# TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW .................................................................................................................. 1
    Methodology ........................................................................................................... 4

ECONOMIC .................................................................................................................. 7
    Demographic Trends .............................................................................................. 7
    Economic Development ......................................................................................... 8
    Economic Impact .................................................................................................. 10

SOCIETAL .................................................................................................................... 13
    Tourism .................................................................................................................. 13
    Arts/Culture/Entertainment ................................................................................... 22
    Placemaking ......................................................................................................... 32
    Education .............................................................................................................. 39
    Sustainability ....................................................................................................... 45
    Public Service & Volunteerism ............................................................................ 50

ENDNOTES .................................................................................................................. 58
OVERVIEW

The opening of the William J. Clinton Presidential Center and Park in November 2004 was celebrated with great fanfare in Central Arkansas. It represented the culmination of an enormous effort by Arkansans to recruit and construct the Center and President Bill Clinton’s desire to give back to his home state.

Throughout the multi-year process to select a site for the Clinton Center, Central Arkansas leaders promoted the anticipated impact such a facility would have on the Little Rock area and the entire state. They expected the Clinton Center would accelerate redevelopment in the downtown area, increase tourism, and enhance the state’s perception nationally and globally. Additionally, President Clinton and his team wanted to ensure that the chosen location would benefit socially and economically. In fact, after considering as many as 30 sites, an abandoned rail-switching yard in Little Rock’s warehouse district was selected. The President believed that choosing the former brownfield site would spark reinvestment in the area.

In 1999, two years after the site was announced, an article in USA Today stated, “The depressed surrounding warehouse district has been reinvigorated and downtown Little Rock is suddenly the place to be...” The same article said that $800 million had already been invested in new downtown development since the Clinton Center site was chosen. ¹

The Clinton Center and Park, built at a cost of $165 million, covers approximately 30 acres and includes the William J. Clinton Presidential Library and Museum, the associated archives and research center, the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, and the Arkansas offices of the Bill, Hillary and Chelsea Clinton Foundation. In addition to the Library building, the Park includes the Choctaw Station, a renovated train station that houses the Clinton School, and the Rock Island Railroad Bridge, which has been restored as a pedestrian bridge crossing the Arkansas River. The William E. “Bill” Clark Presidential Park Wetlands encompasses 13 acres within the Park along the Arkansas River.

The LEED Platinum facility was designed to be reminiscent of President Clinton’s “Bridge to the 21st Century” commitment made in 1996 at the Democratic National Convention. The design of the structure symbolically connects the Park and the Clinton presidency with the downtown area, as well as the Arkansas River and North Little Rock.

Today both economic and societal impacts from the Clinton Center can be seen throughout the Little Rock metropolitan area. The redevelopment of downtown Little Rock has extended far beyond the River Market District, where the Clinton Center is located, to include the Main Street Creative Corridor, the South Main Street area, and the Argenta District in North Little Rock. The tourism economy has grown significantly by every measure, from tax revenues to available infrastructure. The Central Arkansas arts and entertainment sector has been enhanced through new programs and new and renovated facilities. Educational programs and opportunities, both through the Clinton School of Public Service and beyond, have made a tremendous impact on students across the state, while the reach of the Clinton School has been truly global through its student projects.
In preparation for the 10th Anniversary of the opening of the Clinton Presidential Center and Park, a thorough economic and societal impact evaluation and analysis was commissioned by the Little Rock Regional Chamber of Commerce to better quantify the many ways that the Center has positively contributed to Central Arkansas, the state and the nation. Following are key findings of this research:

- Investment in the downtown areas of Little Rock and North Little Rock has totaled $2.46 billion since the Clinton Center location was announced in 1997, with a total economic impact of construction at $3.3 billion.
- The economic impact of construction of the Clinton Center and ongoing operation of the various organizations housed there is more than $346 million.
- Travel expenditures in Pulaski County have increased 68.1 percent since 2003.
- More than three million people have visited the Clinton Center in the last 10 years, with increases in annual visitors every year since 2007.
- Total tourism-related expenditures of visitors to the Clinton Center from 2005 to 2013 is $691 million.
- Travel-generated revenue in Pulaski County has increased by 41.2 percent to more than $28 million in 2013, while revenue from the City of Little Rock Advertising and Promotion tax has increased 64.5 percent to $11.9 million in 2013.
- Six new hotels have been built or announced in the downtown Little Rock area, with an additional five properties undergoing major renovation in the last 10 years.
- Robinson Center, the city’s premier performance hall, is undergoing a $68.6 million renovation, which will be completed in 2016, while the Arkansas Repertory Theater, Ballet Arkansas and the Arkansas Symphony Orchestra have all enhanced their rehearsal and/or performance space.
- Area attractions have expanded with the addition of new exhibits at the Little Rock Zoo, the renovation of the Museum of Discovery, enhancements to Riverfront Park, and the creative lighting of three bridges spanning the Arkansas River.
- The Clinton School of Public Service has graduated almost 300 students, with more than 80 currently enrolled. Those students have participated in more than 60 practicum projects within a two-hour drive of Little Rock, in addition to their capstone projects requiring 250 hours for each project in or near Little Rock, and international projects in more than 60 countries.
- The Clinton School Speaker Series, which has offered more than 900 programs, has brought ambassadors, Pulitzer Prize winners and Nobel Prize winners to Little Rock for free presentations to students, as well as the general public, with total attendance of more than 150,000.
- The Central Arkansas Library System has significantly expanded its programming, particularly in the downtown area, with development of the Arkansas Studies Institute and the Cox Creative Center, in addition to the Hillary Rodham Clinton Children’s Library located in midtown.
- The Clinton Center was the first federally-maintained building to achieve LEED platinum certification and led the way for an impressive commitment to sustainability throughout the
state, with 122 LEED certified buildings in Arkansas, 58 of which are in the Little Rock metropolitan area.

