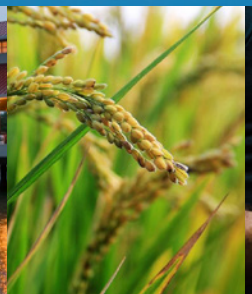
Welcome to the Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District

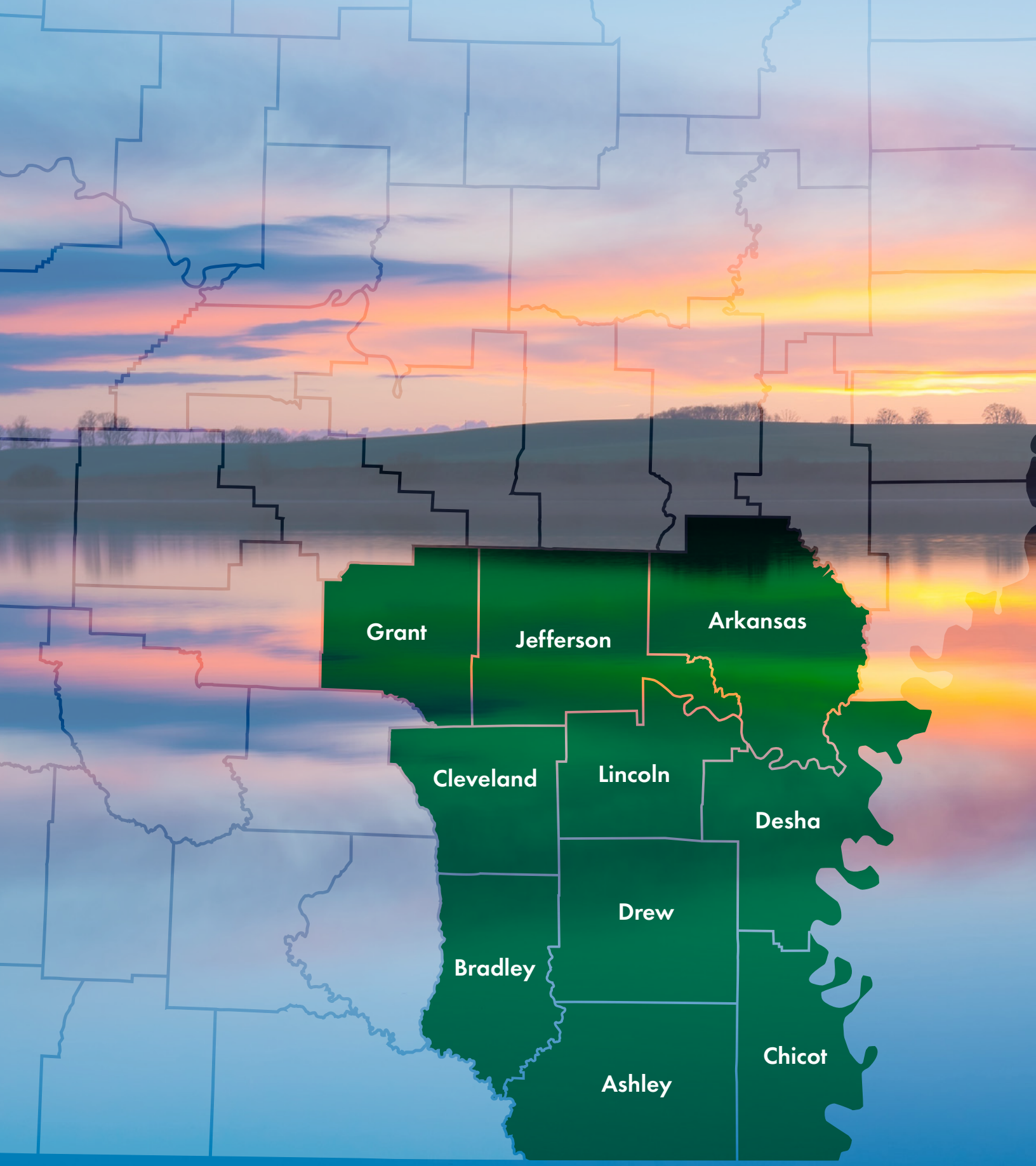
The Perfect Place to Prosper.

The ten counties that make up southeast Arkansas offer plenty of space, safety and security, low cost of living, road and rail infrastructure, a stable, reliable workforce, and many other advantages for growing businesses.

Learn more about our area, what we have to offer, and why we may have the perfect place for you to prosper.

SEAEDD Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District





SEAEDD Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District

Table of Contents

Arkansas County 2

Ashley County 4

Bradley County 8

Chicot County 10

Cleveland County 12

Desha County 14

Drew County 18

Grant County 20

Jefferson County 22

Lincoln County 26

About SEADD 28

Arkansas County

Overview

Population: 17, 149 (2020 Census)
Area: 992.14 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Arkansas County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

White Non-Hispanic	69.4%	12,493
Black Non-Hispanic	26.2%	4,718
Hispanic or Latino	3.3%	591
Two or more races	1.0%	174
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	27
Asian Alone	0.04%	8

Arkansas County has two county seats—DeWitt and Stuttgart. It is one of the state's original counties and lies in the Delta. Arkansas County is an agricultural county; rice and soybeans are the main crops.

Historical Tidbits

Arkansas County is the oldest county in Arkansas, and it has a rich history behind it. The only American Revolutionary battle fought west of the Mississippi (1783), was fought in Arkansas County. A dual county seat with courthouses in Dewitt and Stuttgart, the oldest records in Arkansas are kept in the (Stuttgart) courthouse. They date from 1796 and are written in Spanish.

On November 20, 1819, at Arkansas Post, native New Yorker William Woodruff printed the first issue of the Arkansas Gazette. On April 1, 1820, the legislature appointed Woodruff "public printer." He printed the newspaper at Arkansas Post until November 24, 1821. When the capital was moved to Little Rock (Pulaski County) in 1821, Woodruff moved his office there.

Additional Information

There are two museums in the county, Stuttgart Agricultural Museum and the Arkansas Post County Museum and a National Memorial in Gillett. The Arkansas Post is considered the earliest European settlement in the lower Mississippi River Valley. The National Park includes a visitors' center and exhibits, artifacts and a trail to take visitors by points of interest. Rice Belt Vo-tech and a University of Arkansas agricultural research experiment station are active in research and training in the county.

