The MKARNS is 445-miles long and includes the Verdigris, Arkansas & White Rivers. The System has an elevation differential of 420 feet from its beginning at mile 600 on the Mississippi River to the head of navigation near Tulsa.

The MKARNS is a multi-beneficiary system: water supply, navigation, fish and wildlife, recreation, hydropower generation, and flood control (when considered as part of the Arkansas River Basin Project and its upstream reservoirs that control water flows).

There are 18 locks and dams – 13 in Arkansas and 5 in Oklahoma; each lock chamber is 110’ wide x 600’ long and can handle 8 barges and a towboat.

Federal cost of the System was $1.2 billion. Add to that $186.1 million for construction of Montgomery Point Lock & Dam (completed in 2004), for a total cost of $1.39 billion. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports a 99% return on its investment.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains a 9 ft. channel depth on the MKARNS. In 2005, Congress authorized a 12 ft. draft but never appropriated funds. The current total of 1,500 short tons of capacity could be increased by 200 tons for each additional foot of draft. Efforts to deepen the channel are currently in process.

The MKARNS serves a 12-state region due to the Tulsa Port of Catoosa being the most westerly inland river port that is ice free 24/7/365. The states include: OK, AR, KS, TX, CO, MO, NE, MN, SD, ND, MT, and ID.

The MKARNS status changed from a moderate to high use waterway system in February 2015 after the Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (WCSC) showed the 5-year average to be 3.3 billion ton-miles.

The MKARNS celebrates its 50th Anniversary on June 5th, 2021. New signs were placed at all eleven highway and tollpike bridges over the MKARNS in Oklahoma to help highlight the waterway below and celebrate its 50 years of service.

Located on the Verdigris River, Oakley’s Port 33 is positioned near Tulsa and is easily accessible via major highways to service all commodities transported by truck to the Midwest. The port includes a 42,000 ton warehouse, two transfer docks and a drop chute for truck to barge loading with room to build additional space and amenities to suit future tenants.

To fill 1 Barge of bulk commodities at a 9 ft. draft it takes 15 Jumbo Railcars or 60 Large Semis. One barge carries up to 1,500 tons, while a railcar holds 100 tons, and a large semi-truck transports 25 tons.

If Oklahoma’s 4.9 million tons of waterborne commerce were transported by highway it would require 195,847 trucks on the road.

It is estimated that flood damages prevented by the Arkansas River Basin (under control of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tulsa District) through the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 19, totaled $15.9B with an estimated $6.5B in FY19 alone.

There are four designated Foreign Trade Zones on the MKARNS at the Ports of Little Rock, Muskogee, Catoosa and Pine Bluff. 42 countries have traded commerce with the Arkansas River Basin Region via the MKARNS.

To purchase or download navigation charts for the MKARNS, please access the following USACE web sites: Tulsa District: www.swt.usace.army.mil/ Little Rock District: www.swl.usace.army.mil/ Other Rivers/Districts: www.usace.army.mil/
2021 Tonnage

2021 tonnage on the entire McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System totaled 18.7 million tons, with a value of $2.7 billion. Oklahoma’s 2021 waterborne commerce totaled over 4.9 million tons, with a value of $2.3 billion.

System-wide Tonnage By Commodity

- **Iron & Steel**: 1,010,204 tons
- **Chemical Fertilizer**: 2,097,760 tons
- **Other Chemicals**: 263,541 tons
- **Petroleum Products**: 175,500 tons
- **Coal & Coke**: 372,614 tons
- **Sand, gravel & rock**: 3,735,677 tons
- **Soybeans**: 947,772 tons
- **Wheat**: 1,040,099 tons
- **Other Grains**: 494,800 tons
- **Minerals/Bldg Materials**: 522,322 tons
- **Equip/Machinery**: 32,064 tons

- Inland waterways are located in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. 41 states are directly served by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ports and waterways.
- Inland waterway transportation supports around 70,000 jobs in water transportation and around 800,000 jobs at industries dependant on barge-orientated commodities.
- Studies have shown that without barge competition, agricultural shippers pay higher rail and highway transportation costs the farther they are from an inland waterway.
- The United States exports approximately one-quarter of the grain it produces. On average, this includes nearly 45% of U.S.-grown wheat, 35% of U.S.-grown soybeans, and 20% of U.S.-grown corn.
- Towboat operators pay a 20-cent per gallon diesel fuel tax that goes into the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, and a 4.3-cent tax earmarked for deficit reduction.
- According to the IRS, the inland waterway industry has contributed nearly $1.6 billion in fuel tax revenues to the Inland Waterways Trust Fund along with another $302 million in interest since the inception in 1986.
- On average, one gallon of fuel moves one ton: Barge – 576 miles; Railcar – 436 miles; Semi-truck – 155 miles.
- Investments in inland river navigations infrastructure are investments in the long-term strength and security of the nation to keep the U.S. a major player in the global market.
- Hydropower facilities, built and maintained by the Corps, produce nearly a third of the nation’s total hydropower output, powering nearly 10 million households.
- According to the EPA, towboats emit 35% - 60% fewer pollutants than locomotives or trucks. The use of one barge eliminates the potential exhaust from 60 semi-trailer trucks or the power used to move 15 railcars.
- A 15-barge tow is 25 miles long. One 225-railcar unit is 2.75 miles long; 870 semi-trucks - bumper to bumper – are 11.5 miles long.
- River transportation creates almost ZERO noise pollution; not so with trains or trucks.

Did you know . . .

In 2019, The Tulsa Port of Catoosa acquired 2,000 acres in Osula, OK as part of a land transfer from Public Service Company of Oklahoma, with plans to develop the site to attract large-scale economic development projects.

There are two hydropower plants with a total of seven power generating units on the MKARNS in Oklahoma benefiting approximately 700,000 end users. A portion of the revenues is applied to the operations, maintenance and construction costs and the rest is deposited into the U.S. Treasury. Over 22,761 full and part-time jobs are provided for in Oklahoma and the surrounding region from the MKARNS.

...that if waterborne cargo were diverted to highways, two inches of asphalt would be needed to increase the pavement thickness of 126,000 land miles of interstate Interstate? The effects would be greater for highways parallel to waterways.

...that one barge can carry the weight of 136 school buses, 750 pickup trucks, 12,000 refrigerators, or 200 elephants?

...that President Richard M. Nixon dedicated the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System at a June 1971 ceremony at the Tulsa Port of Catoosa?

The Tulsa Port of Catoosa is a multi-modal shipping complex and 2,500-acre industrial park located at the head of navigation for the MKARNS. It is one of the largest, most inland ice-free ports in the nation, with 70+ industries employing over 4,600 workers.

Visit the Oklahoma Maritime Education Center and tour the Tulsa Port of Catoosa. Also see the Port’s first towboat, the M/V Charley Border. To schedule a classroom excursion, contact: 918.266.2291. www.tulsaport.com

Oklahoma’s Public and Private Ports

- **Tulsa Port of Catoosa**: Tulsa, Oklahoma
  - Port 33
  - CGB Enterprises, Incorporated at Oakley’s Port
  - 33 / Wagoner / Webbers Falls
  - Port of Muskogee
  - Frontier Terminal, LLC - Muskogee
  - Georgia Pacific - Muskogee
  - Port of Keota - Livestock Nutrition Center