FEBRUARY 2019 VOL. 75, NO. 02 THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARKANSAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE



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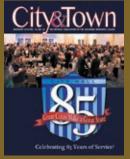
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ARKANSAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE



GREAT CITIES MAKE A GREAT STATE

Cover photo by Andrew Morgan.



ON THE COVER—The 2019 Winter Conference was a smashing success, and it broke the all-time attendance record for our annual winter meeting. It was a great way to start the League's 85th year. Read coverage of the conference inside beginning on page 6. Read also some practical tips you can use to make connections with your fellow officials and with your citizens when differences arise on page 16. And be sure to check out our always informative slate of columnists, who, month in and month out, are dedicated to providing city and town leaders with great ideas and best practices on a variety of topics.—atm

Features

2019 Winter Conference breaks

The League's 2019 Winter Conference broke the all-time attendance record as well as the record for participation by first-time officeholders, and its sessions covered a broad array of topics important to cities and towns, from the League's legislative package for the 92nd General Assembly, to the ins and outs of keeping things running smoothly at city hall, to cultivating a workplace of respect and civility.

- Connecting across the divide Neuroscience research shows that we are wired to make connections with each other more than we may realize, and there are steps you can take to be more self-aware and collaborate with others when differences arise.
- Annual financial statements due The deadline for municipalities to publish annual financial statements is approaching. Provided inside are suggested forms cities and towns may use and an overview of the state statutes governing their publishing.

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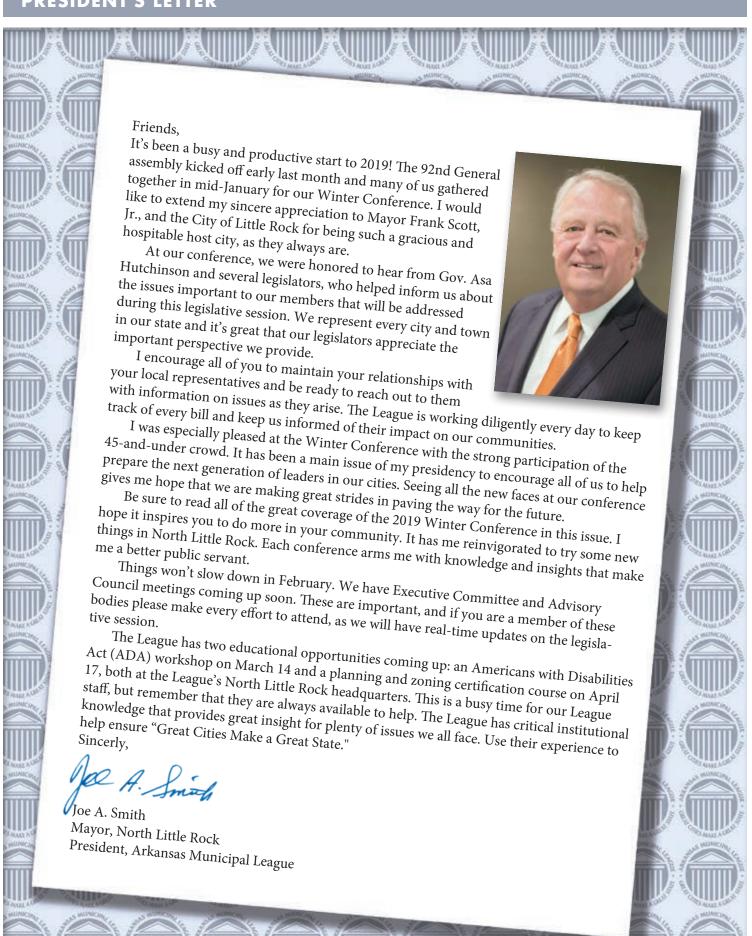




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League's 2019 Winter Conference breaks all-time attendance record

By Andrew Morgan, League staff

ity and town leaders from across Arkansas, many of them newly elected, first-time office-holders, gathered Jan. 16-18 at the Statehouse Convention Center and Marriott Hotel in downtown Little Rock for the League's 2019 Winter Conference, which provided officials with an opportunity to hone their skills, discuss the League's legislative priorities, and share best practices for city hall. The conference also featured several sessions offering core hours and continuing education hours as part of the League's voluntary certification program for municipal officials.

Attendance at this year's conference was outstanding, with 1,230 total participants, an all-time record. The 2019 Winter Conference also set a record for new delegate attendance at 230, a signal that our state's newly elected local officials are dedicated to working with the League and each other to improve the quality of life in their hometowns.

Another highlight of this year's attendance was the strong participation by young city and town officials. Recruiting the younger generations to serve their hometowns has been a priority for this year's League president, North Little Rock Mayor Joe Smith.



North Little Rock Mayor and League President Joe Smith gathers around him all the municipal officials in attendance who are 45 years old or younger.



Scott

One of Arkansas's most prominent newly elected local leaders, Little Rock Mayor Frank Scott, Jr., welcomed city and town officials to their capital city during the Winter Conference's opening general session on Thursday morning, Jan. 17.

"I count it an honor that you are here; I count it an honor that you traveled safely here," Scott said. "I hope that we all learn something so that we can be more effective in our positions of leadership, as we are all true servants as we lead our individual cities and communities."

The League welcomed Gov. As a Hutchinson to the Winter Conference during the Volunteer Community of the Year Awards luncheon on Jan. 17. The governor helped present the awards and took time to address the



Hutchinson

League. He began by marking the passing of longtime League Executive Director Don Zimmerman, who died in June.

"It's the first time I've been to a Municipal League conference without Don Zimmerman, and we miss him," Hutchinson said. "I think back to his relationship with my dad [John Malcom Hutchinson, Sr., served as mayor of Sulphur Springs in the early 1980s-Ed.] and so many officials that he's helped over the years."

The governor congratulated the League's new leader, Mark Hayes, and said he looks forward to working together.

The first week of the 92nd General Assembly of the Arkansas Legislature coincided with the Winter Conference, and Hutchinson outlined his main legislative objectives for the session, which he referred to as the four Ts: transformation of state government, increased teacher pay, tax cuts, and new transportation funding legislation.

The League is particularly focused on the transportation and highway funding issue and seeks to protect the 70/15/15 revenue split among the state, cities, and counties. The governor said that he would work to find an agreeable consensus on this critical issue.

"I understand the partnership we have with our cities and our counties, and we do want to develop a new highway plan that maintains that shared responsibility and shared funding with our cities and our counties of 15 percent for each," he said.

The governor also said he expects the Legislature to enact enabling legislation to collect online sales tax after the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in June 2018 in *South Dakota v. Wayfair*, which overturned a previous decision and paved the way for states and local governments on this issue.

With the many competing agendas going on at the Capitol, the governor encouraged city leaders to work

closely with legislators and with his office in order to best serve the public and avoid "counterproductive" legislation.

"We need the leadership and the close eye of the Municipal League on all the bills that are going through the session," Hutchinson said.

Local officials had the opportunity to visit with numerous state constitutional officers and legislators during the conference's opening night banquet on Jan. 16. State Senate President Pro Tempore Jim Hendren and Speaker of the House Matthew Shepherd shared their thoughts on the 92nd General Assembly.

Hendren said the two big issues coming before the Legislature this session that affect cities and towns directly are taxes and highway funding, and both are "in flux," he said.



Hendren

"I know it's hugely important that we don't continue to get behind on taking care of our infrastructure, so I know the Legislature shares that desire and will be working hard on that issue," he said.

On the state's tax reform efforts, he acknowledged the importance of local sales tax collection for cities and towns and assured the League that any new legislation would be fair.

"We're not going to handicap you, and the Municipal League has been a partner, making sure that your interests are represented," Hendren. "I think you're going to be happy with the tax reform package when it comes out."

Speaker Shepherd said that for the first time this year, two of the House committees most important to cities and towns—City, County and Local Affairs and Public Transportation—will be streamed online so local leaders and constituents can keep track of developments in real time. The two committees often meet remotely rather than at the Capitol.



Shepherd

Shepherd encouraged city and town leaders to be engaged during the session and to stay in contact with him and their legislators.

"Communication is going to be the key to this session, it's going to be the key to our success," he said, "and I'm always open and will to listen to your questions, comments, and concerns."

During a general session focused on the legislative issues most important to cities and towns, League Executive Director Mark Hayes stressed the importance of robust transportation funding legislation that continues to prioritize local infrastructure. It's crucial to the state's overall economic outlook, he said.



Hayes

"It becomes very difficult to get our economy kick started and going in the right direction if we don't have the following things: a highway system to take the truck from point A to point B, a county road to take it from point B to point C, and a city street to take it from point C to point D," Hayes said. "It does not work without that kind of system, and any part of that system that breaks down means we don't have the kind of economic growth we need in this state."

The League remains committed to protecting the highway funding formula of 70 percent for the state and 15 percent each for counties and cities, Hayes said. That formula has been in place since 1965.

Achieving marketplace fairness for brick-and-mortar businesses in our cities and towns has been a priority for the League at home and at the federal level, and the Legislature is expected to take action on the issue this year. Rep. Dan Douglas has filed HB1002, which requires out-of-state sellers to collect and remit Arkansas sales tax when gross revenue from sales subject to the tax exceeds \$100,000. As of press date, the bill is poised to move toward a House floor vote.



Douglas

Rep. Douglas was on hand at the conference to give his perspective on the issue. With the reversal last year by the U.S. Supreme Court of the 1992 Quill decision, Douglas said, it paves the way for us to even the playing field for the local retailers in our cities and towns who have lost out to the ever-increasing online marketplace.

"Our local retailers employ our citizens," Douglas said. "They pay property tax to support our schools and our cities and our towns. They're the ones that buy the ads in the yearbook and at the baseball field and football field. They're the lifeblood of our communities, and we have been putting them at a 10 percent disadvantage. It's unfair taxation."

Staying in contact with legislators and keeping up with legislation that affects cities and towns is paramount during the session, and the League has resources to help local leaders stay well armed with the latest information. The Legislative Action Center on the League's website, www.arml.org, provides numerous links to keep city and town officials informed, such as contact information for all Arkansas legislators and the online version of the

Legislative Bulletin, which tracks all bills of League inter-



League Deputy Director Whitnee Bullerwell covers the ways local officials can stay informed this legislative session and introduces the League's new legislative app for smartphones, ARML Leg.

est as they move through the legislative process.

The League has expanded its outreach efforts this year with the launch of a new legislative directory app for your smartphone. A link to download the app, ARML Leg, can be found on the Legislative Action Center.

In addition to the general sessions covering legislation important to cities and towns, transportation funding, workforce development, and other key issues, the 2019 Winter Conference featured five core hours and three hours of continuing education as part of the League's voluntary certification program for municipal officials. With so many newly elected, first-time officials joining us, this year's core educational blocks were tailored specifically for them. The popular "City Government 101" course provides an overview of the functions of local government and the state statutes that guide city and town governance. Part two of the course served to introduce the League and its various programs



Krejci

and services, which are all designed to help cities and towns run more efficiently, save taxpayers money, and thrive.

Guest speaker Sheila Krejci, a consultant with a masters in human resource development, led the continuing education portion of the Winter Conference. She offered practical tips on how cities and towns can mitigate harassment and other unacceptable behavior and cultivate municipal workplaces of respect and civility.

Awards and recognitions



JoAnne Bush, recently retired longtime mayor of Lake Village, accepts the Don A. Zimmerman Dean's Chair, presented for her many years of service to the League.

The Winter Conference each year serves as an opportunity to honor various city and town leaders and their hometowns for their service and their accomplishments over the past year. This year the League bestowed a rare honor upon one of its longest-serving members, recently retired Lake Village Mayor JoAnne Bush, who was presented with the inaugural Don A. Zimmerman Dean's Chair. The presentation was made during the opening night banquet, Jan. 16.

The chair, which honors extraordinary service to the League, has only been presented a few times in the past two decades, and from this year forward it is named in honor of the League's longtime Executive Director Don Zimmerman, who died in June 2018.

Bush, who retired at the end of 2018 after 46 years of service to Lake Village, served the League for 29 years on various boards and committees. She also served as a district vice president and as League president in 2008-2009. Bush was also among 18 current or former city officials to be named an Honorary Life Member. This designation is presented to city and town officials who have shown their dedication by serving on League committees or boards for 10 years or more.

Also during the opening night banquet, the League recognized 121 city and town officials who in 2018 either achieved or maintained their status as Certified

Municipal Officials through the League's voluntary certification program.

For the third Winter Conference in a row, the League has partnered with Arkansas Business Publishing Group (ABPG) to present the organization's Trendsetter City Awards, which recognize innovative local initiatives that improve the quality of life in communities across Arkansas. ABPG has renamed its top Trendsetter Award the Don A. Zimmerman Pinnacle Award in honor of the League's late leader. This year's winner was Monticello, which last year expanded parks access to children and adults of all abilities with the opening of its new Miracle League field. There are now six Miracle League ballparks in Arkansas, but Monticello's is the first in the southeastern part of the state. The Trendsetter City Awards were presented during the conference's opening general session, Jan. 17.

Each year the Arkansas Department of Human Services Office of Communications and Community Engagement honors communities for their volunteer efforts throughout the year. The winning Volunteer Communities of the Year for 2018 are Fairfield Bay, Greenbrier, Russellville, and Van Buren. DHS presented the awards at a Jan. 17 luncheon during the League's 2019 Winter Conference in Little Rock, with Gov. Asa Hutchinson and Bruce Davis, chairman of the Governor's Advisory Commission on National Service and Volunteerism, presenting the awards. Ashley Ketz of KARK-TV emceed the presentation.



Monticello receives the Don A. Zimmerman Pinnacle Award from the Arkansas Business Publishing Group for installing a Miracle League ball field in the city, a first for the southeast region of the state.



