

ARKANSAS

Arkansas ranks 21st among the states in number of local governments, with 1,548 active as of October 2007.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS (75)

There are no areas in Arkansas lacking county government. The county governing body is officially called the quorum court and consists of the justices of the peace and the county judge. The quorum court is also frequently referred to in statutes and other documents as the county court and less frequently as the levy or levying court, based on provisions of article 7 of the state constitution. The county judge serves as the chair of the quorum court and administers most county affairs. Counties operate under home rule.

Ten Arkansas counties are each divided into two districts for judicial and various administrative purposes and maintain offices in two county seats.¹ However, the two districts of each respective county are governed by the same set of county officials.

SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS (502)

Municipal Governments (502)

Municipal governments in Arkansas are the cities and incorporated towns, divided by general law into size groups as follows:

- First-class cities--2,500 or more inhabitants
- Second-class cities--500 to 2,499 inhabitants
- Towns--incorporated places with fewer than 500 inhabitants

However, the 1965 law establishing the above

size groups permits towns that had voted previously to become second-class cities to retain that classification. This law also permits cities having a population of 1,500 or more, by ordinance, to become a first-class city, and permits any incorporated town to elect to become a second-class city. There is no official minimum population requirement for incorporation. First-class cities effectively have home rule.

Township Governments (0)

Arkansas has no township governments.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS (247)

School District Governments (247)

A 1947 act of the legislature provided for the reorganization of all Arkansas school districts into a single type of school district. All school districts in Arkansas are counted as governments in census reporting. An elected board of directors governs each district. The districts may levy taxes and issue bonds.

Dependent Public School Systems (0)

Arkansas has no dependent public school systems.

Other Educational Activities ^{2,3}

A statewide system of multicounty educational services cooperatives provides for the implementation of state based policies for operation, cooperation to provide programs and services for children and adults, and shared educational programs and school district services. Teacher assistance includes curriculum development, educational materials, and staff development services. The cooperatives are established by resolution of 75 percent or more of the school districts to be served. A board of directors, consisting of one

representative of each participating school district, governs each cooperative. Each cooperative receives contributions from the state and contributions and payments for contracted services from participating school districts. Migrant education operating agencies are also established under this law. The educational services cooperatives are classified for census purposes as joint educational services agencies of the participating school districts and are not counted as separate governments.

One or more school districts may by majority vote of their boards of directors create a model rural early childhood consortium to exemplify the best practices available in rural early childhood education and to serve as a training and development site for both students and teachers.⁴

Arkansas law authorizes the establishment of multi-district secondary vocational education centers and community-based education centers. Community-based education centers may be established in existing secondary vocational education centers which also meet criteria for adult basic or general education programs, adult skill training, industry start-up training, and workplace literacy. The secondary vocational education centers are governed by councils composed of the superintendents of participating school districts. The community-based education centers are governed by boards consisting of the school superintendents and may include representatives of business and industry in the service area. The multi-district vocational education centers are financed with a combination of training fees from schools sending students and vocational center aid from the state public school fund plus state vocational program start-up funds and federal vocational education funds. Community-based education centers are financed with a combination of student fees and state funds. These centers are not counted as separate

governments.

Community college districts consisting of one or more school districts in one or more counties or cities may be formed following petition and subject to voter approval. Districts are governed by a local board which may be either elected or appointed by the Governor. Districts are authorized to impose student fees and, subject to voter approval, to levy ad valorem taxes; however funds for the general operation of a comprehensive educational program are provided by the state.

A statewide system of technical college districts provides post-secondary technical, vocational, and adult education programs; industry training; and two-year college transfer programs. New districts may be formed, subject to voter approval. Each county in the state is assigned to at least one service area as defined by the Arkansas Higher Education Coordinating Board. Each college or institute is governed by a local board of trustees appointed by the Governor with confirmation of the senate. Technical colleges may impose fees; with voter approval, may levy ad valorem taxes within the district; and accept county appropriations; however, state appropriations provide adequate operating funds.

Community colleges, technical colleges, and technical institutes in Arkansas are classified as state institutions and are not counted as separate governments.

SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS (724)

Arkansas statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are counted as governments. These are discussed in detail below.