Industry

Started in 1921, Riceland Foods is a cooperative that markets and mills rice, soybeans, and wheat grown by its more than 9,000 member-owners in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. As one of the world's leading millers of rice, the Stuttgart-

DeWitt, Arkansas

Located in the southeast region of the state in Arkansas County, DeWitt lies about 53 miles east of Pine Bluff and is a stop on the Great River Road National Scenic Byway. An Indian village until 1816, DeWitt was selected as the county seat in 1852, after Arkansas Post was deemed to far from the center of the growing population. It is one of two county seats – Stuttgart being the other – a typical practice in several Delta counties where travel across the county was obstructed by swamps, rivers, and forests. Medical facilities include DeWitt Hospital and Nursing Home.

Stuttgart, Arkansas

The duck and rice capital of the world - that's how Stuttgart is known. The town is surrounded by the Arkansas Grand Prairie where the commercial production of rice was pioneered in 1904 and led to Arkansas's status as the top rice producing state in the U.S. Rice fields and irrigation reservoirs entice the annual migration of ducks and geese on the Mississippi Flyway to linger, making the area nationally renowned among waterfowl hunters. Medical facilities include Baptist Health Medical Center, Stuttgart.

based company is a Fortune 500 business that sells long grain, brown, wild, and flavored rice (under the Riceland name, as well as private labels), and oil and shortening products to grocery, food services, and food manufacturing companies throughout the United States and more than seventy-five countries.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Thomas Best
DeWitt Phone: (870) 659-2099
Stuttgart Phone: (870) 659-2098
Mailing Address: 101 Court Square, DeWitt, 72042
101 Court Square, DeWitt, AR 72042

Schools

Stuttgart: Park Avenue Elementary School, Meekins Middle School, Stuttgart Junior High School and Stuttgart High School.
DeWitt: DeWitt Elementary School, DeWitt Middle School, DeWitt High School, DeWitt Community College

Medical Facilities

Baptist Health Medical Center, Stuttgart
DeWitt Hospital and Nursing Home

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

Airports

Stuttgart Municipal Airport, DeWitt Municipal Airport, Alymyra Municipal Airport, Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport, Little Rock, Monroe Regional Airport, Monroe, LA, Mid-Delta Regional Airport, Greenville, MS, Grider Field, Pine Bluff, AR

Arkansas County: Top Employers

Lennox Industries, Stuttgart; Belleville Boot Company, DeWitt; Producers Rice Mill, Stuttgart; Riceland Foods, Inc., Stuttgart, Wal-Mart Supercenter, Stuttgart; Adams Fertilizer Equipment, DeWitte; Transplace, Texas LP, DeWitt; Baptist Medical Center, Stuttgart; DeWitt City Hospital, DeWitt; Crestpark Stuttgart Nursing Care, Stuttgart; Farmers & Merchants Bank, Stuttgart; SST, Inc. Trucking, Stuttgart; Mack's Sport Shop, LLP, Stuttgart; Stratton Seed Company, Stuttgart.

Industrial Parks

Stuttgart Industrial Development Corporation (SDIC) Industrial Park

Ashley County

Overview

Population: 19,062 (2020 Census)
Area: 925.49 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Ashley County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

White Non-Hispanic	67.8%	13,827
Black Non-Hispanic	25.6%	5,213
Hispanic or Latino	5.6%	1,139
Two or more races	0.6%	129
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	41
Asian Alone	0.2%	39

Arkansas County's County Seat is Hamburg. Ashley County is an agricultural county; cotton, rice and soybeans are the main crops.

Historical Tidbits

Ashley County—formed out of Chicot, Drew, and Union counties—was established on November 30, 1848, as Arkansas's fifty-third county and is the sixth-largest county in the state in terms of area. It was named for Chester Ashley, the third Arkansan elected to the U.S. Senate and a prominent figure in territorial and antebellum Arkansas.

On December 14, 1854, Hamburg was incorporated and designated the county seat of Ashley County. It is not known why the name Hamburg was chosen, but it is speculated that the town was named after Hamburg, Germany, because it had many German residents. The town became a merchant center for the prosperous planters operating in the fertile Delta region. Other thriving, agriculture-based communities in the county were Montrose, Parkdale, Portland, and Wilmot. Many other towns, such as the Berea community, formed along the county's waterways, but the advent of railroads led to their demise. Fountain Hill, located in the upland forest area north of Hamburg, is one of the oldest communities in this county.

Hamburg, Arkansas

As a small town, Hamburg is typical in the economic challenges facing it but is atypical in that it has become the educational center for most of Ashley County's geographic area, as well as small parts of Chicot and Drew counties.

The downtown square, with its gazebo, functions as the center of activities for the Hamburg Area Chamber of Commerce's Armadillo Festival, held the first weekend in May since 1970. The festival features children's activities and entertainment for young people and adults. The square also serves as a center for a program to mark the beginning of the Christmas season, and the holiday lights glow from Thanksgiving until the first of the new year.

Additional Information

Ashley County is located in southeast Arkansas and is part of both the Mississippi Alluvial and West Gulf Coastal plains. Soil in the eastern Delta region of the county is conducive to the cultivation of the great cash crops of the state: cotton, rice, and soybeans.

The western part of the county, being mainly upland forests, developed into the city of Crossett in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, becoming home to one of the largest industrial enterprises in Arkansas: the Crossett Lumber Company, later to become Georgia-Pacific Corporation (GP). At its peak, GP owned some 800,000 acres in southeast Arkansas and northeast Louisiana, and Crossett billed itself as "The Forestry Capital of the South."

Ashley County's eastern boundary is Chicot County, while the Ouachita River lies to the west. To the north is Drew County, and to the south is north Louisiana's Morehouse Parish. Ashley County is bisected by the Bayou Bartholomew. Important roads serving Ashley County today are U.S. Highway 425 from north to south and U.S. Highway 82 from east to west.

Crossett, Arkansas

The western part of the county, being mainly upland forests, developed into the city of Crossett in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, becoming home to one of the largest industrial enterprises in Arkansas: the Crossett Lumber Company, later to become Georgia-Pacific Corporation (GP). At its peak, GP owned some 800,000 acres in southeast Arkansas and northeast Louisiana, and Crossett billed itself as "The Forestry Capital of the South."

Industry

Forest products account for fifty-seven percent of the value of all shipments from the county and are responsible for twenty-six percent of the employment. Forest acreage and growing stock have declined in the past few years, especially in the bottomlands.

About 300 farms in the county produce cotton, rice, soybeans, wheat, and grain sorghum. Tomato, cucumber, and bell pepper producers contribute to the economy, as do a few cattle ranchers. A few rice farmers have turned their fields into catfish farms, though not on a large scale. Ashley County ranks forty-second in the state (out of 75 counties) in farm income.

