# Quantifying Impacts to Shipping from Vessel Draft Restrictions

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AAPA Webinar March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020



January ebruary March April May June June

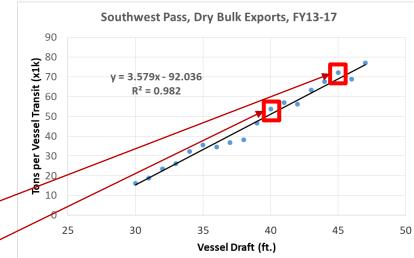
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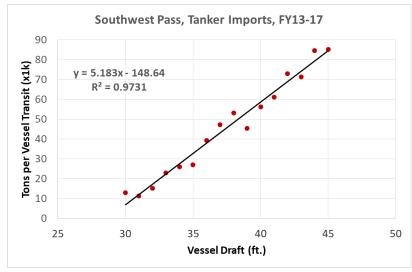
## Draft vs Tonnage per Voyage

- Via the Corps' Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center, we can show how sensitive the cargo throughput trends are to reductions in vessel draft (or available depth).
- Same general trends hold, albeit with different slopes and offsets, for various ports, regions, coasts, etc.

At 45-ft, average voyage carries 70k tons. At 40-ft, average voyage carries 50k tons.

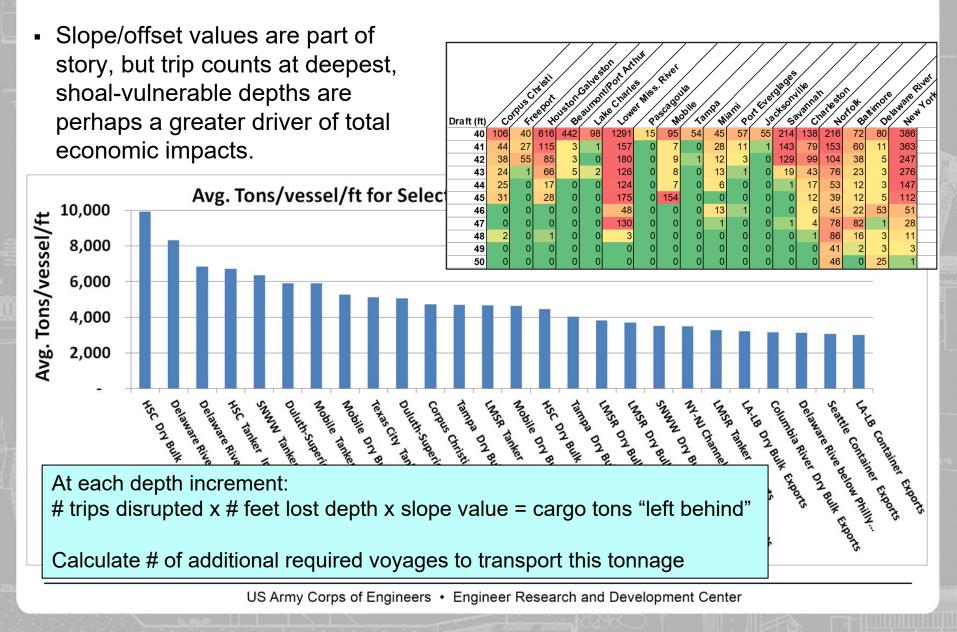
- At Southwest Pass, a 1-ft reduction in vessel draft results in an average of 3,600 fewer tons per vessel transit for dry bulk exports, 5,200 fewer tons per transit for tanker imports.
- Useful for quickly gaging magnitude of impacts to industrial sectors from specified restriction scenarios.





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## Draft vs Tonnage per Voyage

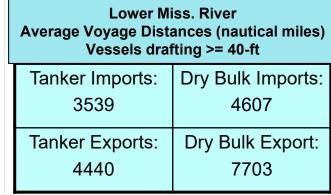


## Estimating Costs of Additional Voyages

- U.S. Customs data provides voyage distance information for international ports of origin/destination  $\rightarrow$  longer distances = higher shipping costs
- Assumptions for average vessel operating costs complete the estimate for economic impacts of draft restrictions in terms of severity and duration.







