

Includes 133 counties in five states. Extends from the headwaters in Minnesota to Cairo, Illinois.

MULTIPLE BENEFITS FROM A HEALTHY RIVER

Various and diverse UMR stakeholders understand that investment in water infrastructure for navigation, flood risk management, water supply and energy must also consider how these uses impact ecosystems, if we are to sustain and enhance the tremendous benefits we derive from the river both now and for future generations. The UMR's ecosystem is the foundation for its many economic benefits. Forests, grasslands, and wetlands filter pollutants from drinking water and keep lakes, rivers, and streams clean for swimming, boating, and fishing. They also trap carbon and mitigate climate change, provide habitat and open space for recreation, and absorb rains lessening the impacts of floods downstream. A healthy UMR ecosystem is incredibly valuable for providing many economic and social benefits. Today, UMR partners measure success by the extent to which balance is achieved among the multiple river values and uses, including ecosystem services. Therefore, as we work to tabulate the UMR's economic benefits, the value of ecosystem services will be more fully integrated into this economic profile.

REPORT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Understanding the economic value of the entire Mississippi River is imperative to tell the story of the river's importance to the nation's economy. The release of the 2014 Lower Mississippi River Economic Profile made apparent the need to update the 1999 Upper Mississippi River Economic Profile. While data sources for the Upper and Lower Economic Reports are different and thus are not statistically comparable, together they show the value of the entire Mississippi River. The UMR partnership greatly appreciates the work of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Division of Economics in preparing the preliminary technical reports of the UMR Economic Profile. The UMR partnership plans to expand the analysis to include the Illinois River as well as the economic value associated with the suite of ecological services that the river provides.

The UMR Economic Report is being developed in collaboration by:

- The **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** Division of Economics, which provides analytical support to the Service's programs nation-wide
- The **Upper Mississippi River Basin Association**, which is a regional interstate organization formed by the Governors of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin to coordinate the states' river-related programs and policies and work with federal agencies that have river responsibilities
- The **Nature Conservancy**, which works in more than 35 countries and all 50 U.S. states, and has conserved over 120 million acres with the help of 1 million members and donors; the UMR is a focus area for TNC
- The **Mississippi River Cities and Towns Initiative**, which works on behalf of the river mayors from the Headwaters to the Gulf supporting water quality, sustainable development, and river economy and environmental protection



NOTE: Shown here are the preliminary results of an Economic Profile that provides a comprehensive estimate of the mainstem Upper Mississippi River's annual economic impact from the headwaters at Lake Itasca in Minnesota to the confluence with the Ohio River at Cairo, Illinois.



Upper Mississippi River

A VITAL RESOURCE FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

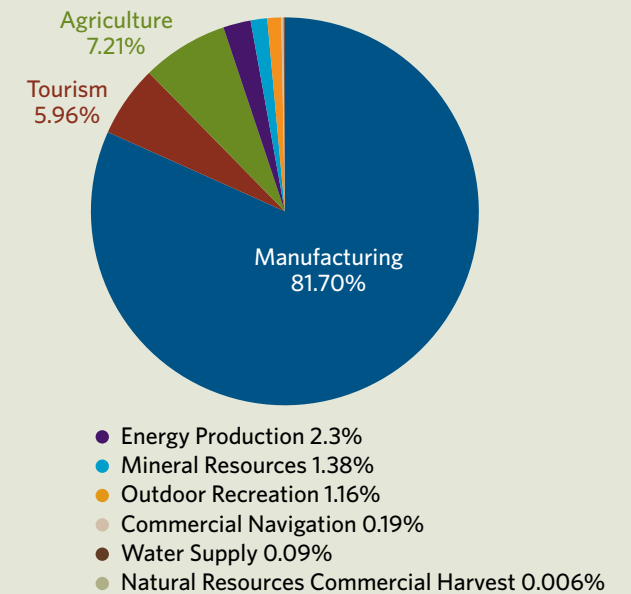
OVERVIEW

The economic prosperity and quality of life within the Upper Mississippi River (UMR) region depend upon the river's continuing viability as a rich and diverse ecosystem, a commercial transportation system, a source of water supply, and a recreational resource. The preliminary results of an UMR Economic Profile illustrate the river system directly supports nine key economic sectors. The nine economic sectors are interrelated in a variety of ways, and the overall health of the regional and national economy depends on each sector thriving. In addition, a healthy river ecosystem allows each of these sectors to thrive. The region's history of interagency partnership, sustainability practices and multi-purpose use has proven beneficial and is critical to sustaining and enhancing the river's many economic, ecosystem, and social values well into the future.