- The Arkansas River Trail System, which begins at the Clinton Presidential Park Bridge, runs throughout Central Arkansas and includes a 16-mile loop through Little Rock and North Little Rock. More than $62 million has been invested in development of the trail system.

- City Year Little Rock, an affiliate of AmeriCorps, was founded in 2004 to coincide with the opening of the Clinton Center. City Year members work more than 80,000 hours annually, serving 900 students in the Little Rock School District.

- Clinton Center volunteers have donated more than 469,000 hours to the operation of the Center.

- Heifer International constructed a new world headquarters and adjacent educational center on property near the Clinton Center in 2009, which represented a total investment of approximately $30 million.

- Little Rock’s Main Street is undergoing a renaissance effort focused on establishing a Creative Corridor that will include mixed-use space for arts organizations, offices, residential, and retail businesses. In addition, the Little Rock Technology Park has committed to a location along Main Street and is exploring available properties.

- The Clinton Library and Museum has 12 permanent exhibits related to all aspects of the Clinton presidency and has hosted more than 25 temporary exhibits featuring art, design, history, and music to attract a wide audience to the facility.

Additional details related to these and other impacts of the Clinton Center are included in this report.
Methodology

The William J. Clinton Presidential Center and Park (Clinton Center) has been an enormous contributor to Arkansas and the Little Rock area. The Clinton Center includes the William J. Clinton Presidential Library and Museum, Clinton Museum Store, University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, Arkansas offices of the Bill, Hillary and Chelsea Clinton Foundation, Clinton Presidential Park Bridge and Wetlands, and Forty Two, the on-site restaurant.

The economic impact evaluation and analysis measures the effect of the Clinton Center on the Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, Arkansas, Metropolitan Statistical Area (Little Rock MSA). In addition to impact on the economy, the Clinton Center has also had a significant cultural/societal impact.

The evaluation of the Clinton Center as a catalyst for cultural and societal impacts includes:

- Tourism
- Arts/Culture/Entertainment
- Placemaking
- Education
- Sustainability
- Public Service & Volunteerism

Data Parameters

The economic impact of the Clinton Center was measured based on the Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, Arkansas, Metropolitan Statistical Area (Little Rock MSA) that includes the counties of Faulkner, Grant, Lonoke, Perry, Pulaski and Saline. In addition to Little Rock, other cities located in the MSA include Benton, Bryant, Cabot, Jacksonville, Maumelle and Sherwood. The Little Rock MSA is shown in the map to the right, with the rings representing 15, 30 and 45 miles from the Clinton Center.

This geography was chosen because it is likely that workers and materials used during the construction phase and ongoing operations came from a geography wider than the Little Rock city limits.
For research regarding capital investment, demographic and societal changes, the area was limited to the downtown areas of Little Rock and North Little Rock, which was defined by the zip codes located in the Downtown Little Rock Partnership and Argenta Historic District (72114, 72201 and 72202), as shown on the map below.

To identify capital investment in Pulaski County and the impact area, several sources were used, including The Dodge Reports, City of Little Rock building permits and information available in the public domain.

**Economic Impact**

Spending for construction of the Clinton Center is modeled over the three-year period 2002 to 2004 using the IMPLAN System. Since data used in the model is based on the 2012 year, all funds were adjusted for inflation/deflation. Construction of other new nonresidential structures was selected to model construction spending, which includes basic spending patterns for building construction but does not account for furniture, fixtures and equipment. These items are usually modeled as separate expenditures, and the budget for those items was not available for the Clinton Center.

An input-output model was used to illustrate inter-industry spending related to the Clinton Center construction. Following the spending from purchaser to producer can estimate the economy-wide impact of the construction. A Social Accounting Matrix was also applied to account for and illustrate the household, government, inventory, capital and export transactions.

The economic impact of the Clinton Center construction was analyzed based on direct effects, which captures the change in final demand of directly impacted industries; indirect effects to identify business-to-business spending; and induced effects of increased household spending. Employment
data represents all full- and part-time employment, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) County Employment and Wages data.

According to IMPLAN data, the Little Rock MSA had a 2012 population of 717,666 and total employment of 426,127. The Gross Regional Product of the Little Rock MSA is more than $32 billion.

**Societal Impact**

While an economic impact measures quantifiable spending patterns and investment, the societal impact takes into account the qualitative components that affect an individual, family or community.

To identify the societal impact of the Clinton Center, the following categories were researched to find development occurring after the announcement of the location.

