AUGUST 2010 VOL. 66, NO. 8

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARKANSAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

HUNKA PIE

Meet Your 2010-2011 League President North Little Rock Alderman Murry Witcher

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FEATURES

Community development key for new president

North Little Rock Alderman Murry Witcher, the League's 2010-2011 president, takes a broad approach to community development in North Little Rock and beyond.

Meet your League VPs

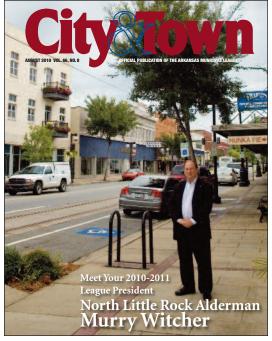
They hail from across The Natural State, and through a shared devotion to public service, our 2010-2011 League vice presidents come together to serve the cities and towns of Arkansas.

Haskell hits 100 1()

Haskell celebrated its centennial in style in July with fireworks, food and fun.

Ghana trip broadens League perspectives

42 Ghana trip production League Perspective A group that included Star City Mayor Gene Yarbrough and members of the League staff share their take on the challenges facing an evolving African government.



ON THE COVER—Downtown North Little Rock has seen a resurgence in Murry Witcher's 20 years as the city's Ward 4 alderman. Read inside about Witcher, our 2010-2011 League president, and his take on community development beginning on page 7. Become acquainted with your new League vice presidents in this issue as well. City & Town will be visiting with each of our district VPs in the coming months. Read also inside about Ghana's efforts to merge old and new government systems, the latest in economic development, tips on training employees and more. Enjoy.—atm

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Cover Photo by Andrew Morgan, League staff

City & Town (ISSN 0193-8371 and Publication No. 031-620) is published monthly for \$20 per year (\$1.67 per single copy) by the Arkansas Municipal League, 301 W. Second St., North Little Rock, AR 72114. Periodicals postage paid at North Little Rock, Ark. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to City & Town, P.O. Box 38, North Little Rock, AR 72115.

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Dear Friends:

In this month's magazine you will find an insert of the 2010-2011 Policies and Goals that we approved during the 76th Convention. As you know, information contained in this publication provides the basis for our legislative agenda during the upcoming 88th General Session of the Arkansas Legislature. While we all are adjusting our operating budgets to make it through the fiscal year, the state is beginning its agency review for

A CALLER AND AND AND



budgets to be introduced in the upcoming session.

It is important to remind your local legislators now that they have an opportunity to help their communities by supporting increases in current levels of turnback funds during the 2011 session. A good example of planting a seed is the CDBG grants announced in July for Arkansas. For a number of years, the National League of Cities' goal has been to increase this funding. As we

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know, affordable housing is one of the keys to stable communities and economic development. In this issue you will find a list of the Executive Committee and Advisory Council members for the coming year. These folks have offered themselves to help shape and guide our organization over the next year and set in place programs and guiding principles that will benefit Arkansas in the years to come. As you see them or have ideas on issues, please share your views with these

The Executive Committee, as well as the various governing boards of the League, will hold

the annual planning meeting Aug. 19-21 in Mountain Home. We look forward to spending time in Mayor David Osmon's city and so appreciate the hospitality that will be shown. Highlights of the meeting will appear in the next issue of City & Town.

murry witcher

Murry Witcher Alderman, North Little Rock President, Arkansas Municipal League



Community development no fad for new League president

By Andrew Morgan, League staff

s a lifelong resident and with a family history that goes back even further, it's no wonder that North Little Rock Alderman and new League President Murry Witcher is driven to serve his community.

"My great-uncle and aunts were with the railroad," Witcher says. "My grandfather worked for the North Little Rock Electric Department. My mother worked for the North Little Rock Electric Department. My mother-in-law worked in the city administration office for [former Mayor] Casey Laman and then for the Parks Department."

Witcher, who graduated in 1964 from North Little Rock High School, works for Entergy as coordinator of regulatory affairs for Arkansas and Mississippi. He is the longest serving sitting alderman on the city council. He and his wife, Becky, live in the Indian Hills area of North Little Rock, in a house his mother and father-in-law built in the early 1960s. They have two sons and one grandson.

"I'm proud of North Little Rock and I've had a number of opportunities to leave over the years," Witcher says. "But I just didn't want to leave this community."

Twenty-six years ago, Witcher ran for a position on North Little Rock's School Board. A six-and-a-half-year stint on the Board followed, his first foray into local politics. There was no particular issue that prompted him to get into politics, Witcher says.

"I wasn't mad at anybody. I just wanted to contribute to my community."

The position made things "interesting" at home for Witcher, since Becky was a teacher in the district. She is now retired after 39 years with North Little Rock schools.



North Little Rock Alderman Murry Witcher is just the fourth alderman to serve as League president.

Despite some disagreements in those days over how things should be run in the district, both he and his wife learned a great deal about how the school district worked, Witcher says, and the experience gave him insight into the dynamics of local politics.

In 1990, Alderman Stewart Vest was running for state representative. He approached Witcher with an idea. "Stewart said, 'You know, you need to run for my position." Witcher discussed the idea with his wife.

"That was 20 years ago," Witcher says. "I've really enjoyed my time on the city council. I'm really proud of the things the city has accomplished under [Mayor Pat Hays'] leadership, and I'm excited and pleased to be a part of that legacy."

As we tour North Little Rock City Hall, which anchors a rejuvenated and thriving downtown, Witcher walks me through the restored council chamber. Witcher managed the overhaul of the chamber in 2006. The room, which had been used as a courtroom and altered over the years with a drop ceiling and plywood partitions, has been beautifully restored with decorative trim, period-appropriate paint colors and drapes, and also features state-of-the-art sound and video. The official symbols the city has used over the years decorate the walls, from the first logo for the City of Argenta to the current "NLR" design that reflects the city's



Witcher stands in front of one of North Little Rock's newer attractions, Dickey-Stephens Park, home of the Arkansas Travelers.

maritime history.

Before the renovation, the council had met in a small meeting room with barely enough room to pull the chair out from the large table that dominated the space. The council and public now have a meeting space appropriate for Arkansas's third largest city.

"A lot of thought and a lot of planning went into this room," Witcher says. "I was really excited to work on this project."

"In my next life, I can be a decorator," Witcher jokes. Community development isn't just a catchphrase for Witcher. It is a holistic approach to improving the quality of life in a community, a region and the entire state.

"I think of community development in a number of forms," Witcher says. Creating affordable housing, business opportunities, enforcing design standards for roadside signs, maintaining streets, drainage, gutters, curbs, providing good city services, reasonable electric and utility rates all drive economic development and contribute to the city's overall quality of life, Witcher says.

Building sidewalks in Ward 4, which Witcher represents, and throughout the city has been a priority for him over the years.

"We started building sidewalks before it was fashionable, and before the feds started giving us money to do it," Witcher says.

Building sidewalks is part of a larger goal of community development, which is to provide a reasonable system of transportation for the area, to give people access to schools, doctors, drug stores, food and more. To this end, the city is in the early stages of planning an ambitious extension of the existing trolley system further north. The mayor would like to see the trolley extend to the hotels, Laman Library and the Patrick Henry Hays Senior Citizens Center on Pershing Boulevard. Witcher would like to see it extend even further, he says, and continue down Pershing to Pike Avenue and back south to downtown, making a large loop.

"This probably will not happen during my reign of terror," Witcher says, "but it would be a great loop."

He's proud of the progress the city has made in his first 20 years of public service. He's especially proud of the transformation downtown's Argenta neighborhood has seen in the last two decades. It was a dark, undesirable, crime-ridden area, and the housing prices reflected that, Witcher says. Saving the area was a priority.

"The center city—the downtown area—is a reflection of the health of your community," Witcher says.

The council couldn't force it to happen, he says, but the city worked closely with developers to recreate the struggling area into a thriving, livable neighborhood with lovely older homes next to new homes, condos and downtown businesses. One of Argenta's most visible improvements is Dickey-Stephens Park, which was completed in 2007 and is home to the Arkansas



Witcher, left, and downtown North Little Rock developer John Gaudin, right, stand in front of a nearly completed fountain designed by local artist Kevin Kresse. The fountain adorns the corner of a new downtown condo development.

Travelers. North Little Rock will soon announce the location of a new hotel in Argenta as well.

This community development is spreading outward from downtown to other parts of the city as well. Habitat for Humanity has recently announced plans to build about 30 new homes in North Little Rock, including 13 in the predominantly low-income Baring Cross neighborhood—where Witcher lived as a child—west of downtown.

The Broadway corridor heading east from downtown is also receiving a makeover with repaved streets, gutters, sidewalks and a major reduction in signs and clutter.

"People like to live in areas, work in areas and shop in areas that are attractive," Witcher says. The redevelopment of Broadway will be a great step in that direction. "It may take 10 years, it may take 15 years, but eventually it will be clear. That area's also a gateway to our city."

Responding quickly when business and development opportunities arise is also important to community development, and with the city's strong mayor form of government, North Little Rock has been able to do that, Witcher says. He stresses the importance of planning ahead and being ready to jump when opportunities come along. Many communities, North Little Rock included, haven't always been ready when opportunities and funding—like the recent federal stimulus funding—present themselves and have missed out because projects weren't "shovel ready," because they weren't fully prepared, he says. "I don't know how many more opportunities like that there will be because of the economy, but if there are any, we want to be in a position to take advantage of them, whether it's a sewer system for a community, a water system or a park."

For Witcher, community development successes on a local level mean success on a regional level. Across the state, we are connected, he believes.

"If something goes on in Conway, Jacksonville or Little Rock, it's good for all of central Arkansas. Rising water lifts all boats."



One of North Little Rock's former official logos hangs in the council chamber in city hall. The design reflects the moving-forward attitude of post-WWI America.

Meet your **2010-2011 LEAGUE VICE PRESIDENTS**



First Vice President

Marion Mayor Frank Fogleman Being a lifelong resident of Marion, Mayor Frank Fogleman has witnessed the population of his hometown grow from 1,600 to more than 10,000. January 2011 marks the start of his fifth term as

mayor of Marion. Fogleman is married to the former Gail Thaxton and the couple has four children and three grandchildren. According to Fogleman, "Marion has retained its small town atmosphere while being accessible to big-city living." Over the last four years, the city has been able to build new police and fire stations, as well as a new filter station and well. With the larger projects completed, Fogleman is focused on growing his city. The mayor's priorities include developing retail offerings, supporting the local school district and growing the residential community.



District 1 Vice President Batesville Mayor Rick Elumbaugh Soon to begin his second term, Batesville Mayor Rick Elumbaugh is a retired educator. Born and raised in Batesville, his love for the citizens of his hometown lead

him to become a public servant. Married to the former Margaret Beard, whose father was a former mayor of Newport, Elumbaugh and his wife have three children. Having a family that lives in Batesville, Elumbaugh is motivated to progressively lead the city so his children and grandchildren have opportunities to grow and flourish there. Currently, Batesville is looking to overhaul its recreational facilities, which will include a new community center and theater, complete with a 10-lane indoor pool and outdoor aquatic center.



District 2 Vice President Haskell Alderman Rose Marie Wilkinson

Reared in Texas and after spending decades in various development positions at state

universities, Haskell Alderman Rose Marie Wilkinson chose to settle down in Haskell the latter part of 1999. Almost immediately she was appointed recorder/treasurer for the city in January of 2000. After dedicating seven years to that position, Wilkinson has held the alderman post for three years now. Settling in Haskell has enabled her to be very active in her grandchildren's lives, as she has one daughter and twin grandchildren. According to Wilkinson, "Haskell is very family-oriented and is progressive to be such a small town." Currently, Wilkinson has been instrumental in beginning Haskell's historical society and is excited about the city's plan for further developing the city park and walking trail.



District 3 Vice President Clarksville Mayor Billy Helms

Having served in the United States Air Force, Mayor Billy Helms moved his family to Clarksville in 1979. Since that time, he and his family have owned and operated

the Sonic Drive-In. Helms and his wife, Martha, have four children and six grandchildren, all of whom reside in Clarksville. Helms served as a Clarksville alderman for 10 years and is currently serving his seventh year as the city's mayor. In 2003, Helms began a myriad of improvement projects with a one-cent sales tax. Monies collected have been used to complete much needed street and drainage improvements all the way to replacing playground equipment in each city park and developing the city's soccer complex. Being a small business owner in addition to the city's mayor, Helms has received numerous awards for his dedication to Clarksville.



District 4 Vice President Dumas Alderman T.C. Pickett Of the 59 years that T.C. Pickett has lived

in Dumas, he has served 36 of those years as alderman, along with a brief six-month interim mayor appointment

in 2005. Alderman Pickett spent 30 years employed with Dumas' Dollar General distribution facility. His wife, Geneva, is a semi-retired educator for Dumas public schools. The couple has two children and has developed a reputation for their desire to serve and to be a part of a growing community. Pickett has devoted 35 years of his life to the Jodie Partridge Center for handicapped adults and children in Dumas. Pickett has served 35 years as a volunteer worker for the city's annual Ding Dong Daddy Days festival. Additionally, he has been a long-standing Chamber of Commerce member and each summer heads up their Summer Fan Program. Pickett works tirelessly to obtain and distribute the fans to those in need. According to Alderman Pickett, "The residents of Dumas are a great and caring people. You know just about everybody and we all help one another."

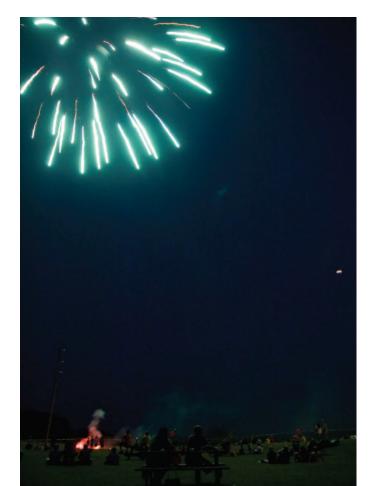
Haskell celebrates 100th birthday



Haskell Alderman and League District 2 Vice President Rose Marie Wilkinson, above right, serves cake at the Haskell Historical Society's booth at the city's centennial celebration. At right, fireworks light up the night sky over Haskell.

A skell marked a century of incorporation in style July 1 when more than 2,000 celebrants gathered to wish the city a happy 100th. The celebration included dozens of vendors, presentations and congratulations from state and local leaders and a fireworks display. The Haskell Historical Society served cupcakes to help celebrate the Saline County city's past. Up and coming Nashville-based band Riverbilly played for the appreciative crowd. The band's debut single hit No. 67 on the country charts last year.

Haskell, which grew up at the junction of several railroad lines, is probably best known as the longtime location of the Arkansas State Hospital. The centennial celebration was held on the grounds of the Arkansas Health Services Center, which was built on the site of the old hospital and now serves as a nursing home and work release center for the state Department of Corrections.



Municipal Notes

Rogers named 10th best small city

Rogers has been named the country's 10th best small city in which to live in a list compiled by *Money Magazine* (money.cnn.com), the *Northwest Arkansas Times* has reported. The popular list, which is published each year in the August issue of the magazine, ranked 100 U.S. cities with populations between 50,000 and 350,000 in areas such as employment, schools and recreational opportunities. Rogers was the only Arkansas city on the list.