Several important developments in the field of wildlife preservation and management have benefited Ashley County. The Overflow National Wildlife Refuge east of Hamburg and the Cut-Off Creek Game Management Area are in the northeast section of the county. Crossett is the headquarters for the 69,000-acre Felsenthal National Forest and Wildlife Management project. This project came into being in the 1960s as an adjunct to the massive program to channelize the Ouachita River.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Jim Hudson
Phone: (870) 853-2000
Fax: (870) 853-2005
Address: 205 E. Jefferson, #14, Hamburg, 71646

Ashley County: Top Employers

Georgia Pacific, Crossett; Ashley County Medical Center, Crossett; Crossett School District; Hamburg School District; Wal-Mart Supercenter, Crossett; Hood Packaging Corporation, Crossett; Ricon, Inc., Crossett; Community Compassion Stonegate, Crossett; Encadria Staffing Solutions, Crossett; Ingevity Arkansas LLC, Crossett; Morris Transportation, Hamburg; Magnolia Flooring Mill, Hamburg; Dedicated Logistics, Crossett.

Schools

Hamburg: Portland Elementary School, Noble Elementary School, Allbritton Elementary School, Hamburg Middle School, and Hamburg High School, UAM College of Technology.
Crossett: Crossett Elementary School, Crossett Middle School, Crossett High School, and the Crossett Learning Center for Pre-K children, University of Arkansas at Monticello.

Medical Facilities

Hamburg: Delta Family Center, Hamburg Health Clinic, Ashley County Medical Center, Hamburg Senior Citizens Center
Crossett: Stonegate Villa Health and Rehab, Ashley Specialty General Surgery; Pinewood Health and Rehabilitation

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

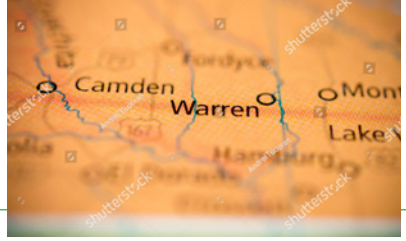
Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

Airports

Crossett Municipal Airport, Bill and Hillary National Airport (120 miles)

Industrial Parks

Crossett Industrial Park



Bradley County

Overview

Population: 10,545 (2020 Census)
Area: 649.17 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Bradley County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

White Non-Hispanic	55.0%	6,033
Black Non-Hispanic	29%	3,187
Hispanic or Latino	15.8%	1,731
Two or more races	0.05%	6
Asian Alone	0.05%	6

Bradley County's County Seat is Warren. Bradley County is an agricultural county; lumber, tomatoes, corn, and other vegetables are the main crops.

Historical Tidbits

The first Europeans to explore the Bradley County area were probably French colonial hunters, who may have established temporary camps in the area. The earliest well-documented travelers to enter Bradley County were members of the Dunbar and Hunter expedition, who traveled up and down the Ouachita River in 1804.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century, the heavily wooded area of Bradley County attracted investors eager to participate in the boom in demand for timber as the massive westward expansion outstripped the supply of lumber heretofore coming from the Great Lakes area. In the 1880s, railroad magnate Jay Gould extended his empire into Arkansas by building the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. The stage was set for the beginning of the exploitation and development of the broad expanse of shortleaf yellow pine lands in this region.

Additional Information

Bradley County, located in southeast Arkansas in the West Gulf Coastal Plain, has become known nationally as one of the prime production areas for tomatoes. The "Bradley Pink" variety is the standard for quality for the entire tomato market in the United States. The tomato has been labeled "Arkansas's gift to the nation," and the pink tomato is the official fruit and vegetable of the state. The Bradley County Pink Tomato Festival draws thousands of visitors each year.

The county is bounded on the west by Calhoun County, with Moro Bayou the dividing line, and on the north by Cleveland County. To the east is Drew County, the dividing line being the Saline River. The Ouachita River divides the county from Ashley County to the southeast and Union County to the southwest. The Ouachita and Saline rivers provide Bradley County with a natural watershed, as it is at the lower end of the peninsula formed by the union of the Ouachita and Saline rivers.

Industry

Several industries were established in the county following World War II. Dairy farms were established, supplying milk to a Kraft Company cheese plant in Warren. In 1958, the West Coast firm Potlatch Inc. purchased the Bradley and Southern lumber firms. Jack Winter opened a manufacturing business of women's clothing that same year, and, in 1975, the La Donna Garment Company also began production of a line of women's clothing in Bradley County.

Warren, Arkansas

Warren has been the Bradley County seat of justice since the county's organization on December 18, 1840. Located in the southeastern part of the state, the town continues to be the county's commercial, educational, and health care center. It is located on what was variously called the Chicot Trace, Gaines Landing Road, Fort Towson Road, and Washita Road.

Warren's heyday was in the 1920s and 1930s when the lumber mills were most active. Although the mills declined after years of harvesting timber, Potlatch is still one of the largest employers in Warren. Tomato farmers also employ numerous workers and, as the "Pink Tomato Capital of the World," Warren's Annual Pink Tomato Festival draws people from across a multi-state region. Some say that Warren farmers grow the best tomatoes in the world!

As the "Bradley Pink" variety of tomato came to be the standard of quality for the entire market, the county exploited this fame by organizing the Bradley County Pink Tomato Festival, which attracts some 30,000 visitors each year.

Pine timber is the mainstay of the economy. The county has nearly as many miles of company roads as county roads. Bradley County, however, is the tomato-raising capital of the state; and the General Assembly declared the South Arkansas vine-ripened pink tomato the official state fruit and vegetable. The famous Felsenthal Refuge features boating, hunting and fishing and is very poplar with the sportsmen.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Klay McKinney
Phone: (870) 226-3853
Fax: (870) 226-8401
Address: 101 E. Cedar, Suite 107, Warren, 71671

Bradley County: Top Employers

Ozark Mountain Poultry, Inc., Warren; Warren School District; AHF Products, Warren; Potlatch Land and Lumber, Warren; Bradley County Medical Center, Warren; Chapel Woods Health and Rehab, Warren; Hermitage School District, Hermitage; Trees Are Us Forestry, Warren; Ouachita Hardwood Flooring, Warren; Food Giant Supermarkets, Warren; Oasis Trading, LLC, Hermitage; Harvest Foods, Warren

Schools

Warren: Thomas C. Brunson Elementary School, Eastside New Vision Charter School, Warren Middle School, Warren High School
Hampton: Hampton Elementary School, Hampton High School
Hermitage: Hermitage Elementary School, Hermitage High School

Medical Facilities

Bradley County Medical Center, Warren; Chapel Woods Health and Rehabilitation Center

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

Airports

South Arkansas Regional Airport at Goodwin Field (El Dorado, 54 miles); Harrell Field (47 miles); Z.M. Jack Stell Field (49 miles); Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport (90 miles)

Industrial Parks

Warren Industrial Park

Chicot County

Overview

Population: 10,208 (2020 Census)
Area: 636.98 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Chicot County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

Black Non-Hispanic	54.2%	5,820
White Non-Hispanic	38.3%	4,110
Hispanic or Latino	5.6%	604
Two or more races	1.2%	126
Asian Alone	0.6%	63
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.1%	13

Chicot County's County Seat is Lake Village and it is the southeasternmost county in Arkansas. It is bounded by Louisiana to the south and the Mississippi River to the east. The county is located in the heart of the Mississippi Delta; therefore, it is a prime location for agriculture, with some of the richest soils in the state. Because of this, the county continues to have strong ties to the land and is consistently one of the largest producers of cotton in Arkansas. With Lake Chicot as the largest natural lake in Arkansas and the largest oxbow lake in North America, the county provides residents and tourists with ample opportunities for year-round fishing and other recreational opportunities.