- Tourism defines the features of a location that make it a travel destination.
- Arts/Culture/Entertainment amenities offer residents and visitors a variety of ways to spend their free time.
- Placemaking refers to the transformation of public spaces to create or increase the connection between people and places.
- Education takes into account not only schools, but also educational offerings for the community including libraries, community conversations and lecture series.
- Sustainability encourages consideration and conservation of the natural resources.
- Public Service & Volunteerism makes every community stronger. Both the servant and those receiving the service benefit from public service and volunteerism.
ECONOMIC

The downtown area has seen significant changes since the announcement of the location of the Clinton Center. Increases in population, capital investment and amenities can be found throughout the area.

Demographic Trends

Population in the downtown area has increased 10.6 percent since 2004, when the Clinton Center opened. As the chart below illustrates, population has increased steadily over the 10-year period. ²

When looking at population growth in downtown by zip code, both 2005 and 2006 show a peak. The decline in 2007 can likely be attributed to the Great Recession.

One result of the significant revitalization of the downtown area is an increase in residents, as well as available residential property. According to the Census, nearly 80 percent of households moved to the area after the year 2000. The following chart provides a detailed breakdown of when residents moved to the area. ³ It should be noted this information represents number of households and not total population.
When analyzing the years during which residents moved into downtown by zip code, all have seen the most significant movement between 2000 and 2009. The 72201 zip code has continued to see significant change into 2010, with 40.4 percent new householders compared with 20.8 percent (72202) and 19.5 percent (72114) in the other zip codes. The following graph demonstrates that people are moving into the 72201 zip code at a faster rate than the other zip codes analyzed for this project.

![Year Householder Moved into Unit](chart)

**Economic Development**

**Capital Investment**

One criteria in the site selection process for the Clinton Center was a location that could benefit from development that would likely occur as a result or complement. Since the announcement of the location of the Clinton Center, $2.46 billion in investment has occurred in the downtown areas of Little Rock and North Little Rock. Pulaski County has seen a total investment of $6.1 billion during the same period, while investment within a one-mile radius of the Clinton Center has totaled $1.2 billion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GDP (Value Added)</th>
<th>State and Local Tax Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Mile Radius</td>
<td>$1,724,512,772</td>
<td>$121,949,548</td>
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<tr>
<td>Downtown Area</td>
<td>$3,312,722,519</td>
<td>$233,890,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski County</td>
<td>$8,474,865,673</td>
<td>$593,388,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Business Expansion

When looking at business licenses issued by the City of Little Rock in the zip code of 72201, there were significant increases in 2002 and 2003, just prior to the opening of the Clinton Center, as well as in 2011 to 2013. The chart below provides additional detail of business licenses issued by year from 1997 to 2013.  

Little Rock Technology Park

The Little Rock Technology Park Authority, in partnership with the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Arkansas Children’s Hospital and the City of Little Rock, is currently working to assemble property along Little Rock’s Main Street for location of a Tech Park. Ultimately, the group hopes to provide facilities, programming and financing to create and support technology and bio-based ventures.

Five target properties have been identified for the Tech Park. The space is currently used for parking lots and decks, as well as both vacant and occupied commercial space, primarily in the block between Fourth Street and Capitol Avenue. This combination of properties would provide 540,000 square feet of buildable space for the park. The proposed development would include three six-story buildings with skywalks connecting them, along with a parking structure for 1,000 cars. The Technology Park Authority must secure funding and obtain zoning approvals before the project can move forward.

Arkansas Regional Innovation Hub

The Arkansas Regional Innovation Hub, which promotes entrepreneurship, is locating its Argenta Innovation Center just off Main Street in North Little Rock. The facility, which will provide 15,000 square feet of space, will offer space to new companies and entrepreneurs in the areas of technology
and engineering. The Innovation Hub organization has raised $2.5 million to purchase and renovate a former police substation building. The center includes technology space, co-working space, a lab for STEM education and an after-school and summer work program for students. In addition, the Innovation Hub offices are also in the Argenta Center. The Arkansas Innovation Hub offers business incubation, academic research, technical and manufacturing assistance, and job training to support entrepreneurs in the region.

**Arkansas Venture Center**

The Arkansas Venture Center provides entrepreneurial support services and training to encourage and accelerate start-up activity. The non-profit organization is membership based, with membership fees of $150 per year, and is viewed as part of an entrepreneurial network that includes the Arkansas Regional Innovation Hub and the Little Rock Technology Park. The group hosts a weekly speaker series on topics of importance to entrepreneurs and provides members with access to a national network of mentors.

**Economic Impact**

The economy of the Little Rock MSA has seen a significant benefit from the construction of the Clinton Center and its ongoing operations. The construction of the center created more than $182 million in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Little Rock MSA. The ongoing operations of the Clinton Library and Museum support 167 jobs annually. Over the last 10 years, the Clinton School has added $31.1 million to the Little Rock MSA’s economy and generated more than $1.4 million in state and local tax revenue.

**Clinton Center Construction Impact**

The Clinton Center held its grand opening on November 18, 2004. The $165 million construction project was reported as the largest private sector investment in Little Rock at the time. The groundbreaking for the library took place in December of 2001; construction began in 2002 and was completed in 2004.

**SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

The construction of the Clinton Center contributed more than $182 million to the Little Rock MSA economy and supported more than 1,226 jobs annually for the construction period. Construction impacts are reported in 2002 dollars, since this was the year construction began.

As outlined in the table below, nearly $150 million of income was generated as a result of the construction project. The spending of that $150 million in payroll resulted in more $182 million in spending in the Little Rock MSA.
This impact does not reflect any incentives received for the construction of the Clinton Center. The model does, however, account for induced and indirect taxes generated from the construction. These taxes would not be impacted by any direct incentives received for construction of the Clinton Center. The indirect tax impact is $4 million, and the induced tax impact is $5.5 million, which is nearly 75 percent of the state and local tax impact.

Construction spending is considered a one-time event, and associated jobs are likely temporary or the result of existing employees working additional hours; therefore, these jobs are considered supported rather than created.

In addition to more than 2,000 jobs in the construction industry supported by the construction of the Clinton Center, food services establishments and architectural, engineering, and related services both experienced an increase of more than 100 employees.

**Ongoing Operations**

**THE CLINTON LIBRARY AND MUSEUM**

Based on the reported 100 employees at the Clinton Library and Museum, the Little Rock MSA’s economy has seen an impact of more than $132 million (2014 dollars) from ongoing operations over the last 10 years. Because additional data regarding the Clinton Library and Museum was not available, income and GDP were modeled using national averages.

The following table illustrates the 10-year impact of the Clinton Library. The direct employment impact of 1,000 jobs represents 100 employees annually over the 10-year period of operation.
The top industries impacted by the Clinton Library based on employment are museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks; real estate establishments; and food services establishments.

THE CLINTON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SERVICE

The first class of the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service (Clinton School) was admitted in 2005. Ten years of operation of the Clinton School, which is located at the Clinton Center, has resulted in a significant economic impact in the Little Rock MSA.

The Clinton School contributed more than $31 million (2014 dollars) to the Little Rock MSA economy from the year 2005 to 2014 and created or supported more than 36 jobs annually. In addition, the Clinton School created more than $1.4 million in state and local tax revenue over the last 10 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobs Created/Supported</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>GDP (Value Added)</th>
<th>State and Local Tax Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>$24,071,656</td>
<td>$31,162,010</td>
<td>$1,497,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When evaluating jobs created/supported, it should be noted that the Clinton School has 25 full- and part-time employees each year.
SOCIETAL

In addition to quantifiable economic impact, the location and development of the Clinton Center has had tremendous impact on the societal development of the Little Rock metropolitan area. This qualitative development can be seen in the Clinton Center’s impact on tourism, arts/culture/entertainment, placemaking, education, sustainability and public service. In the last 10 years, the Central Arkansas area has experienced a dramatic transformation that has been recognized nationally and globally. For example, Little Rock was named a “Top Five Secret Foodie City,” a “Top 25 Best Places to Retire,” and the #1 city among “America’s 10 Great Places to Live” by Kiplinger during the last 10 years.

Tourism

While the Little Rock area has always had a variety of tourism attractions and opportunities, the presence of a Presidential Library in the city has taken tourism to the next level. Over the last 10 years, since the opening of the Clinton Center, tourism has increased in virtually every metric. In addition, the city’s tourism infrastructure – its attractions, accommodations and amenities – have also expanded. Additionally, awareness of the city as a tourism destination has also been enhanced as a result of the Clinton Center.

Tourism Data

The tourism sector can be measured in a variety of ways. Following is a summary of several metrics used to determine how the tourism sector has grown in the last 10 years since the opening of the Clinton Center.

PULASKI COUNTY VISITORS

The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism (ADPT) tracks travel employment, expenditures and visitors by county for all 75 counties in the state. By all of these measures, tourism in Pulaski County has seen significant growth over the last 10 years. Visitors, which ADPT measures as person trips, increased from 4,328,252 in 2003 to 5,752,929 in 2013, which represents a total increase of 32.9 percent. That compares to a statewide increase of 3.6 million visitors or 18.4 percent.

Travel expenditures have also shown significant growth from 2003 to 2013. In fact, in Pulaski County, expenditures have increased a total of more than $674 million, or 68.1 percent, more than double the percentage increase in visitors. The State of Arkansas also experienced a large increase in travel expenditures during the period, with increased spending of more than $2 billion, or 51.2 percent.
The increase in visitors and expenditures has led to greater travel-generated employment and associated payroll. Pulaski County travel-generated employment has increased from 12,742 to 13,069, or 2.6 percent, while payroll for those jobs has gone from more than $253 million to more than $345 million over the last 10 years, representing an increase of 36.6 percent. It should be noted that travel-generated employment was impacted by the recession, as evidenced by the fact that employment actually reached 14,105 in 2006 before dropping to 12,695 in 2007. The employment number did not rebound to 2003 levels until 2010.  

At the state level, employment has been similarly impacted by the recession, with travel-related employment increasing by 1,219 jobs, or 2.1 percent, while payroll grew from $871 million to $1.125 billion, or 29.1 percent.