Local leaders hope the ranking will help boost economic development in the city, and the Rogers Convention & Visitors Bureau plans to incorporate the news into their marketing for the city.

"It's the kind of thing that's getting the secret out to people," said Tom Gaylon, executive director of the Bureau. "That's one thing that we have found in our sales efforts. It's hard to get people to consider us."

Little Rock lands leadership grant

Little Rock is among 10 cities across the nation to win a "Cities of Service" Leadership Grant, the National League of Cities has announced. New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg and Nashville, Tenn., Mayor Karl Dean announced the winners at the National Conference on Volunteering and Service held recently in New York City.

The grants, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and Bloomberg Philanthropies, provide recipients with \$200,000 over two years to hire a chief service officer tasked with developing a citywide service plan and promoting volunteerism. Bloomberg modeled Cities of Service after his city's new initiative called NYC Service, which launched in April 2009 and includes 38 volunteer programs.

Since it was launched, the Cities of Service coalition has grown to include 80 mayors, whose cities collectively represent more than 46 million Americans. To learn more about Cities of Service, visit www.citiesofservice.org or contact Julie Bosland of the NLC's Institute for Youth, Education and Families at 202-626-3144 or email bosland@nlc.org.

HUD awards \$38.5 million in housing grants in state

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has awarded a \$38.5 million federal grant to provide affordable housing in Arkansas, the Arkansas News Bureau reported July 14. Funds will go to the state and to the cities of Fort Smith and West Memphis, HUD announced.

"This funding provides the building blocks needed to improve communities," HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan said in a release. "Now, more than ever, these grants promote neighborhood development, produce affordable housing and help extremely low-income persons find their place in their communities."

The state will receive \$36.71 million; Fort Smith, \$1.42 million; and West Memphis, \$453,055.

HUD's annual funding from the Community Development Block Grant program will also provide housing for the homeless and for people living with the HIV virus and AIDS.

Rogers-Lowell chamber achieves five-star status

The Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce has received a five-star accreditation from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the *Northwest Arkansas Times* reported July 20. The Rogers-Lowell chamber is one of 66 chambers in the nation—and the only one in Arkansas—to hold the U.S. chamber's highest accreditation.

The chamber goes through the accreditation process every five years. The Rogers-Lowell chamber first achieved five-star accreditation five years ago, the first time it was available.

Booneville, Calico Rock named Preserve America Communities

The cities of Booneville and Calico Rock have each been named a Preserve America Community, the *Booneville Democrat* has reported. Only 29 cities in 16 states received the designation this year, bringing the nationwide total to 843.

"Preserve America Communities are committed to preserving the past by using their heritage to build a better future," Wayne Donaldson, chairman of the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, said in a media release. "It is good news for the nation when 29 more communities demonstrate that they want to enjoy and share the economic, educational, environmental and sustainability benefits preservation provides while creating more vibrant and desirable places to live, work and visit."

Arkansas cities receive budget awards

Six Arkansas cities—Bentonville, Conway, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Little Rock and Rogers—have received the 2009 Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) has announced. The GFOA established the awards program to honor local governments that prepare budget documents of the very highest quality and that reflect the guidelines established by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting and the GFOA.

To learn more about the GFOA and its programs online, visit www.gfoa.org.

Helena-West Helena gets HOME grant

Helena-West Helena has received \$472,912 from the Arkansas Development Finance Authority's HOME Investment Partnership Program, *The Helena Daily World* reported July 29. HOME is the largest federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households. Each year it allocates approximately \$2 billion among the states and hundreds of localities nationwide.

The money will go for reconstruction and administration of five home projects located in the former West Helena, Mayor James Valley said.

Two cities make "Least Expensive Cities" list

Financial website Kipplinger.com has ranked Fort Smith number one in its survey of "Least Expensive Cities," and Conway comes in at number six, KARK has reported on ArkansasMatters.com. Kiplinger bases the rankings on the ACCRA Cost of Living Index produced by the Council for Community and Economic Research, which measures relative price levels for housing, utilities, transportation, grocery items, health care and other goods and services.

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Summaries of attorney general opinions

Recent opinions that affect municipal government in Arkansas

From the Office of Attorney General Dustin McDaniel

Meaning of "professional service organization" limited

Opinion: 2010-052 Requestor: Hendren, Kim-State Senator Can a two-thirds vote of the city council officially declare that a property owners association is a "professional service organization?" RESPONSE: In my opinion, the answer to your question is "yes," but the statute is not entirely clear on what those restrictions are. On the one hand, the statutory scheme makes clear that the municipality does not have unbridled discretion when it determines that a given service counts as an "other professional service." The service must be a legitimate "professional service." So municipalities' decisions are limited by the meaning of "professional service." On the other hand, the statute never exhaustively defines what counts as a "professional service." Because I cannot define terms that the General Assembly has left undefined, I cannot further explain what a professional service is and, consequently, I cannot definitively

determine whether a given activity qualifies as a professional service.

Other uses for jail fee possible

Opinion: 2010-066 Requestor: Lamoureux, Michael—State Senator Can the twenty dollar (\$20.00) booking and administration fee assessed by Act 117 of 2007 (ACA 12-41-506(b) and (c) be used for medical expenses of inmates or other related expenses, such as transportation of inmates, that might cost money for local government? **RESPONSE:** Probably "yes" regarding medical expenses, but somewhat less clear regarding transportation or other "related" expenses. I believe the answer will turn on whether the expenses were incurred as an act, instance, or process of operating a county jail or regional detention facility. See opinion for full discussion.

For full Attorney General opinions online, go to www.arkansasag.gov/opinions.

Do you have an event in your city you would like featured in *City & Town*? Contact Whitnee Bullerwell at wvb@arml.org.

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Choose training that creates results

By Melanie Kennon, Ed.D.

n this day of cutbacks, many employers find themselves with limited or non-existent training **L** budgets. When times are tough and budgets must be cut, it typically will be training and professional development that receive the first slash, even though every business guru will tell you that this investment in your employees is an important strategy for the recruiting and retention of top talent. If you have a training budget still intact, make sure you are making decisions about training expenses that will most benefit your organization's bottom line. To get the most "bang for your buck," it is important to develop an effective strategy for choosing those training opportunities that will directly and positively affect your organization. Two strategies come to mind—one being most frequently used and the other being most effectively used: training for activity and training for results.

Training for activity

Many organizations, unfortunately, fall into this trap. It often occurs when mandatory "continuing education" hours are required for a job position or maintenance of a certification but no one has bothered to outline the competencies necessary to be successful in the job role, nor have the current employee's level of proficiency in said skills been assessed. How many of you have sat through mandatory training seminars year after year of the same stuff you heard last year, just wishing someone would say something new? When was the last time you walked away from a training session feeling like you had not wasted your time and you learned something that would be valuable to you in your job or personal life?

Sometimes this type of training for activity occurs when a manager has identified an issue with an employee and is looking for a quick fix. They send the employee to a broadly-based training seminar that promises to work miracles with the problem employee in four hours for only \$189 per person. They will miss half a day at work, but you're willing to sacrifice if it will just save you some headaches with this employee in the future. An example could be sending a manager who needs to learn how to provide feedback in a way that minimizes defensiveness in his employees to a workshop on general communication. The manager may regard the training as too broad and basic, and when he returns from training, he may not have necessarily gained the specific skills he needs in giving effective feedback, setting employee goals and expectations, developing trust or motivating employees.

Organizations are also guilty of training for activity as

a prophylactic measure to avoid litigation or comply with government expectations. Examples of this would be annual safety or sexual harassment training. (Please don't get me wrong. I'm not saying this sort of training isn't necessary or extremely important. I just caution employers to look at the quality and effectiveness of the training.) I actually had a client that gave me all of 15 minutes in a hot, noisy warehouse to do their harassment training, which had never been done at this particular company. Now, I'm pretty good at training and knowledgeable on the subject, but 15 minutes was definitely not long enough to deliver a quality training experience for those employees. Attendance was carefully documented, however, and the company owner seemed satisfied that he had done what was needed to comply. Obviously, training for activity is the strategy we see used most frequently, but it is probably the least effective.

Training for results

This type of training looks very different from training for activity. Training for results links training to specific business needs. It begins long before training programs are even explored. It starts with the work that management and human resources must do to both determine the core competencies necessary for individual job success and honestly assess the knowledge, skills and dispositions that an employee already possesses via a good performance evaluation and feedback process. Core job competencies are aligned with identified business goals and then compared to what the employee brings to the table as a resource. Where there are gaps, opportunities for growth through mentoring, coaching and training are identified. Choice of training programs-including length, depth and duration—can then be purposefully made.

The employer must also determine how program effectiveness will be measured. Did the employee learn anything? Did the employee apply what he learned? Were there behavior/attitude changes that others can readily identify? Did the employee's performance improve as a result of the training? Does the employee need further training or support to make the changes that will make him successful in my eyes? What is the impact of the employee's training on the business goals of the organization? Answers to these questions help determine the return on your investment.

Quality and relevance must be examined. Were the program materials and activities relevant and user friendly for the participants? Is the training style hitting the target audience? Did the trainer use the best adult learning techniques in designing the training experience? Examination of these factors should drive future decisions about use of the training program.

Good trainers deliver programs as written and manage to keep everyone's interest during the workshop. Great trainers will customize their training objectives to match the business goals of the organization for which they are working. Results expectations should be clearly communicated to the trainer who in turn must communicate them to participants. Great trainers build an environment that supports transfer of skills learned back to the job. They establish a partnership with key managers and other stakeholders to support the further development of the employees being trained.

The planning and reporting of training must be results-focused. Outcomes should be measurable. It's not about how many seats you filled or how many hours or days you held training. It's about real change that impacts your business. So, it's up to you. Will you chose to train for activity or for results? If you chose training for activity just to say you did it, you are probably wasting your money.

Types of training that should never be cut

There are four types of training that should never be cut nor underfunded in any organization or agency. All you have to do is look at the claims and litigation data readily available from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the Department of Labor to see that the following training programs provide sound returns on your investments:

1. Workplace violence training—We see incidences of workplace violence in the news almost daily. Appropriate training may not only prevent an incident from happening, but may provide a legal defense if an incident does occur. Employers who have acted prudently by providing training on identifying warning signs and handling difficult situations that could escalate into workplace violence will likely avoid costly legal actions. 2. Discrimination and harassment training (ADA, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, USERRA, Immigration and Nationality Act, etc.)—Annual training along with appropriate policies in place for reporting and investigating claims is necessary to show you are making a good faith effort to deter discrimination and harassment. Employee policy handbooks that unequivocally state non-tolerance for such behavior show the courts that you as the employer have done your due diligence in trying to prevent harassment and discrimination in your workplace. These steps reduce your liability should an incident occur.

3. Ethics and compliance training (Sarbanes-Oxley Act of

2002, HIPAA, etc.)—Ethical misconduct seems to be the stuff of everyday news headlines. We are constantly bombarded with stories about the ethical failings of our political leaders, CEOs and celebrities. Despite an increase in workers' awareness of ethical conduct, more than half of U.S. workers have seen at least one type of ethical misconduct in the workplace, according to a survey released by the Ethics Resource Center. Published every two years, its 2007 National Business Ethics Survey report states: "In the past 12 months, more than half (56 percent) of employees personally observed conduct that violated company ethics standards, policy and the law." Federal guidelines for sentencing ethical offenders in companies are clear when it comes to the culpability of an employer for an employee's illegal or unethical conduct. You are liable for damages, especially if you have taken no steps to prevent ethical misconduct. Training can provide a good legal defense should an ethics concern occur because it demonstrates that the employer takes ethical conduct seriously. To curb ethical misconduct, top corporate leaders must make ethics a very high priority by implementing ethics programs. Creation of an ethical culture will serve as the most important barrier to ethical misconduct. This is achieved through quality ethics training, clearly defined workplace policies and ongoing conversations regarding expectations for employee conduct.

4. Training to prevent wage and hour violations (FLSA)—Wage and hour lawsuits can and do pose a substantial threat to employers. Employees and supervisors can benefit from training on appropriate record-keeping and payment practices. Companies have lost many a case because a supervisor or human resource personnel did not properly handle payroll records, misclassified an employee or failed to pay an employee overtime when they should have. Again, good faith efforts such as quality employee training and clearly communicated policies and procedures will ensure less public relations and punitive damage should you have a problem.

While training cannot and should not be the answer to all our workforce problems, it can provide proof of an honest effort to improve the work environment and the skills and knowledge-base of workers, and to play by the rules. Not only does this play well in the courtroom, but it also plays well in the court of public opinion. Make smart decisions about where you spend your training dollars. Your reputation and your bottom line may depend on it.



Dr. Kennon is president of Kennon & Associates Consulting, LLC (www.kennonconsulting.com) in Benton. Contact her at 501-951-3758 or email mkennon@kennonconsulting.com.

Changes to 2010 Directory, Arkansas Municipal Officials

Submit changes to Whitnee Bullerwell, wvb@arml.org.

Delete

Add

PC (Vacant) PC Horace Walters

Belva Plumlee

Mike Roberts

Bentonville

Delete WS WS Add Delete SS Add SS Delete CEO Add

Mike Button Tony Davis Gerald Webb CEO Darren Warren

Berryville

Delete PRD Add PRD Emma Hamilton (Vacant)

Conway Delete DJ

Add

Add

Add

lack Roberts Amy Brazil

Damascus

DJ

Delete CA Justin Eisele CA Beau Wilcox Delete PC (Vacant) PC Jerry Hubbard

Dyer Delete

Add

Add

Add

AL Brent Gardner AL Marilyn Marshall

Fordyce Delete

TEL 870-352-8610 870-352-2198 TEL

Foreman PC Ronnie Wreyford Garfield Delete WS Add WS

(Vacant)

Garner Delete M Add Μ

Hampton Delete R/T Add

Delete SS Add SS

Mayflower

Delete PC Add PC Delete DJ Add DJ

Delete AL Add AL

Raymond Spurlin Fred W. McDaniel

Dan Sutterfield

Billy Paul Baker

Jack Roberts

Amy Brazil

Mountain Home

С

Paragould

Add

Sherry Varvil PD Tisha Baldwin

Paris

Mickey Kelley

R/T

Jonesboro

Floyd Lemm Steve Tippett

Midway

Linda Wisniewski Delete C

(Vacant)

Delete PD Add

Delete AL Add AL (Vacant)

Arnold Sewell

Judy May Judy Southall

bbA Add

Delete AL **Barney Hayes** AL (Vacant) PRD **Barney Hayes**

Delete PC//A Collier Hill

Brenda Davis-Jones

Jerry Ostrom

Damon Dyer

Dan Long

PC

AL

SS

Rudy

Pine Bluff

Rockport

Delete AL

Add

Add

Add

Rogers

Delete R/T Patsy Jones Add R/T Jackie Jones Delete AL (Vacant) Add **Patsy Jones** AL

Stephens

Delete M Add Μ Pete Brazeale Harry Brown

Tontitown

Todd Witzigman CEO/BITerry Gosnell

Vilonia

Delete CI Add CI Jack Roberts Amy Brazil

Yellville

Delete AL Add AL Delete DJ (Vacant) Ken Rigmaiden Iudith Bearden



Edyle White

(Vacant)

Delete CEO Add

Regulatory practices: the good, the bad and the ugly

Keep these four "BURPs" in mind to help ensure your land-use regulations meet your community's unique needs.