Historical Tidbits

Chicot county was carved out of Arkansas County by the territorial legislature in October 1823. The first county seat was at Villemont, named for one of the commanders from Arkansas Post, Don Carlos De Villemont, who was given a grant of land located near the lake in 1795 called the Island del Chicot. Villemont died in 1823, but a settlement was established in his honor in 1822, and this became the first seat of government in the county.

Lake Village, Arkansas

Lake Village is located in the extreme southeastern part of the state in Chicot County. While Lake Village is the smallest incorporated town, by square miles, in the county, it has served as the county seat since 1857. The hub of commercial activity for Chicot County, Lake Village prides itself on its rich agricultural background.

Lake Chicot is the largest oxbow lake in North America as well as the largest natural lake in Arkansas. Lake Chicot State Park is located on 211.6 acres on the northern shores of the lake and offers 127 individual campsites as well as fourteen fully equipped cabins. The Chicot County Park also has campsites. The Lake Chicot Water Festival included national championship hydroplane boat races, bringing in competition from all over the state. However, this festival was discontinued in favor of the Harvest Festival in the fall that highlights the town's ties to agriculture.

Eudora, Arkansas

The city of Eudora, in the southeastern corner of Arkansas, was built on land rising twenty-five feet above the surrounding Delta flatlands. It came about as a result of antebellum plantations and an early twentieth-century railroad. Eudora survived the Flood of 1927 because of its elevation. The city calls itself the "Catfish Capital of Arkansas."

In the years leading up to the Civil War, Chicot County was widely considered to be the richest county in the state and one of the richest in the country. However, none of the towns in the county experienced much growth before 1900. The population of Chicot County significantly rose, however, from 1900 to 1910. This is due in large part to the coming of the Memphis, Helena, Louisiana Railroad to Lake Village in 1903. With the coming of the railroad, businesses and offices started to spring up all along Main Street. This included some nine saloons on Main Street alone by 1907. The other towns in the county experienced similar growth in these years, again partly due to the fact that the county now had a significant rail line.

Additional Information

There are two museums in the county, Stuttgart Agricultural Museum and the Arkansas Post County Museum and a National Memorial in Gillett. The Arkansas Post is considered the earliest European settlement in the lower Mississippi River Valley. The National Park includes a visitors' center and exhibits, artifacts and a trail to take visitors by points of interest. Rice Belt Vo-tech and a University of Arkansas agricultural research experiment station are active in research and training in the county.

Industry

Today, the county maintains its agricultural roots. Cotton, rice, and soybeans are the primary agricultural products in the county, though catfish farming and corn production are on the rise. Recreation is also centered on outdoor activities as well. While Lake Chicot is the largest lake in the county, there are others that provide ample fishing and water-sport opportunities, including Grand Lake near Eudora and Lake Wallace near Dermott.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Mack Ball, Jr.
Phone: (870) 265-8015
Fax: (870) 265-8018
Address: 417 Main St., Lake Village, 71653

Chicot County: Top Employers

Superior Uniform, Eudora; Arkansas Department of Corrections, Dermott; Chicot Memorial Medical Center, Lake Village; Lakeside School District, Lake Village; Dermott School District, Dermott; United Parcel Service, Dermott; Dermott City Nursing Home, Dermott; Lake Village Rehab and Care, Lake Village; Southeast Rehab, Lake Village; Mainline Health Systems, Inc., Dermott; Chicot Irrigation, Lake Village

Schools

Lake Village: Lakeside Elementary School, Lakeside Middle School, Lakeside High School, St. Mary's School (private)
Eudora: Eudora Elementary School, Eudora Christian School (private),
Dermott: Dermott Elementary School, Dermott High School, Dermott JTC School; Easterling Barber College

Medical Facilities

Chicot Memorial Medical Center, Lake Village; Lake Village Clinic; Southeast Rehab Hospital; CMMC Physical, Occupational, and Speech Therapy; Dermott City Nursing Home; Dermott Treatment Center Rehab.

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

Airports

Lake Village Regional Airport, Mid Delta Regional Airport, Greenville, MS (29 miles), Lake Providence, LA Regional Airport (42 miles), Crossett, AR Airport (43 miles), Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport (129 miles)

Industrial Parks

Chicot County Industrial Park

Cleveland County

Overview

Population: 7,550 (2020 Census)
Area: 597.91 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Cleveland County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

White Non-Hispanic	84.42%	6,872
Black Non-Hispanic	13%	1,058
Hispanic or Latino	1.3%	104
Two or more races	1.2%	100
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.1%	12

Cleveland County's County Seat is Rison. Ashley County is an agricultural county in which the timber industry plays an important role.

Historical Tidbits

Cleveland County was formed in 1873 as Dorsey County, named after Republican congressman Stephen Dorsey, but the name was changed to honor President Grover Cleveland on March 5, 1885. A major conflict began in the county in March 1889 when fire destroyed the courthouse at Toledo. Rison, Kingsland, and New Edinburg, the county's other towns, actively sought to be the county seat. After two contested elections, the state Supreme Court decided that Rison would be the county seat on April 11, 1891.

The county observed the bicentennial by inviting its famous native son Johnny Cash, who was born near Kingsland, to return for a concert. On March 20, 1976, he and his wife, June, appeared first at Kingsland, then boarded a Cotton Belt special passenger train for Rison, where he appeared in a parade and performed a free concert at the football field for a crowd estimated at 12,000. On March 31, 1994, Cash returned to Kingsland for the dedication of the new post office named in his honor. Another famous native son was University of Alabama football coach Paul "Bear" Bryant, also born near Kingsland.

Additional Information

By the late 1970s, the county had at least forty-five hunting clubs, and the number has continued to grow. Numerous hunters from across the state are members of these hunting clubs, and Cleveland County has been among the top ten Arkansas counties in the number of deer killed. In 1988, there were more than forty-five churches, three post offices, and four public schools (Rison, Kingsland, New Edinburg, and Woodlawn) in the county.