Agencies Created Under Intergovernmental Agreements

Local government units may agree to exercise any of their powers jointly. If a separate legal or administrative entity is created, the board is appointed; the particulars of the board composition are specified in the agreement. The creating agreement also specifies the financing provisions and functions. Separate agencies created by intergovernmental agreements may or may not be counted as governments for census purposes, based on the degree of autonomy.

Conservation Districts

These districts are established by the state soil and water conservation commission on petition of landowners and after hearing and local referendum. A five-member board of supervisors governs each district, with two members appointed by the state soil and water conservation commission and three members elected. The county quorum court is authorized to make annual appropriations for the donation of money, services, and equipment to districts. State appropriations are distributed, upon district application, by the state soil and water conservation commission. The boards may accept donations and gifts, levy special benefit assessments, and issue bonds.

Consolidated Waterworks Systems

These systems are created by agreement of two or more public agencies and ordinance or resolution. Each system is governed by a board of commissioners that is either appointed or elected as specified in the agreement. The systems may fix, charge, and collect rates for water and other services and issue bonds.

Central Arkansas Water was created under

this legislation.

Consolidated Public Utility System Improvement Districts

These districts may be created by municipalities after landowner petition and public hearing. Districts may construct, acquire, and operate systems for any combination of water, sewer, and electric utilities, including generation and distribution of electricity; treatment and distribution of water; and collection, treatment and waste disposal for sewerage. Each district is governed by a board appointed by the county court. The boards may levy assessments, fix and collect fees, and issue bonds. Amendments in 2007 authorize districts to participate in projects located outside of Arkansas. Districts of this type previously created under special acts are considered to operate under this general law.

Fire Ant Abatement Districts

These districts may be created after voter petition and special election, or the quorum court may, on its own motion, direct the county to call a special election. The districts are governed by a board appointed by the county commissioners. A property assessment is set by the petition. The districts may issue bonds.

Fire Protection Districts--1939 and 1979 Laws

Under the 1939 law, fire protection districts may be formed in any designated area by the county court upon petition by landowners. Districts may include portions of incorporated towns that have no equipped fire station and may be formed in towns having a 1970 population of 426-435. The districts are governed by boards of commissioners appointed by the county governing bodies. The districts may levy benefit assessments.

Under the 1979 law, fire protection districts may be formed by voter petition, public hearing, and ordinance of the quorum court or by the quorum court after voter petition and referendum. Districts are formed in unincorporated areas but may include cities or towns without organized fire departments for the primary purpose of providing fire protection in rural areas for buildings and other structures. These districts are governed by boards appointed by the county governing body if formed on or before July 3, 1989; those formed thereafter have elected boards. A suburban improvement district may convert to fire protection with county approval; the boards of these districts are popularly elected. All fire protection districts created under the 1979 law may levy benefit assessments. The districts may issue bonds, but bond issues of districts formed by ordinance method require voter approval.

Flood Control Districts

Four types of districts for flood control and related activities are authorized by statutes.

Drainage Improvement Districts (1907 Law)

Under general law, these districts may be established for the construction of levees upon petition by real property owners to the county court (or to the circuit court if more than one county is encompassed by the proposed district) and after a public hearing. A board of commissioners, appointed by the county or circuit court, governs each district. The board may levy benefit assessments and maintenance taxes and issue bonds. Subdistricts authorized to implement projects for land reclamation may be set up under the same general law procedure, but are administered by the board of the

main district. They are not counted as separate governments.

A 1999 amendment authorizes the merger of drainage districts with other drainage districts, levees, and drainage projects. The board of a merged district, is also authorized to levy a uniform maintenance service charge at a flat rate per acre for maintenance services. All assets and liabilities are merged; however, dedicated cash balances remain dedicated to uncompleted projects.

Drainage districts previously created by special acts are considered to operate under this general law; however, they retain powers and governance conferred by special act.

Improvement Districts for Rivers (1949 Law)

Districts are established by the circuit court following petition by property owners and after public hearing for drainage, levee, or flood control projects for rivers, tributaries, or streams within or bordering Arkansas approved and authorized by the U.S. Congress and constructed or partially constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or by other federal agencies. A board of commissioners which includes at least one member from each participating county is appointed by the circuit court. Districts have all the rights, powers, and privileges of drainage districts organized under existing laws and all amendments of those laws. Districts may levy benefit and special assessments and issue bonds.