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Cumulative

## **Estimating Costs of Additional Voyages**

#### Monthly Impacts by Project

	Thro	ughput Utiliz Deepest ft.	ing 6	6-ft Draft Restriction Impacts			
	Tonnage Cargo Value			Tonnage	Additional Shipping Costs		
Project	(x1k)	(\$x1k)	Trips	"Left Behind" (x 1k)	(x\$1k)		
Calcasieu	2,117	\$ 588,921	44	747.4	\$ 9,611		
Columbia and Lower Willamette	3,250	\$ 927,235	59	1,189	\$ 21,833		
Corpus Christi	2,232	\$ 793,670	35	492.0	\$ 5,007		
Freeport	1,031	\$ 287,430	20	474.0	\$ 8,474		
Houston/Galveston	5,818	\$ 2,239,317	109	667.9	\$ 5,616		
Mobile	1,620	\$ 370,760	23	432.8	\$ 5,870		
Southwest Pass	5,737	\$ 1,349,413	86	1,644.8	\$ 30,277		
Tampa	1,713	\$ 412,127	51	230	\$ 4,861		
Thimble Shoals	1,765	\$ 263,435	25	241.6	\$ 2,550		
Wilmington	158	\$ 88,348	11	18.3	\$ 908		

\* Assumes hourly vessel operating costs of \$2500 for tankers and \$2000 for dry bulk. Container ships not included within this analysis.

## **Estimating Costs of Additional Voyages**

Project	6-ft	4-ft	2-ft
Calcasieu	\$ 9,611	\$ 3,286	\$ 662
Columbia and Lower Willamette	\$ 21,833	\$ 11,529	\$ 5,095
Corpus Christi	\$ 5,007	\$ 1,795	\$ 470
Freeport	\$ 8,474	\$ 1,679	\$ 229
Houston/Galveston	\$ 5,616	\$ 1,068	\$ 229
Mobile	\$ 5,870	\$ 2,768	\$ 1,100
Southwest Pass	\$ 30,277	\$ 12,489	\$ 5,036
Tampa	\$ 4,861	\$ 1,541	\$ 323
Thimble Shoals	\$ 2,550	\$ 1,105	\$ 213
Wilmington	\$ 908	\$ 776	\$ 110

Monthly Impacts by Project and Restriction Severity (x\$1k)

\* Assumes hourly vessel operating costs of \$2500 for tankers and \$2000 for dry bulk. Container ships not included within this analysis.

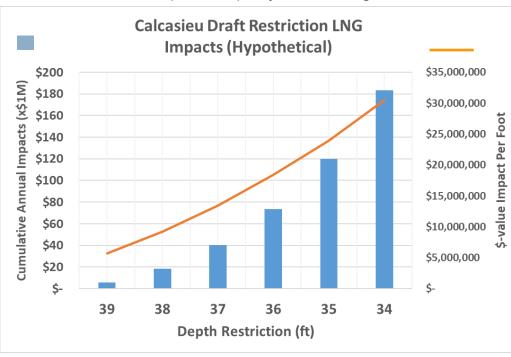
## Case Study: LNG Exports from Lake Charles, LA

Depth-sensitivity analysis for tanker exports shows roughly 2,800 tons/ft/vessel as applicable slope  $\rightarrow$  provides basis to gage impacts of restrictions but also to evaluate benefits from a fully maintained channel.

Sources such as EIA and U.S. Customs Entrances and Clearances provide way to estimate voyage distances