By Jim von Tungeln

There are enough land-use regulations in our state to form a database of good practices. This prompted me to assemble a list of best urban regulatory practices—I call them "Jimmie's BURPs" and number them for cataloging. This month we begin with some of the more dramatic.

I call one the "Bank President's Rule," or Rule Four. It is akin to the old football coach's adage that you should never make a team rule that you wouldn't be willing to enforce against the star player. The logic allows that the star player will certainly be the first to break it.

As applied to land-use regulations, the rule becomes: Never adopt a land-use regulation that you wouldn't be quite willing to enforce against the town's most powerful bank president. My legal mentor, Argumento DeMinimus, the Harvard-bred attorney, pointed out to me the other day, "People generally support the U.S. Constitution with their entire being until the moment one of its provisions becomes inconvenient."



Each city is unique as demonstrated by downtown El Dorado's memorial to its oil-field history.

Harsh perhaps, but it holds true for land-use regulations. When a regulation becomes inconvenient to the powerful and influential, we can become inconsistent—a big, big, "no-no."

Actually, I shouldn't pick on bank presidents. I personally like them and would never go out of my way to irritate one. They find me a harmless distraction and I generally leave them laughing uproariously.

Besides, the most dramatic example of raw power I ever witnessed at a public meeting was not by bankers but by a ladies bridge club. When its members wanted to re-zone a neighborhood lot to accommodate their club headquarters, they arrived at the planning commission meeting in a perfect formation of expensive jewelry, designer dresses and exquisitely coiffured heads bobbing in unison. There was every school (elementary, secondary, and Sunday) teacher, judge's wife, grandmother and mother-in-law with a shred of influence in the community facing down the commission, which proceeded to fold like a flea-market accordion. It was painful to watch.

Rule Three I call the "Enron Rule," also known as the "Military General's Rule." It derives from the claim that "The only reason this has never worked before is that I wasn't the one doing it."

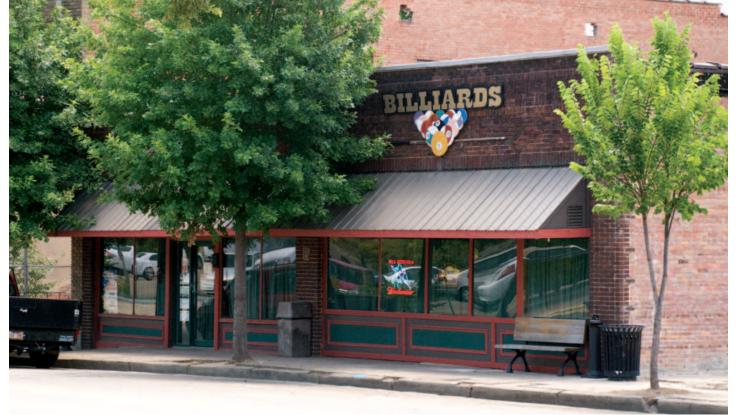
Now believe it or not, there are some things in the field of planning and development that are simply never going to work, no matter who is in charge. For example:

• Placating an angry crowd at a public hearing by allowing uncontrolled comments.

• Copying land-use regulations from another city that has a different set of issues than yours.

• Appointing "Blue-Ribbon Committees" to develop solutions to urban problems.

Then there is the "If a Little Bit Will Do Good, Then a Whole Lot Will Cure" rule. That's Number



Another characteristic unique to El Dorado: It boasts the state's oldest billiard parlor.

Two. It refers to the act of over-regulating, as in: Don't do it. Most zoning codes in our state began with seven or eight zoning districts. Now some have more than 20. I don't see how we could define things with sufficient detail to defend that many districts.

In addition, a person trained in analyzing land-use regulations can spot ad hoc insertions. These are regulations that were quite evidently placed in the code to cover one occurrence or to permit a specific benefit for a specific applicant. These make the codes grow so cumbersome that they no longer carry out or protect provisions of a logical plan. Instead, they resemble the inner-tubes my family carried on beach vacations each summer—more patches than substance. (See also "Federal Tax Code.")

We must admit that sometimes fortune requires such additions to the land-use code. But perhaps ever so often we might review our regulations and purge the more unnecessary ones. After all, planning and regulatory processes are living things. They grow, change, mature and decay. They must be treated accordingly.

Finally, let us consider Rule One, or the "Jump Off a Cliff" rule. This was, of course, Mother's favorite and thus the priority. Anyone growing up in America understands its importance. As applied to urban land-use regulations, it simply suggests that just because other cities are doing something doesn't mean that it always fits our city. After all, it was this mentality that produced speed bumps and downtown malls.

Now it is producing an epidemic of so-called "roundabouts" that allow unimpeded vehicular traffic while terrorizing poor pedestrians. Originally conceived for horse-and-buggy speeds, they can be quite useful in certain locations and under specific conditions. As a fad ... well, let's wait and see.

In the meantime, let's be careful about doing things just because a neighboring city does. Do we really want to enforce urban standards at the fringes of our planning area? Or are we simply trying to keep up with the neighbors? Will developers flock to a high-crime, low-income corridor simply because someone develops a form-based zoning code for it like they did somewhere up north? Or should we first attack the causes of crime and poverty?

Remember that there is no other city like yours and it's best to treat it that way. Maybe these BURPs will help.



Jim von Tungeln is staff planning consultant available for consultation as a service of the Arkansas Municipal League and is a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners. Persons having comments or questions may reach him at 501-372-3232. His Web site is www.planyourcity.com.

URBAN FORESTRY

Trees offer more than just good looks

In addition to making our communities more attractive, trees improve air and water quality, conserve energy and enhance property values.

By John Slater



Hot Springs' trees provide numerous benefits to the Spa City.

The following article first appeared in the October 2006 issue of City & Town and is taken from one of my favorite brochures on urban forestry. It is produced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Southern Region and is reprinted with the permission of the U.S. Forest Service. I have passed out many of these brochures over the years.—John Slater.

"Urban and Community Forestry: Improving Our Quality of Life"

"I think that I shall never see a poem as lovely as a tree."

These words by American poet Joyce Kilmer capture the love most people share for trees. This sentiment may be especially appropriate in urban areas where trees are particularly noticeable and play critical roles in the quality of life. Trees are also major capital assets in our cities and towns, as much an integral part of the scene as streets, sidewalks, and buildings. They represent a major component of the "green infrastructure."

What trees do

Trees are not only beautiful in themselves but add beauty to their surroundings. Trees add color to the urban scene, soften the harsh lines of buildings, screen unsightly views, and provide privacy and security, while contributing to the general character and sense of place in the communities.

Trees improve air quality

Air pollution is the bane of most cities and many towns. At its worst, it can be seen and smelled and even felt. Since the emission of many air pollutants increases with higher temperatures, trees can improve air quality by lowering air temperatures. Trees further their cleansing work by absorbing pollutants into their leaves and trapping and filtering through their leaves, stems, and twigs.

Trees clean water and reduce stormwater runoff and erosion

Trees influence the flow of water in several ways. Their leafy canopy catches precipitation before it reaches the ground, allowing some of it to gently drip and the rest to evaporate. This interception lessons the force of storms and reduces runoff and erosion. Research indicates that 100 mature trees intercept about 100,000 gallons of rainfall per year in their crowns, reducing runoff and providing cleaner water.

Trees temper local climate

Trees modify local climate chiefly by lowering air temperature and increasing humidity; they can also influence wind speed and reduce glare. Inner cities are commonly known as "heat islands" because the buildings and pavement absorb energy and radiate it back. Trees lining streets or near buildings provide shade that can reduce the heat island effect, lessening the amount of air conditioning needed. Evaporation of water from trees though the transpiration process also has a cooling effect, especially in hot climates or seasons.

Trees conserve energy

In addition to reducing the heat island effect, community trees can conserve energy with their shading and evapotranspiration effect. For example, three or more large trees strategically placed on sunny sides of a house shade it from the hot summer sun, thus reducing the air-conditioning cost as much as 30 percent. Deciduous trees are best for this use because they lose their leaves in winter, exposing the house to the warming winter sun, which lowers the energy needed to heat the house. Coniferous trees, because they retain their needles year-round, make fine screens and serve well as windbreaks when placed in the path of the prevailing winds, usually the north and northwest sides. These trees can also reduce energy use in a house by shielding it from the most severe cold.

These energy savings, spread over many houses and many neighborhoods, can reduce the demand for power production by utility plants, which in turn reduces the air pollutants produced by these plants.

Trees are good for the economy

Community trees provide subtle but real economic benefits. The value of houses on lots with trees is usually higher than those of comparable houses on lots without trees. Studies have shown that shoppers linger longer along a shaded avenue than on one barren of trees. Shaded thoroughfares are not only more physically comfortable but also psychologically more attractive. And an abundance of trees "says something" about a community that makes it more appealing to newcomers as well as residents. In addition to enhancing the home and business environment, recreation areas such as parks, greenways, and river corridors that are well stocked with trees, tend to keep recreation seekers at home rather than driving many miles to find suitable places to play.

Trees create habitat for plants and animals

Wherever trees are established, wildlife and other plants are sure to follow. Trees and associated plants provide shelter and food for a variety of birds and small animals. The presence of trees creates an environment that allows the growth of plants that otherwise would not be there, enhancing the diversity.

Trees improve health

The health benefits of cleaner air and water are self-evident. Green environments also reduce stress in people, making them more productive at work and happier at home. Trees and their associated vegetation have a relaxing effect on humans, giving them a general feeling of calmness and well-being. Among those who benefit from the proximity of trees are hospital patients. Studies show that patients with a window view of greenery recover faster and suffer fewer complications than those without such views.

Trees serve as screens

Densely planted rows of trees around homes and buildings and along streets and roads can serve as screens to preserve privacy and shut out unwanted or unsightly views. Wide belts of such plantings can also help to muffle sound.

Trees promote community

A stronger sense of community, an empowerment of inner-city residents to improve neighborhood conditions, and the promotion of environmental responsibility and ethics can be attributed to involvement in urban forestry efforts. Active involvement in tree-planting programs enhances a community's sense of social identity, self-esteem and ownership; it teaches residents that they can work together to choose and control the condition of their environment. Conversely, a loss of trees within a community can have significant psychological effect on residents.

What you can do as community leaders

"Never doubt that a small group of citizens can change the world. Indeed it is the only thing that ever has."—Margaret Mead

Cities and towns make harsh environments for trees, so we must give them special care and protection. Establishing and maintaining community trees and forests can be challenging and costly, but the benefits described here are well worth the time, trouble and money spent. Trees in urban settings often need to be protected, planted (or transplanted) and tended. This is both an individual and community responsibility.

Make a memory...Plant a tree



John Slater is urban forestry partnership coordinator with the Arkansas Forestry Commission. Contact him at 501-984-5867, or at john.slater@arkansas.gov.

Walk, don't ride

Cities can help fight complacency and obesity by providing opportunities for walking, biking and other activities.

By Dwight Heasley

ccording to Moore's Law, "The number of transistors on a chip will double about every two years." Gordon Moore, co-founder of Intel, made this statement in 1965. The statement has held true for over 40 years. The stagecoach was once the optimal way to transport letters and mail. We now we have the ability to send and receive messages instantly. Newspapers are in danger of becoming yesterday's news. Today we have the ability to receive news instantly online. Facebook, Twitter and many other news/gossip media sites keep us updated on the world around us. I remember as a child getting a set of encyclopedias and then receiving the updates each year on what had changed. Urban sprawl was once a way to get away from the crowded city center and to get closer to nature.

Urban sprawl, highways, shopping malls and "big box" stores are now taking over our lives. Today we drive to eat breakfast, lunch and dinner. We drive to church. We drive to our friend's house on the other side of the city. We drive three blocks to buy groceries and drive to the farmers market. We even drive to the gym to exercise! We drive to the park to enjoy the outdoors and watch our children and grandchildren play sports. And we wonder why our society is becoming obese. How can we combat this epidemic that has been growing for more than 20 years?

According to statistics, Colorado has the lowest population of obese people with 18 percent being considered obese, while all other states have more than 20 percent. Arkansas is recorded as having a 29 percent obesity rate. Society has taken many years to get to this point and it will take several more years to create the paradigm shift necessary to create a healthy community. Cities can help promote this by creating healthy alternatives such as constructing sidewalks, trails, bike lanes and community parks within walking distance.

The Arkansas Parks and Recreation Association (ARPA) has been promoting the use of parks and recreation since 1964. ARPA has over 200 professionals, students, citizens and commercial vendors who are all working to improve park and recreational opportunities in Arkansas.

Each year ARPA has traditionally held a three-day conference in late winter to focus on the topics listed above and how to creatively combat these issues to create healthy communities. This year, however, we are hosting a traveling mini-conference. The traveling conference will be held in three cities: Bryant on Sept. 22, Searcy on Sept. 23 and in Fort Smith on Sept. 24. A dedicated group of park professionals will travel to each city and present a wealth of information for maintenance professionals, recreation directors and park directors. The morning will be filled with roundtable discussions to address the constraints and opportunities of our current economic environment and how it has affected our cities and towns. A mowing rodeo will be held each afternoon to allow everyone a chance to win a few prizes while demonstrating the latest in equipment.

ARPA believes that this is the best way for professionals to meet and present their stories on how they are dealing with the situation at hand. The best ideas are always those that come from someone who has tried and perfected them. We welcome every professional park maintenance, recreation and director you can spare for one day to gain insight on the profession. ARPA even has ideas your volunteers who mow the ballfields can use for seasons to come.

Please visit www.arkarpa.org to register online and view the events that will be held at each location. Each location is within a short drive to all in the state and the fee is only \$10 per person. Please choose a day when you or your faculty can attend.





Dwight Heasley is a landscape architect with CEI in Bentonville and the ARPA's Northwest Region Director. Contact Dwight at northwest.director@arkarpa.org.

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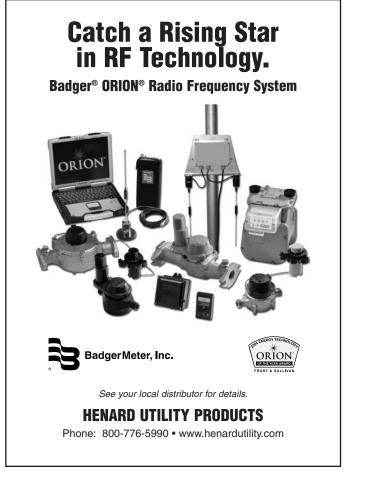
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GIS gives communities economic edge

Utilizing GIS technology can give cities and towns a competitive edge when attracting new business to the area.

By Inderpreet "Sunny" Singh Farmahan

eographic Information Systems, commonly known by the acronym GIS, integrate hardware, software managing and analyzing data at different geographies and is displayed in the form of maps. In its application, GIS has proven to be very useful in site selection, impact analysis, suitability analysis and many other studies needed for economic development by government and private industries. There are a number of varying ways in which we all can and do utilize GIS as an economic development tool.