Irrigation, Drainage, and Watershed Improvement Districts (1949 Law)

These districts for coordinated irrigation, flood control and drainage improvements are created on petition of landowners to the circuit court, after a public hearing. A board of commissioners, appointed by the establishing court, governs each district. The districts may fix charges for the sale of water, may levy benefit assessments, and may levy a flat per acre tax for maintenance services. A petition filed with the circuit court is required for the authority to borrow funds or to issue bonds.

Levee Improvement Districts (1891 Law)

Levee improvement districts are formed by the county court giving public notice. An elected board of directors governs each district. The districts may levy ad valorem taxes and benefit assessments and may issue bonds.

A few levee districts have also been established by special acts, including drainage and levee improvement districts.

Housing Authorities

Arkansas statutes authorize the following types of housing authorities:

- Municipal housing authorities
- County housing authorities
- Consolidated housing authorities (two or more cities)
- Regional housing authorities (two or more counties)

Under general law, housing authorities are created upon the adoption of a resolution by the governing body of the city or county. The executive head of the municipality appoints the housing commissioners of a municipal housing

authority. The governing body of the county appoints the commissioners of a county housing authority. In the case of a consolidated or regional housing authority, one commissioner is appointed by the executive head of each member municipality or by the governing body of each member county, respectively. Housing authorities may fix rents and issue bonds. Housing authorities are authorized to undertake urban renewal plans and urban renewal projects with all of the associated powers. County and regional housing authorities are authorized to provide housing for farmers of low income. Legislation passed in 1976 grants municipalities and counties all powers granted to housing authorities. Housing authorities administered by county or municipal governing bodies ex officio are not counted as separate governments. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

Joint County and Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Authorities

These authorities are created by agreement between any combination of counties, municipalities, and suburban improvement districts and subsequently may be joined by a variety of special districts as approved by the members. Authorities are authorized to collect, process, and dispose of solid waste; operate recycling operations; collect, treat, or otherwise deal in wastewater, sludge, or treated effluent; and execute solid waste to energy projects in which either steam or electric power is produced and distributed to users. A board of directors, appointed by the participating governments, governs each authority. An authority may fix and collect fees, rents, and charges and issue bonds.

Sanitation authorities created by a single city of the first or second class or a town are not counted as separate governments. (See "Subordinate Agencies," below.)

Metropolitan Port Authorities

Metropolitan port authorities are established by the circuit court following ordinance of each participating county and municipal government and petition of each county court to the circuit court. Authorities are authorized to develop and maintain ports, river-rail terminals, barge terminals, parks for industrial and commercial operations and related improvements. The governing body of each participating municipality and county appoints at least one representative to the authority board of directors, with additional members determined by population apportionment. Participating governments are authorized to issue bonds to benefit the authorities and to provide other financial assistance. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue bonds.

Municipal Electric Utility Consolidated Authorities

Authorized by general legislation in 2003, these authorities may be created by interlocal agreement between two or more municipalities, including a municipality in another state, which own electric utility systems. Authority commissioners are appointed or elected as specified in the agreement. Authorities may exercise powers as delegated by the contracting municipalities; receive loans, grants, taxes, and contributions from public agencies; fix and collect rates for electricity and other goods and services; and issue revenue bonds. Authorities with limited autonomy may be classified as an adjunct activity of one creating municipality.

Municipal Improvement Districts

Municipal improvement districts may be established by the governing body of any city or town on petition of property owners and after public hearing. A board of commissioners appointed by the municipal governing body

governs each district. Districts may be established for constructing, maintaining, repairing and operating local improvements of a public nature which include streets and alleys, viaducts, sewers and sewer systems, off-street parking, sidewalks, recreational areas, and other facilities. The boards may issue bonds. The creating government levies a benefit assessment on behalf of the district.

Arkansas statutes have special provisions for the following types of municipal improvement districts, all of which, with the exception of municipal wharf improvement districts, are authorized to levy benefit assessments and issue bonds:

Consolidated municipal water and light improvement districts - These districts may be established by cities of the first and second class for the purpose of acquiring, improving, and maintaining existing waterworks plants and systems and an electric plant and system constructed by separate improvement districts. The city is authorized to operate the plants and systems and to remit excess income from the operation to the district. This general law does not apply to consolidated districts created by special act.