Clockwise from top left, Fairfield Bay, Greenbrier, Russellville, and Van Buren were the 2018 Volunteer Communities of the Year. The cities were recognized at a luncheon on Jan. 17 during the 2019 Winter Conference.

YOU'RE THE LEADER YOUR COMMUNITY NEEDS.

TELL CONGRESS WHAT YOU NEED



2019 Winter Conference Snapshots





















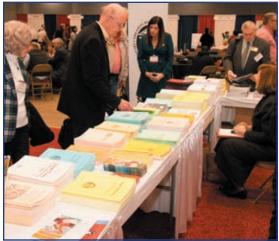
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PHOTOS BY ANDREW MORGAN.

FEBRUARY 2019

2019 Winter Conference Snapshots





































 ${\bf Photos}\ {\bf by}\ {\bf Andrew}\ {\bf Morgan}.$



Six ways to connect across divides

We are wired to connect. As people, we comprise the same in-group. Here are six accessible, evidence-based reset strategies that help you connect across divides.

By Frieda K. Edgette

ome days it feels like there is more that divides us than unites us. Growing distrust in government, domestic racial tension and immigration, urbanism to rural and suburban living, partisan gridlock, inter and intra-government coordination, generational shifts in the workplace, and technology changing the way we live, work, and play. It can feel overwhelming. Where do we start?

The good news is that a growing body of science is rewriting the narrative of natural competition to collaboration. Rather than Darwin's survival of the fittest, researchers find that people are prone more so for connection. With more than 99 percent of human DNA being shared, our collective well-being increases individual thriving, too—especially in our increasingly interconnected world. We connect through shared experience, communication, altruism, and our values of public service.

So, what gets in the way of our innate desire to connect?

Neuroscience illuminates some answers. While we are interdependent, we can have a greater affinity with those we perceive to be similar to ourselves: our in-group ("us"). Those we perceive as different are outgroups ("them"). In-groups fulfill basic human needs for survival, belonging, and meaning. We intuitively turn to them for help, for security, and for love. There is no limit to how we define our in-groups: gender, race, geography, political affinities, religion, hobbies, vocation, and age are but a few. When we confront an out-group,

structures in the brain are triggered. Our brains tell us we are under threat—whether we are or not. This threat response, referred to as "fight or flight," activates our amygdala, the part of our brain that reacts to old memories, and floods us with a stress hormone called cortisol. We hear a conflicting political view: Our amygdala fires up. We see someone who looks different: same thing. Funding from the national body gets pulled: There it goes. We tense up. We hear less. We shift into tunnel vision. We become fearful, anxious, or agitated. In short, we are significantly limited from operating at our best.

Remember that good news: We are wired to connect. As people, we comprise the same in-group. Below are six accessible, evidence-based reset strategies that help you connect across divides.

1. Take five minutes to self-assess.

Honestly assess who you are. Start by listing five to 10 identities you use to describe yourself. What favorable and unfavorable perceptions are ascribed to each? Let's take public servant as an example. Favorable perceptions include altruistic, integrity, problem-solvers, and visionary. Unfavorable perceptions may include out of touch and self-interested. Then, go a bit further. What media do you follow? What life experiences define who you are? Who is in your circle? Your answers shape how you make sense—and respond—to others and the world around you. When complete, review your answers. There is no right and wrong here. What do you notice? How does this inform how you connect with others?

2. Practice self-management.

What is your natural response when presented with difference? Do you fight, flee, or freeze. Take note of your default mode. Develop an "in-the-moment" strategy to self-manage versus getting hijacked by your amygdala. If you want to fight, set a timer for one minute. Count your breaths on the exhale. Try to focus only on the inhale and exhale of your breath. This breathing exercise helps equalize the nervous system and calm the mind. If you want to flee, assume a confident, open posture with shoulders back, chest open, and soften your face. This "power pose" releases testosterone in the body, which increases confidence, authenticity, and perseverance.

3. Ask open-ended questions—and just listen.

Get curious. Who is the person behind the identity? What experiences shaped their life? What is important to them? Ask open-ended questions that preferably start with "what" and "how." (Asking "why" can put people on the defense.) Just listen. Your mission is to understand. Actively listening builds empathy, the ability to understand the thoughts, feelings, and experiences of another. When we are "in it" with the other person, "mirror neurons" are activated in our brains. It is like we are having the same experience. Empathy reduces prejudice and stress from overwhelming us. Additionally, both empathy and active listening flood our brains with oxytocin, cortisol's counter hormone that makes us feel good and builds trust.

4. Shake hands before a meeting.

Human contact is a sure way to release oxytocin. Do this gesture before a meeting and genuinely check in with the other person. "How are you?" "What are your hopes for this meeting?" "What are you looking forward to today?" The oxytocin boost helps prime the conversation for collaboration. It also communicates non-verbal cues of presence and appreciation. I challenge you to high five, too. Professional NBA teams that high five, fist bump, and pat each other on the back during practice experience improved performance come game time.

5. Make eye contact.

Eyes are windows into the person. When talking with others, looking into people's eyes offers non-verbal recognition and respect. The gesture validates the speaker, conveys esteem, and activates the reward circuit regions in the brain. It is also associated with increased credibility.

6. Positively model the way.

As a leader, your attitude is contagious! Managers who emote greater positivity are more accurate and careful in decision-making. They are also more effective interpersonally and have happier, more productive workplaces in which coordination is more easeful and felt effort is reduced. Having a rough day yourself? Take two minutes to power pose. You'll feel the difference.

Start small. Apply these accessible, achievable connection points into your daily communications. Expand on what works. Iterate what doesn't. Our communities will be better for it.

Frieda K. Edgette is a certified executive coach and organizational strategist with a political background. This article appeared originally Aug. 9, 2017, on the blog of the International City/County Management Association, icma.org, and is reprinted with permission.





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Annual Statements

The suggested **FORM A** is for use by cities of the first class, second class, and incorporated towns to comply with 14-59-116.

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City or Town of		
(Cities of t	he first class, second	class, and incorporated towns)
Finar	ncial Statement Janua	ry 1, 2018—Dec. 31, 2018
	GENERAL FUND	
Balance January 1, 2018	\$	
Cash Receipts		
State Revenues	\$	
Property Taxes	\$	
Sales Taxes	\$	
Fines, Forfeitures, and Costs	\$	
Franchise Fees	\$	
Transfers In	\$	
Other	\$	
Total Receipts	\$	
Total General Fund Available	\$	
Expenditures		
Administrative Department:		
Personal Services	\$	
Supplies	\$	
Other services and charges	\$	
Capital Outlay	\$	
Debt Service	\$	
Transfers Out	\$	
Total Expenditures	\$	
Balance General Fund Dec. 31, 2018	\$	
	STREET FUND	
Balance January 1, 2018	\$	
Cash Receipts		
State Revenues	\$	
Property Taxes	\$	
Sales Taxes	\$	
Franchise Fees	\$	
Transfers In	\$	
Other	\$	
Total Street Receipts	\$	
Total Street Fund Available	\$	
Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$	
Supplies	\$	
Other services and charges	\$	
Capital Outlay	\$	
Debt service	\$	
Transfers out	\$	
Total Expenditures	\$	
Balance Street Fund Dec. 31, 2018	\$	
The classification of expenditures shoarks department, etc.	all be by department,	i.e., administrative, police department, fire department,
	INDEBTEDNESS	
Type of Debt	Amount	Date Last Payment Due
Property Tax Bonds	\$	
Short term financing obligations	\$	
Sales & Use Tax Bonds	\$	
Revenue Bonds	\$	
Lease Purchase Agreements	\$	
		Date Free of Debt
Total	\$	_
All financial resemble for the C'		and modelling recorded and are as as for modelling from the
All financial records for the City of	A.M. to P.M., Mor	are public records and are open for public inspection nday through Friday, at City Hall in
during regular business flours or		

If the record is in active use or in storage and, therefore, not available at the time a citizen asks to examine it, the custodian shall certify this fact in writing to the applicant and set a date and hour within three (3) days at which time the record will be available for inspection and copying.

Municipalities must publish annual financial statement

he time is rapidly arriving for the annual reporting of each city and town's financial statement. Refer to the *Handbook for Arkansas Municipal Officials*, 2017-18 ed., section 14-59-116 and section 14-237-113.

The suggested **FORM B** is for use by water and sewer departments to comply with 14-237-113.

Ark. Code Ann. § 14-59-116 provides that the governing body of each municipality shall publish annually in a newspaper published in the municipality a FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY by April 1 covering the previous calendar year (January through the end of December).

The financial statement should include the receipts and expenditures for the year. In addition, it should contain "a statement of the indebtedness and financial condition of the municipality."

Section 14-237-113 provides similar publication requirements for the operating authority of the WATER and SEWER DEPARTMENTS. Water and sewer departments administered by one or two commissions must comply with the law. If the water and sewer departments are administered by the city council, then it is the responsibility of the city council to comply with the statute.

What if no newspaper is published in the city or town? In that case, the statements may be posted in two public places in the municipality.

Suggested Forms A and B appear on these facing pages. For additional information, call the League at (501) 374-3484. You can buy a copy of the *Handbook for Arkansas Municipal Officials* at www.arml.org/store.

	For	m B
City or Town of		
Fina	ancial Statement Janua	rry 1, 2018—Dec. 31, 2018
WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT	NTS	
Balance January 1, 2018	\$	
Cash Receipts		
Water Payments	\$	
Sewer Payments	\$	
Sanitation Funds	\$	
Other	\$	
Total Receipts	\$	
Total Funds Available	\$	
Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$	
Supplies	\$	
Other services and charges	\$	
Capital Outlay	\$	
Debt Service	\$	
Transfers Out	\$	
Total Expenditures	\$	
Balance Water and Sewer Fund Dec. 31, 2018	\$	
	INDEBTEDNESS	
Type of Debt	Amount	Date Last Payment Due
Short term financing obligations	\$	
Water Revenue Bonds	\$	
Sewer Revenue Bonds	\$	
		Date Free of Debt
Total	\$	
All financial records of the Water		t of (City or Town) of are public records and are open for public inspection
during regular business hours of	_ A.M. to P.M., Mo	nday through Friday, at the Water Department in, Arkansas.
	riting to the applicant	not available at the time a citizen asks to examine it, the and set a date and hour within three (3) days at which g.

NOTICE: Annexation Reports Due March 1

Arkansas Code Ann. sections 14–40–2201 and 14-40–2202 provide:

(a)(1) Beginning March 1, 2014, and each successive year thereafter, the mayor or city manager of a city or incorporated town shall file annually with the city clerk or recorder, town recorder, and county clerk a written notice describing any annexation elections that have become final in the previous eight (8) years.

- (2) The written notice shall include:
 - (A) The schedule of services to be provided to the inhabitants of the annexed portion of the city; and
- (B) A statement as to whether the scheduled services have been provided to the inhabitants of the annexed portions of the city.
- (b) If the scheduled services have not been provided to the new inhabitants within three (3) years after the date the annexation becomes final, the written notice reporting the status of the extension of scheduled services shall include a statement of the rights of inhabitants to seek detachment.
- (c) A city or incorporated town shall not proceed with annexation elections if there are pending scheduled services that have not been provided in three (3) years as prescribed by law.

Ark. Code Ann. § 14-40-2202. Inhabitants of annexed area

- (a) In all annexations under § 14-40-303 and in accordance with § 14-40-606, after the territory declared annexed is considered part of a city or incorporated town, the inhabitants residing in the annexed portion shall:
 - (1) Have all the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the annexing city or incorporated town; and
 - (2) (A) Be extended the scheduled services within three (3) years after the date the annexation becomes final.
- (B) The mayor of the municipality shall file a report with the city clerk or recorder, town recorder, and county clerk of the extension of scheduled services.
 - (b) If the scheduled services have not been extended to the area and property boundaries of the new inhabitants within three (3) years after the date annexation becomes final, the written notice reporting the status of the extension of scheduled services shall:
 - (1) Include a written plan for completing the extension of services and estimated date of completion; and
 - (2) Include a statement of the rights of inhabitants to seek detachment.
 - (c) A city or incorporated town shall not proceed with any additional annexation elections if there are pending scheduled services that have not been extended as required under this subchapter.

To obtain a sample Notice Describing Annexation Elections, and Schedules of Services access the "Legal FAQs" page of www.arml.org/mldp.

Certain municipal officials in first class cities may opt out of APERS

The Arkansas Public Employees Retirement System (APERS) provides cities with the opportunity to cover its employees and officials (Ark. Code Ann. § 24-4-303). The law states generally that the mayor and clerk "shall become participating employees upon taking office." On the other hand, the statute permits mayors and clerks of first class cities to opt out of APERS in order to participate in the local retirement plans provided for in Ark. Code Ann. §§ 24-12-121 and 24-12-123.

In order to make this election, the mayor or clerk must provide written notice to APERS within 90 calendar days of the date the official assumed office. Once made, this choice is irrevocable. Any employer contributions previously made on behalf of an official who elects not to participate will be refunded to the city and the official will forfeit service credit in the system.

Newly elected city attorneys or city treasurers in cities of the first class who are otherwise covered by a local pension fund may also take advantage of these provisions.

To contact APERS, call (501) 682-7800 or visit www.apers.org.







Joel or Noel Foster 870-540-7918 Commercial Truck Sales and Service





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ACCRTA scholarships available

The executive board of the Arkansas City Clerks, Recorders and Treasurers Association (ACCRTA) awards scholarships for tuition to attend the Municipal Clerks' Training Institute, the Academy for Advanced Education and the International Institute of Municipal Clerks' annual conference, all of which will enable Arkansas clerks to further educational training.

A scholarship honoring the memory of Bill S. Bonner will be awarded to a first-year attendee in the certification program at the Municipal Clerks' Institute in September 2019. This scholarship covers the registration fee.