Using GIS spatial data can be represented in layer format and statistical analysis can be performed for a defined geographic area. GIS is used to map land use by industry, type and other geological features, which can be an asset when planning economic development projects. Locations of railroads, major highways and airports in relation to the project site can be shown in a layered map, which will not only save time to physically locate these amenities but also save a lot of money that can be used for other projects. Custom GIS applications can be used to map the regional and local data dynamically using an online mapping website and feeding it with live data collected for the region by different local agencies.

Local and state governments use GIS for legislative reform, voting registration, zoning and land use control, property listing, housing development, community development, demographic reports, marketing and emergency route management. Demographic and economic data are available for all census geographies, which can be represented on a map with each data as a layer shown in different symbols. Economic developers usually use GIS for expanding economic activity in their community in order to reach the community's economic goals.

Selecting a site for new business is one of the most important uses of GIS in the recent economy. The manufacturing sector has the highest rate of return to the local economy over other businesses, and that's why most of the economic developers are using GIS to help businesses to locate new manufacturing plants near the major cities and all the logistics that might be useful to the industry. GIS applications designed to assist economic developers to select a new site for a business usually have features like address locator, information of a geography for the surrounding area, proximity analysis including drive times and demographic studies, available infrastructure with photographs, and other utilities available at or near the selected site. This use of GIS applications helps economic developers and the potential businesses to see the sites, infrastructure, transportation and other local amenities available without leaving their office, hence saving money and time.

Economic developers work very closely with private business in the utilities, transportation and telecommunication industries. These industries benefit the local economy through their increased sales and coverage areas. These companies conduct suitability analysis using GIS to find the best areas of growth, types of economic development projects and environmental and transportation factors that might influence the development. Lawmakers use GIS to find the areas of growth and understand the economic growth in those areas so that they can implement a similar model in the less developed regions.

Asset management is another area where GIS is very useful. Many times companies are relocating and do not want to build new facilities for the short duration of the project or other logistic reasons. The inventory of existing facilities, amenities available near these facilities available through a GIS application can be used to find an already built facility which can be leased for the duration of the project saving time and helping the local economy by creating jobs.

Using GIS for economic development projects by government or private agencies requires that the application be online and customized to assist economic developers and businesses so they can save travel time and make better decisions based on accurate data. For this reason most of the GIS applications are customized for a specific need. Entergy Arkansas has developed a site selection website (www.arkansassiteselection.com) for economic development activities in Arkansas that uses a custom GIS application, demographic data and many other useful features to help businesses find sites for expansion and new facilities.

Where do I get help?

The use of GIS applications in economic development decisions and other local government decisions is technically involved, but it is critical to successful implementation of economic development in our communities.

The GIS lab at UALR's Institute for Economic Advancement can conduct a wide range of GIS studies and offer technical assistance in support of local economic development. For more information about GIS and its applications, please feel free to contact our office. The Institute has the data, the staff and the expertise to provide valuable guidance. For further information, call us at 501-569-8519.



Inderpreet "Sunny" Singh Farmahan is director of the GIS Applications Laboratory at UALR's Institute for Economic Advancement.

New trends in economic development Part 1: Uncovering the new sweet spot of economic development

This is the first in a four-part series focusing on the hottest trends and principals of economic development that will benefit each and every Arkansas community, and highlighting innovative programs in Arkansas and other states that offer models of this new sweet spot of economic development.

By Daniel Hintz and Paul Esterer, guest writers

A rkansas can no longer rely simply on manufacturing and agriculture to ensure a sustainable economic future for our state. With steadily increasing global competition for businesses, innovation and creativity are increasingly becoming the new competition parameters for those public and private entities charged with developing financially robust communities. Creating a unique sense of place is vital to attract businesses in this market and needs to be the dominant discipline of the economic developer. Our new job description is creating the "It Factor" in our communities.

As Sir Colin Marshall, former British Airways chairman, stated, "We have to go beyond the function and compete on the basis of providing an experience." For those that work with hard numbers, this It Factor is certainly hard to define, but in simple terms "It" is the total experience your community offers. That which makes your community unique and authentic is the economic driver.

In today's economy, people want to spend less time and money on their goods and services, but they continue to spend more time and money on relevant experiences. The emerging competitive advantage for economic development is to design and stage communities as integrated experiences that connect the emotional, physical, intellectual and aesthetic.

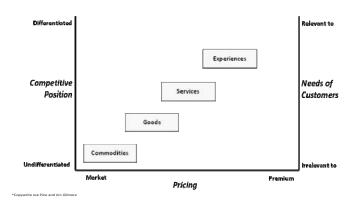
Enter the "experience economy"

Economists Joe Pine and Jim Gilmore first identified this fundamental shift in the economy in their 1998 article "Beyond Goods and Services," and then expanded their theory on how companies could forestall a drop in their value—and actually charge premiums for their offerings—by depicting and staging experiences in their 1999 book *The Experience Economy: Work is Theatre & Every Business a Stage.*

The evolution of our economy can be defined through what Pine and Gilmore call the Progression of Economic Value (POEV). We'll use the coffee bean as an illustration of this progression.

A coffee bean is a commodity, and its value is strictly

determined by supply and demand. Roast it, and it becomes a good, progressing in its value. Brew it up, and you have provided a service and can charge more. Build an experience around that cup of coffee—like Starbucks has done—and you can now charge significantly more for that cup of coffee and make a nice profit. **Activating your experience economy**



Pine and Gilmore identified four realms in designing and staging a compelling experience: entertainment, educational, escapist and aesthetic. The sweet spot of this new economic development model resides in the intersection of these four elements. Prior to setting the stage for experience design within your own community, here are some questions you might ask:

How do we improve the aesthetics of the experience, compelling people to hang out and simply be in the space? How can we keep people engaged so they can become active participants in their own experience within the space?

What can we include within the space that helps people expand their information about our community in an active and participatory way?

How do we keep people entertained to get people to stay in the space and make the experience more fun and enjoyable?

Experience Arkansas

Arkansas has the bones to create amazing natural and authentic experiences, and is nimble enough to

see Experience, page 27

Easy on the eyes

We can all do our eyes a favor by making regular eye exams part of a healthy lifestyle.

By Bhairavi V. Kharod, M.D.

n Arkansas taking care of our eyes becomes even more important when you consider that our state ranks third nationally in new blindness cases each year.

In addition to eye exams, here are several ways to help protect our eyes throughout our lives.

Ultraviolet rays linked to eye diseases

Even with summer winding down, there are still plenty of outdoor activities going on. We should never forget the potential damage to the eyes that can be done by the sun's ultraviolet light.

Exposure to ultraviolet rays increases the risk for such common diseases as cataracts, macular degeneration and eye cancers. Expensive sunglasses aren't necessary, as long as they have 100 percent UVA and UVB protection.

Cataracts, which cause "clouding" of the lens, is inevitable for most people after they hit about age 40. In its early stages, cataracts cause glare that's often noticed during nighttime driving. The television eventually becomes blurrier and prescription glasses won't help. Fortunately there are surgical treatments for cataracts.

Macular degeneration is a disease of primarily older and Caucasian patients. The disease is characterized by damage to the central retina and reduction of central vision. Sun exposure and smoking are linked to macular degeneration. While treatments exist to slow the disease progression, existing vision loss is often irreversible.

Glaucoma is a disease that African-Americans are especially at risk of getting. Glaucoma begins with the loss of peripheral vision and can claim all vision without treatment. Having a family history of glaucoma also is a risk factor, along with high eye pressures and old age. Glaucoma can be treated, but existing damage cannot be reversed, and patients must follow strict treatment regimens to preserve their sight.

Avoiding eye trauma

In the hands of children, things like fireworks, BB

and paintball guns are predictable eye hazards that cause many vision-threatening injuries. Adults also risk eye injuries in predictable situations, often when on the job. For weekend warriors involved in eye-threatening activities, polycarbonate eye coverings are a must.

Poor hygiene linked to infections

Although a wonderful alternative to eyeglasses for millions of people, contact lenses can cause infections when wearers don't use good hygiene. Contact lens-related infections can and have claimed people's vision for the rest of their lives. To avoid infection, wash your hands before cleaning and placing contacts in the eyes and before removing them, never sleep or swim while wearing contacts, and be sure the contact lens solution has not reached its expiration date.

Technology aids patients

The diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases have improved dramatically in the last decade with new research and exciting technology to aid eye physicians and surgeons. One of the latest imaging technologies, the Pentacam, can be found at the Harvey & Bernice Jones Eye Institute at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

The Pentacam, one of only 25 in the nation, provides the best, most useful view of the anterior segment of the eye available. The device can alert doctors to diseases years earlier than before and help with diagnosis and treatment of eye injuries. The Pentacam allows doctors to better predict problems that may occur years later in patients seeking vision correcting refractive surgery, such as LASIK or PRK.

By age 50, yearly dilated eye exams are necessary to rule out cataracts, glaucoma or macular degeneration. And anyone with diabetes needs an annual eye exam because diabetes can cause numerous vision problems that can lead to blindness.



Bhairavi V. Kharod, M.D., is Assistant Professor, Cataract and Refractive Service, Harvey & Bernice Jones Eye Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

Volunteer Community of the Year nominations open soon

t's time to consider nominating your town for the annual Arkansas Volunteer Community of the Year awards. The awards, co-sponsored by the Arkansas Municipal League, the Governor's Office and the DHS Division of Volunteerism, honor 12 communities each year for outstanding citizen volunteerism. To download the nomination form and instructions online, visit www.arkansas.gov/dhs/adov and follow the link to "Community of the Year Awards." Nominations will be accepted beginning in July. The nomination deadline is September 30. If you have any questions about the nomination process, call 501-682-7540 and provide your name, address and telephone number.

Experience, continued from page 25

implement policy locally and statewide to accomplish these goals. A local think tank called Downtown Arkansas made up of a dedicated group of people is pressing forward with new ideas and evaluating similar programs in other states to find invocative tools for Arkansas. Programs in other states like DREAM Missouri and Iowa Great Places are good examples for Arkansas to look to for its new programs.

As Arkansas economic development groups start to work together, some of the existing programs and policies can be tweaked to create experiences that people want to live, work and play in. Once people absorb these unique, Arkansas experiences, they will want to visit more often, and even live and work within this environment rather than seek a better place. That better place is right here in Arkansas.

Daniel Hintz is the executive director of Downtown Bentonville, Inc. Contact Daniel at 301 NE Blake Ave., Bentonville, AR 72712; call 479-254-0254; or email daniel@downtownbentonville.org.

Paul Esterer is Bentonville-based commercial banker, real estate developer and advisor, community development consultant, founder of Grubb & Ellis/Solomon Partners, and founder and CEO of Vanadis 3 Companies. Contact Paul at 609 SW 8th St., Bentonville, AR 72712; call 479-271-6118; or email pesterer@vanadis3.com.

Fairs

- Aug. 12-14, **CAVE CITY**, 31st Cave City Watermelon Festival, 870-283-5959, www.cavecityarkansas.info
- Aug. 14, **GRAVETTE**, 117th Gravette Day, 479-790-7296, www.gravettearkansas.com
- Aug. 27-28, **ROGERS**, 26th Frisco Festival, 479-936-5487, www.friscofestival.com
- Sept. 6, **RECTOR**, 69th Rector Labor Day Picnic, 870-595-3591
- Sept. 10-11, **DIAMOND CITY**, 5th Diamond City Festival, 870-422-7575, dchamber@diamondcity.net
- Sept. 11, **KENSETT**, Kensett Heritage Festival, 501-742-5723, kensettheritagefest@yahoo.com
- Sept 15-18, MAYNARD, Maynard Pioneer Days,
- 870-547-8013 Sept. 18, BEEBE, 17th Beebe Fall Fest, 501-882-6295, rcouch@broadbandbeebe.com, www.beebeark.ora; MARIANNA, Autumn on the Square, 870-295-2469, chamcom@att.net, www.mariannaarkansas.org; SHERWOOD, 34th Sherwood Fest, 501-833-3790, amy@sherwoodparks.com Sept. 18-19, PRAIRIE GROVE, 24th Cane Hill Harvest Festival, 479-848-0137, canehillfestival@yahoo.com Sept. 25, BRYANT, 25th Fall Fest of Bryant, 501-847-4702, bryantcofc@aristotle.net, www.bryant-ar.com; NEWPORT, 13th Depot Days Festival, 870-523-3618, director@newportarchamber.org,
 - www.newportarchamber.org;
 - **PLAINVIEW**, 4th Plainview Frontier Day, 479-272-4766, patbailey@arkwest.com



Municipal Property Program

Your Municipal Property Program offers broad coverage for your municipal property. The limits of coverage are \$50 million per occurrence per member for damages from fire, windstorm and other incidents in excess of \$5,000.



Coverage is \$15 million per occurrence per member for losses exceeding \$100,000 on earthquakes and flooding.

The Municipal Property Program's 2009 annual meeting in November adopted rates according to the following scale for 2010. See the new rates below.

FIRE CLASS I		.0014	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS II	—	.0015	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS III	—	.0017	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS IV	—	.0019	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS V	—	.002	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS VI	—	.0022	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS VII	—	.0025	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS VIII	—	.0027	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS IX	—	.003	Х	covered value	=	Premium
FIRE CLASS X		.0033	Х	covered value	=	Premium

For more information, call Linda Montgomery at League headquarters, 501-978-6123 or 501-374-3484, Ext. 233.

Maximize Your Benefit. Join the Municipal Health Benefit Fund

Approximately 90 percent of the municipalities across Arkansas that offer employees and officials medical benefits have joined the Municipal Health Benefit Fund and receive \$2,000,000 major medical coverage with stop-loss, employee life, accidental death and dismemberment, dependent life, dental and vision coverages.

For 2010, new additions to the Municipal Health Benefit Fund are:

- Increased wellness benefits for all covered adults
- Increased well baby care visits
- Hearing aid benefit
- HIPAA authorization to release medical information (form in booklet and on Web site)
- Clarification of retiree coverage

The Municipal Health Benefit Fund provides quality health protection for your officials and employees at a reasonable rate.

For further information, please call 501-374-3484, ext. 111.

AUGUST 2010

Hardy takes on hunger through USDA program

By Cathy Moran, League staff

Set in the Ozark foothills of Sharp County, Hardy, population 754, is a quaint city with a reputation for crafts, antique shopping and rivers, but this summer it will be known also for its outreach to needy children and parents.

The USDA sponsors a Special Nutrition Program, which is administered in the state through the Department of Human Services. Mayor Nina Thornton and Recorder/Treasurer Carolyn Groves were delighted to learn of this program and organized plans to implement it this summer in the community starting on June 21.

Groves volunteered to head the project, which lasted six weeks. Hardy was an "open site," which meant that any child up to age 18 who wished to have lunch during this time needed only show up and they could be fed for five days a week. Mornings were spent at the local grocery and deli picking up the items for the day's lunch. Then crock pots, trays and containers were set up at the fire station, where volunteers and the firemen assisted in the distribution. Some days were sandwich and trimmings times; some were hot meals with vegetables; some saw barbeque plates, and, of course, there was a pizza day.