Municipal drainage improvement districts - These districts which encompass all or a part of a city may be created by ordinance in cities of the first class with a mayor-council form of government subject to a backdoor referendum if so petitioned for. The mayor appoints one board member, and the city council appoints four.

Municipal wharf improvement districts - Districts to provide wharves for the transfer and interchange of river and rail freights may charge tolls, fees, and

rents in addition to issuing revenue bonds. The creating government may not levy an assessment for these districts.

In addition, consolidated improvement districts for any combination of water, sewer, or gas pipelines may be formed for the joint operation and maintenance of contiguous districts. A board of commissioners, appointed by the county judge, governs each such district. The districts may fix charges for services.

Property Owners Improvement Districts-- 1983 and 1987 Laws

Districts created under either the 1983 law or the 1987 law may be created for the construction, acquisition, equipping and operation of one or more of the following improvements: waterworks, recreational facilities; systems of gas pipeline; systems for the collection and treatment of sewage; streets, highways, and sidewalks; telephone lines; and rural fire departments including construction of fire houses. Commissioners as named in the petition are appointed by the creating court or governing body. Districts are authorized to levy benefit assessments and issue bonds.

Property owners improvement districts created under the 1983 law are created either by the county court or the circuit court if land area in multiple counties is included in the proposed district upon petition of all owners of land in the proposed district. Districts may include area within a municipality comprising less than fifty percent of the district total area. Projects may be connected to existing systems, operated by other governments or by private corporations, or may be transferred to other governments or sold. Districts furnishing water or sewer services may be transferred to a municipality or may consolidate with other districts providing such services.

Municipal property owners improvement districts created under the 1987 law are created by the municipal governing body or by the governing body having the largest portion of land, if the proposed district encompasses land in multiple municipalities, upon petition of all owners of land in the proposed district. Districts may include area outside any municipality. Improvements may be sold or leased to a municipality or other district or connected to existing systems of a municipality or other district.

Public Transportation Authorities

Authorities to provide a transit system are created by agreement between two or more governments. The authority governing body consists, at a minimum, of one representative for each participating county appointed by the county judge and one representative of the cities within each participating county selected by the mayors. If the authority exists within a single county, the board must consist of at least five members. The authority governing body also serves as municipal improvement district commissioners upon petition of property owners within the authority area to create an improvement district. The improvement district may levy benefit assessments to provide basic revenues for transit system operation and for debt service. The authorities may fix and collect fares and issue revenue bonds.

Public Water Authorities

Public water authorities may be formed either by two or more persons, which may include cities, counties, or other public bodies, or by a nonprofit corporation involved in the treatment or distribution of water or which constructs or operates a wastewater treatment plant with approval of a two-thirds vote of the members upon filing required documents with the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission and subsequent filing with the secretary of state.

Authorities may treat and distribute raw and potable water and construct and operate a wastewater treatment plant. A board of directors elected either by the existing board or by water users governs the authority. Authorities may fix and collect rates, rents, fees, and charges and issue bonds subject to public hearing.

Regional Airport Authorities

Any two or more municipalities, any two or more contiguous counties, or any combination thereof may establish a regional airport authority by mutual agreement. For major airport facilities the state may participate in forming a regional airport authority. A management board appointed by the mayor or county judge of each participating municipality and county governs the authority, with each participating government appointing at least one board member. If the state government is a participant, the Governor appoints a majority of the board members. The number and the apportionment of additional members is specified in the agreement creating the authority. Regional airport authorities may levy taxes on aviation fuel sold at the airport and on passengers boarding or debarking and impose fees for the use of airport facilities. The authorities may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds.

Airport commissions appointed solely by one county or municipal government are not counted as separate governments. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

Regional Intermodal Facilities Authorities

These authorities may be created by two or more municipalities, two or more contiguous counties, or one or more municipalities together with one or more contiguous counties. These authorities are authorized to construct and operate one or more modes of

interconnected movement of freight, commerce, or passengers including railway, highway, air, pipeline, waterway, transit, and communication systems and related industrial, warehouse, distribution, training, and support facilities. The chief executive officers of the participating governments appoint the board. Authorities may apply for and receive loans, grants, and technical assistance from any federal agency or the state of Arkansas. Authorities may issue revenue bonds and levy a tax or fee upon facility users.