CONVENTIONS

The Little Rock Convention and Visitors Bureau has also seen an increase in meeting and convention bookings over the last 10 years. In 2004, LRCVB reported booking 314 meetings and conventions, with an anticipated total of 215,877 attendees. In 2013, the group booked 352 meetings and conventions, with anticipated attendance of 455,044. In the last 10 years, more than 2,500 meetings and conventions have been booked, representing 4.5 million attendees.
CLINTON CENTER VISITORS

Visitors to the Clinton Presidential Center have totaled more than three million over the 10 years since its opening. While the first full year the Clinton Center was open – 2005 – saw the greatest number of visitors at 477,775, there has been a steady increase in annual visitors every year since 2007, when a total of 264,866 people visited the facility. In 2013, the Clinton Center had 366,567 visitors, and 2014 is on track for another increase, with 341,443 visitors reported through August of this year. In an Operational Planning Summary report development by Management Resources in May 2003, Clinton Center annual attendance was projected to be between 259,708 and 367,605 in its first full year of operation and between 180,387 and 255,330 in a stabilized year. Those projections have been surpassed every year.
Of those visitors to the Clinton Presidential Center who reported their home state and country, the majority have been from the United States, with others coming from Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, France, Germany, Italy and Mexico. Not surprisingly, Arkansans have visited the Center in greater numbers than those from any other state, with more than 500,000 known visits over the last 10 years. Residents of Texas, Tennessee, California, Missouri, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana and Oklahoma have also visited the Center in fairly large numbers. It should be noted that the home state was unknown for more than two million visitors, and the home country of 1.6 million visitors was unknown.

Expenditures by these visitors have also been significant. Using data related to travel expenditures from the ADPT, it is estimated that visitors to the Clinton Center have spent a total of $691 million in Central Arkansas since 2005. This estimate is based on a per visitor spending rate for each year for all visitors to the Clinton Center, with the exception of those from the Little Rock MSA. To determine the number of visitors from the Little Rock MSA, the percentage of known visitors from Arkansas was applied to the total visitors. From that number, the percentage of Arkansas’ population living in the Little Rock MSA (24.5 percent) was removed from the total Arkansas visitors. This allows the spending estimate to account for those visitors from the immediate area whose spending should not be consider travel-related.

TOURISM TAX REVENUE

ADPT tracks travel-generated state and local tax revenues among its metrics. Tourism in Pulaski County has led to total state and local taxes of more than $882 million over the last 10 years, including state revenue of more than $608 million and local tax revenue of more than $274 million. During the 10-year period, travel-generated state taxes have increased from more than $42 million to more than $65 million, or 52.8 percent. Total local taxes for Pulaski County travel have grown 41.2 percent from more than $20 million to more than $28 million.
Another important measure of the economic impact of tourism is the City of Little Rock Advertising and Promotion (A&P) tax receipts. The A&P tax is charged on the gross receipts from sales of accommodations or lodging services and the sales of prepared food and beverages in the City of Little Rock. In 2003, the City of Little Rock collected more than $7.2 million in A&P tax revenue. By 2013, that tax revenue had increased to more than $11.9 million, which represents a total increase of 64.5 percent. The greatest annual increase for the period occurred from 2004 to 2005, when collections increased a total of 10.13 percent. As seen with other indicators, there was a dip in collections from 2008 to 2009, when tax revenues declined by 1.13 percent. 26

HOTELS

Increased tourism clearly also impacts hotel occupancy and revenue. The LRCVB maintains data related to those metrics. The Average Daily Rate (ADR) for hotel rooms in 2003 was $63.29. That increased to $84.07 in 2013, an increase of 32.8 percent. Hotel occupancy rates in the city have remained fairly flat throughout the 10-year period since the opening of the Clinton Presidential Center, with a low of 53.8 percent in 2009 to a high of 63 percent in 2005. The occupancy rate in 2003 was 57.1 percent, while it was 56.5 percent in 2013. However, it should be noted that the total number of available rooms in the downtown area has increased from 1,691 in 2003 to 1,998 in 2013. 27
Tourism Infrastructure

To accommodate the increase in tourism and convention traffic, the City of Little Rock has expanded and enhanced its travel infrastructure over the last 15 years. Enhancements have included expanded and upgraded convention space, improved transportation access, and additional lodging options.

STATEHOUSE CONVENTION CENTER

In 2011, the Statehouse Convention Center underwent its first major renovation since it was expanded in 1999. The upgrades included the following: new carpet, wall treatments, meeting room upgrades, extensive lighting, door and hardware replacement, cabling and access systems/software, and security upgrades. Aesthetically, art panels reflecting area attractions were added down the long gallery corridor to break up the expanse and promote and market Little Rock. In the rotunda area of the lower level, an abstract centerpiece of sculpture was commissioned for placement in a living room setting. Public restrooms in all Statehouse Convention Center facilities were renovated shortly after the lower level renovations were completed. On the ballroom level, additional airwalls were installed, expanding the facility’s meeting flexibility. Cosmetic improvements included new carpet, paint, and wall treatments, while sound systems and lighting were also upgraded.

The Statehouse Convention Center was expanded in 1999, which added more than 117,000 square feet, more than doubling the original convention center. As part of the expansion, the Governor’s Exhibition Hall was expanded by 23,000 square feet, and more than 20,000 square feet of multi-purpose meeting/ballroom space was added. The cost of this expansion was approximately $20 million.