The children came pouring in for the good food. They averaged about 57 children a day, with some days as many as 83. The local library is next door to the fire station, and a couple of days of week, after a reading program, the children came right over for their lunch. Groves related stories of needy children from outlying homes who met new friends during the summer. She told of one four-year-old boy whose parents were both in jail. His foster parents brought him, and they were trying to teach him to use a fork and spoon.

The children were not the only beneficiaries of the program. Arkansas, Florida and Hawaii are three pilot states chosen to be part of a three-year program that will also feed adults. In Hardy, about 17 parents showed up each day along with their children to take advantage of the lunch program.



Hardy Mayor Nina Thornton, at left in white, and Recorder/Treasurer Carolyn Groves, at right in print shirt, serve nutritional meals to needy children and adults. The city hopes to secure funding to continue and expand the successful pilot program.

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October is Act 833 funding deadline

The deadline to apply for 2010 State Fire Grant Act 833 funds through the office of Fire Protection Service is October 31. Applications must be postmarked by that date to qualify for the 2010 funding year. For more information on the grant program, call Jimmy Woods at 501-683-6781.

New U.S. 82 bridge opens at Lake Village

By Justin Mazzanti, guest writer



State and local leaders from Arkansas and Mississippi, including Lake Village Mayor JoAnne Bush, center in print dress, cut the ribbon on the new U.S. Hwy. 82 Mississippi River Bridge at Lake Village and Greenville, Miss.

LAKE VILLAGE—The new \$336 million U.S. Hwy. 82 bridge over the Mississippi River between Lake Village and Greenville, Miss., is almost ready for traffic. Dignitaries from Arkansas and Mississippi and several hundred spectators gathered at the center of the bridge on the morning of July 26 for the historic ribbon cutting on the nine-year cooperative construction project.

Mississippi Department of Transporation Director Larry Brown said the bridge was expected to be open to through traffic by the end of that week.

The cable-stayed bridge towers 425 feet above the Mississippi River with four lanes and outside shoulders that are each 12 feet wide. The main span of the bridge is 1,378 feet, making it the fourth longest cable-stayed bridge in North America and one of the longest bridges of any type on the Mississippi River, said Dick Hall, commissioner of Mississippi's Central District Transportation.

Glenn Bolick with the Public Affairs Office of the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department said the bridge's four construction contracts would add up to approximately \$300 million, but with added miscellaneous costs from both states like right-of-ways, utilities, and miscellaneous engineering, the total cost was about \$336 million.

The new bridge replaces a 70-year-old, two-lane

structure about a half-mile upriver. The old bridge was built just south of a sharp bend in the river, making it hard to keep a line of barges straight and was frequently struck by barges.

Lake Village Mayor JoAnne Bush, who led the ribbon cutting ceremony's invocation, said that the opening of the new bridge would be historic and expressed excitement for it finally being open to increase traffic flow.

She said also that she thought the bridge itself would be added to the local tourist attraction sites, though she expressed sadness that there will be westbound traffic exiting off such a state-of-the-art bridge onto a two-lane highway in Arkansas. Westbound motorists will travel on two lanes as far as the intersection of Highways 65 and 82 before transitioning onto the newly constructed four-lane highway, she said.

Other four lane highway projects are already under construction in Lake Village and on Hwy. 65 North in Dumas and Gould, she said.

During the ribbon cutting ceremony, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department Director Dan Flowers said all of the four-lane projects including the area leading up to the bridge on Hwy. 82 East would be completed in 2011.

Justin Mazzanti is a reporter with the Chicot County Spectator in Lake Village.

AHPP awards nearly \$1.4 million in historic preservation grants, city properties make National Register

The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, has awarded \$1,382,913 in grants for projects in 34 counties through its County Courthouse Restoration Subgrant, Historic Preservation Restoration Grant and Certified Local Government Subgrant programs, the agency has announced.

Fifteen counties shared \$1 million in County Courthouse Restoration Subgrants for rehabilitation of county courthouses across Arkansas. Counties receiving grants were Baxter, Columbia, Conway, Crawford, Jackson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Mississippi, Monroe, Newton, Perry, Poinsett, Prairie, Randolph and Woodruff.

Thirteen projects across the state shared \$297,013 in Historic Preservation Restoration Grants, which rehabilitate buildings on the Arkansas and National Registers of Historic Places and owned by local governments or nonprofits. Municipal recipients of the grants, amounts and properties to be restored were Altus, \$15,000 for tuckpointing at the German-American Bank; Crossett, \$30,000 for roof restoration at the municipal auditorium; Menifee, \$26,000 for exterior rehabilitation at the Menifee Gym; Prescott, \$10,000 for restoration of the Prescott Missouri-Pacific Railroad Depot; and Searcy, \$30,520 for exterior rehabilitation at the Black House.

Fourteen recipients shared \$85,900 in grants through the Certified Local Government program, which is open to cities and counties that contain a historic district commission and a historic district protected by local ordinance, as well as to cities and counties that are seeking to join the CLG program. The grants provide training and can fund other preservation projects. Municipal grant recipients and amounts included Conway, \$5,400 for training and signage in the Robinson Historic District; El Dorado, \$8,500 for training and technical assistance; Eureka Springs, \$4,500 for training; Favetteville, \$4,500 for training; Fort Smith, \$4,500 for training; Helena-West Helena, \$8,100 for training and technical assistance; Hot Springs, \$12,000 for training and documentation and National Register nomination for the proposed Whittington Avenue Historic District; Little Rock, \$2,600 for training; Morrilton, \$7,000 for training, technical assistance and documentation of a residential neighborhood; North Little Rock, \$8,500 for training and technical assistance; Osceola, \$4,500 for training; Pine Bluff, \$6,800 for training and signage for the Pine Bluff Commercial Historic District; Texarkana, \$4,500 for training; and Van Buren, \$4,500 for training.

In other historic preservation news, several municipal properties and downtown historic districts are among 10 properties in the state to be named to the National Register of Historic Places in recent months.

They include West Memphis City Hall at West Memphis in Crittenden County, Main Street Commercial Historic District at Little Rock in Pulaski County, the Mountain Home Commercial Historic District at Mountain Home in Baxter County, the Cherry Street Historic District Boundary Expansion at Helena-West Helena in Phillips County, the Walnut Street Commercial Historic District at Walnut Ridge in Lawrence County, and the Century Flyer miniature train at Conway in Faulkner County.



Outsource to Arkansas, other rural areas, magazine suggests

ompanies looking for skilled, low-cost labor should forget India and China and consider Arkansas, a July 8 article in *Money Magazine* (money.cnn.com) suggests. With national unemployment hovering near 10 percent, companies are looking to job-hungry parts of the country to outsource work that once went overseas.

Calling it "ruralsourcing," "rural outsourcing" or "onshoring," companies are recognizing that smaller towns need jobs and offer cheaper costs of living than urban areas.

Jonesboro is one beneficiary of onshoring, the article reports. Human Genome Sciences, a Rockville, Md., biotech company chose to go with Rural Sourcing, Inc., which has a team of software experts in Jonesboro. Onshoring with workers in places like Jonesboro can seem much less risky than outsourcing to countries with different laws, business practices, language barriers and drastically different time zones, believes David Evans, an IT director at Human Genome Sciences.

"There's a real desire to keep things onshore," Evans told the magazine. "There's a backlash against offshoring. There are a lot of horror stories, a lot of jokes."

Human Genome Sciences pays Rural Sourcing about

\$55 an hour for technical support, which is about 15 percent higher than rates they were quoted by the Indian outsourcing firm they'd considered employing, but it's half of what hiring a Washington, D.C. area firm would have cost the company.

Rural Sourcing was launched in Atlanta in 2004 and opens centers in mid-size cities like Jonesboro that are near universities and where average salaries and cost-of-living are lower. The company now counts GlaxoSmithKline and R.J. Reynolds as clients and continues to grow, CEO Monty Hamilton told *Money*.

"Companies are stumbling upon us, and it's growing gangbusters," Hamilton said. "There's no reason why we can't put a lot of people to work."

Jonesboro employee Zachariah Carlson, 27, is one of Rural Sourcing's employees at its 60-person development center. Carlson graduated last fall from Arkansas State University with a computer science degree. He bristles at the suggestion he is "cheap labor," however. He may not draw a Silicon Valley salary, but he's where he and his family want to be, he said.

"The reason we're low-cost is because we're in a more rural area with a lower cost of living," he said. "I didn't have to sacrifice anything to get where I am."



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Obituaries

Edward Cunningham, 84, a former Jonesboro police chief, died July 19.

Take advantage of private giving

A DOE grant of nearly \$750,000 will help Lake Village turn downtown's historic Tusheck building into the city's new municipal offices.

By Chad Gallagher

Great things come to those who wait. If this saying is true then Lake Village Mayor JoAnne Bush and the city of Lake Village have great things in store. They prove that with vision, patience, perseverance and diligent work the job will get done and it will be worth it. The city just received a big boost with a grant for \$749,209 to help convert the historic Tusheck building into city hall. The funds from the U.S. Department of Energy are to be used for renewable energy projects such as retrofitting buildings for energy improvements.

This project is special to me for several reasons. First, I simply love historic downtowns. Historic downtowns are full of rich heritage and unique architecture. Downtowns are entrusted with preserving a community's history and already possess the necessary infrastructure for economic development. The condition of a community's downtown also speaks volumes about a town: how well the community is taken care of, community creativity and land utilization. Most importantly, if a community has a downtown, it must decide whether it will be a dilapidating liability or a beautiful asset. I commend the communities that choose the latter.

Secondly, this project has great meaning to me because I've been involved with it from the first day. On Oct. 16, 2007, I conducted my first community site visit on behalf of the League in Lake Village. I could use this entire space to talk about all the great things going for Lake Village but instead will simply recommend you visit for yourself. On the initial site visit I toured the community with Mayor Bush and we talked about the need for a new community facility and municipal building. Ideally, this would be in the commercial downtown—a beautiful spot overlooking Lake Chicot. The downtown is a mix of revitalized buildings and those needing revitalization. We recommended the city revitalize a downtown building to serve as an anchor for the area and help spur further revitalization.

Mayor Bush led the effort to make this a reality. She worked with a local family and secured the donation of the historic Tusheck building. Constructed in 1906, the building sits at the corner of Main and North Court streets, just across the street from the Chicot County Courthouse. It is the perfect location for city hall. Over time the family was persuaded and caught the mayor's vision to see the former jewelry shop and store restored and again be used by Lake Village residents for generations to come. The building has a strong presence on the corner. Having observed the city's history for more than a century, it will soon become the seat of government for the municipality. Securing the building was only the first step in a long process. After securing the building, the mayor began the long process of assessments, architectural design, environmental evaluations and grant applications. Turning a secure but neglected building from an empty, unused space into a state-of-the-art community facility complete with a city council chamber, public meeting areas and all municipal offices would require more than vision. It would require approximately \$1.5 million. This, however, did not deter her efforts. She continued with a steady eye locked in on the desired result and a determination to overcome every obstacle and find solutions to any idea that didn't prove successful.

Less than three years later the mayor is halfway there in terms of funding the project, and I assure you that the job will get done. The recent award from the DOE will ensure that the building is not only restored but also restored in the most energy efficient, environmentally friendly way possible. This will reduce long-term cost for the city and show the entire Delta that the best new green projects utilize buildings already built. This is the ultimate recycling program.

In the end, Lake Village will have a much needed new municipal building (current municipal departments are spread across the city in a undesirable mix of space that is neither efficient nor sufficient), a beautiful historic landmark will be fully revitalized, property values of hard working business owners downtown will be improved, the town will have lost an eyesore and gained an asset and the city will have modeled restoration and energy efficiency. The city's vision and patience are the foundation on which this kind of success can be had. When the project is complete, I will be at the ribbon cutting. I hope to tell you all about it.



Chad Gallagher is principal of Legacy Consulting and a former mayor of DeQueen. Contact him at 501-580-6358 or by e-mail at chad.gallagher@legacyincorporated.com.









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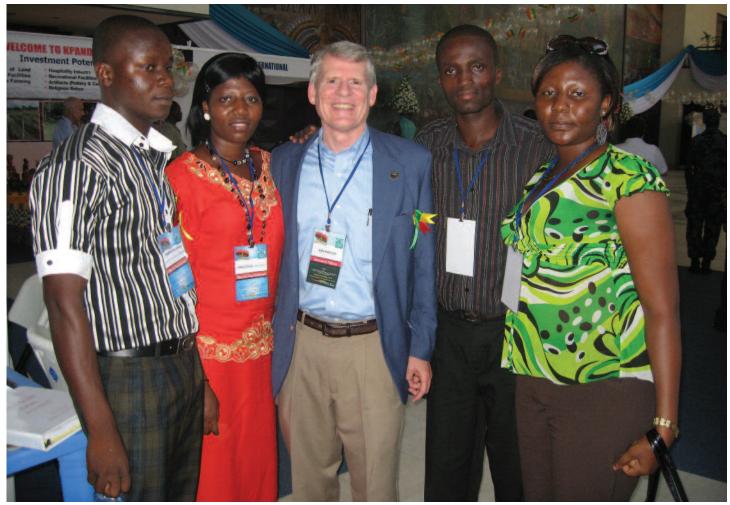
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Mayor, League staff share perspectives on African conference

By Andrew Morgan, League staff



League Assistant Director Ken Wasson, center, visits with youth participants at May's AGSC conference.

A frican nations are working to build a stronger union with a focus on bringing together political leaders and local traditional leaders—or royals—to develop good governance practices and sustainable development within African communities and across the continent. League staff members Ken Wasson, John Wilkerson and Sherman Banks, and Star City Mayor Gene Yarbrough had the unique opportunity in May to join the discussion by attending "Africa Speaks," an African Global Sister Cities Foundation (AGSCF) conference held May 10-15 in Accra, Ghana. Each returned with a greater perspective on the challenges they face.

The conference had two main components, said Ken Wasson, the League's assistant director. On one hand there was the broad promotion of goodwill, cooperation and economic development through the



Star City Mayor Gene Yarbrough admires Accra's efforts to keep pedestrians' shoes free of chewing gum.

Sister Cities program. Paralleling this was the discussion and debate about the role of traditional leadership and the chieftaincy tradition in modern Africa.

"In some instances it became a very spirited debate," he said. Wasson, whose parents were medical missionaries in Africa, lived in Nigeria from the age of two to 16. "It was a lot like going home," he said of the Ghana trip.

The traditional roles of the royal leaders have been that of community spokesmen, dispute resolution and other aspects of local governance. The challenge now, Wasson said, is finding a way to merge the traditional leadership with the political leadership of a modern democratic society.

"It was a fascinating discussion," Wasson said of witnessing the debate and likened it to watching our founding fathers' efforts to forge a new form of government. "I would compare it to being a page at our Constitutional Convention in 1787."

One point of contention in Ghana is that chiefs are excluded from the country's parliament. Though leaders on both sides agree that there should be a role in government for the traditional leaders, how large that role should be is at the center of the debate.

In our work as local government leaders in Arkansas, we might compare their debate to our concept of "home rule," Wasson said, where we contend that local leadership is in the best position to make certain decisions at the local level. Wasson participated in two panel discussions covering this issue and culture and economic development.

"I was able to offer some encouragement that good governance is an ongoing, evolving process," Wasson said.