Upon petition of property owners, an authority board may create improvement districts, with the authority board serving as improvement commissioners, for the purpose of financing the construction, reconstruction, or repair of intermodal facilities. These districts are created and operate generally under procedures established for municipal improvement districts. These districts are classified as subordinate activities of the creating authority and are not counted as governments.

Regional Library Systems

These systems may be established by any combination of cities and counties by agreement and ordinance. The systems are governed by boards of trustees appointed by the county and municipal library boards if they exist, if not, by the county or municipal governing bodies. Each participating government contributes appropriations and funds from tax levies as specified in the agreement.

Regional Solid Waste Management Districts

Regional solid waste management districts created under previous acts are considered to operate under this law. New districts may be created by designation of the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission.

Such districts must be composed of whole county jurisdictions and contain more than one county unless that county has a population of at least 50,000. Each district is governed by a board consisting of representatives of the participating counties, of all first-class cities, of all cities with a population of more than 2,000, and of the largest city in each county. The districts may fix rents and fees, levy service fees on residences and businesses, and issue revenue bonds.

As an alternative, districts may be created by interlocal agreement of the local governments in any county with a population of at least 90,000 and a permitted landfill on January 1, 1991. The boards of these districts are established by the interlocal agreements. Districts also may be created by the resolution of the governing body of any authority created under the Joint County and Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Act that includes a county with a population of at least 60,000 that had made an application for a solid waste disposal permit on or before January 1, 1991. The creating authority determines the nature and composition of the governing board.

Regional Water Distribution Districts

These districts are established by the circuit court on petition of the voters, after a public hearing. An elected board of directors governs each district. The districts may charge rates, fees, and rents for facilities and services and issue bonds.

Rural Road Improvement Districts

Districts for the improvement of roads, highways, and streets that are not part of the state highway system are created by the county court after petition of landowners and public hearing. A board of commissioners governs each district. The board is initially appointed by the court, if not named in the

initiating petition. Thereafter, the remaining commissioners fill vacancies on the district board. The district receives revenue from funds set aside by the state and the federal government for the improvement of roads, the district portion of the road tax, and special benefit assessments. The districts also may issue bonds.

Rural Waterworks Facilities Boards

Any county quorum court may create by ordinance one or more rural waterworks facilities boards to own, acquire, construct, equip, improve, operate, sell, or lease waterworks treatment and distribution facilities and wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facilities. Each board consists of a minimum of five members who are initially appointed; thereafter, the remaining board members fill vacancies on the board. The boards may fix and collect rents, fees, and charges and may issue bonds.

Public facilities boards may petition the county to operate as rural waterworks facilities boards; as such they are authorized to engage also in activities related to wastewater treatment facilities.

Suburban Improvement Districts and Consolidated Improvement Districts

Suburban improvement districts are authorized for the purpose of improving streets, roads, or highways; laying sidewalks; equipping and maintaining rural fire departments; providing ambulance services; building and operating recreational facilities, hospitals, libraries, waterworks, sewer systems, telephone lines, and gas lines; and providing a solid waste system including collection and disposal services. The county court may create such districts on petition of landowners. A board of commissioners appointed by the county court governs each district. The districts may levy

assessments and receive revenue from the sale or lease of improvements. These districts also may issue bonds.

Consolidated improvement districts for water, sewer, or gas pipelines may be formed by two or more contiguous suburban or municipal improvement districts or combination thereof for the joint operation and maintenance of their systems. A board of commissioners, appointed by the county judge, governs each such district. The districts may fix charges for services, levy assessments, and issue bonds.

Suburban Sewer Districts

The property owners adjacent to any first- or second-class city may form a sanitary sewer district, after petition to the county court and a public hearing. Districts are primarily intended to regulate connections to sewer systems. A board of commissioners appointed by the county court governs each district. The board may fix and collect fees, levy assessments, and issue bonds.

Wastewater Treatment Districts

Districts to provide for wastewater collection and disposal are created by order of the circuit court following the resolution of two or more municipalities, their petition to the circuit court, and public hearing. In unincorporated areas of the district, 51 percent of landowners must approve by petition. A board of nine directors governs each district with one director from each entity appointed by the circuit court and the remaining directors appointed by the city councils they represent. The districts may fix rates, fees, and rents and may issue revenue bonds.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Arkansas that have certain

characteristics of governmental units but that are classified in census statistics as subordinate agencies of the state or local governments and are not counted as separate governments. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below (see "Public School Systems," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature).

