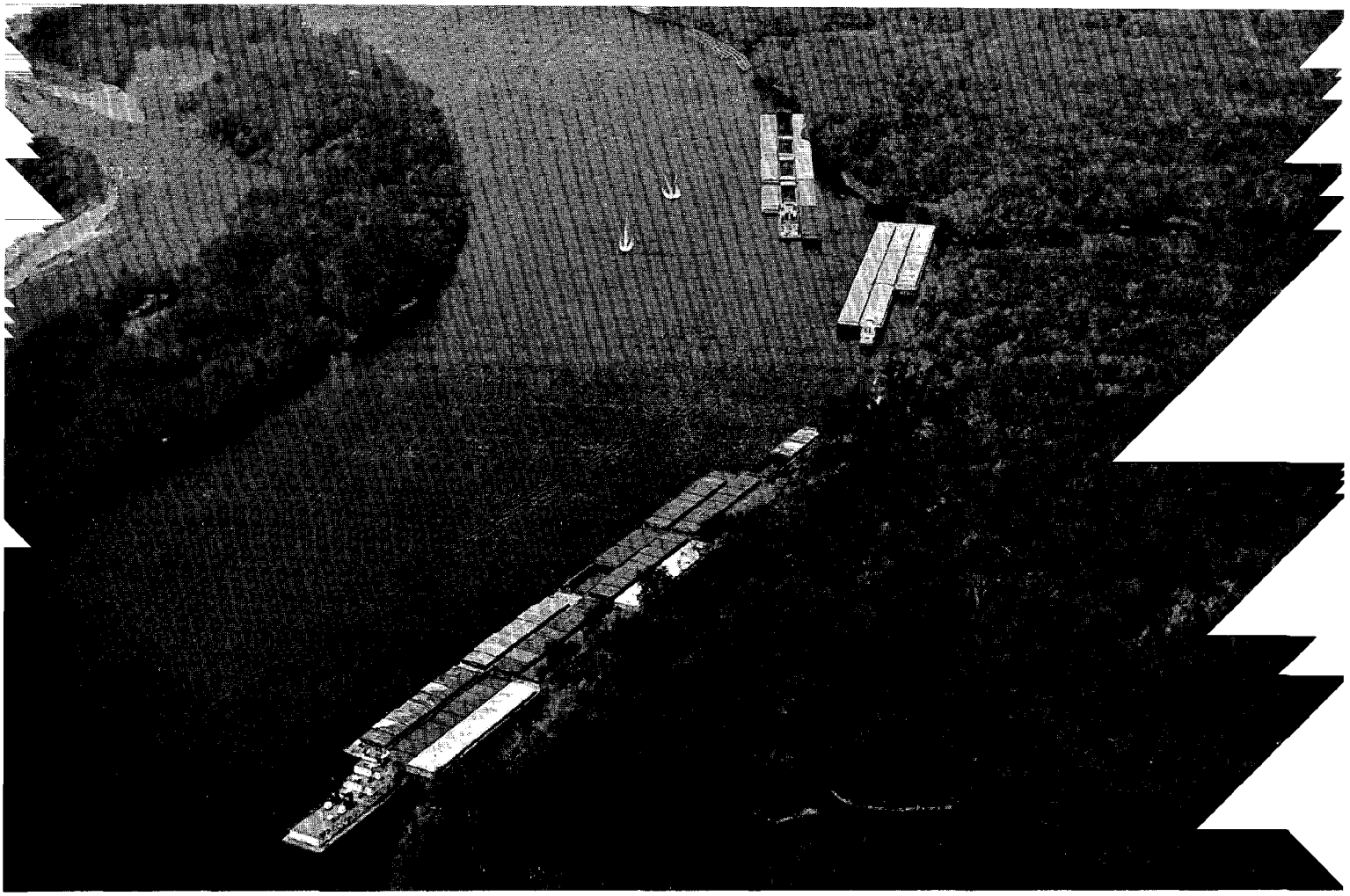
In 1976, 44,000 tons were handled at the port, consisting mainly of non-metallic minerals, salt and cement. Coal and fertilizer are also handled here.