Both sides of the debate want democracy to work, Wasson said. They are dedicated to moving forward, embracing change while preserving tradition, and witnessing their dedication was most rewarding, he said.



John Wilkerson, League staff attorney, pauses on the steps of the conference center.

League staff attorney John Wilkerson ended up on a panel discussing an issue familiar to cities and towns back home: disaster preparedness. The discussion highlighted some of the struggles the communities face when it comes to the everyday workings of local government. Who is in charge when disaster strikes? Many communities aren't coordinated to deal with emergencies, Wilkerson said.

"Many times they can't just pick up the phone and call and say, 'Hey, come help us out,'" Wilkerson said.

With traditional local leaders feeling left out of the modern government, the discussion devolved quickly. "It got pretty heated," Wilkerson said, with chiefs arguing they were better suited to run local governments. In a lot of ways it was the "classic argument" of centralized government vs. local government we have here, Wilkerson said, echoing Wasson's observations.

"I was fascinated by it, honestly," Wilkerson said. The conference also had a focus on youth leadership and their role in shaping Africa's future. Wilkerson attended several of the youth events and was impressed by their energy and devotion to creating a better future.

Overall, Wilkerson's experience was eye-opening. "People there have the same desires, the same needs as we do," Wilkerson said. Despite a bout with "traveler's stomach" toward the end of the trip, "It was tough to leave," he said.

Former president of Sister Cities International and regular *City & Town* contributor Sherman Banks remarked also on the challenges discussed at the chieftaincy conference.

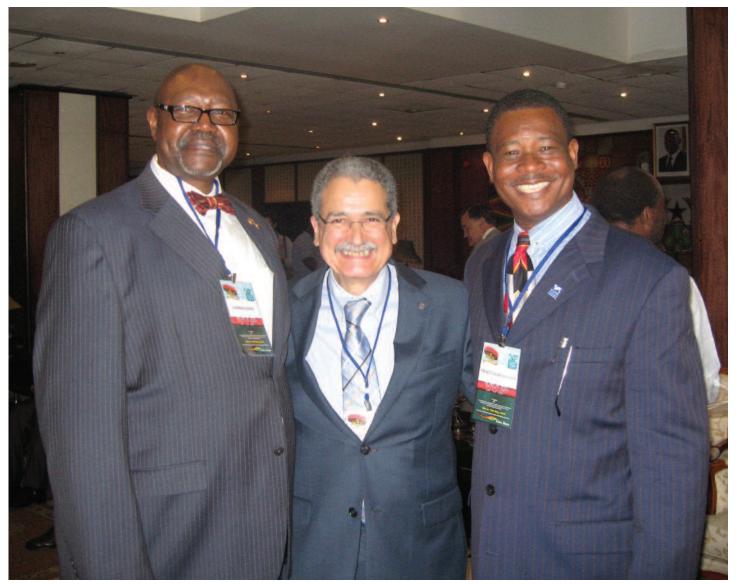
"The mix of leadership is a difficult challenge," Banks said. "The traditional leaders are perpetual. They will always be the leaders of the community. Political leaders will come and go."

Finding a balance in that situation is far from easy, he said. And Ghana isn't the only nation struggling with the issue. Creating a sense of cooperation among the leadership across the African Union is tough, Banks said.

The conference itself is a sign of the progress that has been made in recent years, he said. It was the first time many of the traditional and political leaders had gathered in one place to discuss the issues.

"It's a good sign," Banks said. "It was rewarding to see the people coming together with a desire to make a difference."

Regarding the debate among the chiefs and government leaders, "Both sides have real good points," Star City Mayor Gene Yarbrough said. On one hand, tradition is very important. On the other, to succeed as a modern society, governance must improve. Despite some animosity, Yarbrough



From left, past Sister Cities International President Sherman Banks, Moroccan SCI liaison Boubkar Mazoz, and Prince Kwame Kludjeson, AGSC President Chair and Ghanaian businessman.

witnessed cooperation.

"All were willing to work together, though some were very protective of their territory," he said.

The conference gave Yarbrough the opportunity to work on a direct connection with local leaders in Ghana, and Star City will soon be an official Sister City with Afigya-Kwabre in Ghana. Yarbrough and his African counterpart, Chief Nana Kwame, have signed a resolution to establish the official relationship.

Yarbrough looks forward to working with the Africans on economic development projects, agriculture partnerships, educational exchange programs and more. While in Ghana, he took the opportunity to visit the seaport. He hopes to ship Arkansas rice, soybeans and more to Ghana. The country is poised to grow, Yarbrough said. "They're going to be a powerhouse someday. It wouldn't hurt us to know what they know."

Yarbrough is already working on a program to get

much needed school, library and other learning materials to Ghana, including a program to send them our "e-waste." If we have a computer that's outdated, the mayor said, they could still use it. "Don't think 'e-waste,' think 'e-Ghana,'" Yarbrough said. He encourages other cities in Arkansas to contact him if they have e-waste to donate.

Yarbrough will again have a chance to visit with Star City's African friends later this year, when Little Rock hosts an AGSC conference on agriculture and youth healthcare. Sherman Banks, as former president of Sister Cities International, will chair the conference. Originally set for early August, the conference has been rescheduled for late September at the Doubletree Hotel in Little Rock. To learn more and to register for the conference, visit www.africaglobalconference.com, or contact Sherman Banks at 501-376-8193, e-mail sbanks@aristotle.net or write to P.O. Box 165920, Little Rock, AR 72216.

Guard armory now Charleston city offices

By Sherman Banks

CHARLESTON—Mayor Sherman Hiatt is proud to explain how the city of Charleston ended up renovating the local National Guard armory for city use. In the early 1970s, under then Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, Charleston was chosen as a location to build a new National Guard armory. Although the funds—75 percent federal, 25 percent from the state—to build the armory were in place, the city had one major roadblock: There was no land on which to build it.

To complete the project a local land owner sold a five-acre plot to the Charleston Industrial Development Corporation, which was made up of citizens of the city. The Corporation gave the five-acre plot to the National Guard to build the armory.

When the federal government decided to close many armories across the country, Charleston's was on the short list to be cut. Since the city had originally given the land to the National Guard to build the armory, they returned the favor and gave the property, including the armory, back to the city. Charleston decided to renovate the building for city purposes. The city also gave two to two-and-half acres to the fairground, which already had property contiguous to the armory.

The city contracted with a local architect to draw up plans for the construction of city offices in the 10,800-square-foot building. With substantial savings in the coffers, the city had the flexibility to borrow the money to complete the renovation, which came to about \$30 per square foot. And with the help of their district legislator, Rep. Steve Breedlove, they secured a grant of \$5,000 for the parking lot, curbs, sidewalks and landscaping.

The external architecture of the 40-year-old building's character was maintained, but internally the facility has been completely renovated to accommodate most city offices: the police department, the district court (the old municipal court), the clerk's office and other city agencies.

The results are exceptional, Hiatt says, and he is proud of what Charleston has accomplished. The city received the deed from the National Guard in December 2009 and moved into the renovated building in June of this year, just six months later. The success of any project like the renovation of the armory requires the full commitment of not only the office of the mayor and the city council, but the community as whole, Hiatt believes.



after

Charleston in just six months converted the former National Guard armory into the city's new municipal complex.



The armory's old kitchen now serves as a great place for city employees to take a break and enjoy lunch.



Contact Sherman Banks at 501-376-8193, email sbanks@aristotle.net, or write to P.O. Box 165920, Little Rock, AR 72216.

Fund Accounting Solutions NEXTEXIT

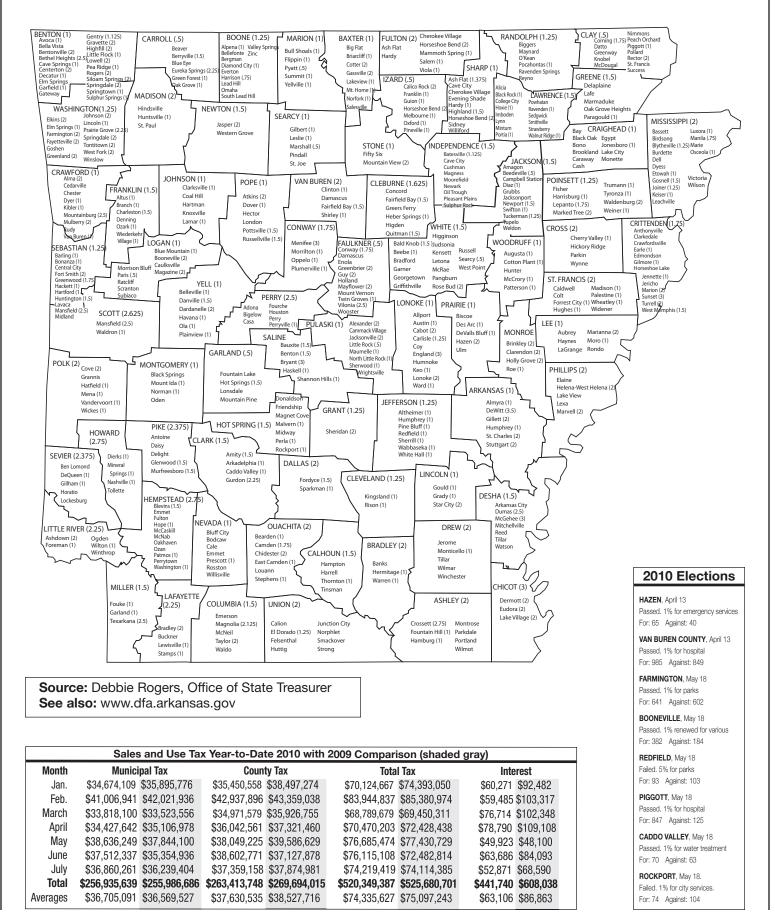


Big City Bang for Small Town Bucks

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Local Option Sales and Use Tax in Arkansas



July 2010 Municipal Levy Receipts and June 2010 Municipal/County Levy Receipts with 2009 Comparison (shaded gray)