After a major fundraising drive and a matching grant from the Roy and Christine Sturgis Foundation in 1992, the county constructed a modern library in Rison. Roy Sturgis and his brother, Pleasant, who were raised near Kingsland, were self-made timber multimillionaires and later philanthropists whose foundations still operate.

Rison, Arkansas

The Texas and St. Louis Railroad gave rise to Rison. The county seat of Dorsey (later Cleveland) County was originally at Toledo. When the railroad was routed through the county in 1882, Rison did not exist as a place name. Samuel Wesley Fordyce of Huntsville, Alabama, a former Union army officer, was authorized to determine the route of the railroad from Texarkana (Miller County) to Birds Point, Missouri. According to unsubstantiated legend, when the leading citizens of Toledo snubbed his plans to route the railroad through that community, he planned a route three miles north through land that later became the town of Rison.

Rison is a bedroom community for people who work in Pine Bluff (Jefferson County), Fordyce (Dallas County), Warren (Bradley County), Star City (Lincoln County), and Sheridan (Grant County). The largest employers are the city, the county, the Cleveland County School District, the Cleveland County Nursing Home, and the lumber company. There are two banks, eight churches, and about forty-five businesses in the city limits. Among the local properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Rison Cities Service Station and the Rison Texaco Service Station.

Industry

The county has no major industry, other than timber, so many residents travel to nearby counties to work. However, the county has extended its economic base to produce tomatoes, broiler chicks and cattle. As in its earlier years, the county has remained a rural area with interests in timber, hunting, and farming. According to the Cleveland County Cooperative Extension, 9.3 percent of the county's land, or 35,000 acres, is included in its 220 farms. The county has two school districts: Cleveland County, consisting of the former Rison and Kingsland schools, and Woodlawn.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Melody Spears
Phone: (870) 325-6214
Fax: (870) 325-6366
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 348, Rison, 71665

Cleveland County: Top Employers

Cleveland County School District, Rison; Rison GH Operations, Rison; Woodlawn School District, Rison; Hixson Lumber Sales, Inc., Rison; England Farms, Inc., Rison; Wilson Brothers Lumber Company, Rison; A&W Logging Co., Inc., Rison; Stella-Jones Corporation, Rison; Mainline Health Systems, Rison; England Transport Co., Inc., Rison; KAH Development 4, LLC, Rison; Chris Reed Logging, Rison; Gateway Bank, Rison

Schools

Rison: Rison Elementary School, Rison Middle School, and Rison High School.

Medical Facilities

Rison Medical Center; Access Medical Clinic; Cleveland County Health Unit; Rison Pharmacy

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

Airports

Grider Field, Pine Bluff (6 miles); Stuttgart Municipal Airport (44 miles), Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport/Adams Field (65 miles)

Industrial Parks

None

Desha County

Overview

Population: 11,395 (2020 Census)
Area: 741.21 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Desha County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

Black Non-Hispanic	46.9%	5,552
White Non-Hispanic	44.8%	5,294
Hispanic or Latino	6.3%	743
Two or more races	1.4%	163
Asian	0.4%	52
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2%	22

Desha County's County Seat is Arkansas City. The County's eastern border is formed by the Mississippi River and the County features the longest continuous levy in the United States.

Historical Tidbits

Created by legislative act on December 12, 1838, Desha County was detached from Arkansas and Chicot counties. State representative Stephen Ryan led legislative efforts after south Arkansas County citizens filed petitions declaring their area isolated by the Arkansas and White rivers. The county was named for Captain Benjamin Desha, a War of 1812 hero.

Arkansas City, Arkansas

Arkansas City is a small town with a population of fewer than 400 people, as of the 2020 Census. Located in southeast Arkansas, it is nestled against a levee that protects it from the Mississippi River. However, before the Flood of 1927, Arkansas City was a major trade and cultural center and was one of the most important ports on the Mississippi River.

The Arkansas County courthouse was originally built at the turn of the century. It has been remodeled, as has the local high school, which was built in 1910. These two buildings house the county offices and courts. The John H. Johnson Museum and the Arkansas City Museum are located within walking distance of the courthouse.

When President Franklin Roosevelt ordered the relocation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast in 1942, a 17,000-acre compound was built at Rohwer near McGehee to house more than 8,400 internees. Desha citizens were disgruntled. They distrusted the Japanese because of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and also complained that the U.S. government fed the internees a better diet than locals could afford. Rohwer Relocation Center became the county's largest city until it was closed in 1945. Rohwer Relocation Center's cemetery is now a national monument.

Dumas, Arkansas

Dumas is in the Arkansas Delta, west of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. Dumas has long been a business and agricultural asset to the state of Arkansas and is a welcome oasis to travelers through the delta region. Dumas has formed a communal identity around the song, "I'm a Ding Dong Daddy from Dumas," and for decades, a billboard at the outskirts of town proclaimed Dumas "Home of the Ding Dong Daddy." The song was copyrighted in 1928 by Phil Baxter, later recorded by Louis Armstrong, and further memorialized by Dick Powell in the 1937 Hollywood movie Hollywood Hotel

McGehee, Arkansas

McGehee had its beginnings as a hub of transportation—the railroad branched from it in four directions. Its progress has mirrored that of the railroads, growing during the railroad boom and declining as the railroad declined. Transportation is once again bringing hopes of prosperity, with the Yellow Bend Port on the Mississippi River and the possibility of the Interstate 69 corridor—a highway connector between Quebec, Canada, and Mexico City, Mexico—becoming a reality.

Additional Information

Desha County residents are hoping that the proposed Interstate 69 and its Mississippi River crossing from Bolivar County, Mississippi, to a point one mile north of Arkansas City will stem population outflow. The interstate, an international route linking Mexico and Canada, would provide south Arkansas's first east-west interstate and bring an estimated 24,000 vehicles daily through Desha County.