Arkansas Development Finance Authority (state). Created in 1985, this authority is authorized to make direct loans and to issue debt to provide low-cost financing for economic development projects including low-to-moderate income housing development, industry, local governments, education, agricultural business enterprise, health care, infrastructure, jails, and prisons. A board of 12 directors governs the authority: 11 members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, plus the director of finance and administration who serves in an ex officio capacity. The agency may fix charges in connection with its loans and issue revenue bonds.

Public facilities boards (municipal or county). The governing body of any municipality or county may create by ordinance public facilities boards to acquire, construct, equip, operate, and maintain facilities for health care, residential housing, off-street parking, recreation, tourism, hydroelectric, waterworks, transit, energy facilities, education facilities, and sewers. Each board consists of five members who are initially appointed; thereafter, the remaining board members fill vacancies on the board. The board may fix fees and charges for the use of facilities and may issue bonds.

Urban renewal agencies (municipal). General law provides for the establishment of these agencies in any city or town where a housing authority has not undertaken such a project. A board of commissioners appointed

by the mayor governs each agency. As an alternative, urban renewal agencies may be administered by the governing body of the municipality in an ex officio capacity. Urban renewal agencies may issue revenue bonds.

University of Arkansas Technology Development Foundation (state). The foundation mission is to stimulate a knowledge-based economy that will build and retain a suitable workforce and contribute to economic development. The foundation is responsible for the construction, development, and management of a research and technology park in Fayetteville. A board of directors appointed by the chancellor of the University of Arkansas, the mayor of the city of Fayetteville, and other affiliated public entities plus the provost, vice chancellor of finance and administration, and vice provost for research of the University of Arkansas serving as voting ex officio members governs the foundation. The foundation may fix and collect lease payments, apply for and receive grants, accept gifts, and issue revenue bonds.

Other examples include:

State^{6,7}

- Arkansas Building Authority⁵
- Arkansas Earthquake Authority
- Arkansas Geological Commission
- Arkansas Hospital Equipment Finance Authority
- Arkansas Information Network
- Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources
- Arkansas Research and Education Optical Network
- Arkansas Revenue Building Commission
- Arkansas Science and Technology Authority
- Arkansas Student Loan Authority
- Arkansas Teacher Housing Development Foundation
- Arkansas Tobacco Settlement Commission
- Economic development districts

War Memorial Stadium Commission

County

- Ambulance services improvement districts
- County airport commissions
- County library boards
- County museum commissions
- County subordinate service districts (airports, ambulance service, fire protection, flood control, highways, parking, sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal, transit, and water supply)
- Housing authorities governed by quorum court
- Rural development authorities
- Viaduct improvement districts

Municipal

- Arts and Science Center for Southeast Arkansas
- Auditorium commissions
- Central business improvement districts
- City airport commissions
- City boards of health
- Electric commissions
- Historic districts
- Hospital commissions
- Housing authorities governed by city governing body
- Industrial commissions
- Light and water commissions
- Market authorities
- Municipal facilities corporations
- Municipal library boards
- Municipal management districts
- Municipal port authorities
- Municipal tollway authorities
- Municipal water and sewer systems
- Park and recreation commissions
- Parking authorities
- Public utilities boards
- Rogers Museum Commission
- Sanitation authorities
- Sanitary boards
- Urban service districts

Waterworks and sewer commissions
Waterworks commissions

Private corporations

The county and regional industrial development companies in Arkansas are private corporations. They are not counted as governments.

Arkansas laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

1. These ten counties are as follows: Arkansas, Carroll, Clay, Craighead, Franklin, Logan, Mississippi, Prairie, Sebastian, and Yell.
2. Legislation for the Model Vocational-Technical Education Resource Center was repealed.
3. County boards of education and county

superintendents were abolished effective July 1, 2000. Subsequent legislation provided procedures for resolution of fiscal and administrative matters.

4. Legislation in 1995 restricted model rural school consortiums to those for early childhood education.
5. The Arkansas State Building Services Council name was changed to the Arkansas Building Authority in 2007.
6. The Arkansas Turnpike Authority was repealed in 2003.
7. The Arkansas State Department of Health Building Commission, created in 1965, no longer exists