Built in 1980, the Statehouse Convention Center offers 82,892 square feet of exhibit space. The halls can be used as one large area or divided into individual spaces with separate entrances. The

![Hotel Occupancy and Average Daily Rate](image-url)

**Hotel Occupancy and Average Daily Rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (YTD)</th>
<th>Occupancy Rate (%)</th>
<th>Average Daily Rate ($)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
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</table>

(YTD)
Statehouse Convention Center has an 18,362-square-foot ballroom in the upper level. It is connected to the Little Rock Marriott, which has 418 guest rooms and 40,000 square feet of meeting space.  

**BILL AND HILLARY CLINTON NATIONAL AIRPORT**

The Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport is located two miles east of downtown Little Rock and south of the Arkansas River. Commercial airlines, military, and private airplanes use the facility. It provides the most commercial airline service in Arkansas, serving more than two million passengers annually.

First known as the Little Rock National Airport Adams Field, the current airport terminal opened in 1972. In 2012, the Little Rock Municipal Airport Commission voted to rename the airport Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport. It consists of one concourse with three gates on both sides and a circular end that has six gates. For many years, the Little Rock Municipal Airport Commission explored a way to rebuild the passenger terminal. Following a 2007 feasibility study by the Commission, the decision was made to renovate the existing terminal to meet projected demand, long-term needs and regulatory requirements. This multi-phase plan is known as the "Vision 2020 Plan." Phase I was completed in 2013 and included the following improvements: new in-line baggage system, expansion of the security checkpoint, relocation of the airport communication center, and an expansion by 15,000 square feet and renovation of the ticketing lobby (first major update to the lobby since 1972).

The use of natural lighting was increased, large photographs showing the beauty of Arkansas were added, and native Arkansas stone and wood was used to finish spaces. The improved baggage handling system allows bags to be checked at the ticket counter. In 2011, 3,000 square feet were added to the passenger screening area, and the number of lanes was expanded to five. Administration offices were also expanded. Throughout the terminal, multi-user display systems provide updated passenger flight information. HVAC, wireless bandwidth, a public address system, and lighting upgrades were made, and a computerized maintenance management system was added. Finally, Phase I included a new airport entrance sign.

Phase I was paid for by a passenger facility charge of up to $4.50 that the airport collects for each departing passenger. The Phase I budget was $67 million and came in $3 million under budget. In Phase I, the construction manager relied on local firms to perform the work on the project with nearly 94 percent of all funds spent on the ticket lobby going to local firms. Disadvantaged business enterprise participation accounted for 24 percent of the Phase I work.

In 2009, the airport received more than $3 million in federal stimulus funding to completely resurface Taxiway D and add LED lighting and $6 million for security camera enhancement. Taxiway B also underwent renovation around the same time.

In 2010, during Phase I, the Airport Commission committed $9.14 million for an energy efficiency project to upgrade the airport's electrical system, lighting, high-efficiency glass, HVAC system, and water systems. Another 2010 improvement was the extension of Runway 1836. Purchases in 2010...
included a vehicle to test the friction coefficient on the runways for times of inclement weather and to detect rubber buildup, along with a new paint striper. 43 44

Phase II of the Vision 2020 Plan will address modernization of the existing concourse, changes to the airport physical plant and other upgrades. If approved, a budget of $20.6 million in improvements will begin in 2015 and take one year to complete. Phase II planned improvements include: increase in number of gates from 12 to 16; new baggage claim area; an international facility; inbound roadway and parking improvements; modernized concourse interior; new gate-lounge seating with in-seat charging for portable devices; additional concourse restroom upgrades; enhancements to technology, including both increased wireless capabilities and improved cell phone connectivity; new jet bridges; new arrival and departure information monitors; visual paging and way-finding upgrades. 45 46

RIVER RAIL TROLLEY SYSTEM

The River Rail Trolley system, which serves the River Market District of Little Rock, as well as the Argenta District in North Little Rock, opened for service in November 2004, just prior to the opening of the Clinton Presidential Center. Managed by the Central Arkansas Transit Authority (CATA), the trolley system was constructed in two phases. Phase I was constructed at a cost of $19.6 million, funded largely by federal grants. Phase II of the system went into operation in 2007, bringing the total trolley loop to 3.4 miles. The Phase II extension brought trolley service to the Clinton Center and Heifer International’s headquarters. 47 The cost of the Phase II expansion was $5.78 million. 48

ACCOMMODATIONS

With the increase in tourism and convention visitors, the city of Little Rock has seen significant development and enhancement of accommodations. This has included construction of six new hotels and the renovation of virtually all other downtown properties in the last 10 years.