WAREHOUSE SPACE:
25 acres open.
ACCESS:
Rail and truck.
LIFT EQUIPMENT:
10 ton lift equipment.
RAIL SERVICE BY:
Burlington Northern; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific.
TRUCK SERVICE BY:
5 common carriers.
HIGHWAYS:
U.S. Hwy. 18; Wisconsin Hwys. 35 and 27.
AIRPORT FACILITIES &
SCHEDULED AIR LINES:
General aviation airport.
SPECIAL FACILITIES:
Barge cleaning and covering service.
RATE AND FACILITY INFORMATION FROM:
Prairie du Chien Municipal Dock, 207 W. Blackhawk Avenue, Prairie du Chien, WI 53821 (608) 326-6406.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
Prairie du Chien Industrial Development Corp.,
c/o Office of the Mayor, Prairie du Chien, WI 53821.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN COMMERCIAL WATERFRONT TERMINALS DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN WATERBORNE COMMERCE

1) Prairie du Chien Municipal Dock
207 W. Blackhawk Avenue, Prairie du Chien, WI 53821, (608) 326-6406
(Dry Bulk)

2) Prairie Sand and Gravel, Inc.
Prairie du Chien, WI 53821, (608) 326-6471
(Dry Bulk)



MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMERCIAL SHIPPING

As early as 1873 there were 73 steamships engaged in towing barges on the Upper Mississippi. At the peak of the lumber industry around the turn of the century, the number had increased to 100. Barge traffic on the Mississippi continues to grow steadily. Annual freight moving along the Wisconsin border totals approximately ten million tons; less than one third of this total moves through Wisconsin ports.

There are some 20 ports located in Wisconsin on the Mississippi River. Coal is the dominant waterborne commodity, mostly destined to riverside power generating plants. Other commodities moved by barge include petroleum products, agricultural fertilizer, salt for winter road maintenance and grain.

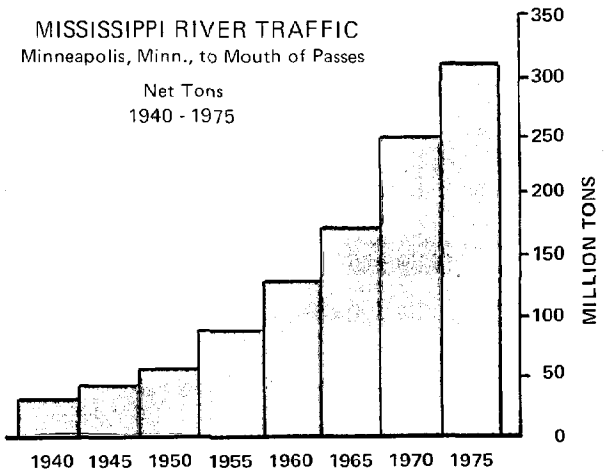
Navigation on the Upper Mississippi starts at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and flows southward along Wisconsin's western border to the mouth of the Missouri River. A system of 27 locks and dams has been constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers at a cost of nearly $300 million. The completion of the nine foot navigation channel in 1940 provided the greatest impetus to commercial traffic on the river.

Navigation requirements for the Upper Mississippi are under continuous study by various groups in order to meet the needs of shippers who use the river at a steadily increasing rate. One such study is considering deepening the channel to accommodate bigger barges.

The character of river traffic has changed with the volume. The introduction of diesel towboats has increased the size of barge loads many fold over the old steamboat days. Today, a tow of 20,000 tons of freight loaded on 12 or 15 barges, with a length greater than that of the Queen Elizabeth, all powered by one diesel towboat, is a common sight on the river.

The low cost of river transportation for bulk goods has always attracted, and will continue to attract shippers. In addition to the most commonly hauled goods, the river also transports more unusual cargoes. Specially constructed barges haul liquified methane gas, molten sulfur, anhydrous ammonia, and other materials.

The harbors at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien are the two major Wisconsin ports on the Mississippi River. Three other limited cargo ports at Cassville, Alma and Genoa City receive shipments of coal to fuel power plants.



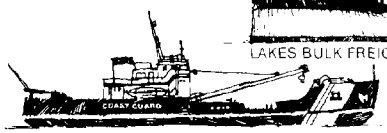
	Open Storage	Closed Storage	Liquid Storage	Grain Storage	Refrigerated Storage	Container Handling Equip.	Heavy Lift Equipment	Rail Service	Rail/Auto Ferry	Common Carrier Service	Freeway Access	Marine Repair	1977 Tonnage
Milwaukee	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	3,946,382
Green Bay	●	●	●		●		●	●		●	●	●	2,476,718
Kenosha	●	●			●	●	●	●		●	●		80,454
Superior/Duluth	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	33,419,210
Manitowoc	◍			◍			◍	◍	◍	◍	◍	◍	739,883
Marinette/ Menominee	◍		◍				◍	◍		◍		◍	124,259
Sheboygan	◍							◍		◍	◍		163,253
Ashland	○		○				○	○		○			166,599
Kewaunee	○		○					○	○	○			876,095
Racine	○		○					○		○	○		53,768
Port Washington	○		○				○	○		○	○		688,887
Sturgeon Bay										○		○	113,645
Two Rivers			○					○		○	○		35,303
La Crosse	●		●	●			●	●		●	●		371,829 (1976)
Prairie du Chien	◍						◍	◍		◍			44,000 (1976)

● Gateway Ports

◍ Diversified Local Cargo Ports

○ Limited Local Cargo Ports

LAKES BULK FREIGHTER



COAST GUARD CUTTER

HARBOR TUG

PILOT BOAT

well as timber and furs harvested from the rich forestlands which then covered most of Wisconsin and other states. The first sawmills grew up along the Lakes because of ready access to transportation.