July 2010 Mullicipal Levy	neccipis an			ccipts with 2005 0011pt 130	i (onddod gi	ay)	
Alexander	33,072.20	Grady 2,525.82	4,115.85	Patmos	404.64	Decatur	21,935.51
Alma 193,560.61	210,763.00	Gravette 50,986.58	38,353.54	Patterson 1,340.58	916.10	Elm Springs 215.82	217.02
Almyra	1,518.84	Green Forest	35,434.79	Pea Ridge 25,223.22	23,598.83	Garfield	8,179.91
Alpena	2,216.09 3,023.50	Greenbrier	118,095.24 9,835.91	Perla	1,890.54 18,829.64	Gateway	8,246.68 40,665.83
Altus	5,390.58	Greenwood 162,143.57	163,596.51	Piggott	29,831.24	Gravette	31,584.47
Amity	7,799.03	Guion	1,208.07	Pine Bluff	614,111.19	Highfill 10,857.24	10,917.67
Arkadelphia 143,844.95	144,694.58	Gurdon 27,642.52	27,698.31	Pineville 1,688.40	1,532.66	Little Flock	43,153.19
Ash Flat	85,532.52	Guy 4,117.99	6,936.45	Plainview 4,066.15	3,612.93	Lowell	89,845.45
Ashdown	101,003.47	Hackett 5,322.12	4,000.89	Plumerville 4,671.81	4,125.39	Pea Ridge	39,163.40
Atkins	44,474.88	Hamburg 25,360.86	24,453.88	Pocahontas 108,030.88	111,544.55	Rogers	661,003.44
Augusta	23,016.43 5,651.13	Hardy 17,399.94 Harrisburg 21,395.52	17,831.03 25,655.92	Portia	2,519.00 18,018.34	Siloam Springs 180,007.76 Springdale	181,009.71 33,571.02
Avoca	4,522.97	Harrison	233,689.48	Prairie Grove	71,787.92	Springtown 1,892.55	1,903.08
Bald Knob 52,989.06	101,598.29	Harrison Special	200,000110	Prescott	89,375.69	Sulphur Springs 11,139.47	11,201.48
Barling	24,740.43	Hartford		Pyatt 1,434.06	,	Benton County	ŕ
Batesville 300,285.37	33,890.79	Haskell 11,927.63	9,008.62	Quitman 30,639.08	21,960.76	Special Aviation 10,516.28	8,460.16
Bauxite 11,202.39	10,056.63	Hatfield 3,104.42	3,288.53	Ravenden 2,545.22	2,616.68	Boone County 302,428.50	323,544.03
Bearden	9,927.03	Havana	3,852.65	Rector	23,924.31	Alpena	3,387.77
Beebe	71,867.91 119.88	Hazen	28,748.37 139,857.20	Redfield	16,853.10 11,919.11	Bellefonte 4,398.16 Bergman 4,475.13	4,705.24 4,787.58
Belleville	1,961.83	Helena-West Helena 287,310.73	254,400.95	Rockport	3,700.85	Diamond City 8,026.64	8,587.06
Bella Vista	1,001100	Hermitage	2,949.91	Roe	487.73	Everton	1,999.73
Benton 630,174.59	609,870.53	Highfill	60,483.78	Rogers 1,941,412.34	1,928,321.93	Harrison 133,616.11	142,945.18
Bentonville 1,392,949.68	1,473,799.55	Highfill		Rose Bud 17,204.33	349,692.49	Lead Hill 3,155.68	3,376.01
Berryville 165,366.59	170,114.43	Special Aviation 21,032.54	16,940.74	Russellville 897,092.64	862,817.12	Omaha 1,814.24	1,940.91
Bethel Heights 47,139.07	48,282.37	Highland 25,867.25	29,332.68	Salem	20,327.47	South Lead Hill 967.60	1,035.15
Black Rock	3,111.41 1,779.39	Holly Grove	4,992.63 158,832.41	Searcy	257,314.53 10,918.88	Valley Springs 1,836.23 Zinc 835.65	1,964.44 894.00
Blue Mountain	120.95	Horseshoe Bend 19,576.52	23,049.81	Sheridan	168,949.49	Zinc 835.65 Bradley County 108,332.26	31,842.65
Blytheville	218,780.67	Hot Springs 1,401,335.08	1,373,668.90	Sherrill	1,088.00	Banks	725.21
Bonanza 1,699.28	1,463.09	Hoxie	15,944.32	Sherwood	365,937.88	Hermitage 4,662.13	4,647.37
Booneville	88,273.75	Hughes 14,285.27	10,133.33	Shirley	4,952.28	Warren	38,931.56
Bradley 5,188.35	7,392.97	Humphrey 1,914.27	2,337.37	Siloam Springs 495,401.31	478,728.34	Calhoun County 25,131.47	53,012.20
Branch 1,798.96	1,879.60	Huntington	2,085.33	Sparkman	3,077.46	Hampton	13,606.35
Briarcliff 1,528.45	1,254.48	Huntsville 49,390.25	44,736.88	Springdale 1,651,204.63	1,691,627.64	Harrell	2,524.80
Brinkley	97,902.99	Imboden 5,244.01	EC2 0E7 0C	Springtown	305.89	Thornton	4,455.02
Bryant	809,832.42 14,860.58	Jacksonville	562,957.06 26,396.24	St. Charles	1,963.74 13,376.43	Tinsman	646.28 152,767.31
Cabot	617,993.97	Jasper	20,390.24	Star City	65,876.26	Beaver	575.31
Caddo Valley 16,402.70	32,605.09	Johnson 40,073.75	46,790.33	Stephens	5,010.61	Blue Eye	218.01
Calico Rock	21,657.28	Joiner	2,169.54	Stuttgart	329,212.61	Chicot County 186,612.99	178,528.52
Camden	264,908.06	Jonesboro 1,092,672.64	1,050,613.79	Sulphur Springs 1,287.89	1,182.45	Dermott 21,125.25	20,210.06
Carlisle 26,308.98	29,986.67	Keiser 3,085.69	2,829.74	Summit 2,265.13	2,265.28	Eudora 15,952.87	15,261.76
Cave Springs	9,073.99	Keo 1,293.84	1,171.55	Sunset	1,158.77	Lake Village 15,975.51	15,283.42
Centerton 66,511.12	68,233.38	Kibler 1,413.57	1,451.62	Swifton 2,892.17	3,587.27	Clark County	327,890.79
Charleston	22,323.79	Kingsland 924.33	1,033.08	Taylor	6,256.93	Clay County	46,275.71
Cherry Valley	1,678.25 2,574.65	Lake City	35.74 59,545.95	Texarkana	336,995.16 168,380.81	Datto 287.37 Greenway 722.87	285.00
Chidester	25,560.97	Lake Village	4,869.22	Texarkana Special 172,751.18 Thornton	907.50	Knobel	716.91 1,051.85
Clarksville	168,269.96	Lamar	6,272.76	Tontitown	91,432.10	McDougal	572.94
Clinton	93,670.26	Lepanto	18,725.17	Trumann	67,386.56	Nimmons	293.81
Conway 1,808,686.68	1,575,565.37	Leslie	3,923.80	Tuckerman 16,264.47	16,631.75	Peach Orchard 577.70	572.94
Corning 74,673.10	75,656.14	Lewisville 6,837.01	7,417.46	Turrell 5,326.23	6,299.29	Pollard 711.02	705.15
Cotter 10,339.87	10,482.86	Lincoln 17,513.02	19,168.26	Twin Groves 1,431.67	830.75	St. Francis	734.54
Cotton Plant 1,955.21	1,587.15	Little Flock	5,074.24	Tyronza	3,672.73	Success	528.86
Cove	7,480.77	Little Rock 1,858,072.95	1,791,723.18	Van Buren	298,130.34	Cleburne County 386,158.22	395,751.52
Crossett	341,098.47 37,031.99	Lonoke	106,025.60 176,278.72	Vandervoort	415.27 61,474.46	Concord	3,305.84 1,892.76
Dardanelle	146,980.34	Luxora	2,739.53	Viola	2,526.67	Greers Ferry 11,764.34	12,056.60
Decatur	14,325.27	Madison	1,171.67	Wabbaseka	594.26	Heber Springs 81,363.71	83,385.02
DeQueen 101,635.72	87,550.41	Magazine 10,386.32	7,090.31	Waldenburg 10,059.25	9,248.15	Higden 1,277.63	1,309.37
Dermott	28,680.03	Magnolia 391,315.82	387,492.21	Waldron	46,222.20	Quitman	8,867.45
Des Arc 17,097.92	17,234.97	Malvern	143,622.58	Walnut Ridge	61,048.96	Cleveland County 32,013.28	33,283.60
DeValls Bluff	3,174.27	Mammoth Spring 8,246.56	9,477.54 19,246.94	Ward 17,244.19	15,546.68	Kingsland 1,598.22	1,661.64
DeWitt	113,997.18 2,384.74	Manila 14,334.80 Mansfield 29,312.69	28,225.78	Warren	56,665.68 740.68	Rison 4,524.13 Columbia County 356,394.67	4,703.64 325.543.27
Diaz	2,984.31	Marianna	64,978.72	Weiner	6,812.03	Emerson	542.37
Dierks	14,862.65	Marion 156,085.07	161,597.07	West Fork 24,102.69	22,535.08	Magnolia 19,460.44	17,775.84
Dover	18,360.06	Marked Tree 51,176.67	48,107.16	West Memphis 518,443.47	547,265.98	McNeil 1,094.92	1,000.14
Dumas 124,558.10	124,372.91	Marshall 13,261.26	13,555.99	Wheatley	2,691.32	Taylor	855.10
Dyer 1,280.53	1,478.67	Marvell	17,284.61	White Hall	47,093.70	Waldo	2,408.18
Earle	25,089.70 3,687.15	Maumelle	141,256.71 51,638.25	Wickes 1,834.91 Wiederkehr Village 197.46	3,033.18 2,150.63	Conway County	323,696.27 3,708.18
El Dorado	484,451.14	McCrory	17,082.28	Wilton 1,669.76	1,339.65	Morrilton	78,098.22
Elkins	37,180.81	McGehee	138,833.78	Wynne	1,000.00	Oppelo	8,644.46
Elm Springs 3,870.08	2,974.19	Melbourne 29,418.28	28,786.76	Yellville 22,725.71	18,990.07	Plumerville 9,690.16	10,182.58
England 59,981.12	64,620.54	Mena 130,239.30	148,417.10			Craighead County 260,556.62	235,901.27
Etowah	433.43	Menifee	7,607.52	COUNTY SALES AND USE	001 00 1 01	Bay 27,876.96	25,239.08
Eudora	26,985.79	Mineral Springs 4,123.53	2,918.35	Arkansas County 246,668.33	281,234.81	Black Oak 4,429.34	4,010.21
Eureka Springs 193,539.53 Fairfield Bay	189,906.92 24,565.36	Monticello	159,718.76 2,671.91	Ashley County 285,207.04 Crossett 47,147.86	302,376.41 49,986.14	Bono	21,200.83 18,676.92
Fairfield Bay 24,418.32 Farmington 66,075.92	61,774.17	Morrilton	130,622.62	Fountain Hill 1,229.54	1,303.56	Caraway	18,915.29
Fayetteville	01,774.17	Mount Ida	17,463.78	Hamburg	24,915.19	Cash	4,122.38
Fayetteville 2,557,253.43	2,671,084.01	Mountain Home 349,927.53	351,555.88	Montrose 4,067.54	4,312.40	Egypt 1,564.21	1,416.19
Flippin	43,786.81	Mountain Pine	1.07	Parkdale 2,915.33	3,090.83	Jonesboro	778,415.31
Fordyce 47,920.62	80,029.76	Mountain View	159,986.28	Portland 4,268.59	4,525.56	Lake City	27,426.47
Foreman	16,016.64	Mountainburg 12,838.46	12,472.41	Wilmot	6,444.01	Monette	16,531.60
Forrest City	166,789.82	Mulberry	19,387.95	Baxter County 297,843.12	309,818.05	Crawford County 254,525.34	239,968.36
Fort Smith 3,157,319.44 Fouke 7,938.04	3,007,419.97 7,830.10	Murfreesboro	24,430.04 99,965.57	Big Flat	1,418.24 3,272.87	Alma	40,036.43 10,904.15
Fountain Hill	1,108.82	Newport	158,766.59	Cotter	12,559.64	Chester	952.79
Franklin	3,249.96	Norfork	6,521.15	Gassville	23,264.65	Dyer	5,630.12
Garfield 4,778.05	4,990.21	Norman 1,470.07	1,042.37	Lakeview 10,002.83	10,405.00	Kibler	9,325.79
Garland 1,654.02	1,975.86	North Little Rock 1,252,868.03	1,218,908.84	Mountain Home 144,365.88	150,170.18	Mountainburg 6,961.83	6,563.66
Gassville	32,420.56	Oak Grove	950.19	Norfork 6,345.18	6,600.29	Mulberry 16,608.36	15,658.48
Gentry	52,552.66	Ola	3,656.07	Salesville 5,729.00	5,959.35	Rudy	692.94
Gilbert	856.59	Oppelo	2,140.60	Benton County 710,817.34	714,773.82	Van Buren 193,808.37	182,723.98
Gillett	6,247.95 1,523.69	Osceola	92,678.55 2,227.28	Avoca	7,061.43 260,955.80	Crittenden County 612,858.27 Anthonyville 1,417.44	625,323.97 1,446.28
Gilmore	336.60	Ozark	68,346.87	Bentonville	329,366.55	Clarkedale	358.68
Glenwood	58,855.74	Palestine	7,974.10	Bethel Heights 11,853.32	11,919.30	Crawfordsville 2,914.27	2,973.54
Gosnell 14,476.55	15,187.94	Paragould 358,864.03	342,454.90	Cave Springs 18,311.22	18,413.14	Earle 17,213.4	17,563.57
Gould	3,091.65	Paris 23,142.97	23,231.33	Centerton	35,824.66	Edmondson 2,908.60	2,967.76