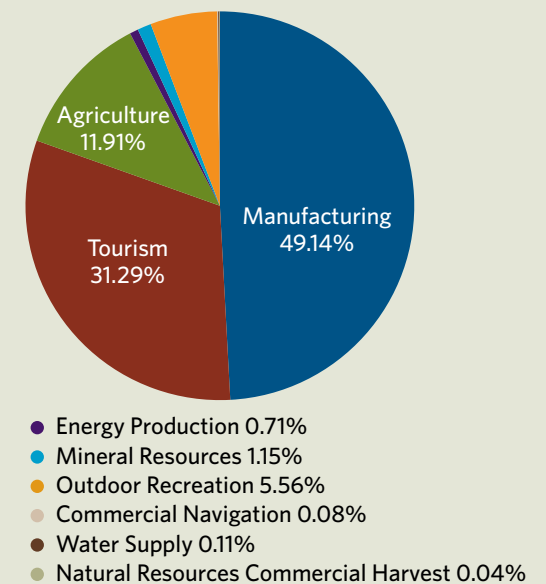
HIGHLIGHTS

- 💰 Economic sectors in the UMR corridor generate more than \$345 billion annually, supporting over 1 million jobs.
- 💰 Manufacturing, tourism and agriculture account for over 95 percent of the total UMR corridor revenue within the 133-county corridor, supporting 92 percent of total employment.
- 💰 Tourism and outdoor recreation support more than 420,000 jobs.

REVENUE



JOBS



PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER MAINSTEM ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Mississippi River plays a major role in local, regional, state and national economies, both directly and indirectly, by supporting freight and passenger transportation, manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and outdoor recreation as well as a number of other related industrial sectors.



MANUFACTURING is the region's greatest revenue-generating sector (\$282.5 billion annually), ranging from food processing to petroleum and chemical manufacturing. The UMR supports manufacturing by transporting raw materials to processing facilities, supplying water for processing, washing, and cooling, and safely and cost-effectively receiving treated effluent. Manufacturing jobs are concentrated in large metropolitan areas.



TOURISM opportunities draw millions of people annually from across the nation and the world, with annual expenditures over \$20.6 billion that support more than 358,000 jobs. Forty-eight state parks, 53 national historic landmarks, 46 interpretive centers and 19 scenic overlooks showcase outstanding cultural, historic and scenic assets. The Great River Road National Scenic Byway also draws tourists and opportunities for a variety of recreational activities.



AGRICULTURE is the region's third largest revenue-generating and jobs sector, thanks to efficient water transportation and water supply used to irrigate crops and support livestock. Supporting 136,000 jobs, agriculture generates nearly \$25 billion annually. Farms here cover over 20.7 million acres, most of which is cropland (73 percent). More than 60 percent of America's corn and soybeans are transported to export markets via the UMR's commercial navigation system.



ENERGY PRODUCTION uses the UMR as a transportation mode, a source of cooling water for fossil fuel and nuclear power plants, and in steam- and hydropower-generated electricity. Power plants in the 133-county area used 7.1 billion gallons of cooling water per day in 2010. In all, nearly \$8 billion is generated annually, supporting 8,100 jobs.



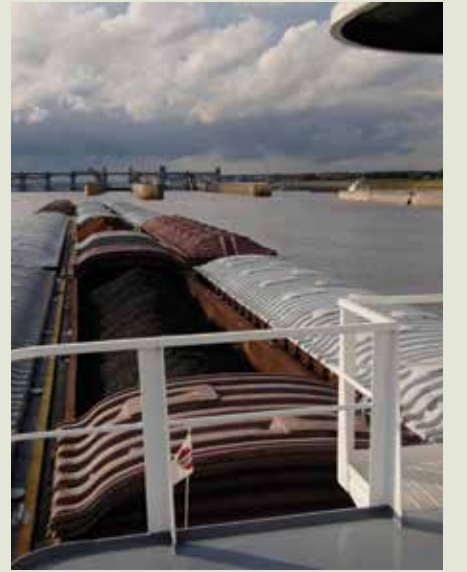
MINERAL EXTRACTION primarily involves coal, cement, lime, oil, gas and crushed stone, sand and gravel. Approximately 40 percent of mining in the UMR is located in Missouri. Approximately 24 million tons of coal and 27 million tons of minerals were shipped on the Upper Mississippi in 2012, nearly half of all tonnage shipped that year. Mining in the UMR corridor generates \$4.8 billion annually and supports 13,115 jobs.



OUTDOOR RECREATION opportunities along the UMR corridor abound, producing an estimated annual revenue of \$4 billion. Just over 2 million acres, representing 10 percent of the total land area in the counties touching the river, is protected public conservation lands used for outdoor recreation. These lands provide many recreational opportunities such as wildlife watching, hunting, fishing, camping, boating, cycling and hiking.



COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION generates \$673 million annually, and also supports the economic activity of agriculture, energy, mining and manufacturing by providing cost-effective, safe, environmentally-friendly shipping services. Additionally, commercial navigation provides tremendous direct and indirect economic value by supporting shipping and receiving jobs within these sectors. Shipments on the UMR account for a significant share of the nation's total inland waterway shipments.



WATER SUPPLY providers generate relatively little annual revenue (\$320 million) among the sectors, but the river's clean water is essential to the region's economy and high quality of life. Public water systems in the 133-county area provide over 643 million gallons/day of surface water to domestic, industrial, and commercial users. In 2010, self-supplied facilities such as power plants withdrew 8.4 billion gallons per day of surface water.



COMMERCIAL HARVEST of Natural Resources includes fishing, musseling and trapping and generates \$21.7 million per year. By 2000, cheaper synthetic substitutes and declining populations largely ended musseling on the UMR. Commercial fishing is declining, and the fish composition is changing due to the invasion of common carp and Asian carp. Trapping primarily occurs within the 261 mile-long Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge.