Additional scholarships include: four local \$400 scholarships to attend the Municipal Clerks' Institute, Sept. 15-19, 2019, in Fayetteville; one \$400 scholarship for the Academy for Advanced Education, Sept. 16-17, 2019, in Fayetteville; and one \$400

scholarship to attend the International Institute of Municipal Clerks (IIMC) annual conference, May 19-22, 2019, in Birmingham, Ala.

These scholarships are in addition to the 11 regional scholarships awarded by the IIMC.

Completed scholarship application should be returned to the ACCRTA Scholarship Committee chair:

Andrea Williams, CMC, CAMC City Clerk, City of Paragould 301 West Court Street P.O. Box 1175 Paragould, AR 72450

Questions: Andrea.Williams@Paragouldcity.org or (870)239-7500.

I, am a member of the International Institute of Municipal Clerks, and do had Clerk, Deputy City Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer or related Name Title	e Arkansas City Clerks, Rec nereby apply for assistance fro title at the time of application	orders and Trea om ACCRTA. (A	surers Association
Street Address or P.O. Box			
City, State, Zip			
Telephone Date assumed present			
Other related experience: Title	•	-	_ Years
Education: H.S Graduate Col	llege (years)	Degree	
Check one: This application is for a First Second	Third year Institute		
What are the approximate costs of the institute you plan to	attend?		_
Travel/Transportation Regi	istration Fee/Tuition		_
Lodging and Meal Tota	al Amount		_
How much does your municipality budget your departmen	nt yearly for education?		_
What is your reason(s) for applying for this scholarship			
I understand that if a scholarship is awarded to me, it mu attend all sessions. I do hereby attest that the information submitted with th Signature:	is application is true and corre		
CHECK THE SCHOLARSHIP FOR WHICH YOU ARE		D. H. 11	21 2010
Municipal Clerks' Institute, Fayetteville	September 15-19, 2019	Deadline: M	•
Academy for Advanced Education, Fayetteville IIMC Conference, Birmingham, Ala.	September 16-17, 2019	Deadline: Ma	
HIMO Conference, Birmingnam, Ala.	May 19-22, 2019	Deadline: Ap)TH 15, 2019

Disclaimer: ACCRTA will not be responsible for applications that do not reach the chairman by the deadline. Please feel free to call after a few days to be sure your application was received.

ACCRTA seeks nominations for Clerk of the Year

The Municipal Clerk of the Year Award recognizes a member of the Arkansas City Clerks, Recorders, Treasurers Association (ACCRTA) who has made significant contributions to the objectives of the municipal clerks profession and to the improvement of municipal government in Arkansas and the clerks own community.

Qualities are length of service, good relationship with other clerks, interest in education, attendance at national and regional conferences, community volunteer, advancing and supporting the municipal clerks association.

Any municipal official or ACCRTA member may nominate a candidate for Municipal Clerk of the Year for 2019. The finalist will be honored at the 85th Annual Arkansas Municipal League Convention, June 12-14, 2019, in Little Rock.

The deadline for nominations is April 15, 2019.

Requirements for nominees:

- Has been an active ACCRTA member for at least five years
- Holds a city clerk/recorder/treasurer or deputy position
- Is a Certified Municipal Clerk or Certified Arkansas Municipal Clerk
- Provides service to other municipal clerks in the state as the opportunity exists
- Exhibits leadership

Complete the nomination information below and send to:

Denise Johnston, ACCRTA Vice President Clerk/Treasurer, City of Batesville 500 East Main Batesville, AR 72501 cityclerk@cityofbatesville.com.

Municipal Clerk of the Year 2019 Please Submit the Following Information

Please Submit the Following Intormation
Nominee's full name and title
ADDRESS, CITY, ZIP
BUSINESS PHONE
Name of the city the municipal clerk represents
Years served as clerk, recorder, treasurer or deputy clerk and year appointed or elected
Arkansas City Clerks, Recorders, Treasurers Association (ACCRTA) member years served and date of membership
ACCRTA OFFICES HELD
ACCRIA MEETINGS ATTENDED
ACCRIA, IIMC, or Arkansas Municipal League committee service, committees served on and number of years served
International Institute Municipal Clerk (IIMC) participation at annual and regional meetings
IIMC workshops (district meetings) attended Municipal Clerks Institute attendance (number of years and classes attended)
Municipal Clerks Institute attendance (number of years and classes attended)
Certification received:
□ IIMC Certified Municipal Clerk, □ IIMC Master Municipal Clerk or □ Certified Arkansas Municipal Clerk
DATE OF CERTIFICATION
Arkansas Municipal League conferences attended
EDUCATION PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (INSTRUCTOR, PANEL MEMBER, MODERATOR)
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
Leadership activities
Other activities
NAME OF IMPROPERTIES AND ADMINISTRAL
Name of individual submitting nomination
ADDRESS
PHONE NUMBER SIGNATURE
Signature
Date
Clerk of the Year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Shaping our future economy: Return on investment for early childhood education

By Moriah Bruner

n average a child spends 11,500 hours in early childhood care and education (ECCE) settings from birth to age five. This includes time spent in daycares, preschools, and other care environments. This critical period of development is when executive function matures, specifically the five "soft skills" necessary for success in the workforce later in life: problem solving, adaptability, time management, organization, and communication. In fact, 85 percent of a child's intellect, personality, and social skills are developed by the age of five.

The Committee for Economic Development (CED), a nonprofit, nonpartisan, business-led public policy organization, supports state investments in high-quality ECCE for children ages birth to five and estimates a long-term return on investment of 16 percent, a higher return than investments in education for older children. The greatest determinant of quality is well-qualified instructional staff, yet national, state, and regional studies indicate a shortage of well-qualified early childhood educators due to low pay, scarce benefits, and high stress.

In Arkansas, employees in early childhood education are poorly compensated, work in under-resourced programs, and are difficult to retain. According to the 2017 UAMS workforce study on instructional staff in ECCE, 40 percent of employees reported being food insecure

(the number was 50 percent for ECCE workers caring for infants and toddlers). Furthermore, 50 percent of employees in the field were not offered health insurance through their jobs, 40 percent were not receiving any kind of education or credential to work with children, and 35 percent reported they planned to leave the ECCE field within two to five years.

To improve quality of life for an estimated 16,000 ECCE staff in Arkansas, increase educational outcomes for children in the state, and nurture a skilled workforce, public-private partnerships must be formed to solve the financial disincentives for careers in infant, toddler, and preschool education.

Jamie Rayford, chief operating officer at the Batesville Area Chamber of Commerce, sees her community coming together to address this important economic issue.

"Communities with future economic prosperity in mind should be, as we are in Independence County, taking a very hard look at the barriers preventing their residents from accessing quality, affordable early child-hood education," Rayford said. "If we want to get serious about building our workforce capacity, we have to get serious about preparing our youngest residents' capacity to learn."

Your community can get involved by:

- Raising awareness of the importance of early child-hood education, including making parents, local
 elected officials, and the general public aware of
 the science of brain development and the importance of quality early learning experiences.
- Exploring options for quality incentives, including incentives for teachers and directors on the basis of educational attainment and retention as well as tax credits for program quality.
- Establishing a mentoring program facilitated by local experts to coach ECCE staff, especially in methods for teaching children with behavioral challenges and special needs.
- Paying close attention to the needs of infant/ toddler teachers, who often face the greatest challenges of those working in ECCE.
- Sharing information with constituents about existing legislation currently underutilized that provides tax credits for eligible families who pay for early childhood education and allows businesses to receive tax credits for making certain contributions toward improving access to licensed quality programs.

There is much work to be done to increase access to affordable, high-quality early childhood education programs across the state. Nevertheless, investing in quality early learning experiences for our children now will yield a stronger workforce and more resilient and sustainable Arkansas communities.

More information and resources on this topic are available through Arkansas's Invest Early Coalition (www.aradvocates.org/campaigns/invest-early), UAMS Family and Preventative Medicine (familymedicine. uams.edu/arkansas-workforce-study), and T.E.A.C.H. Early Childhood National Center (teachecnational-center.org).



Moriah Bruner is project coordinator at UCA's Center for Community and Economic Development (uca.edu/cced). Contact her at mbruner1@uca.edu or (501) 450-3460.





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ARKANSAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE



GREAT CITIES MAKE A GREAT STATE

Voluntary Certified Continuing Education Program

The League's Voluntary Certified Continuing Education Program continues in 2019 with workshops covering topics helpful to municipal leaders. The voluntary certification plan is approved by the Executive Committee and consists of 21 credit hours of topics.

For those city officials who have completed the 21 hours of core curriculum, you must annually obtain 6 hours of continuing education to maintain your certification status. The required 6 hours must be gained by attending the hours of continuing education offered at the ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) Workshop, 2019 Planning & Zoning Workshop, or the 85th Annual Convention.

The Program is for Arkansas mayors, city administrators, city managers, city directors and aldermen, city recorders, recorder/treasurers, city clerks, clerk/treasurers.

The next workshop at League Headquarters is:

- ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) Workshop (5 continuing hours), 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. March 14, 2019, at League headquarters.
- Planning & Zoning Workshop (5 continuing hours), 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. April 17, 2019, at League headquarters.

For more information contact Whitnee V. Bullerwell at (501) 374-3484 Ext. 206, or email wvb@arml.org.



Municipal leaders invited to 45th Arkansas Governor's Conference on Tourism



Dear Municipal League Members,

I invite you to join me and your fellow city leaders during the 45th Arkansas Governor's Conference on Tourism, Feb. 24-26 in Hot Springs. The annual gathering of Arkansas's tourism industry offers sessions on a variety of topics, including bringing new travelers to your community, festival planning, and promoting cities and attractions. Registration and hotel information will soon be online at arkansas.com/governors-conference.

I've had the privilege to work with many of you through the years, and now in my role as Arkansas Tourism Director, I'm even more excited about the future of tourism growth in Arkansas. The annual Governor's Conference helps us all learn new ways to sell the state as a whole while building upon past successful citylevel projects.

The Governor's Conference is a perfect way to connect cities from across The Natural State. Each of you has a story to tell that will compel travelers to visit your area. Whether you're a city of 100 or 100,000, you have an attraction or event that will cause someone to say, "You

know, I might just stop there." And those "hidden stories" are exactly what we want to capitalize on.

Tourism is one of the leading industries in our state. Arkansas draws in close to 30 million visitors per year, over \$7 billion in economic travel expenditures, \$148 million in local taxes, and \$404 million in state taxes. Approximately \$1.4 billion in wages are generated by 66,000 tourism-related jobs. Tourism is big business!

These figures represent economic development opportunities for all of us. The Arkansas Tourism Department is here to help you at the local level. At the state level, my aim is to help facilitate conversations and projects between cities via promotional efforts, networking events, and tourism development strategies.

If you have questions or would like more information about this year's Governor's Conference, please reach out to me at (501) 682-1088 or jim.dailey@arkansas.gov.

Sincerely, Jim Dailey Arkansas Tourism Director

Getting back in the groove after the holidays

hristmas is considered by many to be a magical time. It can also be a very stressful time for many employees. Now that Christmas and the holiday season are behind us, how do your employees transition back to a normal work routine?

For many, the adjustment is smooth. Some employees, however, may have found the holidays to be so stressful that they turned to using drugs or abusing alcohol as stress relievers, and this is a problem.

With companies conducting drug tests as part of employment, the drug-using employee has to be concerned about the possibility of being found out. What if they are selected for a drug test? How can they continue to abuse substances and not fail a test? These concerns can lead to anxiety, secretive behaviors, absenteeism, personality changes, and attempts to defraud a test if selected to provide a specimen. Drug testing companies routinely find higher positive test results in the beginning of a new year.

Several factors come into play at a workplace during the ending of a year and the beginning of a new one.

- 1. Employers need to review their testing program for policy compliance and any needed updates.
- 2. How many employees were tested during the year, and how many positive tests were found?
- 3. How were the employees who failed drug tests managed—terminated, treated, return-to-duty monitoring?
- 4. Were the workers identified with positive test results a certain sector of employees (in a specific department, day workers or night shifts, part-time workers or full-time workers)?
- 5. Did you treat all employees fairly during the testing?

These five steps are important and need to be undertaken early in 2019. Don't forget that medical marijuana has been approved in Arkansas, so it is possible employers will have to handle this matter. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Transportation is considering alternative testing methods, so stay tuned on this forthcoming information.

How things are managed now will impact the success of the drug/alcohol testing program you conduct. Be aware that you may find some employees needing help as they adjust to the New Year.

Do employees have to sign a consent-to-test form?

The answer is no.

Well, if that is true, then what forms may an employee with a commercial driver's license (CDL) be required to sign?

This becomes a confusing situation because non-federally regulated employees may sign forms as required by their employers. Some consent forms, however, may not be signed by a CDL-carrying employee. Let me explain why this is true.

When a CDL employee is hired, they must sign a document agreeing to abide by the federal regulations applicable to their mode. Therefore, by signing that document, the employee has already agreed to drug/alcohol testing and every other regulation.

Specimen collection sites often require employees to sign a consent-to-test form, and it is not a DOT requirement. If your local clinic is doing this, please let them know it is not an acceptable practice. They may, however, ask the employee to complete a drug test information form. That form would give the clinic the employee information needed for billing and reporting of results, but it may contain wording that states, "I consent to testing." The difference in forms often causes confusion. Employers really do not want any form in an employee's drug testing file with the word "consent" beyond the very first employment form.