	Statistics & Ana ergy Inform stration		Source	s & Uses 🔻	Topics	- Geog	raphy 🗸	Tools 🔻
NATURAL	GAS							
	UND							
OVERVIEW DATA -	ANALYSIS & F	ROJECTION	s <b>*</b>					
Period: Annual	Definitions, S Graph	Sources & Notes						View
Type - Area	Clear	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	History
Export Volumes								
	<b>*</b>	1,514,242	1,783,512	2,335,448	3,153,804	3,607,418	4,654,808	1973-2019
Pipeline	<b>*</b>	1,514,242 1,497,771	1,783,512 1,754,918	2,335,448 2,148,399	3,153,804 2,446,091	3,607,418 2,524,077	4,654,808 2,835,459	
	Image: Constraint of the second sec							
Pipeline	<b>*</b>	1,497,771	1,754,918	2,148,399	2,446,091	2,524,077	2,835,459	1985-2019
Pipeline Canada	Image: Constraint of the second sec	1,497,771 769,258	1,754,918 700,647	2,148,399 771,094	2,446,091 916,380	2,524,077 835,982	2,835,459 970,465	1985-2019 1973-2019
Pipeline Canada Mexico	Image: Constraint of the second sec	1,497,771 769,258 728,513	1,754,918 700,647 1,054,271	2,148,399 771,094 1,377,305	2,446,091 916,380 1,529,711	2,524,077 835,982 1,688,095	2,835,459 970,465 1,864,994	1985-2019 1973-2019 1973-2019 1985-2019
Pipeline Canada Mexico LNG	Image: Constraint of the second sec	1,497,771 769,258 728,513 16,255	1,754,918 700,647 1,054,271 28,381	2,148,399 771,094 1,377,305 186,841	2,446,091 916,380 1,529,711 707,542	2,524,077 835,982 1,688,095 1,083,118	2,835,459 970,465 1,864,994 1,819,087	1985-2019 1973-2019 1973-2019 1985-2019
Pipeline Canada Mexico LNG Exports	Image: Constraint of the second sec	1,497,771 769,258 728,513 16,255 13,590	1,754,918 700,647 1,054,271 28,381 16,756	2,148,399 771,094 1,377,305 186,841 184,250	2,446,091 916,380 1,529,711 707,542 707,120	2,524,077 835,982 1,688,095 1,083,118 1,083,118	2,835,459 970,465 1,864,994 1,819,087 1,819,086	1985-2019 1973-2019 1973-2019 1985-2019 2012-2019
Canada Mexico LNG Exports By Vessel	•••   •••   •••   •••   •••   •••   •••   •••	1,497,771 769,258 728,513 16,255 13,590	1,754,918 700,647 1,054,271 28,381 16,756 16,519	2,148,399 771,094 1,377,305 186,841 184,250 183,873	2,446,091 916,380 1,529,711 707,542 707,120 706,424	2,524,077 835,982 1,688,095 1,083,118 1,083,118 1,082,511	2,835,459 970,465 1,864,994 1,819,087 1,819,086 1,817,956	1985-2019 1973-2019 1973-2019 1985-2019 2012-2019 2012-2019
Pipeline Canada Mexico LNG Exports By Vessel Argentina	• •   • •   • •   • •   • •   • •   • •   • •   • •   • •   • •   • •   • •	1,497,771 769,258 728,513 16,255 13,590	1,754,918 700,647 1,054,271 28,381 16,756 16,519	2,148,399 771,094 1,377,305 186,841 184,250 183,873 16,661	2,446,091 916,380 1,529,711 707,542 707,120 706,424 16,276	2,524,077 835,982 1,688,095 1,083,118 1,083,118 1,082,511 27,560	2,835,459 970,465 1,864,994 1,819,087 1,819,086 1,817,956 38,323	1985-2019 1973-2019 1973-2019 1985-2019 2012-2019 2012-2019 2015-2019 2016-2019

\* Assumes hourly vessel operating costs of \$4,900 for LNG carriers, and 120 shipments per year drafting >= 38 ft.



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#### Shipping Cost Increases