Industry

Chambers of Commerce in McGehee and Dumas now join in prioritizing educational enhancement and technology training to improve the economy. A geo-tourism effort is promoting hunting and fishing opportunities, and a Delta Heritage Initiative is focusing on historical and cultural tourism.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Richard Tindall
Phone: (870) 222-0990
Fax: (870) 877-3413
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 188, Arkansas City, 71630

Desha County: Top Employers

Clear Water Paper, Arkansas City; Dumas Special School District, Dumas; Diamond Pet Foods, Dumas; SAF-Holland, Inc., Dumas; McGehee School District, McGehee; C.B. King Memorial School, Inc., McGehee; Delta Memorial Hospital, Dumas; Wal-Mart Discount City, McGehee; McGehee Hospital, McGehee; Arkin Industries, Inc., Dumas; Gulf Rice Milling, McGehee

Schools

UAM College of Technology, McGehee; Dumas Elementary School; Dumas Junior High School; Dumas High School; McGehee Elementary School; Conner Middle School, McGehee; McGehee High School

Medical Facilities

McGehee Hospital and Emergency Room, McGehee; CHI St. Vincent Heart Center, McGehee; Hands On Rehab

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

Airports

Mid Delta Regional Airport (51 miles), Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport (107 miles)

Industrial Parks

Yellow Bend Industrial Park and River Port

Drew County

Overview

Population: 17,350 (2020 Census)
Area: 828.66 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Drew County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

White Non-Hispanic	65.8%	12,203
Black Non-Hispanic	28.9%	3,562
Hispanic or Latino	3.5%	654
Two or more races	1%	174
Asian Alone	0.3%	61

Drew County's County Seat is Monticello. Forestry is the County's primary agricultural focus and SeaArk Marine, Inc. (now SeaArk Boats), a recreational boat manufacturer, represents an important industrial enterprise within the County.

Historical Tidbits

Drew County was a small part of the land purchased by the United States from France in 1803 in the Louisiana Purchase. As early as 1837, American settlers had gathered in a village called Rough and Ready, located within a mile of the present-day county seat, Monticello. Cotton, corn, wheat, and hay—as well as fruits such as apples, peaches, pears, and tomatoes—were the major crops. By the 1860s, timber was also a major industry.

In 1876, the first Arkansas chapter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was established in Monticello. Monticello Academy was established for African-American students in 1888 by Charles Mebane, the pastor of the black Presbyterian church in Monticello, Holmes Chapel Presbyterian Church. Missionary Mary Emilie Holmes was instrumental in securing funding for the school from the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

Arkansas A&M College was integrated in 1964. The college merged with the University of Arkansas to form the University of Arkansas at Monticello in 1971. In 2003, another merger added two branch campuses, the College of Technology at Crossett (Ashley County) and the College of Technology at McGehee (Desha County).

Additional Information

Born in Drew County in 1897 on a farm between Tillar and Monticello, notable author Charlie May Simon went on to write twenty-seven books. Many of her books were written for children. In 1970, the Arkansas Department of Education established a book award for children's literature in her honor.

Industry

The economic base for the county is the timber industry, manufacturing of boats, carpets, furniture, and other service industries. A branch of the University of Arkansas is located in Monticello. Bayou Bartholomew, the longest bayou in the world, runs the length of the eastern side of the county. Hunting and fishing in the area can be considered an industry within the County and offer many recreational activities.

Monticello, Arkansas

Monticello is the largest town in southeast Arkansas south of Pine Bluff (Jefferson County). Its history is one of continued growth and prosperity. Located at the intersection of two major roads and served early by railroads, it became an enduring commercial hub. A diversified infrastructure consisting of commerce, agriculture, and the timber industry created a strong foundation and sustained the town's growth. The town also became an important educational and medical center.

Wilmar, Arkansas

The city of Wilmar, in western Drew County, was once home to a school known as Beauvoir College. A center of the southern Arkansas timber industry, Wilmar flourished in the early part of the twentieth century but is now mostly a suburb of Monticello (Drew County), the county seat. As of 2013, Wilmar has several churches, including Baptist, Missionary Baptist, African Methodist Episcopal (AME), United Methodist, and Israel of God.

The University of Arkansas at Monticello, established in 1909 initially as an agricultural school, later becoming part of the University of Arkansas System in 1971.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Robert Akin
Phone: (870) 460-6200
Fax: (870) 367-7046
Address: 210 S. Main St., Monticello, 71655

Drew County: Top Employers

Drew Memorial Hospital; University of Arkansas at Monticello; Wal-Mart Supercenter; Monticello School District; Drew County School District; Maxwell Hardwood, Inc.; Southeast Arkansas Education Service Cooperative; SeaArk Boats; Drew Foam Companies, Inc.; Interfor US, Inc.; Southern Bag Corporation, LTD.; Starko, Inc. (Wilmar)

Schools

Monticello Elementary School; Monticello Intermediate School; Monticello Middle School; Monticello High School; the University of Arkansas at Monticello; Mid-South Training Academy; Drew Central Elementary School; Drew Central Middle School; Drew Central High School

Medical Facilities

Drew Memorial Health System; Monticello Medical Center; The Woods of Monticello Health and Rehab; Belle View Estates Rehabilitation and Care Center; Grand Manor Monticello; Baptist Health Heart Institute

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer

Airports

Monticello Regional Airport, Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport, Little Rock (89 miles); Mid-Delta Regional Airport, Greenville, MS (63 miles), Grider Field, Pine Bluff, AR (48 miles)

Industrial Parks

MEDC Industrial Park, Monticello

Grant County

Overview

Population: 17,958 (2020 Census)
Area: 631.88 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Grant County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

White Non-Hispanic	92.4%	16,774
Black Non-Hispanic	2.6%	473
Hispanic or Latino	2.8%	515
Two or more races	1.9%	342
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	25
Asian Alone	0.04%	7

Sheridan is Grant County's County Seat. The County is best known for its timber industry, saturated with logging operators who use modern techniques to harvest pine trees and hardwood saw logs.

Historical Tidbits

The common occurrence of prehistoric archaeological sites in Grant County testify to the early presence of Native Americans, who dwelt there for thousands of years before European and American settlement. Artifacts have been found in various locations around the county, including north of Prattsville and along Big Creek.

Sheridan, Arkansas

Sheridan, the county seat of rural Grant County, which lies approximately thirty-four miles south of Little Rock (Pulaski County), was named after Union general Philip Sheridan when the town was incorporated twenty-two years after the Civil War. Today, Sheridan is a growing community with expanding industries and one of the state's largest school districts.

Based around the county's deep roots in the timber industry is the annual Timberfest celebration, which includes the state lumberjack competition, as well as arts and crafts; festival food vendors; live music; and numerous civic, church, and business booths.

Prattsville, Arkansas

The community of Prattsville was incorporated as a town in 1962. Today, Prattsville has four Baptist churches and a Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah's Witnesses, as well as several businesses. Significant employers in the town include Allen Gate & Panel, Bennings Heating & Air Conditioning, Smith Brothers Heating & Cooling, and Hurst Logging Inc.

The most famous residents of Prattsville were brothers Witt Stephens and Jack Stephens. Their investment bank, Stephens, Inc., founded in 1933, has been involved in the success of many Arkansas businesses, and the brothers also gave millions of dollars to charity. The community center in Prattsville is named for them.