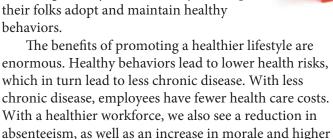
We at a TEST Consultants, Inc., and Drugtestreports.com want to express our appreciation to the Arkansas Municipal League and the cities and towns of Arkansas for giving us the opportunity to provide substance abuse management services to you. If you are in need of training, random testing management, on-site testing services, background checks, would like to set up a new account, or need someone to answer your concerns, please call Matthew at (501) 376-9776.

a'TEST CONSULTANTS, Inc., provides drug and alcohol testing as a service of the Arkansas Municipal League Legal Defense Program. The program helps cities and towns comply with the U. S. Department of Transportation's required drug testing for all holders of commercial drivers' licenses.

MHBP Tips: Employee wellness makes (dollars) and sense

ellness programs and benefits have been springing up all over the place in the last several years, and for good reason. With over 50 percent of healthcare expenditures related to lifestyle choices, such as poor eating habits, accidents, immobility, and tobacco use, employers are searching for ways in which they can help their folks adopt and maintain healthy behaviors.

rates of productivity.



To do our part in promoting healthy behaviors, the Municipal Health Benefit Program (formerly the Municipal Health Benefit Fund) offers a Preventative Care Program designed to encourage our covered members to identify health risks and to adopt and maintain healthy habits. As part of our program, MHBP will reimburse annual routine preventative care at 100 percent of the allowable charge. Further, services provided under the Preventative Care Program are not subject to a



co-payment, a deductible, or co-insurance. This means that if one of our covered members engages in a Preventative Care Program benefit, their member responsibility is \$0.

Some of the services included in the Preventative Care Program are:

- Annual physical exam
- Annual general health panel
- Well-baby/child visits
- Annual pap screenings
- Tobacco cessation program
- Colon-rectal examinations (age restrictions may apply)
- Annual mammograms (including 3-D procedures)
- Immunizations and inoculations (flu, HPV, shingles, children's vaccinations, and more)
- Chest X-rays

MHBP is committed to improving our covered members' health behaviors and reducing elevated health risks. Our Preventative Care Program is just one way in which we can accomplish that goal. In the future, we hope to expand our wellness benefit offerings, and collaborate with the cities and towns that make up the MHBP to discover more ways in which we can have a positive impact on the well being of our municipal workforce.

2019 Act 833 Deadline for Arkansas Fire Departments

he 2019 Act 833 application period will open Jan. 1, 2019, and will close June 30, 2019.

Act 833 of 1992, "Funding for Fire Departments," is administered by the Arkansas Fire Protection Services Board (AFPSB) and requires all Arkansas fire departments to become certified in order to be eligible for funding. Certification requirements include possession of a NFPA 1901 compliant fire suppression apparatus, a minimum of six active members with 16 hours of certified training, and personal protective equipment (PPE) for all active members. New for 2019—Online application at the Arkansas Fire Portal arfire.arkansas.gov. To request log-in credentials contact your county LEMC/Fire Coordinator or State Fire Coordinator Kendell Snyder at (501) 683-6781 or email fire/emsservices@adem.arkansas.gov.

What happens when reasonable people fail to agree?

By Jim von Tungeln

he planning function in municipal government isn't always a smooth process.

Contention can rule. Elected officials know this. Planners know and expect it. Even the courts agree. Judges observe that planning raises issues on which reasonable people can and do differ in their conclusions. The only ones who don't understand it are citizens. They expect things to be decided clearly, specifically, and in their favor.

This isn't always possible.

Those whom planners like to call "stakeholders" represent a wide range of viewpoints, many of which seem equally valid.

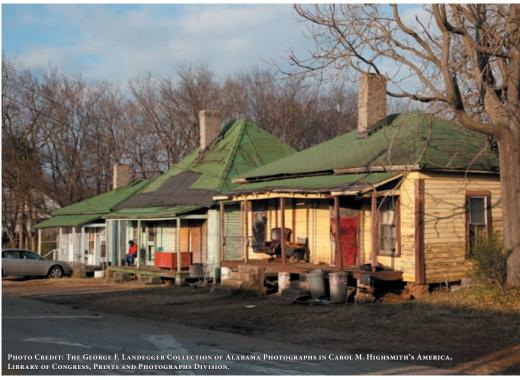
They come from diverse sources.

Some even occur internally within staff or departments, placing the planning commission in the middle of a family squabble.

For example, modern transportation planners cite a causal relationship between the width of streets and unsafe driving. Wide streets tend to encourage faster driving. This, in turn, can result in more traffic accidents. They propose narrower streets. This would seem to address a definable urban problem, as recommended by the planning department.

But wait. Firefighters must navigate a 75,000-pound vehicle down those streets and may need additional room for the extension of stabilizers. How does narrowing the widths of streets figure into that? Which is the more important issue, traffic accidents or structure fires? Is there a point along a line of argument that could satisfy both sides? Who will make the final determination?

Other professionals can and do disagree on specifics. For example, one professional may see a drainage area that should be left in its natural state. Another may study the same property and see a potential recreation area that can be developed into a community asset. At the same time, planning commissioners may lack the expertise required to arbitrate the discussion. What will elected officials do when the matter arrives in their hands?



Most agree that this neighborhood in Birmingham, Ala., should be upgraded. Not all agree with what should become of the existing residents.

Disagreements outside city hall can become even more complicated. One of the most contentious issues in urban planning involves the concept called "gentrification." This refers to the process of repairing and rebuilding homes and businesses in a deteriorating, or under-utilized, area of the city. Often these are urban neighborhoods that have traditionally housed low- or moderate-income families. An influx of middle-class or affluent people often results in the displacement of earlier, usually poorer residents. Opinions can and do vary.

On the one side are community planners who regard investment in older neighborhoods as positive. A traditional model of community rebirth follows a path of deterioration, followed by low values, followed by re-investment and eventual stabilization. They regard gentrification as the first step in the re-investment stage of the cycle. New and better housing will benefit any neighborhood. Vacant or derelict housing may become renovated and occupied. Property values will increase. Redevelopment of existing neighborhoods can reduce sprawl. Such development benefits the entire community. Right?

Some disagree. High on their list of concerns is the displacement of the original inhabitants of the area. They may suddenly find themselves unable to afford to live in the only neighborhood in which they've ever been allowed. This also involves the loss of neighborhood identity. While some may see a neighborhood as a blighted area, to the families who live there it may be a multi-generational homeplace. Planning, unfortunately, doesn't always escape insensitivity. Adopted plans or policies don't always take into account the psychological damage that displacement, or loss of cultural identity, can create.

Other concerns include increased rent prices, a potential increase in homelessness, resentment between old and new residents, loss of traditional businesses, and a reduction in affordable housing. These are valid concerns that must be weighed against the benefits of community improvement. It is a debate argued with increasing vehemence all over our country.

Familiar differences also arise. More often than not, they arise between developers and those cities that adopt a zoning code, a subdivision code, or a building code. One hears the claim that [any city in our state] enforcing such codes is presently driving development away to another city.

Any city? Without exception? Is this an exaggeration? Yes, a slight one.

Developers have valid arguments, though. Many planners lack an understanding, for example, of finance. They don't consider the time value of money and what it costs a builder who must wait an additional month or two for application approval. Conversely, they fail to consider the potential savings to that same builder if permit approvals could be done with "one-stop shopping." It is also true that some "design hoops" through which an investor must jump are not based on the health, safety, and welfare of the community. Rather, they arise from the personal visions of what constitutes pleasant urban design in the minds of planners.

Those with other views claim to protect the interests of "stakeholders" who, though benefiting from development, may suffer from side effects and the dread "Law of Unintended Consequences." They disagree with proponents of unregulated development. Such proponents may include individuals and entities described by the marketing profession as enjoying "first-mover advantage" (FMA). It is the advantage gained by the initial beneficiaries of development. This might include the municipal departments that benefit from initial revenue generated by sales tax on the development. It benefits the city temporarily while neglecting the long-term costs of infrastructure and its maintenance.

Also benefiting from development are those experiencing the so-called "free-rider advantage." This occurs when people take advantage of the use of a common resource, or collective good, without paying for it, as is the case when citizens of an area utilize public goods without paying their fair share in taxes. Those who pay may push back on projects as a result. For example, local residents may resist new traffic arteries that they feel will disproportionately benefit commuters while impairing the neighborhood stability of local citizens who will be paying for the projects.

The Strong Towns organization (strongtowns.org) has produced a base of information documenting the life-cycle costs of municipal development to municipalities as well as the hidden disadvantages that can occur. Their work provides a strong argument for taking a closer look at the total cost of a development to a city.

With valid but conflicting arguments facing municipal decision makers, what can be done? Unfortunately, there are no "bright-line answers." Strong Towns provides some good guiding principles on their website:

- Strong cities, towns, and neighborhoods cannot happen without strong citizens (people who care).
- Local government is a platform for strong citizens to collaboratively build a prosperous place.
- Financial solvency is a prerequisite for long-term prosperity.
- Land is the base resource from which community prosperity is built and sustained. It must not be squandered.
- A transportation system is a means of creating prosperity in a community, not an end unto itself.
- Job creation and economic growth are the results of a healthy local economy, not substitutes for one.

In addition, we might learn from a recently published book on decision-making: Farsighted –How We Make The Decisions That Matter The Most (Riverhead Books) by Steven Johnson. Among the mounds of useful information is the researched conclusion that major decisions are best made by a diversified group of individuals. Those holding reasoned and rational conclusions regarding complicated opinions, though they may disagree, constitute such diversification. Although weeding through opposing opinions may be a tedious process, the final decision may be best for all stakeholders of a city.



Jim von Tungeln is staff planning consultant and available for consultation as a service of the Arkansas Municipal League. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners. Persons having comments or questions may reach him at (501) 944-3649. His email is uplan@swbell.net.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Highway Revenues and Severance Turnback Reporting Due

ct 193 of the 2018 Fiscal Session of the Arkansas Legislature requires municipalities receiving \$2 million or more in total highway revenues and highway severance turnback to submit reporting for 2018 projects to the Bureau of Legislative Research. The reporting deadline is March 15, 2019. You can access Act 193 and the required reporting document online at: www.arkleg.state.ar.us/assembly/2017/2018F/Acts/Act193.pdf.

SECTION 13. SPECIAL LANGUAGE. NOT TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE ARKANSAS CODE NOR PUBLISHED SEPARATELY AS SPECIAL, LOCAL AND TEMPORARY LAW. TURNBACK REPORTING.

Each calendar year each county and municipality receiving total highway revenues and highway severance turnback per A.C.A § 27-70-207 and A.C.A § 26-58-124 of \$2,000,000 or more shall report to the House Public Transportation Committee and the Senate Transportation, Technology and Legislative Affairs Committee indicating how highway revenues and highway severance turnback funds were utilized. The report shall include a general ledger accounting of the city or county street/road fund. The county report shall be made utilizing the County Financial Management System of tracking county revenues and expenditures. The report shall also include the percentage of the street/road fund that is comprised of state funds. Further, the report shall include details of each contracted project including type and description of project and total amount of money spent on the project. The report shall be submitted annually no later than March 15 for the previous year's projects. The provisions of this section shall be in effect only from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019.

Finally, you have been requested, to the extent possible, to identify the type of projects using the following categories below:

- Bicycle Paths
- Bridges
- Drainage Maintenance
- Highways
- Hot Mix, Asphalt, Gravel, Concrete, Paint, Steel
- Intelligent Transportation Systems
- Intermodal Facilities
- Other Surface/Water Transportation
- Parking Facilities
- Pedestrian Ways
- Port Authorities
- Public Transit Systems
- Railroads

- Roads/Streets
- Safety Improvements
- Sidewalks
- Lighting/Right of Way Maintenance
- Toll Facilities
- Traffic Management Systems
- Traffic Signal Systems
- Trails
- Traveler Information Systems
- Tunnels
- Waterways
- Other

The report shall be submitted annually no later than March 15 for the previous year's projects. Please ensure this message is forwarded to the appropriate personnel. Direct all questions regarding this reporting requirement to:

Estella Smith, Administrator
Committee Staff Services
Bureau of Legislative Research
One Capitol Mall, 5th Floor
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 537-9192 or smithe@blr.arkansas.gov



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Live to eat or eat to live?

By David L. Rutlen, M.D.

n the midst of American Heart Month this February, isn't it worth asking what the latest science says about the effects of your diet on your heart health? After all, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, heart disease is still the leading cause of death in the United States and in Arkansas.

It's never too late

Let's start with probably the best news: It's never too late to start eating better. And I don't just say that as a heart specialist. A recent study in the *New England Journal of Medicine* took a look at a broad range of participants over a long period of time. They found that no matter whether you start with a very poor diet, a moderately healthy diet, or even a very healthy diet, over time your health will improve if you eat healthy.

So, the question then becomes: What is eating healthy?

Be fruity and go nuts

A small step that just about anyone can take is eating fresh fruit and nuts, even just a little.

Another recent study, once again from the *New England Journal of Medicine*, looked at over half a million people in China, both urban and rural, and found that eating fresh fruit, even just once a day, lowers the chance of heart disease. And this was true virtually across the board, regardless of gender, age, urban/rural living, alcohol intake, smoking status, education level, income, physical activity, body mass index, or blood pressure. All improved.

With nuts, two studies followed nurses and doctors over three decades, excluding those who already had cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease, or stroke. It found that eating nuts, even once a week, decreased risk of death and had a positive impact on heart health. More frequent consumption was linked to lower risks of heart disease and stroke, with the best results coming from daily nut eaters. Just about any nut seemed to do the trick: peanuts (which are actually legumes), tree nuts, walnuts, you name it. Peanut butter doesn't count, though.

Sea change

Beyond an apple-a-day and handful of almonds each afternoon, there are more substantial changes you can make to keep your heart happy.

Looking one last time to the prestigious *New England Journal*, we find what I consider to be the very best controlled trial out there, a 2018 update to a study done in 2013, which looked at the effects of a Mediterranean-style diet with either nuts or extra virgin olive oil versus a simple low-fat diet. It was randomized and looked for specific risks: heart attack, stroke, and fatal heart disease.