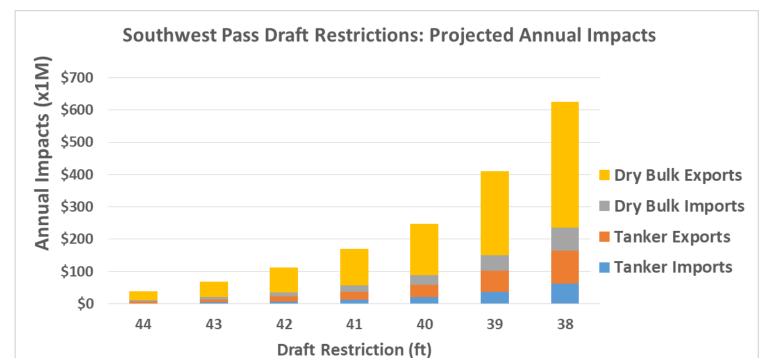
Draft Restriction (ft)	Tanker Imports (x1M)		Tanker Exports (x1M)		Dry Bulk Imports (x1M)		Dry Bulk Exports (x1M)		Total
44	\$	1.77	\$	4.45	\$	4.22	\$	27.82	\$ 38.3M
43	\$	4.03	\$	9.01	\$	7.01	\$	49.20	\$ 69.3M
42	\$	7.48	\$	15.28	\$	11.47	\$	77.50	\$111.7M
41	\$	12.66	\$	24.43	\$	19.72	\$	113.74	\$170.6M
40	\$	20.54	\$	37.62	\$	30.71	\$	159.04	\$247.9M
39	\$	36.99	\$	64.36	\$	48.43	\$	260.89	\$410.7M
38	\$	61.52	\$	102.59	\$	72.39	\$	389.77	\$626.3M

Annualized shipping cost increases due to additional required voyages necessitated by respective draft restrictions. Divide by 12, 52, etc. for monthly, weekly, etc. impacts. Figures based on \$2500/hr operating costs for vessels underway.



#### Shipping Cost Increases

FY19 dredging expenditures at Southwest Pass of \$236M(!) in FY19 kept channel conditions stable and prevented even *higher* shipping cost impacts. For example, a 39-ft draft restriction would have incurred \$410M in additional shipping costs over the same time period.



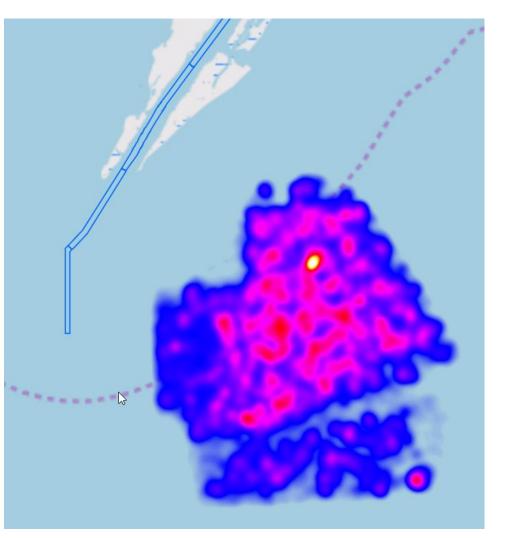
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#### Anchorage Delay Costs

Increased shipping costs are not the only impacts due to channel depth restrictions.

Daylight restrictions and other constraints on normal traffic often lead to backlogs of vessels queueing up in outer anchorage zones.

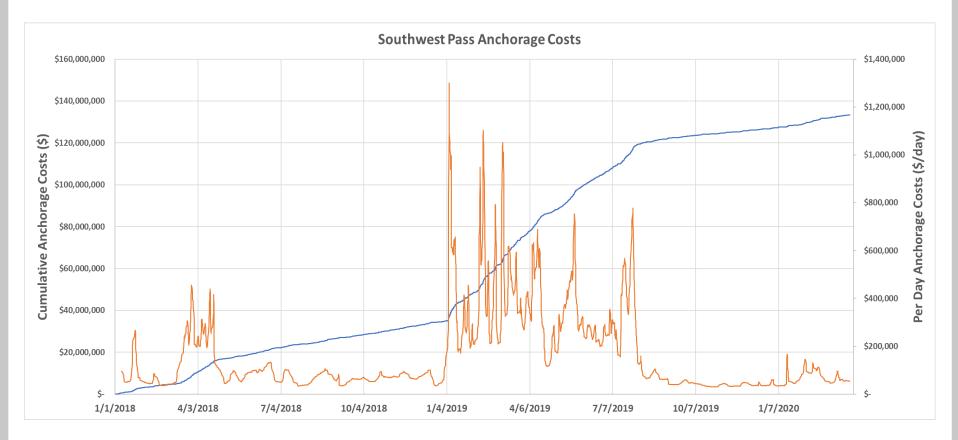






#### Anchorage Delay Costs

Derived from AIS vessel position reports. Assumes \$1,000/hr operating costs for vessels waiting at anchor of Southwest Pass. Cumulative figures reflect both the number of vessels at anchor as well as the duration of wait times.