The growth of shipping, dating back to that first shipment, is paralleled by continuous development and improvement of harbors and navigation channels. When the Erie Canal was built in 1825, tonnage shipped between the Midwest and the Atlantic grew rapidly. From 1836 to 1867, annual tonnage increased from 54,000 to 2,130,000.

At about this time, cross-Lake Michigan ferry operations began with small paddle vessels carrying passengers and breakbulk freight. Their purpose was to provide an east-west route for northern shipments that would be shorter and more economical than the rail route via the Chicago interchange. In 1892, rail companies began operating the first rail car ferries on Lake Michigan. With a capacity of 23 freight cars each, these car ferries were not only the first on the Lakes, but also the first anywhere designed for lengthy trips on open water. By the turn of the century, demand for ferry service was strong and ferry traffic volume continued to increase until the Depression, with 80,272 freight cars being transported in 1925. Since that time, the volume of ferry traffic has decreased in relation to overland transportation.

The demand for general shipping capabilities on the Great Lakes continued to increase, however. With traffic growing steadily, it became apparent that a number of natural barriers had to be overcome. Among them were the 246 foot rise in the St. Lawrence River from the ocean to Lake Ontario; the 326 foot lift over the Niagara escarpment to Lake Erie; and the 19 foot lift on the St. Mary's River which runs out of Lake Superior into Lake Michigan.

Over the course of a century, these natural obstacles were surmounted by the construction of a system of canals and locks. However, it wasn't until 1959 with the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway that large ships capable of carrying 25,000 tons of cargo were able to make the trip from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. This event put Great Lakes ports on the map in terms of international shipping.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System extends from the western end of Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of more than 2,000 miles. The five Great Lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, with their connecting rivers and Lake St. Clair—have a water surface area of about 9,500 square miles. The lakes each lie partly in Canada and the United States, with the exception of Lake Michigan which lies wholly within the U.S.

The Seaway has a controlling navigation depth of 27 feet. Vessels travelling the entire length of the Seaway may not exceed 730 feet in length, 76 feet across the beam, or 25'9" in draft. With the opening in 1969 of the Poe Locks linking Lake Superior and Lake Huron at Sault St. Marie, ships of 1,000 feet in length can transit within the four inner lakes.

In 1977 cargo shipments on the St. Lawrence Seaway totalled more than 63 million tons. Bulk cargo shipments constitute the greatest portion of traffic both within the lakes and through the St. Lawrence section of the system. Iron ore dominates both interlake shipments and Seaway traffic.

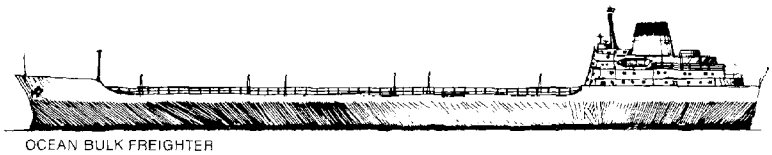
General cargo accounts for approximately 30% of Seaway traffic. The major components of this type of cargo are iron and steel products, and other manufactured goods.

In spite of the long-term growth of Great Lakes overseas traffic since the opening of the enlarged St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959, traffic that is internal to the Great Lakes still accounts for the overwhelming volume of tonnage moving on the Lakes. Direct overseas traffic moving to and from Great Lakes ports accounts for just under 7.5% of the annual total.

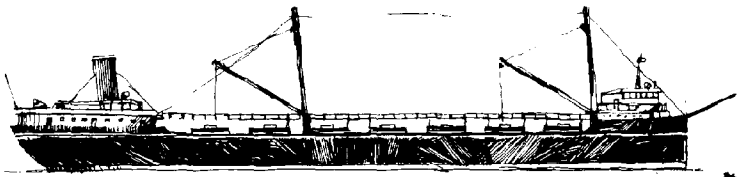
Since the opening of the Seaway, changes in the technology of both inland and ocean transportation have had a dramatic overall effect upon general cargo movement. Examples of the new technology include "load centers," containerization, and 1,000 foot long ore boats. Recognizing the advantages to shippers—savings in shipping time, damage to goods, and transportation costs—the Seaway Authority has encouraged container development. In 1968, empty containers were exempted from tolls in the Seaway, and in 1972 the tare weight of containers was exempted from the chargeable weight of loaded container shipments for toll assessments. In the face of fierce competition for container movement through U.S. and Canadian tidewater ports, the Lakes port community is expanding present facilities to further encourage sustained container cargo growth.