The results? Across the board, people did better on the Mediterranean diet all the way out to five years. This is a diet of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts that uses healthy fats like olive oil instead of butter, herbs for flavor instead of salt, limits red meat, emphasizes fish and poultry, and can include red wine in moderation. It works best when augmented by plenty of good company and decent exercise.

I saw this for myself a couple summers ago hiking the White Mountains in Crete. There, at 2,500 feet overlooking the ancient Libyan Sea, I was treated to one of the best meals of my entire life by a shepherd named John. It consisted of a half dozen different vegetables, some of which I couldn't even identify, and free-range goat he'd raised himself. At 73 years old, John was as fit as someone at 40, spending most days walking from sunup to sunset, shepherding his goats from sea level up the mountains to 4,000 feet.

The point is, John was answering the question of whether we live so we can eat—indulging in sumptuous steaks and the like—or eat to live, with good food and a healthy heart beating out the time of each passing day.



David L. Rutlen, M.D., is a professor and the director of the Cardiovascular Medicine Division in the Department of Internal Medicine in the College of Medicine at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

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Proper pruning promotes a healthy urban forests

By Krista Quinn

roper pruning can promote tree health and make trees safer and more attractive. However, pruning is probably one of the most commonly misunderstood tree care activities. Many people and even some tree trimming companies do not know how to prune trees correctly and often do more harm than good.

Trees provide many benefits to communities if properly cared for, and planting and maintaining trees has been shown to be one of the best investments a city or town can make since trees become more valuable over time. However, a single incidence of improper pruning can greatly reduce the lifespan of a tree. It is important for communities to educate their tree care staff or hire certified arborists to prune trees correctly and protect their investments.



These oak trees in Conway have been lightly pruned while they are young in order to establish strong, balanced canopies that will make the trees safer, healthier, more attractive, and easier to maintain for many years to come.



Topping trees weakens their branches and usually ends up killing the trees. Topping is never a recommended tree care practice.

The most important thing to understand before doing any pruning is to know why the tree should be pruned. Many people assume that pruning makes a tree smaller, but pruning usually stimulates growth. The key is to understand how a tree will regrow after a cut is made. There are three main reasons to prune trees: to enhance tree health, promote safety, or make the tree more attractive.

If trees are properly pruned when young, they often need very little pruning later. Some arborists prefer to use the term "training" when talking about pruning young trees since the goal is to train them to grow strong, healthy branches in the right places and avoid future problems. Tree training establishes a strong, balanced tree structure early in the life of a tree that will continue to make the tree safer, healthier, more attractive, and easier to maintain throughout its life.

Tree training often starts the day a tree is planted when the most upright, dominant branch is identified as the trunk or "central leader." Side branches that are too upright or more than one half the diameter of the trunk are removed at planting along with damaged branches or branches that overlap and rub together. Over the next three or four years after a tree is planted, care should be taken to maintain the health and strength of the main trunk. If the trunk splits, forming a co-dominant leader, the smaller leader should be removed as soon as possible.

Side branches that develop with very upright growth, grow back toward the center of the tree, are diseased or damaged, or are clustered together on one side of the tree should also be removed during a tree's first few years. Branches that are removed should be cut all the way back to the trunk or to another branch. When just the tips of branches are removed, excessive regrowth occurs that is usually weak and prone to breakage.

It is also important to avoid removing too many lower branches on young trees. Branches growing from the soil line, sometimes referred to as root suckers, should be removed. However, keeping some small side branches on the lower part of young tree helps the trunk increase in girth and become strong. As a tree grows, it will be necessary to remove some lower limbs to allow people or vehicles to move under the tree. However, removing too many lower limbs makes a tree top heavy and weakens the trunk, which can make it more prone to falling. A good general rule is to preserve branches on the upper two-thirds of the trunk.

Late winter or early spring are generally the best times to prune trees. Fewer disease organisms are active in cold weather, so it is less likely that rot will form around pruning cuts. Pruning cuts are also less likely to "bleed" sap when trees are dormant and the wounds heal more quickly. In addition, it is easier to make good decisions about which branches to remove when leaves are off the tree and its structure is easily visible. The worst time to prune is in the fall or early winter. As stated earlier, pruning usually stimulates growth, so pruning in fall or early winter can prevent trees from going dormant and make them more susceptible to injury from cold weather. Painting or sealing pruning cuts is not advised, since it slows healing of the wounds.

Trees that are well maintained are an asset in our communities, while poorly maintained trees can be a liability. Because improper pruning can cause irreparable damage to trees, it is best to make sure that the person doing the pruning is properly trained. The Arkansas Forestry Commission's Urban and Community Forestry



Too many lower branches were removed from these trees, making them top heavy and weakening the trunk so the trees are now more prone to falling.

Program can provide tree care advice and training for municipal tree care workers. It is also a good idea to have an arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) oversee the pruning of community trees. Some cities contract with an independent, certified arborist and others keep a certified arborist on staff. Information about the ISA Certified Arborist program can be found at www.isa-arbor.com. An excellent pruning guide can also be found on the Arbor Day Foundation website at www.arborday.org/trees/pruning.



Krista Quinn is the Urban Forestry Program Coordinator with the Arkansas Forestry Commission. Contact Krista at (479) 228-7929 or Krista.Quinn@arkansas.gov.

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To flush or not to flush

By David Meints II, PE

hough some things may technically flush down the toilet, that doesn't mean we should do so. For example, a half-eaten donut or partially knitted scarf will flush down the toilet, but under normal circumstances a rational person wouldn't flush those items. Makes sense, right?

Sanitary sewer systems are designed to carry human waste and wastewater to treatment facilities. Foreign objects and substances intentionally introduced into the system have damaging effects. Here we'll list some common items that we should not flush down the toilet or pour down the drain. Let's start by separating homes into two groups:

- 1. Homes that send waste to a municipal treatment facility, and
- 2. Individual home treatment systems.

There are two types of treatment processes that treatment systems employ: physical and chemical removal processes. Physical removal processes are those such as screening or settling by gravity or centrifugal forces. The physically removed waste is ultimately hauled off to a landfill or, in the case of sludge, dried and/or applied to land. Often, physical removal will involve a person at some point along the line removing the items in question.

Chemical removal processes involve the addition of certain chemicals to boost physical removal processes. We call these processes coagulation and flocculation. In brief, coagulation destabilizes particles in water, and flocculation introduces a new particle, whereby the destabilized particles are attracted to become stable. This creates a floc, or loosely clumped mass of fine particles, which is larger in size and will settle out of suspension more quickly.

The following is a list of items not to be flushed or poured down the drain when connected to a municipal treatment facility:

• Feminine products, diapers, baby wipes, facial wipes, and other "flushable" wipes—These items are designed to be absorbent materials, which can lead to clogs. These products are not designed to break down like toilet paper and can eventually add to what has to be physically removed. Additionally, feminine hygiene products and some wipes may claim to be biodegradable, but that doesn't mean they are suitable for toilet flushing! An item may be biodegradable, but over how

- much time? Disposal should be in the garbage, even if the packaging suggests otherwise.
- Q-tips, paper towels, tissues, condoms, cleaning pads, and gum—None of these are designed to break down like toilet paper, therefore none should be placed in sanitary sewer systems.
- Medications, hypodermic needles, and cigarette butts—Pharmaceuticals are an increasing problem in that some sewage treatment systems are not designed to deal with the myriad of chemicals that are in them. They release unwanted and potentially harmful chemicals into the treatment system.
- Pet waste and kitty litter—The treatment process is not designed to handle some of the unique pathogens that may accompany pet waste. Pet waste, including kitty litter, should always be disposed of in the garbage.
- Cooking grease, fats, and oils—These all congeal when cool. While it may seem to make sense that flushing it down with hot water will help, it doesn't. It might just make it a bit further down the drain before it solidifies and plugs up your plumbing or the municipal sewer system. The proper way to dispose of grease, fats, and oils is to pour them into a container and freeze. Once frozen they can be placed into the trash.
- Pet fish—If it's alive, for shame. If it's dead, skeletons don't break down in a reasonable amount of time; therefore, the remains build up and add to what has to be physically removed.
- Hair—Large masses of hair from haircuts or cutting a pet's fur often stay clumped together and do not break apart into loose materials quickly. Large masses of hair are sometimes found in lift station pumps and stuck in sewer mains. Hair should always be thrown in the garbage.
- Dental floss—While it might seem insignificant, dental floss in the sewer system creates a risk, mainly at municipal pump stations. It is usually a fairly tough and tear-resistant product that gets caught up in pump impellers. Used dental floss should be disposed of the garbage.
- Food scraps—Food scraps and grinds that make their way into the sanitary sewer system put additional stress on the treatment process and also add solids to the sewage stream that can compromise the flow in the sewers.

38 CITY & TOWN

For individual home treatment systems, all of the items listed for a municipal treatment facility also apply, with the important addition of bleach or harsh chemicals. Individual home treatment systems are not nearly as robust as municipal treatment facilities and can be very sensitive to chemical changes and clogs.

The EPA maintains a list that details contaminants of emerging concern. That list includes pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and endocrine-disrupting compounds (a subclass of organic contaminants that have been detected in wastewater and surface waters throughout the world). Regulations pertaining to these types of contaminants are typically imposed on our drinking water treatment plants. It is important to keep in mind that what we discharge from our wastewater treatment plants has a chance of finding its way back into our drinking water treatment plants via direct reuse, indirect reuse, or the water cycle. However, an unregulated contaminant typically means it doesn't get removed and has the potential to accumulate over time until it becomes a problem.

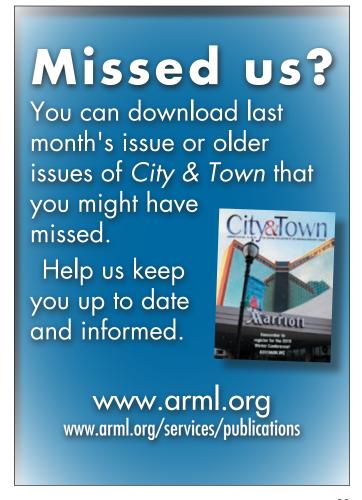
If you find yourself with one of the products listed here in hand, try to remember not to flush it. Since most things in this world end up at the landfill, we can reduce costs and, eventually, our bills by throwing these items in the trash or appropriate disposal site. Doing so eliminates the added step of the local water/wastewater treatment facility having to remove these items before sending them to the same final destination.

And remember, all storm sewers drain into rivers, streams, and lakes, and they can seep into the ground. What goes into the storm sewer can contaminate the sources of our drinking water.



David Meints is a professional engineer with MCE's Water/Wastewater Department and works out of our Fayetteville office. Contact David by phone at (479) 443.2377 or email him at dmeints@mce.us.com.





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2019 State Turnback Funds

Actual Totals Per Capita							
	STR	REET	SEVERAN	NCE TAX	GENERAL		
MONTH	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	
January	\$5.3807	\$5.662	\$0.2314	\$0.246	\$2.1460	\$2.145	
February	\$5.7121		\$0.2181		\$1.0867		
March	\$4.9583		\$0.2452		\$1.0870		
April	\$5.3609		\$0.2342		\$1.0854		
May	\$5.6871		\$0.2369		\$1.0859		
June	\$5.6422		\$0.1786		\$1.0872		
July	\$5.9048		\$0.1625		\$2.9589		
August	\$5.5464		\$0.1504		\$0.9368		
September	\$5.5992		\$0.1999		\$1.0873		
October	\$5.7310		\$0.1746		\$1.0871		
November	\$5.2853		\$0.2317		\$1.0869		
December	\$5.4642		\$0.2511		\$1.0871		
Total Year	\$66.2722	\$5.662	\$2.5145	\$0.246	\$15.8224	\$2.145	

Actual Totals Per Month

	STR	EET	SEVERAN	ICE TAX	GENERAL		
MONTH	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	
January	\$10,171,403.10	\$10,702,464.91	\$437,461.72	\$464,101.95	*\$4,056,771.18	*\$4,054,867.57	
February	\$10,797,904.69		\$412,277.48		\$2,054,332.65		
March	\$9,372,912.56		\$463,496.06		\$2,054,888.05		
April	\$10,133,933.55		\$442,746.74		\$2,051,743.46		
May	\$10,750,634.53		\$447,755.63		\$2,052,679.36		
June	\$10,665,832.80		\$337,582.28		\$2,055,168.34		
July	\$11,162,170.00		\$307,247.09		** \$5,593,456.00		
August	\$10,484,657.00		\$284,348.41		\$1,770,842.80		
September	\$10,584,484.30		\$377,800.40		\$2,055,387.11		
October	\$10,833,617.52		\$330,015.80		\$2,054,971.77		
November	\$9,991,022.76		\$438,040.74		\$2,054,702.54		
December	\$10,329,322.67		\$474,599.17		\$2,054,975.16		
Total Year	\$125,277,895.48	\$10,702,464.91	\$4,753,371.52	\$464,101.95	\$29,909,918.42	\$4,054,867.57	

^{*} Includes \$2 million appropriation from the Property Tax Relief Fund

**Includes \$3,514,066.32 supplemental for July 2018

Local Option Sales and Use Tax in Arkansas



KEY: Counties not collecting sales tax

Source: Rachel Garrett, Office of State Treasurer **See also:** www.dfa.arkansas.gov