Present-day Grant County was, following the Civil War, part of Hot Spring, Saline, and Jefferson counties. Because some trips to the courthouses of these counties could involve a two-day trip, state representative John W. Harrison and state senator Enoch H. Vance Sr. put forward a bill to create a centrally located county in the area. Governor Powell Clayton signed a bill creating Grant County on February 4, 1869. Those behind the creation of the new county had been supporters of the Union during the war, so they named the new county after General Ulysses S. Grant and the county seat after General Philip H. Sheridan.

Additional Information

The county's largest community celebration, Timberfest, is held each October in Sheridan, the county seat. Other cities in the county include Grapevine, Prattsville, Poyen, and Tull.

Industry

Grant County is best known for its timber industry. The county's logging companies transport their logs to the International Paper Company mill in Pine Bluff (Jefferson County) and to sawmills in Leola (Grant County), Benton (Saline County), and nearby towns. Sheridan has attracted other large manufacturing plants in the past forty years.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Randy Pruitt
Phone: (870) 942-2551
Fax: (870) 917-2145
Address: 101 W. Center St., Room 101, Sheridan, 72150

Grant County: Top Employers

Kohler Company; Sheridan School District; Wal-Mart Supercenter; West Fraser, Inc. (Leola); NCI Group, Inc.; Grant County Assisted Care for Seniors Corp; Signode Industrial Group, LLC.; Harper Construction Company, Inc. (Prattsville); Poyen School District (Poyen); First Arkansas Financial, Inc.; HG Toler & Son Lumber (Leola)

Schools

Sheridan Elementary School; Poyen Elementary School; Poyen High School; Sheridan Intermediate School; Sheridan High School; ASU Three Rivers Adult Education

Medical Facilities

Baptist Health Therapy Center; Pope Family Medical Clinic; Winston Clinic; Sheridan HealthCare and Rehab; Sheridan Village Nursing and Rehabilitation Center; Crown Pointe Assisted Living; Assisted Care for Seniors; Sheridan Court Elderly Housing

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

Airports

Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport, Little Rock (35 miles); Grider Field, Pine Bluff, AR (25 miles)

Industrial Parks

Grant County Industrial Development Corporation, Sheridan

Jefferson County

Overview

Population: 67,260 (2020 Census)
Area: 872.37 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Jefferson County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

Black Non-Hispanic	56.3%	37,835
White Non-Hispanic	37.9%	25,478
Hispanic or Latino	2.1%	1,505
Two or more races	1.1%	742
Asian	1%	673
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.3%	180
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	130

Jefferson County's County Seat is Pine Bluff. Named for former president Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson County has survived devastating floods, economic depression, and the Civil War. It is home to the Pine Bluff Arsenal, and it was the home of Willie Mae Hocker, the designer of the official state flag.

Historical Tidbits

Jefferson County (named for U.S. President Thomas Jefferson) began as the state's major entry point for early European explorers and steamboat travel up the Arkansas River, and a major railroad route went through it into the heart of the state. Towns that make up the county are Altheimer, Humphrey, Pine Bluff, Redfield, Sherrill, Wabbaseka, and White Hall.

In 1912, Wabbaseka resident Willie Mae Hocker designed the state flag as part of a contest sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Near the turn of the twentieth century, Harvey Couch moved to Pine Bluff from Columbia County, made a fortune in the emerging telephone exchange industry (later Southwestern Bell), and founded Arkansas Power and Light Company, which made him the state's first multimillionaire and one of the state's most influential citizens.

Pine Bluff

Pine Bluff is a historical offspring of Arkansas Post (Arkansas County)—the first European foothold in Arkansas, founded in 1686 by the French and built near the mouth of the Arkansas River. The city thrived during the last part of the nineteenth century due to its status as a cotton center and river port.

In 2019, the city opened the Pine Bluff Aquatic Center, the first public swimming facility in Pine Bluff in approximately forty years. On October 1, 2019, Saracen Casino officially opened in Pine Bluff. A project of the Quapaw Nation, the casino was the first to open following a 2018 ballot initiative to allow full gambling in four Arkansas cities. In 2020, a new, 30,000-square-foot regional library opened in the downtown area.

White Hall

On July 14, 1964, White Hall was incorporated, and twenty-four candidates ran for seven municipal seats. The first mayor was W. F. "Jack" Moody. Because of the tremendous wartime growth of the Pine Bluff Arsenal—which began construction on December 4, 1941, just three days before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—and the construction of a multimillion-dollar incinerator to destroy World War II toxic agents and nerve gas, White Hall became one of the state's ten fastest-growing cities.

With the National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR), established in January 1971, Whitehall has continued to experience rapid growth and economic development. Today, it also serves as a bedroom community for those who work in Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

Additional Information

The Flood of 1927 is considered Jefferson County's worst natural disaster, killing dozens of people and destroying tens of thousands of acres of cotton and hundreds of farmsteads and homes. With the Great Depression of the 1930s, it took the county decades to reclaim the economic status it was gaining before the flood.

Industry

World War II brought a federal munitions arsenal to the county, the Pine Bluff Arsenal, which employed 9,450 workers from around the county in the war years. After the war, the arsenal became a stable employer and a permanent post for the army's production of munitions and chemical agents during the Cold War. It now employs 1,735 workers. International Paper Company provided economic and employment stability by locating its papermaking plant in the county in 1957. At its production peak in 1962, it employed 1,400 workers. Jefferson Hospital (now Jefferson Regional Medical Center) opened in September 1960 and employed nearly 150 medical professionals at the time. Today, it is Jefferson County's second-largest employer, with 1,850 workers; Tyson Foods is the top employer, with 1,955.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Gerald Robinson
Phone: (870) 541-5360
Fax: (870) 536-2977
Address: 101 E. Barraque St., Pine Bluff, 71601

Jefferson County: Top Employers

Jefferson Hospital; Tyson Poultry; Evergreen Packaging Company; University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff; Saracen Casino Resort; McDonalds; U.S. Army Operations Support Command; Express Service, Inc.; Wal-Mart; Central Moloney, Inc.; Pine Bluff School District; Department of Health and Human Services; Simmons First National Bank; White Hall School District; Watson Chapel School District

Schools

Pine Bluff: Thirty-Fourth Avenue Elementary School; Broadmoor Elementary School; Southwood Elementary School; Robert F. Morehead Middle School; Jack Robey Junior High; Dollarway High School; Pine Bluff High School; University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff; Northern Technical College; Southeast Arkansas College of Early Childhood Development
White Hall: Ealy Elementary School; Shoreline Elementary School; Whitehall Middle School; Whitehall High School