New or Planned Hotels

Aloft
The 12-story Boyle Building is being renovated into an $18 million Aloft Hotel. The hotel will include 140 guest rooms, an upscale 3,500-square-foot restaurant, 4,000 square feet of meeting space, and a rooftop pool. Completion is targeted for the first quarter of 2016. 49

Courtyard by Marriott
A $2.4 million renovation was completed on the 10-year-old Courtyard by Marriott hotel in 2014. A new restaurant called The Bistro was completed and is open for breakfast and dinner. The hotel, which is located on President Clinton Avenue, also refurbished all of its 120 rooms, added 600 square feet to the lobby, and slightly repositioned its bar area. 50
Hampton Inn
This eight-story Hampton Inn hotel, located in the River Market district, opened its doors in 2008. It houses 119 guest rooms and suites, each with a microwave and refrigerator. Its amenities include a complimentary hot breakfast, pool, fitness center, and two function rooms. 51

Hilton Garden Inn
Pinnacle Hotel Group is developing a 135-room Hilton Garden Inn at the intersection of Fourth and Cumberland Streets downtown. The property, which is expected to open in March 2016, will cost approximately $16 million. The hotel will include almost 4,000 square feet of meeting space and a full-service restaurant and bar. 52

Homewood Suites
A new Homewood Suites hotel was announced in 2013 and will be located at the intersection of River Market & Capitol Avenues on the site of the former Arkla Gas Building. This property will have 115 rooms, one- and two-bedroom suites, each with a kitchen. 53

Residence Inn by Marriott
The extended-stay Residence Inn by Marriott opened in the River Market in 2013. The hotel offers studio, one- and two-bedroom suites with fully equipped kitchens, a pool and fitness center, and approximately 700 square feet of meeting space. The Residence Inn was a $13 million development. 54

Renovated Hotels

Capital Hotel
The 137-year-old Capital Hotel underwent a two-year renovation and reopened in 2007. The $24 million renovation added some modern amenities to the hotel, including flat-screen televisions and wireless Internet. The hotel’s five kitchens were updated with the latest technology, custom fabrics were installed throughout the hotel, and 236 windows were replaced. New furniture and carpets were also installed. The number of hotel rooms was reduced from 120 to 94, resulting in some larger guest rooms, while converting some smaller rooms into meeting rooms and other public space. 55

Comfort Inn and Suites
The Masters Inn became the Comfort Inn and Suites in 2003 after undergoing a $7 million renovation. The remodeling resulted in 150 guest rooms, high-speed Internet access, a business center, more than 6,000 square feet of meeting space and a lobby bar. This 10-story hotel is located two blocks from the Clinton Presidential Center. 56

DoubleTree Hotel
The DoubleTree, adjacent to the Robinson Center, completed a $12 million renovation in 2008. The 14-story, 287-room hotel upgraded its guest rooms and developed new meeting space to bring the property up to the standards of other nearby hotels. 57
Holiday Inn Presidential
The downtown Holiday Inn Presidential invested $11 million on renovations in 2003. The hotel has 150 guest rooms, including 11 suites; 4,000 square feet of meeting space; a Presidential Boardroom; fitness room; and pool. The hotel experienced a 20 percent revenue increase in 2005, attributed to the Clinton Presidential Center’s opening.

Marriott Hotel
After Marriott’s 2013 acquisition of the Peabody Hotel, a $17 million renovation was begun. When completed, the hotel will have added 42-inch flat-screen televisions and coffee makers in each of its guest rooms; the fitness center will be updated; and the former Velvet Humidor Cigar Lounge will be converted into a lobby-level lounge for Marriott’s Club Level, Platinum, and Gold Marriott Rewards guests. The renovation has also included the opening of The Café, and the lobby bar has been remodeled and named the Marriott Greatroom, featuring four 80-inch televisions.

Prior to the Marriott acquisition, the Peabody Hotel, which was purchased in 1999, underwent a $40 million renovation as part of the transition from the Excelsior Hotel to the Peabody.

Other New Accommodations
Riverside RV Park
The Riverside RV Park, which opened in 2008, is located across the Arkansas River from the Clinton Presidential Center and Park. The facility offers parking for more than 60 RVs and provides water, electricity and sewer hookups. The park is gated and has 24-hour on-site management.

Arts/Culture/Entertainment

The Little Rock metropolitan area has seen significant enhancements to its arts, culture and entertainment offerings in the years since the Clinton Center location was announced. These enhancements have included renovation and expansion of existing attractions, as well as development of new options.

Museums

While the downtown Little Rock area has long had a concentration of museums, the opening of the Clinton Center certainly brought these cultural offerings to a new level. Following is an overview of museums that have located or expanded in the area.
WILLIAM J. CLINTON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

In addition to housing the archives of the Clinton presidency, the William J. Clinton Presidential Library and Museum offers a wide variety of both permanent and temporary educational exhibits on topics related to the presidency, history and the First Family, as well as more general arts and cultural topics.

Permanent Exhibits

Following is an overview of permanent exhibits found in the Library and Museum:

*The Campaign.* Bill Clinton was elected to the presidency in 1992 over a seemingly unbeatable President George H. W. Bush. In 1991, when then Governor Clinton decided to run for President, Bush enjoyed approval ratings of nearly 90 percent. During the primary election, Clinton defeated five other candidates to win the Democratic Party's nomination. In the general election he also faced Independent Ross Perot. Clinton received 370 electoral votes to Bush’s 168 and won 33 states. 63

*Inauguration.* President Clinton, the 42nd President, took the oath of office at his first inauguration on January 20, 1993, before a crowd estimated at nearly a million. In his speech he declared, "There is nothing wrong with America that can’t be cured by what is right with America." 64

*The Vice President.* President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore were the youngest team ever elected to the White House and the first candidates born after World War II. Gore's credentials include: a Vietnam veteran; father of four; served eight years in the House of Representatives; and eight years in the U.S. Senate. He is an expert in many areas and turned his vice presidency into more than a ceremonial position to one of ideas and innovation. Gore "took the lead on a number of high-profile issues: shaping environmental policy, guiding U.S.–Russia relations, streamlining the federal government, and leading administration efforts to support the burgeoning information and telecommunications revolution."