Source: Rachel Odirell, Office of State Treasurer								
Sales and Use Tax Year-to-Date 2019 with 2018 Comparison (shaded gray)								
Month	Munici	pal Tax	Count	у Тах	Tota	l Tax	Interest	
January	\$59,187,540	\$59,272,899	\$49,660,885	\$50,925,990	\$108,848,426	\$110,198,889	\$188,294	\$68,417
February	\$66,363,635	\$63,961,892	\$55,082,773	\$56,034,012	\$121,446,409	\$119,995,904	\$265,350	\$76,180
March		\$51,260,662		\$44,932,987		\$96,193,649		\$79,235
April		\$51,354,831		\$45,689,403		\$97,044,234		\$79,564
May		\$60,844,519		\$53,613,192		\$114,457,712		\$75,253
June		\$56,373,987		\$48,955,855		\$105,329,842		\$71,501
July		\$59,973,977		\$52,379,093		\$112,353,069		\$84,551
August		\$60,174,400		\$52,922,077		\$113,096,478		\$79,558
September		\$58,128,177		\$51,260,076		\$109,388,253		\$111,033
October		\$60,197,608		\$52,310,178		\$112,507,786		\$174,353
November		\$57,456,746		\$50,423,804		\$107,880,551		\$202,659
December		\$59,269,564		\$50,277,652		\$109,547,217		\$208,901
Total	\$125,551,176	\$698,269,264	\$104,743,659	\$609,724,320	\$230,294,834	\$1,307,993,584	\$453,644	\$1,311,205
Averages	\$62,775,588	\$58,189,105	\$52,371,829	\$50,810,360	\$115,147,417	\$108,999,465	\$226,822	\$109,267