Medical Facilities

Pine Bluff: CARTI Cancer Center; Renaissance Health Care - Nursing school; Arkansas Rehabilitation Services; Covenant Recovery; Arkansas Convalescent Center
The Villages of General Baptist East; Trinity Village Retirement Community
Garden Pointe; Thrive At Home - Home Health Care Services; Jefferson Regional Medical Center; UAMS Health - Family Medical Center
White Hall: The Blossoms at White Hall Rehab and Nursing Center; Superior Senior Care; Baptist Health Family Clinic; Primary Care 360 & Walk-in Clinics; Kindred Hospice
Neurology Clinic Of South Arkansas

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

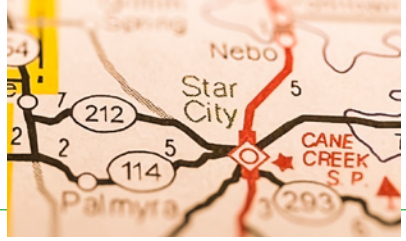
Airports

Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport (45 miles); Grider Field in Pine Bluff

Industrial Parks

Jefferson Industrial Park, Pine Bluff
Port of Pine Bluff, Arkansas River

SWAC



Lincoln County

Overview

Population: 12,941 (2020 Census)
Area: 559.46 square miles (2020 Census)

For more information about Lincoln County's demographics, scan this QR Code:

Population Characteristics

White Non-Hispanic	63.8%	8,635
Black Non-Hispanic	30.9%	4,178
Hispanic or Latino	4%	547
Two or more races	0.8%	110
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	57
Asian Alone	0.3%	61

Lincoln County lies in southeastern Arkansas, bordered on the northeast by the Arkansas River. Bayou Bartholomew bisects the county from northwest to southeast, dividing the land between the bottomland of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain (the Delta) to the east and the Coastal Plain. The mainstay of the economy is agriculture.

Historical Tidbits

Lincoln County was created from portions of Arkansas, Bradley, Desha, Drew, and Jefferson counties on March 28, 1871, by an act of the Reconstruction-era Arkansas General Assembly. It was named after the late president Abraham Lincoln. The county court first met at Cane Creek Church on April 24, 1871. The site of what later became Star City was selected as the permanent county seat despite not being in the most central position.

Lincoln County's first newspaper was the Lincoln County Herald, published in 1875. It soon failed. On January 1, 1880, Judge Alfred Wiley launched the Lincoln Lance, which was bought in 1887 by T. E. and R. H. Hammock, who changed the name to the Lincoln Ledger.

Star City, Arkansas

Star City is the county seat of Lincoln County and is the county's largest city. It is a center for local agriculture as well as the site of many manufacturing enterprises. The Star City Commercial Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Also listed are the Lincoln County Courthouse and the Confederate Memorial located in Star City.

Star City's early economy was dependent on timber, sawmills, and cotton. For many years, two cotton gins operated in town. One gin was steam driven, and the other diesel powered. A cannery, potato and tomato shed, and other related farm products had operations in town. As the economy diversified, vegetable production on a large scale ceased.

Additional Information

During WWII, the town of Grady had a prisoner-of-war camp housing German soldiers. The prisoners reportedly contributed greatly to the economy, working to bring in Lincoln County's cotton crop in 1944 and 1945 at a time when many agricultural workers were in the armed services.

Industry

Agriculture is the foundation of Lincoln County's economy, with cotton being one of the most historically important crops. Noteworthy in the early twenty-first century has been Hardin Farms, a family farm that has become a leader in sustainable agriculture and the farmers' market movement. The abundance of lumber in the county also made it a center of the timber industry, especially as land was cleared for agricultural use. Star City alone, nearly since its inception, had saw mills; the town was also home to flooring, stave, chip, and handle mills, as well as a pallet plant. The small town of Cornerville had several sawmills in the early twentieth century.

Contacts and Other Information

County Judge

Buddy Lynn Earnest
Phone: (870) 628-4147
Fax: (870) 628-4385
Address: 300 S. Drew St., Room 100, Star City, 71667

Lincoln County: Top Employers

Arkansas Department of Corrections; Star City School District; School Apparel, Inc.; C&L Electric Coop Corporation; Grace Railroad Contractors, Inc.; Gardner Nursing and Rehab; East Point Health and Rehab; County Clerk Office; Nextwire, LLC; Food Giant; Tyson Poultry; McDonalds; Correct Care Solutions; Country Village Oven, Inc.; Dalton's Place at Star City

Schools

Brown Elementary School; Star City Middle School; Star City High School;

Medical Facilities

Lincoln Heights Health Center; Star City Community Health Center; Gardner Nursing and Rehabilitation; Dalton's Place Assisted Living

Transportation

State Highways, Rail Access

Utilities

Electricity, Water, Sewer, Natural Gas

Airports

Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport, Little Rock (69 miles); Grider Field, Pine Bluff, AR (26miles)

Industrial Parks

Jefferson Industrial Park, Pine Bluff (25 miles)

About SEAEDD

One of eight Planning and Development Districts in Arkansas, the Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District, Inc. (SEAEDD) promotes regional strategies, partnerships, and solutions to strengthen the economic competitiveness and quality of life across the ten-county region in southeast Arkansas. This area serves County and Municipal governments in Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Cleveland, Desha, Drew, Grant, Jefferson, and Lincoln County.

In 1967, the local governments of Southeast Arkansas established SEAEDD in response to their common interests and concerns and the need for a joint approach to resolve area-wide problems. In 1969, Governor Winthrop P. Rockefeller and the Arkansas General Assembly expanded our authorization with Act 118 (PL 89-136) by designating the Economic Development Districts as the state's multi-county planning and development organization.

We are neither a state nor a federal agency. We are a non-profit, local unit of government organization that renders technical, economic development, and planning assistance for the ten-county region we serve in Southeast Arkansas. We are governed by a Board of Directors which consists of over fifty percent locally elected public officials. All ten County Judges, Mayors of our first-class cities, and other citizens from the business, agriculture, education, and community service sectors of Southeast make up our Board.

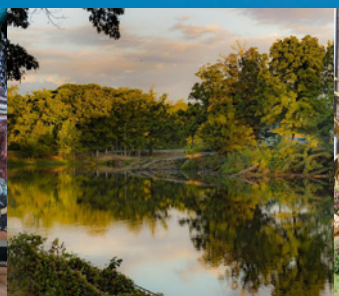
This piece was designed to give you an overview of each of the 10 counties in our district. Thank you for taking the time to learn more about what each of our district's counties has to offer.

SEAEDD

Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District

Physical Address
721 S. Walnut Street
Pine Bluff, AR 71601

Mailing Address
P.O. Box 6806
Pine Bluff, AR 71611

melody@southeastarkansas.org
870-536-1971

www.southeastarkansas.org