Seven of Wisconsin's Great Lakes ports handle Seaway traffic. This ranges from several vessels a day calling on schedule at general cargo terminals, to an occasional vessel loading or discharging cargo at waterfront manufacturing sites. Both private and public capital have been invested in Seaway cargo handling facilities. Public general cargo terminals were built in Milwaukee and Kenosha, and new private terminals and facilities were constructed at Kenosha, Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Green Bay.

The seventeen states served by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system, eight of which border it directly and nine of which are tributary, produce a major portion of the nation's goods. As the mid-continent continues to expand

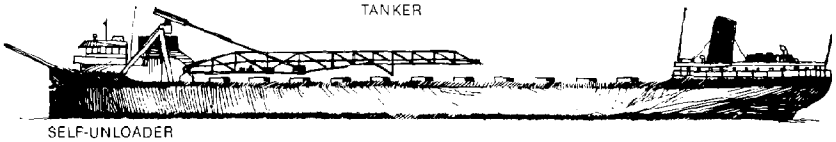


OCEAN BULK FREIGHTER



TANKER

FISH TUG



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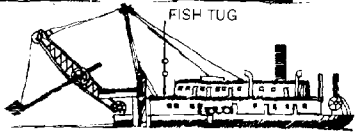

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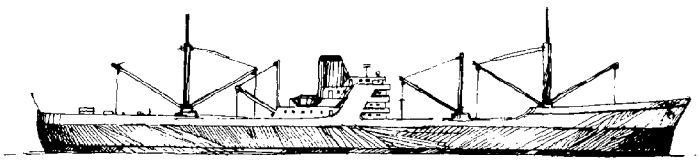


OCEAN GENERAL CARGO VESSEL

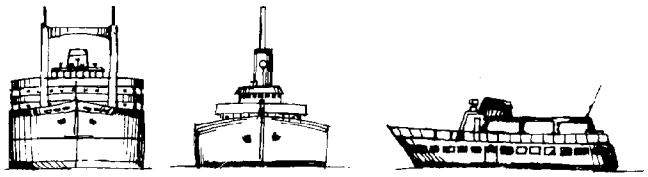
economically, and to outstrip the national economic growth averages in population, employment, industrial output, etc., the potential of the Seaway can only increase.

In order to meet the transportation needs of the expanding economy of America's Heartland, several studies are underway to determine the feasibility of further development of the system. One subject of continuing investigation by the Army Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with several federal agencies and private interests, is the extension of the navigation season (presently May to mid-December).

In addition, to maximize use of ships and the Seaway and to accomodate today's larger ships, a federal study is now underway to consider major expansions of the Seaway and all connecting channels, locks and major harbors.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway is a unique, cost-effective method of mid-continent transportation. As the Seaway adapts to current requirements in the shipping industry, Great Lakes inland ports will continue to be "windows on the world."

Additional traffic and toll information is available from the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, U.S. Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Avenue, Washington, D.C., 20591, USA.



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SOURCES OF EXPORT/IMPORT INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

U.S. Department of Commerce
Domestic and International Business Administration
517 East Wisconsin Avenue, Room 606
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(414) 291-3473
- Product marketing assistance
- Overseas product exhibitions
- U.S. export regulation clarification
- Documentation assistance on export shipments
- Import duty rates in foreign countries
- Tariff information

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
801 West Badger Road
Madison, WI 53713
(608) 266-1721
- Agri-business product foreign marketing assistance

Wisconsin Department of Business Development
123 West Washington Avenue, Room 650
Madison, WI 53702
(608) 266-3222
- Reverse investment assistance
- Joint venture, technology or license exchanges

U.S. Customs Bureau
628 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(414) 224-3925
- Import duty information

Banks with Full-Service International Departments
- Foreign loans, letters of credit and acceptance financing
- Documentation assistance
- Investigation of foreign buyers through correspondent banks

Foreign Freight Forwarders
- Inland, ocean and air rates
- Import restrictions, shipping and financial requirements
- Arrangement for export packaging and container storage
- Freight bookings
- Preparation and filing of all necessary documentation
- Financing cost of prepaid freight charges
- Translation assistance

For further information about Wisconsin ports, contact the local port director, or the Wisconsin Department of Business Development, 123 W. Washington Avenue, Rm. 650, Madison, WI, (608) 266-3222.

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