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-	-		_	-	-	evy Receipts with 2011	-	•			
CITY SALES AND US		LAST YEAR	Garfield		9,693.48			15,575.75	COUNTY SALES AND US	E AMOUNT	
Alexander		70,169.36	Garland		4,779.77			23,632.70	Arkansas County		327,204.07
Alma		207,431.03 4,178.21	Gassville		18,377.46 50,127.58			24,012.67 111,455.89	Ashley County		227,764.77 55,427.67
	4,888.63	5,343.78	Gilbert		191.82			184,940.02	Fountain Hill	1,792.29	1,761.37
Altheimer	1,976.32	2,339.96	Gillett		9,008.63			3,372.11	Hamburg	. 29,260.37	28,755.56
Altus		5,091.69	Gillham		4,211.47	Norman	3,098.89	2,941.04	Montrose	3,625.54	3,562.99
Amity	11,920.26	10,809.86	Gilmore		408.09 63.950.32	North Little Rock 2,	808,517.44		Parkdale		2,787.99
Anthonyville Arkadelphia	171 489 77	781.70 172,390.29	Glenwood	10 312 56	03,930.32 NA	Uak Glove		846.63	Portland Wilmot		4,327.93 5,535.72
Ash Flat		99,053.04	Gosnell		14,710.14	Oak Grove neights		5,935.06	Baxter County		337,354.37
Ashdown	136,289.23	131,958.98	Gould	12,150.32	12,280.78	Oppolo		15,064.52 2,976.29	Big Flat	1,462.04	1,463.39
Atkins		54,756.43		1,924.42	2,954.16	Osceola		91,500.13	Briarcliff	3,317.70	3,320.78
Augusta		26,917.98	Gravette		92,493.27	Oxford		1,644.07	Cotter		13,648.96
Austin		30,265.90 5,258.94	Green Forest		109,295.07 166,916.53	Omoule		168,046.96	Gassville Lakeview		29,239.72 10,426.68
Bald Knob	46.605.89	50,233.99	Greenland	30.080.49	29,102.65	Palestine	. 23,894.54	23,543.46	Mountain Home	174.994.38	175,156.92
Barling	66,203.10	52,246.40	Greenwood	223,702.94	224,463.34	Pangburn		7,242.54	Norfork	7,183.65	7,190.33
Batesville		656,572.17	Greers Ferry		17,419.67	Paragould		328,125.43	Salesville		6,331.99
Bauxite	12 205 70	11,786.29 7,291.57	Guion		5,564.31 197.43	Paris		66,518.23 77.79	Benton County Avoca		1,269,508.74 14,582.78
Bearden		11,154.77	Gurdon		23,512.13			1,481.53	Bella Vista		792,669.74
Beebe		124,999.76	Guy		5,562.13			54,064.28	Bentonville		1,054,890.85
Beedeville		160.75	Hackett		6,077.83		2,705.55	4,201.90	Bethel Heights		70,881.88
Bella Vista	170,864.67	157,534.49	Hamburg		28,972.39			21,932.16	Cave Springs		57,703.58
Belleville		2,916.29 1,433,543.99	Hardy		18,698.32 57,592.65	1.99-11		62,530.64	Centerton		284,334.34 50,770.79
Bentonville		7,556,686.10	Harrison		392,705.68	Timo Biant Tittitititi			Elm Springs		4,093.94
Berryville		230,777.35	Hartford		2,967.67	Pineville		1,977.50 4,190.01	Garfield		15,001.14
Bethel Heights	60,803.75	78,692.61	Haskell		38,549.99	Pleasant Plains		8,944.87	Gateway		12,102.51
Big Flat		366.56	Hatfield		4,115.57	Plumerville		9,242.42	Gentry		102,348.41
Black Rock	4 578 97	9,742.04 2,163.64	Havana	69 556 45	3,722.86 59,175.41	Pocahontas	275,807.31	254,268.70	Gravette		93,024.99 17,421.64
Blue Mountain		119.00	Heber Springs		137,892.64	Portia		2,377.11	Little Flock		77,246.90
Blytheville		338,548.40	Helena-West Helen		242,703.86	Portland		4,267.53	Lowell	136,768.05	218,950.89
Bonanza	2,305.92	3,559.26	Hermitage	6,390.77	5,067.66	Pottsville		29,706.87	Pea Ridge	89,486.29	143,257.89
Bono		15,458.63	Higginson		1,614.46	Prairie Grove		92,887.55 49,869.87	Rogers	,044,641.33	1,672,358.05
Booneville		109,067.54 13,230.82	Highfill	73,879.52	54,787.77 23,376.74	Pyatt		543.24	Siloam Springs Springdale	122 201 66	449,406.63 195,791.76
Bradley		3,056.09	Holly Grove		7,430.22	0 11		22,274.70	Springtown	1 623 97	2,599.80
Branch	1,690.75	1,615.14	Hope		183,362.63			2,349.16	Sulphur Springs		15,270.07
Briarcliff	1,729.40	1,809.50	Horatio		5,737.51	Rector		25,739.34	Boone County	412,555.55	343,030.58
	156,157.27	86,667.34	Horseshoe Bend		21,913.14	Redfield		16,730.45	Alpena		3,619.72
Brookland		76,504.41 1,063,307.01	Hot Springs		1,555,001.25 14,929.20			14,805.09	Bellefonte		5,151.57 4,981.37
Bull Shoals	25 967 10	14,637.82	Hughes		5,424.50			36,687.36 606.85	Bergman		8,873.41
Cabot	799,031.06	740,713.90	Humphrey		2,108.24	Rogers			Everton		1,509.16
Caddo Valley	50,951.85	48,195.84	Huntington	3,276.42	3,333.24	Rose Bud		20,323.31	Harrison	176,631.63	146,865.19
Calico Rock		22,765.42	Huntsville		124,238.77	Rudy	. 10,931.59	9,440.35	Lead Hill		3,075.06
Camden Caraway		275,923.18 4,960.55	Imboden		7,419.27 650,562.29	Russellville 1,			Omaha	1 301 08	1,917.66 1,157.40
Carlisle		51,362.93	Jasper		28,825.92	Salem		20,545.82	Valley Springs		2,076.51
Cash		2,198.78	Jennette		130.24	Salesville Searcy		3,737.46 782,304.07	Zinc		1,168.74
Cave City	17,924.09	16,799.80	Johnson	57,581.03	59,322.09	Shannon Hills		9,633.79	Bradley County	138,090.05	122,877.99
Cave Springs		30,646.65	Joiner		2,717.13	Charidan		200,700.34	Banks		948.81
Cedarville Centerton	233 038 07	4,845.73 201,292.72	Jonesboro Judsonia	10 650 41	1,499,251.32 10,339.92	Chorrill		1,035.56	Hermitage Warren	51 610 32	6,350.88 45,932.90
Charleston	233,930.97	29,894.95	Junction City		5,706.08	Snerwood		408,147.42	Calhoun County		118,079.32
Cherokee Village	17,833.52	14,534.07	Keiser	3,650.15	4,354.35	Shirley		2,795.67	Hampton		33,469.71
Cherry Valley		4,173.65	Keo	1,502.36	961.94	Siloam Springs		624,292.84	Harrell		6,420.92
Chidester		2,698.34	Kibler		2,782.96			4,088.08 2,268,012.19	Thornton		10,288.65
Clarendon		48,100.43 372,003.05	Kingsland		2,793.18 12,238.47	Springtown		162.63	Tinsman		1,365.09 160,474.98
Clinton	93.291.73	92,416.80	Lake Village	65.390.04	61,911.33			2,242.65	Beaver	634.72	587.48
Coal Hill	4,047.35	4,088.82	Lakeview		4,123.42			12,213.49	Blue Eye		176.24
Conway			Lamar		22,437.67			69,489.17	Chicot County		105,225.36
Corning		81,846.94	Lead Hill		5,126.83			6,289.99	Dermott		19,159.02
Cotter		11,975.96 1,187.28	Lepanto		26,291.55 4,767.59		8,489.53	8,627.54 677.041.10	Eudora		15,047.35 17,076.66
Cove		11,946.37	Lewisville		8,671.13	Sulphur Springs		1,656.75	Clark County		399,172.51
Crawfordsville	6,382.50	12,113.84	Lincoln	45,615.58	39,083.44	Summit		4,152.22	Clay County	85,322.91	85,219.10
Crossett		300,988.52	Little Flock		11,166.93	Sunset		2,947.95	Corning	. 23,030.57	23,002.55
Damascus Danville		8,731.55 40,004.79	Little Rock Lockesburg		6,156,368.74 4,703.80	SWIILUII		3,291.75	Datto	2 129 01	1,021.73 2,135.42
Dardanelle		167,528.46		232 848 62	123,917.41	ιαγισι	7,870.08	9,026.86	Knobel		2,133.42
Decatur		21,116.08	Lowell		282,574.94	Texarkana		423,573.31	McDougal		1,900.42
Delight	4,869.49	4,851.30	Luxora	4,026.35	2,276.75			213,027.36 1,043.99	Nimmons	705.85	705.00
DeQueen		112,888.13	Madison		1,016.60	Tontitown		131,855.03	Peach Orchard		1,379.34
Dermott		20,007.05 21,141.72			9,737.69 472,329.24	Trumann	161,788.18	150,267.52	Piggott		26,217.59 2,268.24
DeValls Bluff	14,801.15	12,779.65	Malvern	325,081.19	173,231.07	Tuckerman		12,103.02	Rector		13,466.40
DeWitt	165,174.88	167,002.48	Mammoth Spring .	7,548.04	8,052.29			2,820.29	St. Francis	2,557.44	2,554.32
Diamond City		2,009.01	Manila	31,996.80	32,391.75			3,459.44 594,381.27	Success		1,522.37
Diaz		13,527.16 17,240.12	Mansfield Marianna		32,701.15 68,141.38		2 NGS 29	486.17	Cleburne County Concord		338,179.20
Dover		17,240.12	Marion		222,293.19		. 92,988.68	116,368.99	Fairfield Bay		2,510.65 1,882.99
Dumas		138,269.82	Marked Tree		52,810.76			6,362.29	Greers Ferry	10,333.85	9,168.00
Dyer	2,412.15	2,223.55	Marmaduke	14,531.71	11,402.21	Wabbaseka	995.10	772.79	Heber Springs	83,099.95	73,724.69
Earle		17,238.40	Marshall		13,771.81	Waldenburg		6,917.05	Higden	1,391.76	1,234.75
East Camden El Dorado		7,245.72 710,463.53	Marvell		19,041.06 197,979.23			75,501.22	Quitman	100 202 00	7,531.95 111,901.42
Elkins		710,463.53	Mayflower		53,214.41			70,203.35	Kingsland	1.845.71	1,891.24
Elm Springs		4,215.33	Maynard		5,490.69			37,740.04 69,833.79	Rison	5,549.54	5,686.40
England	62,185.92	70,712.99	McCaskill		NA	Washington		1,903.45	Columbia County	405,885.81	385,921.97
Etowah		457.91	McCrory	20,615.66	20,508.60	Weiner		8,788.56	Emerson		687.51
Eudora		27,601.63	McGehee		162,374.49	West Fork	. 60,879.07	61,269.16	Magnolia		21,628.68
Eureka Springs Evening Shade		197,863.09 4,165.59	McRae		3,580.44 68,757.42	West Memphis	567,831.91	539,157.82	McNeil		964.01 1,057.43
Fairfield Bay		25,327.65	Mena	149,400.53	133,733.24	western Grove		3,537.88	Waldo		2,563.23
Farmington	147,301.99	127,262.76	Menifee	7,792.34	6,202.60	wilealley		3,638.65	Conway County	. 348,261.99	340,917.98
Fayetteville	3,735,064.20	3,560,965.54	Mineral Springs	5,438.61	6,328.67	Winte Hall		72,734.96 5,373.03	Menifee	3,683.67	3,605.99
Flippin	51,625.90	50,567.68	Monette		18,089.44	Midanas		3,278.81	Morrilton		80,800.37
Fordyce Foreman	00,020.4b	73,749.83 10,723.81	Monticello		206,580.66 7,574.25	MC - d - d - d - VCII		2,129.45	Oppelo		9,325.42 9,862.72
Forrest City		347,064.29	Moro		1,923.01	Wilmot	1,609.78	1,811.67	Craighead County		304,940.42
Fort Smith	3,673,735.29	3,545,260.80	Morrilton	147,668.65	159,134.11	Wilson		5,672.77	Bay	33,118.68	31,026.37
Fouke	9,435.98	10,271.00			21,973.01	Wilton		711.25	Black Oak		4,513.55
Fountain Hill		1,410.79	Mountain Home		351,362.35			148,806.57	Bono		36,711.37
Franklin	∠,453.97	1,822.39	Mountain View	100,000.08	169,721.84	TENVINE	. 41,900.00	42,853.67	Brookland	36,208.05 ITY & TC	33,920.55
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Caraway	22,033.72 5,891.74	Cave City 2,250.90 Cushman 6,280.29	2,146.03 5,987.68	Birdsong	450.56 171,651.87	Waldron		25,225.38 65,247.70
Egypt 2,059.57	1,929.46	Magness 2,806.68	2,675.91	Burdette 2,164.54	2,098.94	Searcy County		6.38
Jonesboro 1,236,902.87	1,158,759.80	Moorefield 1,903.54	1,814.85	Dell 2,527.18	2,450.60	Gilbert		178.70
Lake City	35,867.24 25,858.16	Newark	15,578.56 3,444.24	Dyess 4,646.39 Etowah 3,977.76	4,505.59 3,857.22	Leslie		2,814.52
Crawford County 698,298.79	657,113.59	Pleasant Plains 4,849.16	4,623.23	Gosnell	38,989.81	Marshall		8,647.79 714.80
Alma50,818.96	47,821.69	Southside54,202.20	51,676.85	Joiner	6,329.80	St. Joe		842.44
Cedarville 13,072.82 Chester 1,491.09	12,301.80 1,403.15	Sulphur Rock 6,335.86 Izard County 46,987.59	6,040.66 45,784.30	Keiser 8,601.48 Leachville 22,585.98	8,340.83 21,901.55	Sebastian County		813,063.26
Dyer 8,215.06	7,730.54	Jackson County 270,171.81	275,718.48	Luxora 13,349.87	12,945.32	Barling		74,310.08 9,190.86
Kibler 9,012.18	8,480.65	Amagon	988.92	Manila	36,726.03	Central City		8,024.02
Mountainburg 5,917.47 Mulberry 15,520.46	5,568.46 14,605.07	Beedeville	1,079.74 2,573.20	Marie	923.10 85,243.51	Fort Smith		1,377,973.32
Rudy	538.31	Diaz	13,299.92	Victoria	406.60	Greenwood		143,089.67 12,979.09
Van Buren	201,126.42	Grubbs 3,816.76	3,895.12	Wilson 10,233.38	9,923.28	Hartford		10,261.79
Crittenden County 1,294,539.92 Anthonyville 1,050.95	1,207,354.11 980.17	Jacksonport 2,096.25 Newport	2,139.29 79,506.86	Monroe County NA Montgomery County 137,874.55	NA 41,931.50	Huntington	10,668.98	10,149.90
Clarkedale 2,421.75	2,258.65	Swifton 7,890.61	8,052.61	Black Springs	541.93	Lavaca		36,587.61
Crawfordsville3,126.73	2,916.15	Tuckerman	18,789.41	Glenwood	229.91	Mansfield		11,556.50 5,194.83
Earle	14,696.43 2,599.58	Tupelo 1,779.84 Weldon	1,816.38 756.81	Mount Ida 5,570.06 Norman 1,956.77	5,890.12 2,069.20	Sevier County		281,224.41
Gilmore	1,441.03	Jefferson County 399,671.82	676,543.18	Oden 1,200.97	1,270.00	Ben Lomond		1,281.07
Horseshoe Lake 1,906.07	1,777.70	Altheimer 10,018.08	9,747.71	Nevada County 119,318.03	96,286.84	DeQueen		58,257.94 1,413.60
Jennette	630.11 724.47	Humphrey 3,135.74 Pine Bluff 499,712.58	3,051.11 486,226.37	Bluff City 1,098.48 Bodcaw 1,222.50	886.45 986.53	Horatio		9,223.73
Marion 80,583.55	75,156.34	Redfield 13,204.72	12,848.35	Cale	564.75	Lockesburg		6,529.06
Sunset	1,084.88	Sherrill	832.12	Emmet 4,207.89	3,395.67	Sharp County		78,975.93 9,446.65
Turrell 3,613.04 West Memphis 171,317.53	3,369.71 159,779.50	Wabbaseka 2,596.15 White Hall 56,260.04	2,526.08 54,741.71	Prescott	23,562.36 1,865.83	Cave City		16,791.90
Cross County	272,514.38	Johnson County 120,931.51	120,198.68	Willisville 1,346.53	1,086.61	Cherokee Village	39,146.64	37,381.75
Cherry Valley 6,605.57	6,999.68	Clarksville	88,289.99	Newton County 38,862.37	53,621.22	Evening Shade Hardy		4,164.24
Hickory Ridge 2,759.93 Parkin	2,924.60 11,881.18	Coal Hill	9,735.18 4,992.65	Jasper 2,421.10 Western Grove 1,995.08	2,145.77 1,768.19	Highland		7,036.79 10,073.21
Wynne 84,898.38	89,963.61	Knoxville7,074.90	7,032.03	Ouachita County 598,054.96	514,292.19	Horseshoe Bend		77.12
Dallas County 145,671.01	134,804.09	Lamar	15,439.68	Bearden 9,179.06	7,893.46	Sidney		1,744.74
Desha County	100,923.94 3,905.91	Lafayette County 74,719.65 Bradley 3,521.43	70,091.55 3,303.31	Camden	99,550.70 2,361.50	Williford		722.96 292,221.08
Dumas 56,027.51	50,221.85	Buckner 1,542.03	1,446.52	East Camden 8,846.49	7,607.46	Caldwell		10,463.74
McGehee 50,229.51	45,024.65	Lewisville 7,177.44	6,732.87	Louann	1,340.09	Colt		7,126.66
Mitchellville 4,286.00 Reed 2,047.75	3,841.88 1,835.56	Stamps 9,493.27 Lawrence County 323,195.13	8,905.27 285,856.02	Stephens 8,466.40 Perry County	7,280.61 115,031.82	Forrest City		289,798.40 27,168.02
Tillar	224.11	Alicia	771.31	Adona1,061.47	1,025.12	Madison		14,498.40
Watson 2,512.07	2,251.76	Black Rock 4,655.65	4,117.78	Bigelow 1,599.83	1,545.04	Palestine	11,368.58	12,839.28
Drew County	405,700.90 506.20	Hoxie	17,292.19 4,211.08	Casa	838.74 304.10	Wheatley		6,693.02
Monticello123,602.77	122,876.15	Lynn	1,791.42	Houston	848.55	Widener Stone County		5,147.02 85,287.69
Tillar 2,663.46	2,647.80	Minturn	678.00	Perry 1,371.28	1,324.32	Fifty Six		1,557.56
Wilmar 6,671.70 Winchester 2,180.38	6,632.48 2,167.56	Portia 3,073.29 Powhatan	2,718.23 447.86	Perryville 7,415.06 Phillips County	7,161.13 104,470.01	Mountain View		24,740.90
Faulkner County 746,575.36	764,192.15	Ravenden 3,305.37	2,923.50	Elaine	11,694.56	Union County	15 586 45	571,202.00 16,652.38
Enola	2,326.96	Sedgwick 1,068.97	945.47	Helena-West Helena . 196,207.17	185,312.07	El Dorado		709,038.95
Holland 3,746.26 Mount Vernon	3,834.66 998.25	Smithville	485.18 1,878.50	Lake View 8,624.65 Lexa 5,568.07	8,145.74 5,258.88	Felsenthal	3,819.18	4,080.37
Twin Groves 2,253.14	2,306.30	Walnut Ridge 37,540.60	33,203.49	Marvell	21,807.80	Huttig		22,823.97
Wooster 5,784.17	5,920.67	Lee County	28,108.30	Pike County 150,669.53	141,399.69	Junction City Norphlet		20,359.12 25,687.71
Franklin County 217,527.16 Altus 6,757.70	154,374.35 6,048.11	Aubrey	871.02 768.55	Antoine	906.81 891.30	Smackover		67,581.28
Branch	2,928.31	LaGrange	456.00	Delight 2,304.14	2,162.38	Strong		19,228.49
Charleston	20,123.12	Marianna 21,904.87	21,083.79	Glenwood 18,053.26	16,942.54	Van Buren County Clinton		271,488.75 24,116.27
Denning 4,043.52 Ozark	3,758.13 29,394.76	Moro 1,149.81 Rondo 1,053.98	1,106.71 1,014.47	Murfreesboro 13,552.33 Poinsett County 125,722.59	12,718.53 118,656.63	Damascus		2,317.09
Wiederkehr Village 338.77	303.20	Lincoln County 123,512.03	49,241.14	Fisher	1,774.71	Fairfield Bay		19,973.31
Fulton County	110,428.57	Gould 4,184.05	3,897.75	Harrisburg 19,411.02	18,320.06	Shirley		2,697.09 1,402,101.83
Ash Flat	436.89 3,396.57	Grady 2,244.49 Star City	2,090.91 10,589.60	Lepanto	15,065.11 20,421.06	Elkins	45,342.87	42,134.86
Hardy	179.89	Little River County 188,830.92	184,362.80	Trumann 61,521.62	58,063.94	Elm Springs		27,941.39
Horseshoe Bend	72.81	Ashdown	37,605.48	Tyronza	6,064.24	Farmington Fayetteville		95,058.02 1,170,801.66
Mammoth Spring 4,273.35 Salem 7,151.42	4,184.68 7,003.02	Foreman 8,244.88 Ogden 1,467.93	8,049.79 1,433.20	Waldenburg	485.46 5,698.15	Goshen		17,041.70
Viola 1,474.01	1,443.43	Wilton	2,977.86	Polk County 271,078.74	259,986.16	Greenland	22,157.73	20,590.07
Garland County 2,034,399.09 Fountain Lake 6,961.74	1,897,144.88 6,440.64	Winthrop 1,565.79 Logan County 301,789.49	1,528.74 267,512.05	Cove	7,798.56 11,309.96	Johnson		53,368.70
Hot Springs 224,992.25	193,125.96	Blue Mountain 1,071.09	949.44	Grannis	8,431.44	Lincoln	75.788.35	35,785.99 70,426.31
Lonsdale 1,301.00	1,203.62	Booneville 34,465.06	30,550.49	Mena 122,118.47	117,121.36	Springdale	1,099,239.25	1,021,467.96
Mountain Pine 10,657.14 Grant County 204,362.66	9,859.43 194,365.46	Caulksville 1,839.86 Magazine 7,316.27	1,630.89 6,485.28	Vandervoort 1,851.90 Wickes 16,049.72	1,776.12 15,392.98	Tontitown		39,143.41
Greene County	539,262.76	Morrison Bluff	490.03	Pope County 371,148.39	352,475.51	West Fork		36,868.00 6,221.58
Delaplaine 1,363.92	1,391.01	Paris	27,043.69	Atkins	42,331.31	White County	1,081,927.08	1,056,956.39
Lafe 5,385.12 Marmaduke 13,063.04	5,492.10 13,322.53	Ratcliff 1,744.85 Scranton 1,934.88	1,546.67 1,715.12	Dover	19,341.03 6,316.01	Bald Knob		32,674.61
Oak Grove Heights 10,452.78	10,660.42	Subiaco 4,940.85	4,379.67	London 15,355.52	14,582.97	Beebe Bradford	8 762 83	82,504.23 8,560.59
Paragould 307,034.32	313,133.47	Lonoke County 285,050.32	271,411.79	Pottsville	39,832.98	Garner	3,278.85	3,203.17
Hempstead County 345,446.36 Blevins 3,225.50	368,182.80 3,437.80	Allport 1,152.63 Austin 20,426.60	1,097.48 19,449.27	Russellville 412,633.41 Prairie County	391,873.38 151,246.14	Georgetown		1,398.57
Emmet	469.29	Cabot 238,303.67	226,901.78	Biscoe 3,225.85	6,284.97	Griffithville Higginson		2,537.72 7,004.12
Fulton 2,058.18	2,193.64	Carlisle	21,128.89	Des Arc	29,728.08	Judsonia		22,771.84
Hope	110,173.27 1,047.71	Coy	916.16 26,959.86	Hazen	10,717.34 25,416.90	Kensett		18,587.42
McNab	742.13	Humnoke 2,846.49	2,710.30	Ulm1,510.73	2,943.37	Letona		2,876.09 7,692.12
Oakhaven	687.56	Keo	2,443.09	Pulaski County 890,505.19	855,989.73	Pangburn		6,778.54
Patmos	927.66 698.47	Lonoke	40,511.36 38,812.65	Alexander 4,310.78 Cammack Village 14,028.31	4,143.70 13,484.58	Rose Bud	5,564.80	5,436.37
Perrytown 2,785.20	2,968.51	Madison County 220,081.52	203,628.32	Jacksonville 518,097.50	498,016.34	Russell		2,436.22 257,810.20
Washington 1,843.15 Hot Spring County 287,874.10	1,964.46 311,681.02	Hindsville	429.60 16,521.83	Little Rock 3,534,913.98 Maumelle 313,499.77	3,397,902.79 301,348.70	West Point		2,086.57
Donaldson 2,329.02	2,521.63	St. Paul860.11	795.80	North Little Rock 1,138,046.34	1,093,936.34	Woodruff County	77,726.27	19,146.29
Friendship 1,361.82	1,474.44	Marion County 173,043.80	178,065.37	Sherwood539,267.82	518,366.11	Augusta		19,803.71
Malvern 79,836.71 Midway 3,009.93	86,439.14 3,258.85	Bull Shoals 14,172.75 Flippin 9,848.24	14,584.03 10,134.03	Wrightsville 38,614.36 Randolph County 161,838.89	37,117.70 124,082.66	Cotton Plant Hunter		5,844.75 945.61
Perla 1,864.77	2,018.98	Pyatt	1,652.86	Biggers	3,008.38	McCrory	14,318.00	15,571.00
Rockport 5,841.90	6,325.02	Summit 4,389.92	4,517.31	Maynard	3,693.28	Patterson		4,070.61
Howard County 334,269.77 Dierks 16,375.43	314,698.47 15,416.66	Yellville 8,750.77 Miller County 345,578.30	9,004.70 367,495.02	0'Kean 2,193.70 Pocahontas 74,721.40	1,681.92 57,289.26	Yell County		237,560.16 2,780.34
Mineral Springs 17,459.41	16,437.18	Fouke9,094.17	9,670.92	Ravenden Springs 1,334.31	1,023.02	Danville	15,345.60	15,187.85
Nashville 66,874.76	62,959.29	Garland9,094.17	9,670.92	Reyno5,156.32	3,953.38	Dardanelle	30,226.18	29,915.46
Tollette 3,468.76 Independence County 522,812.98	3,265.65 619,820.76	Texarkana 204,618.73 Mississippi County 895,438.31	217,595.73 868,303.53	Saline CountyNA Scott County137,939.86	NA 134,009.88	Havana Ola		2,364.24 8,076.23
Batesville	135,756.04	Bassett 1,960.55	1,901.14	Mansfield 6,491.29	6,306.35	Plainview		3,833.21
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Municipal Notes

AETN launches the Arkansas Citizens Access Network

The Arkansas Educational Television Network and Gov. Asa Hutchinson announced Feb. 4 the launch of AR-CAN, the Arkansas Citizens Access Network. The web-based network will provide Arkansans with livestreaming coverage of legislative proceedings, board and commission meetings, and other government hearings and activities.