Gilmore	1,490.02	1,520.33	Swifton	7,249.30	7,231.70	Marie	985.46	931.01	Bonanza	8,083.57	7,766.24
Horseshoe Lake	1,820.00	1,857.02	Tuckerman	14,623.45	14,587.94		80,981.18	76,506.34	Central City	8,350.92	8,023.10
Jennette	632.75	645.62	Tupelo	1,473.17	1,469.59	Victoria	538.35	508.61	Fort Smith.		1,212,802.39
Jericho	1,043.24	1,064.46	Weldon	832.29	830.27	Wilson.	8,568.04	8,094.57			
Marion	50,466.70	51,493.21	Jefferson County	356,427.75	580,107.96		41,708.02	38,895.60	Greenwood		107,458.15
Sunset	1,775.77	1,811.90	Altheimer	10,047.94	10,914.85	Black Springs	633.37	590.66	Hackett	10,914.39	10,485.93
Turrell	4,883.38	4,982.71	Humphrey	3.363.36	3,653.55	Mount Ida	5,450.32	5,082.80	Hartford	12,141.08	11,664.47
West Memphis	156.860.09	160,050.67	Pine Bluff	464,759.16	504,857.73	Norman.	2,350.14	2,191.67	Huntington	10,820.03	10,395.28
Cross County	245.973.91	231,605.39	Redfield	9,752.90	10,594.37	Oden	1,222.30	1,139.87	Lavaca	28,701.39	27,574.68
					1,153.75			25,601.32	Mansfield	11,103.11	10,667.25
Cherry Valley	6,240.88 3.404.12	5,876.32	Sherrill	1,062.11			26,811.43		Midland	3,978.88	3,822.68
Hickory Ridge		3,205.26	Wabbaseka	2,722.72	2,957.63	Bluff City	855.97	817.34	Sevier County	254,972.57	217,581.17
Parkin	14,201.54	13,371.96	White Hall	39,888.29	43,329.77	Bodcaw	834.30	796.65			
Wynne	76,370.96	71,909.78	Johnson County	104,683.88	105,844.31	Cale	406.32	387.98	Ben Lomond	1,084.04	925.07
Dallas County	125,792.76	134,236.58	Clarksville	70,028.15	70,804.42	Emmet	2,600.42	2,617.55	DeQueen	49,599.24	42,325.57
Desha County	95,391.52	92,723.96	Coal Hill	9,081.25	9,181.92		19,969.07	19,067.78	Gillham	1,617.46	1,380.26
Arkansas City	4,876.59	4,740.22	Hartman	5,407.02	5,466.96	Rosston	1,435.65	1,370.85	Horatio	8,577.70	7,319.79
Dumas	43,367.69	42,154.94	Knoxville	4,635.88	4,687.27	Willisville	1,018.50	972.53	Lockesburg	6,117.10	5,220.03
McGehee	37,837.02	36,778.94	Lamar	12,837.14	12,979.43		50,157.77	30,081.26	Sharp County	62,922.52	69,387.09
Mitchellville	4,114.88	3,999.81	Lafayette County	65,969.47	65,311.27	Jasper	2,080.33	1,944.76	Ash Flat	7,765.75	8,563.60
Reed	2,276.84	2,213.17	Bradley	2,495.56	2,470.66	Western Grove	1,700.20	1,589.39	Cave City	15,005.83	16,547.50
Tillar	273.22	265.58	Buckner	1,755.31	1,737.80		280,381.74	245,538.18	Cherokee Village	30,577.16	33,718.61
Watson	2,384.48	2,317.80	Lewisville	5,695.91	5,639.08	Bearden	7,751.63	6,788.32	Evening Shade	3,703.67	4,084.18
Drew County	283,995.61	277,338.28	Stamps	9,445.90	9,351.65		90,635.54	79,372.09		5,790.47	6,385.37
Jerome	478.79	467.57	Lawrence County	122,243.14	126,372.58	Chidester	2,480.52	2,172.26	Hardy		
Monticello	95,196.04	92,964.49	Alicia	770.80	796.84	East Camden	6,215.09	5,442.73	Highland	7,853.37	8,660.21
Tillar	2,154.56	2,104.05	Black Rock	3,811.46	3,940.21	Louann	1,343.62	1,176.64	Horseshoe Bend	39.82	43.92
Wilmar	5,943.25	5,803.93	College City	1,429.96	1,478.27	Stephens	7,937.67	6,951.25	Sidney	2,190.34	2,415.37
Winchester	1,988.02	1,941.41	Hoxie	14,974.73	15,480.59		88,101.42	87,109.38	Williford	501.79	553.33
Faulkner County	597,222.37	579,263.91	Imboden	3,636.04	3,758.86	Adona	722.35	714.21	St. Francis County	163,006.80	144,259.22
Damascus	834.28	809.19	Lynn	1,674.49	1,731.06	Bigelow	1,270.87	1,256.56	Caldwell	8,046.52	7,121.08
Enola	1,329.19	1,289.22	Minturn	606.01	626.48	Casa	807.33	798.24	Colt	6,368.00	5,635.60
Holland	4,079.47	3,956.81	Portia	2,567.55	2,654.29	Fourche	227.91	225.34	Forrest City	255,654.20	226,251.14
Mount Vernon	1,018.10	987.49	Powhatan	265.79	274.77	Houston	614.19	607.27	Hughes	32,307.18	28,591.50
Wooster	3,648.20	3,538.49	Ravenden	2,716.40	2,808.16	Perry	1,212.93	1,199.27	Madison	17,079.38	15,115.06
Franklin County	139,056.71	130,327.47	Sedgwick	595.37	615.49	Perryville	5,632.00	5,568.59		· · · · ·	
Altus	6,127.30	5,742.66	Smithville	388.06	401.17		145,264.71	138,816.58	Palestine	12,822.51	11,347.78
Branch	2,677.41	2,509.34	Strawberry	1,504.38	1,555.20		11,169.90	10,674.09	Wheatley	6,437.22	5,696.86
Charleston	22,236.77	20,840.87	Walnut Ridge	26,180.54	27,064.91		193,852.70	185,247.86	Widener	5,796.94	5,130.26
Denning	3,037.40	2,846.73	Lee County	9,810.86	25,923.48	Lake View	6,856.90	6,552.54	Stone County	77,928.12	79,535.61
Ozark	26,436.64	24,777.09	Aubrey	340.70	900.23	Lexa	4,274.26	4,084.54	Fifty Six	1,501.45	1,532.42
Wiederkehr Village	345.00	323.33	Haynes	329.91	871.72		18,013.89	17,214.28	Mountain View	26,491.88	27,038.34
Fulton County	86,459.61	93,402.27	LaGrange	188.08	496.96		163,750.25	160,982.85	Union County	407,687.56	417,797.18
Ash Flat	8.95	9.67	Marianna	7,987.13	21,104.58	Antoine	1,140.98	1,121.70	Calion	11,881.58	12,176.21
Cherokee Village	3,620.38	3,911.10	Moro	371.53	981.70	Daisy	863.05	848.47	El Dorado	528,259.42	541,358.89
Hardy	120.83	130.53	Rondo	365.36	965.41	Delight	2,274.65	2,236.21	Felsenthal	2,839.41	2,909.82
Horseshoe Bend	31.33	33.84	Lincoln County	50,345.74	45,377.56	Glenwood	15,410.58	15,150.14		17,586.75	18,022.85
Mammoth Spring	5,132.98	5,545.16	Gould	6,445.72	5,809.65		12,901.88	12,683.84	Huttig		
Salem	7,119.94	7,691.67	Grady	2,583.23	2,328.31	Poinsett County 1	114,458.90	109,584.35	Junction City	15,872.22	16,265.81
Viola	1,705.03	1,841.93	Star City	12,204.87	11,000.48	Fisher	1,898.04	1,817.21	Norphlet	17,583.74	18,019.77
Garland County	652,975.89	640,068.22	Little River County	196,233.08	201,792.92	Harrisburg	15,700.00	15,031.37	Smackover	48,968.02	50,182.30
Fountain Lake	3,077.91	3,017.07	Ashdown	39,225.28	40,336.65		15,277.42	14,626.79	Strong	14,522.55	14,882.67
Lonsdale	888.00	870.45	Foreman	9,229.96	9,491.47		20,054.75	19,200.66	Van Buren County	270,841.65	346,822.99
Mountain Pine	5,809.65	5,694.80	Ogden	1,755.74	1,805.49	Trumann	49,341.85	47,240.48	Clinton	22,681.08	29,043.98
Grant County	137,560.73	148,004.66	Wilton	3,601.74	3,703.78	Tyronza	6,575.09	6,295.07	Damascus	1,867.74	2,391.71
Greene County	347,924.80	334,899.22	Winthrop	1,526.03	1,569.26	Waldenburg	572.99	548.59	Fairfield Bay	22,989.05	29,438.35
Delaplaine.	1,399.08	1,346.70	Logan County	67,169.23	95,390.01	Weiner	5,443.44	5,211.61	Shirley	3,348.02	4,287.26
Lafe	4,241.31	4,082.52	Blue Mountain	711.81	1,010.88		230.557.18	276,512.26	Washington County		
Marmaduke	12,756.97	12,279.37	Booneville	22,201.00	31,528.63	Cove	7,100.06	8,515.26			1,190,659.08
Oak Grove Heights	8,008.91	7,709.07	Caulksville	1,256.46	1,784.35		10.659.36	12,784.00	Elkins	18,844.90	19,437.81
Paragould	242,547.61	233,467.16	Magazine	4,934.16	7,007.21	Hatfield	7,452.28	8,937.68	Elm Springs	15,530.85	16,019.49
Hempstead County	547,098.36	478,449.16	Morrison Bluff	399.05	566.70		104,498.74	125,327.62	Farmington	54,305.25	56,013.83
Blevins	3,778.14	3,304.07	Paris	19,990.07	28,388.79	Vandervoort	2,224.56	2,667.96	Fayetteville	874,412.42	901,923.70
Emmet	269.13	235.36	Ratcliff	1,029.97	1,462.71		12,513.14	15,007.28	Goshen	11,328.03	11,684.44
Fulton	2,536.01	2,217.80	Scranton	1,197.14	1,700.11		320,737.32	317,771.26	Greenland	13,662.93	14,092.80
Hope	109.887.02	96.098.54	Subiaco.	2.367.31	3.361.94		38,658,26	38.300.77	Johnson	34,933,11	36.032.20
McCaskill	869.49	760.39	Lonoke County	247,393.96	753,822.79		17,851.57	17,686.49	Lincoln	27,175.22	28,030.22
McNab	776.33	678.92	Allport	1,308.20	1,245.83	Hector	6,796.76	6,733.91	Prairie Grove	38,262,23	39,466.06
Oakhaven	558.96	488.82	Austin	6,231.98	5,934.84		12,424.91	12,310.01	Springdale	659.601.65	680,354.42
Ozan	838.44	733.23	Cabot	157,200.28	149,705.12		17,072.50	16,914.62	Tontitown	30,579.65	31,541.77
Patmos	631.42	552.19	Carlisle	23,733.01	22,601.44		318,104.60	315,162.87			
Perrytown	2,639.52	2,308.32	Cov	1,194.89	1,137.92		26,277.10	23,516.63	West Fork	30,760.42	31,728.22
Washington	1,531.96	1,339.71	England	31,067.17	29,585.91	Biscoe	2,776.45	2,484.78	Winslow	6,010.49	6,199.59
Hot Spring County	242,999.78	309,339.68	Humnoke	2,884.22	2,746.70	Des Arc	11,274.95	10,090.49	White County		996,579.74
Donaldson	2,311.28	2,942.27	Keo	2,420.68	2,305.27	DeValls Bluff	4,567.14	4,087.35	Bald Knob	46,014.77	48,709.50
Friendship	1,460.50	1,859.22	Lonoke	44,159.47	42,053.98	Hazen	9,548.42	8,545.33	Beebe	70,670.66	74,809.30
Magnet Cove	3,211.69	4,088.49	Ward	26,576.02	25,308.91	Ulm	1,195.73	1,070.13	Bradford	11,467.85	12,139.44
Malvern	63,957.20	81,417.77	Madison County	154,750.37	146,784.56		908,293.42	885,414.98	Garner	4,071.09	4,309.50
Midway	2,424.72	3,086.67	Hindsville	442.95	420.15	Alexander	2,917.23	2,843.75	Georgetown	1,806.19	1,911.96
Perla	815.33	1,037.92	Huntsville	12,083.78	11,461.77	Cammack Village	14,094.30	13,739.28	Griffithville	3,755.72	3,975.67
Rockport	5,615.12	7,148.08	St. Paul	962.69	913.13		507,394.65	494,614.21	Higginson	5,418.56	5,735.89
Howard County	307,114.10	279,614.31	Marion County	80,627.10	77,151.49	Little Rock 3,1		3,027,817.33	Judsonia	28,411.61	30,075.46
Dierks	15,895.91	13,898.76	Bull Shoals	15,166.87	14,513.07		179,053.53	174,543.46	Kensett	25,673.66	27,177.17
Mineral Springs	16,335.31	14,282.96	Flippin	10,290.72	9,847.12	North Little Rock 1,0		999,165.00	Letona	2,881.30	3,050.03
Nashville	63,040.85	55,120.45	Pyatt	1,918.61	1,835.90		364,840.43	355,650.69	McRae	9,475.32	10,030.21
Tollette	4,187.21	3,661.15	Summit	4,443.89	4,252.33		23,202.16	22,617.75	Pangburn	9,475.52	9,923.99
Independence County	442,887.62	452,633.73	Yellville	9,949.48	9,520.58		109,494.33	112,077.81	Rose Bud	9,374.97 6,149.64	9,923.99 6,509.77
Batesville	107,518.82	109,884.86	Miller County	403,923.87	388,151.49	Biggers	2,650.06	2,712.59			
Cave City	705.79	721.32	Fouke	7,998.49	7,686.17	Maynard	2,844.15	2,911.26	Russell	3,268.34	3,459.74
Cushman	5,247.87	5,363.36	Garland	7,998.49	7,686.17	0'Kean	1,500.46	1,535.86	Searcy	271,329.45	287,219.15
Magness	2,174.28	2,222.13	Texarkana	179,966.09	172,938.78		48,656.68	49,804.72	West Point.	2,981.64	3,156.25
Moorefield	1,821.39	1,861.47	Mississippi County	570,901.31	539,354.60	Ravenden Springs	1,022.70	1,046.83	Woodruff County	11,492.10	16,059.97
Newark	13,876.70	14,182.07	Bassett	1,532.94	1,448.23	Reyno	3,613.06	3,698.30	Augusta	11,570.25	16,169.18
Oil Trough	2,481.64	2,536.25	Birdsong	364.99	344.82	Saline County			Cotton Plant	4,167.90	5,824.54
Pleasant Plains	3,039.44	3,106.33	Blytheville	166,725.41	157,512.55		140,950.36	75,095.84	Hunter	659.92	922.22
Sulphur Rock	4,792.54	4,897.99	Burdette	1,177.08	1,112.04	Mansfield	6,632.96	6,675.19	McCrory	8,031.88	11,224.38
Izard County	37,511.87	39,512.63	Dell	2,290.28	2,163.73		26,531.83	26,700.73	Patterson	2,027.51	2,833.40
Jackson County	120,899.42	120,605.84	Dyess	4,699.19	4,439.52		36,390.87	35,548.97	Yell County.	89,876.73	83,244.97
Amagon	790.68	788.76	Etowah	3,339.62	3,155.08	Gilbert	193.41	188.94	Belleville	2,250.43	2,084.38
Beedeville	873.91	871.79	Gosnell	36,206.57	34,205.88	Leslie	2,825.00	2,759.64			
Campbell Station	1,897.64	1,893.03	Joiner	4,927.31	4,655.03	Marshall	7,695.48	7,517.44	Danville	14,509.50	13,438.88
Diaz	10,686.69	10,660.74	Keiser	7,372.71	6,965.31	Pindall	556.79	543.91	Dardanelle	25,646.38	23,754.01
Grubbs	3,645.46	3,636.61	Leachville	18,075.91	17,077.08	St. Joe	756.06	738.58	Havana	2,377.81	2,202.36
Jacksonport	1,955.90	1,951.15	Luxora	12,017.15	11,353.11		728,146.40	699,562.05	Ola	7,303.27	6,764.39
Newport	65,010.70	64,852.83	Manila	27,875.77	26,335.42	Barling	65,675.07	63,096.91	Plainview	4,579.71	4,241.79

AUGUST 2010

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY



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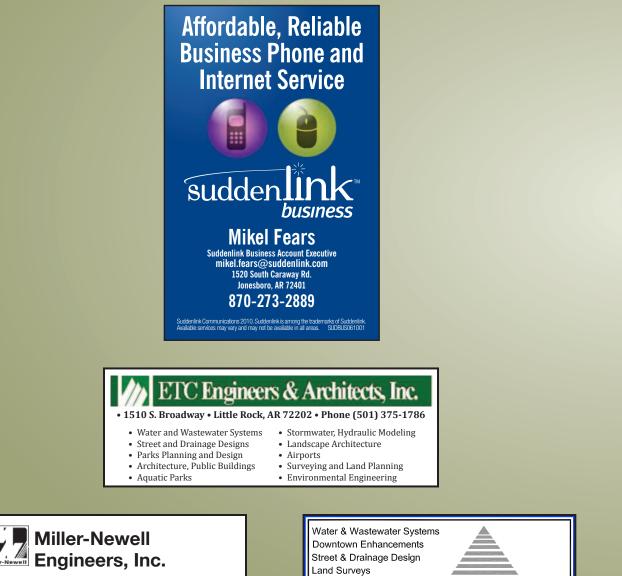


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Environmental Assessments

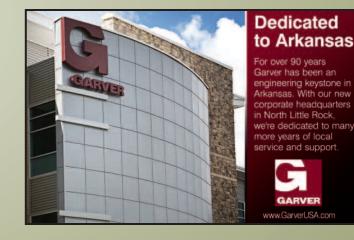
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CHIEF COURT CLERK—The city of Bentonville has an opening for a Chief Court Clerk in the Bentonville District Court. Hiring pay range is \$36,795-\$49,650 annually, depending on experience. Duties include administering all non-judicial functions of the District Court, including coordinating notification and utilization, case scheduling and tracking, personnel assignment, and space and equipment allocation to accomplish orderly processing of court cases. Directly supervises ten (10) employees. Responsibilities include interviewing, hiring and training employees; planning, assigning and directing work; appraising performance; rewarding and disciplining employees; addressing complaints and resolving problems. Complete job description available on request. Minimum of an Associates Degree (or equivalent) in Criminal Justice, Public Administration or related field of study and seven (7) years direct experience and/or training or equivalent combination of education and experience. Applications available online at www.bentonvillear.com. Completed applications

and/or resumes can be faxed to 479-271-5913 or email ehweeler@bentonvillear.com. The city of Bentonville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER—Conway, a vibrant and progressive community located in central Arkansas, 31 miles northwest of the state capital of Little Rock, is seeking an experienced professional with proven leadership skills to serve as Chief Financial Officer. The City of Colleges, Conway has a population of 53,412 and is home to three institutes of higher learning, the University of Central Arkansas, Hendrix College and Central Baptist College. Conway is a rapidly growing community more than doubling in population since 1990. Conway is the northern entrance into the Little Rock-North Little Rock MSA as well as the gateway into the recreational opportunities of the Arkansas River Valley and the southern Ozark Mountains.

The Chief Financial Officer reports directly to the Mayor and is responsible for all financial reporting and accounting functions for the City of Conway including long-range financial forecasting and planning. The CFO ensures compliance with all regulatory financial statues/guidelines and serves as the City's financial liaison to the City Council; effectively communicates a wide range of complex technical issues, both in writing and oral, in plain language to citizens, staff and peers.

Education/Experience: Bachelor's degree in finance, accounting or a related field. Certification as a CPA required. Five (5) years municipal governmental accounting with management and supervisory experience required.

Please submit resumé to: Human Resources Director, City of Conway, 1201 Oak Street, Conway, AR 72032 or email: lisa.williams@cityofconway.org; fax 501-513-3503. Submitted resumes will be subject to disclosure under the Arkansas Freedom of Information Act. Conway is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

- **GRAPHIC/LAYOUT DESIGNER**—The Arkansas Municipal League is accepting applications for a graphic/layout designer. This position is responsible for design and layout of our monthly publication, as well as all other League publications. Will assist with special projects related to League's advocacy, membership services and general communications/publications activities. Will perform related work as required. Bachelor's degree in art, graphic design or related field. Submit resume' to: Communications Director, Arkansas Municipal League, P.O. Box 38, North Little Rock, AR 72115 or e-mail wvb@arml.org. Application deadline is August 25, 2010.
- FOR SALE—The Peach Orchard Fire Dept. has for sale the following two fire trucks: Truck #1 is a 1981 Pierce truck, mileage 23,000, red and white, Detroit diesel motor, 3-speed automatic transmission, air brakes, 1,000-gallon steel tank, 1,500-gallon per min. Hale pump, PTO drive pump, desk gun compatable. Taken out of service on May 17, 2010. Truck #2 is a 1962 Chevy, mileage 22,000, white, 327 gas motor, 5-speed manual transmission, standard brakes, 500-gallon steel tank, 750-gallon per minute. Taken out of service May 17, 2010. Photos of both trucks available upon request. Contact Deputy Fire Chief Harmon D. Malding, Peach Orchard Fire Dept., P.O. Box 100, Peach Orchard, AR 72453-0100, or call 870-249-1333. E-mail peachorchardfd@yahoo.com.



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