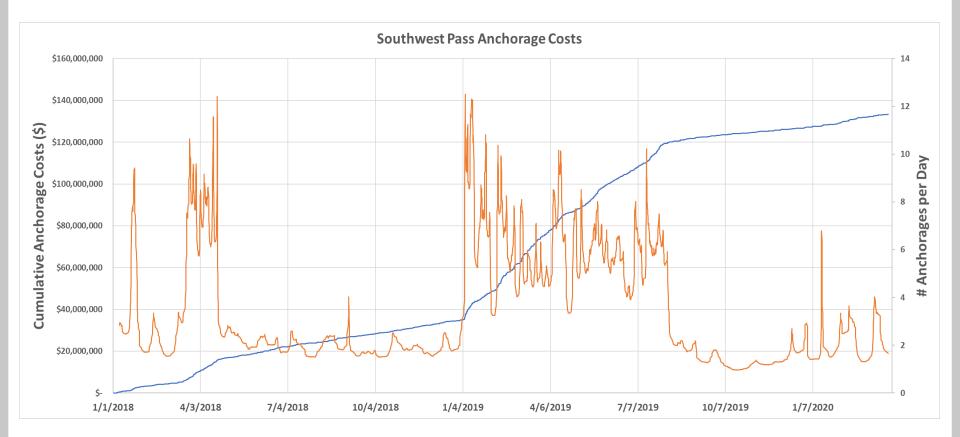






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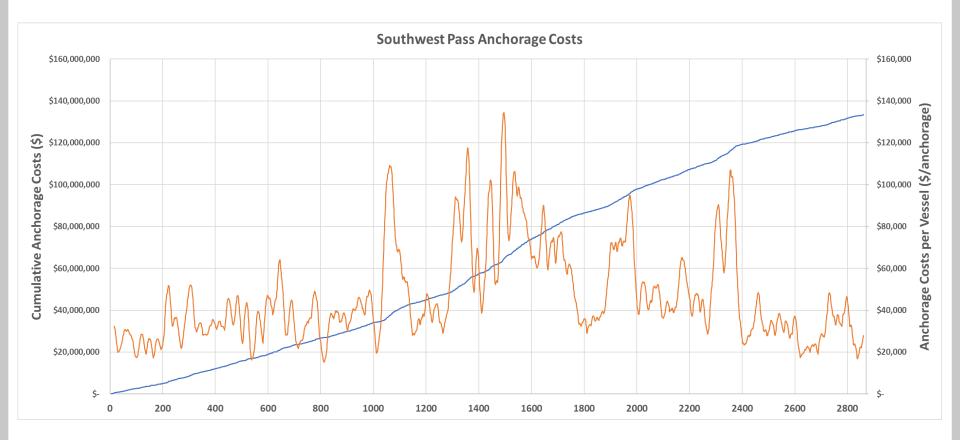






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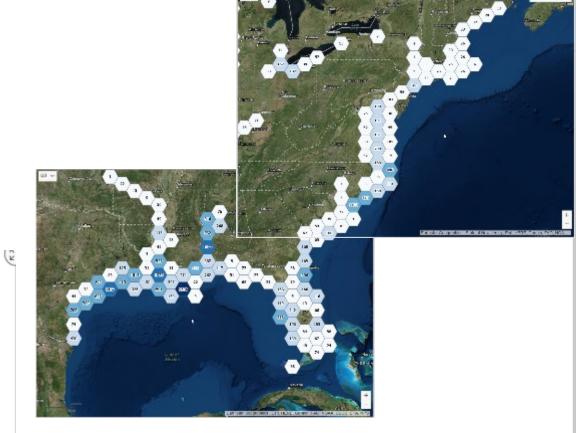




### Understanding Shoaling Dynamics

Corps' eHydro repository of 57k+ hydrographic surveys is providing unprecedented insight into channel conditions across the pull portfolio and trends through time.











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**Questions?** 

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