"Today, we begin a new era for government transparency in Arkansas," AETN Executive Director Courtney Pledger said. "Our citizens will now have a front row seat to many government proceedings where they may have an interest but cannot physically attend."

The goal of AR-CAN is to provide as many livestreaming events as possible, allowing constituents to choose what to watch. For legislative hearings, the livestreams are provided by the House of Representatives and the Senate. AR-CAN will also host streaming of all state agency, board or commission meetings that provide a stream. AETN will use the network's team of professionals to offer additional meeting streams—the first time many of these meetings and government events have been made readily available to the public without traveling to a physical location.

A full schedule of events is available at aetn.org/arcan.

Searcy up for Small Business Revolution slot

Searcy is among the top 10 cities vying for a spot on the upcoming fourth season of Hulu show *Small Business Revolution: Main Street, Arkansas Money & Politics* has reported. The program was created to help small businesses spark interest in their hometowns, and the winning city will be awarded \$500,000 toward revitalization efforts.

Searcy has been spreading the word about the contest through its website, Searcy.com, and by using the hashtag #MySearcy on social media. Voting, which is open to anyone in the nation, runs the week of Feb. 12-18. To vote for Searcy, text "MySearcy" to 484848.

This is the second year running that an Arkansas city has made it this far in the competition. In 2018, Siloam Springs made it into the top five.

Batesville named among best places to live in America

Financial news company 24/7 Wall Street (247wallst.com) has named Batesville among its list of the 50 best cities in which to live, USA Today has reported. To create the list, 24/7 Wall Street weighed factors such as affordability, public safety, transportation options, access to entertainment, and job opportunities. Here's what they had to say about Batesville:

"Batesville, Arkansas, ranks among the best U.S. cities to live in largely due to its affordability and community attractions and amenities. Most homeowners in Batesville pay less than \$1,000 a year in property taxes, less than half the amount the typical American homeowner pays. The overall annual housing costs typically come to about \$7,500 a year, roughly \$4,600 less than the median costs nationwide. On the whole, goods and services are 16 percent less expensive on average in Batesville than they are typically nationwide.

"With roots as far back as 1804, Batesville is the second oldest city in Arkansas. The city, which avoided destruction in the Civil War, has a number of historic buildings and sites. There are attractions in the area for nearly every taste and preference, including antique stores, art galleries, an annual film festival, and the Batesville Motor Speedway."

FAIRS & FESTIVALS

March 1-3

2019 Crossroad Festival
Pine Bluff

(870) 536-3375; asc701.org/crossroad-festival

Obituaries

DON MOORE, 90, former Emerson recorder/ treasurer, council member, and the city's mayor from 2015-2018, died Jan. 25.

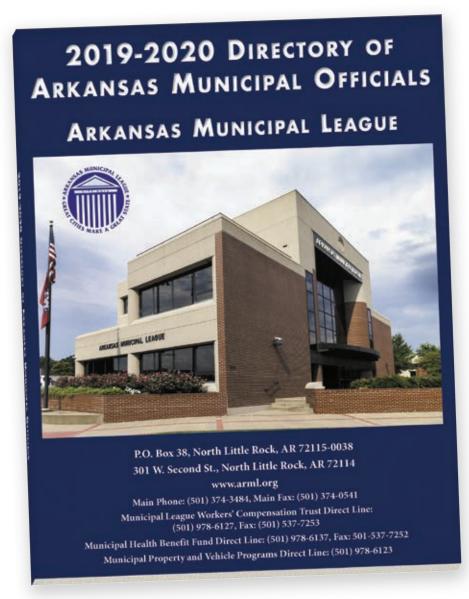
JOHN PETERS, 91, mayor of the town of Patmos, died Jan. 6.

HERBERT G. TODD, Jr., 79, a retired lieutenant with the Wynne Police Department and a member of the city council for the past 10 years, died Dec. 24, 2018.

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ARKANSAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

The 2019-2020 Directory of Arkansas Municipal Officials



THE NEW AML DIRECTORY IS NOW AVAILABLE!

Don't be without the best resource for information on Arkansas cities. The Directory of Arkansas Municipal Officials is published biennially by the Arkansas Municipal League.

Directory information on each incorporated Arkansas cities or town includes:

- Municipal officials' names
- City population as updated by the city
- County in which the city is located
- City hall mailing addresses
- Phone and fax numbers for city hall
- Day of city council meetings
- City's Web address

To order copies of the directory, visit the AML Web site at www.arml.org/store or call 501-374-3484.

Great Cities Make a Great State









MUNICIPAL MART

To place a classified ad in City & Town, please email the League at citytown@arml.org or call (501) 374-3484. Ads are FREE to League members and available at the low rate of \$.70 per word to non-members. For members, ads will run for two consecutive months from the date of receipt unless we are notified to continue or discontinue. For non-members, ads will run for one month only unless otherwise notified.

ASSISTANT STREET DEPT. MANAGER—Pine Bluff seeks an assistant street department manager. The assistant street department manager is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the department and assists in assignment, supervision, and inspection of work for employees. The assistant manager also oversees the operation of the garage and sign shop, assist in interviewing, hiring training and performance appraisals. The assistant manager inspects work in progress to ensure that workmanship conforms to specifications and the adherence to construction schedules, helps oversee the operations of the floodgates and the maintenance and upkeep to bridges in the city, act in the capacity of the street manager in his absence and all other duties assigned. HS diploma or GED plus specialized training and/or additional college courses and five years of related experience and/or training; or equivalent combination of education and experience plus two ears of management experience preferred. For more information and an application, contact Vickie Conaway, director of Human Resources, 200 E. 8th, Room 104, Pine Bluff, AR 71601; or call (870) 730-2038.

CITY ENGINEER (STREET)—The City of Benton is accepting applications for the position of city engineer (street). Qualifications: Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering or a related area; a minimum of eight years of experience in Civil Engineering plus years municipal engineering experience; registered as a Professional Engineer in the State of Arkansas preferred; completion and certification as a Flood Plain Manager preferred; must possess a valid Arkansas DL. For a complete job description and application, visit www.bentonar.org, or contact the Human Resources Department, 114 S. East St., P.O. Box 607, Benton, AR 72018-0607; or call (501) 776-5900; fax (501) 776-5912. EOE.

OFFICE CLERK—The City of Tontitown is accepting applications for the position of office clerk. The duties of this position include: greeting customers in reception area, provide information and answers, answer incoming phone calls and take messages. Perform clerical and recordkeeping work that involves record maintenance, digital files, filing and data entry. Perform administrative support to other city departments. Utility billing and receivable clerk, receiving payments, prepare utility billing reports each billing cycle. Process accounts receivable and maintain records for the City Water and Sewer Office. Applicant must have HS diploma or GED and must possess a valid Arkansas DL. Must be able to pass a pre-employment drug screen and background check. Applications are available online at www.tontitown.com. You can email the application and resume to pwdirector@tontitownar.gov or you can mail it to: City of Tontitown ATTN: Public Works Director, P.O. Box 305, Tontitown, AR 72770. No phone calls please.

POLICE CHIEF—The City of Bradley is now accepting applications for a full time police chief. Must be certified and meet all requirements of law enforcement standards and training. Must be willing to relocate within 5 miles of Bradley city limits. Send Resume to, or applications are available at: City of Bradley City Hall, P.O. Box 729, 410 Pullman Street, Bradley, AR 71826. Office hours are 8-4 Mon-Fri. (870) 894-3464. EOE.

POLICE CHIEF—The City of DeWitt is accepting applications for the position of police chief. Resumes may be sent to the City of DeWitt, 115 N. Adams St., DeWitt, AR 72042; or email dewittmayor@centurytel.net; or fax (870) 946-1005. For more information please call (870) 946-1776.

POLICE CHIEF—the City of Pea Ridge is seeking qualified applicants for the position of full-time police chief. Applicants must be certified and meet all requirements for law enforcement standards and training. Send resume with cover letter to City of Pea Ridge, Attn: Mayor Crabtree, P.O. Box 10, Pea Ridge, AR 72751. EOE.

POLICE CHIEF—The City of Stuttgart (Arkansas County) is accepting applications for the position of police chief. Resumes may be sent to Carol Ables, Personnel Director, City of Stuttgart, 304 South Maple, Stuttgart, AR 72160; or faxed to (870) 673-8725. Full benefit package included and salary dependent on experience. For more information, please call (870) 673-8817.

PUBLIC WORKS FOREMAN—The City of Tontitown is accepting applications for the position of public works foreman. The duties of this position include: scheduling day-to-day operations of the water, sewer and street department personnel; maintaining inventory of parts and materials for emergency repairs; operating all equipment necessary to perform water, sewer and street repair; responding after normal working hours, nights or weekends and in inclement weather to perform emergency services. Applicant must have HS diploma or GED and must possess a valid Arkansas DL. Must be able to pass a pre-employment drug screen and background check. Applications are available online at www.tontitown.com. You can email the application and resume, to pwdirector@tontitownar.gov or you can mail it to: City of Tontitown ATTN: Public Works Director, P.O. Box 305, Tontitown, AR 72770. No phone calls please.

WATER/WASTEWATER OPERATOR/GENERAL LABORER—City of Shannon Hills, notice of job opening. Open date: Jan. 1, 2019. Closing date: until position is filled. Pay based on exp. \$12.00 - \$15.00 per hour. Summary of job duties: receive training in work methods and procedures; perform manual and semi-skilled construction and maintenance work; operate construction and maintenance equipment; perform clean up

work; notifies customers when water is being shut off for repair work; will be required to perform tasks for other departments and/or areas of the city; other jobs as specified by director. While the position is not a supervisor position it will require the applicant to possess supervisory/crew leader skills set while working in the field. Knowledge, skills, and abilities: knowledge of basic hand tools including but not limited to wrenches, socket sets, picks, and shovels. Knowledge of underground utilities. Knowledge of water and wastewater line repair. Knowledge of general vehicle maintenance in order to check fluids, belts, etc. to ensure safe operation. Ability to complete reports. Ability to lift minimum of 80 lbs. Ability to work from verbal, written, diagrammed and phone instructions. Ability to learn and use related construction safety practices. Ability to learn to drive standard transmission vehicles. Ability to perform manual labor in all weather conditions. Ability to work in confined spaces. Special qualifications: Must be 18 years old or older. Valid Arkansas DL. Good driving record. Must be available for call outs; nights, weekend, and holidays. Must possess good interpersonal skills to effectively communicate with costumers and other employees. Desirable qualifications: 5 years exp. in water/wastewater or related filled. Knowledge of underground utilities. CDL class B. Grade 1 or higher water license. Class 1 or hire Wastewater Treatment. Applicants will be given a pre qualifying physical and drug screen. Apply in person 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. at: Shannon Hills City Hall, 10401 High Road East, Shannon Hills, AR 72103. Email resume to: shannonhillspubworks@aristotle.net. EOE.

WASTEWATER PRETREATMENT COORDINATOR—The City of Blytheville is accepting applications for the position of wastewater pretreatment coordinator. Duties include performing field sampling for pollutants, interpreting results, preparing reports based on sample results. Inspects facilities that generate commercial wastes for compliance to appropriate regulations including the review of records and field sampling. Works with industries to help resolve non-compliance issues. Prepares reports including DMRs and maintains records. Requirements include: Some college and three years experience in the wastewater treatment industry or a combination of training and experience, Class 3 Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator License, and possession of a valid Arkansas DL. Salary range is \$43,000-\$48,000 with full benefits depending on experience. Interested applicants can send a resume to City of Blytheville, Personnel Office, 124 W. Walnut St., Blytheville, AR 72315. A full job description and an online job application can be found at www.cityofblytheville.com/156/Human-Resources. Open until filled. FOF.

FOR SALE—The Downtown Little Rock Partnership has for sale a 2001 Tennant Street Vacuum. It runs but needs work. \$1,000. For more information contact Gabe Holmstrom at (501) 375-0121.

MEETING CALENDAR

March 10-13, 2019
2019 National League of Cities
Congressional City Conference

Washington, D.C.

June 12-14, 2019
Arkansas Municipal League
85th Annual Convention

Statehouse Convention Center Little Rock, AR

Nov. 20 - 23, 2019

National League of Cities 2019 City Summit

San Antonio, Texas

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