*White House at Work.* President Clinton believed "there was nothing more powerful than a diverse group of Americans working toward a common purpose," and his White House staff reflected the diversity of Americans. His staff included: Nobel economists, business leaders, law professors, historians, scientists, and civil rights activists. 65

*Cabinet Room.* The Clinton Cabinet Room is recreated at the Clinton Center. This room was added to the West Wing of the White House by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902 and has been the center of presidential decision-making. The room features a long table, a tall chair bearing a brass plaque marked “The President” at the table’s center; and portraits selected by Clinton of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt for the walls. Decisions made in the Cabinet Room during Clinton's tenure included: developing economic strategy; planning military missions in Bosnia and Kosovo; and developing peace agreements for Northern Ireland and the Middle East. 66
**Statistical Portraits.** Based on his philosophy of the "New Covenant," in 1991, Governor Bill Clinton delivered three speeches on his vision for the future and plans for the presidency. This permanent exhibit shows the success of Clinton's plan based on the favorable change in statistics in the United States of America and the world between 1992 and 2000.

**Policy Alcoves.** The Policy Alcoves are a series of 28-foot columns that separate two major areas of thematically organized exhibit alcoves. The columns contain 5,000 archival boxes, holding historical documents of the administration. The alcoves, arranged on either side of the hall, present an in-depth look at how the President addressed the major issues of his presidency. The subjects of the different areas in the alcoves address the following: Restoring the Economy; Putting People First; Building One America; Making Communities Safer; Science and Technology; Learning Across a Lifetime; The Fight for Power; Preparing for New Threats; Confronting Conflicts, Making Peace; Building a Global Community; Expanding Our Shared Prosperity; and The Work of the First Lady.

**Timeline.** This permanent exhibit reveals the issues, strategy, solutions and success of the Clinton presidency through displays of information, photographs and quotes by President Clinton. These issues are grouped by the calendar year of all eight years of the Clinton administration.

**Life in the White House.** The story of Bill Clinton’s life from his early boyhood in Arkansas to the Clinton family’s years in the White House is located on the mezzanine level. This exhibit offers a look at the events, artifacts, and memories of Clinton, including collections from White House holiday celebrations, china settings from official state events, and gifts from people all over the world. Some of these items include: gifts of State; a table setting for a White House dinner; and a satin ball gown (designed by Vera Wang) worn by the First Lady at the state dinner for Chinese President Jiang Zemin. This area of the Center offers a glimpse of what State dinners are like; how they made the White House homey; celebrations at the White House; and gifts the Clintons received.

**Oval Office.** This exhibit is an exact, full-size replica of the Oval Office when occupied by President Clinton. It was created in 1909 due to the West Wing expansion, and it was moved to its current location by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934. The room functions as both a ceremonial room and a working office. Clinton preferred to utilize the Oval Office over the working office in the White House residence.

**The Work Continues.** President Clinton left office and continues his life’s mission of public service. Through the Bill, Hillary & Chelsea Clinton Foundation, he has been able to leverage his expertise and knowledge to address the major issues the world now faces.

**Biography Exhibits.** This exhibit features four phases of Clinton's life.

**The Early Years.** William Jefferson Blythe, a native Texan who had served in the army as a mechanic and had begun to work as a salesman, died in an automobile accident before his son was born.
Virginia Cassidy Blythe forged ahead, and President Clinton was born in Hope, Arkansas, on August 19, 1946.

The Learning Years shows Clinton's interest in what was happening in the world as he grew up in Hot Springs, Arkansas, and his experience in school and in music.

Arkansas Campaigns follows Clinton's experiences in Arkansas politics, not all of which were successful.

Hillary Rodham Clinton gives a glimpse into Hillary Rodham Clinton and her place in a changing world.

Since its opening, the Clinton Library and Museum has hosted the following temporary exhibits:

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<tr>
<th>Clinton Center Temporary Exhibits</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Exhibit Name</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chihuly</td>
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<td>Chihuly Studio: The Art of Glass</td>
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<td>Oscar de la Renta: American Icon</td>
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<td>Tokens of Friendship: Foreign Head of State Gifts</td>
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<td>In Pieces</td>
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<td>Play Ball! The St. Louis Cardinals</td>
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<td>Dorothy Howell Rodham &amp; Virginia Clinton Kelley</td>
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<td>The Art of the Brick®</td>
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<td>The Secret World of Dr. Seuss</td>
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<td>Read My Pins: The Madeline Albright Collection</td>
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Clinton Center Temporary Exhibits

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<th>Exhibit Name</th>
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<td>Leadership in the Time of Crisis 93</td>
<td>March 1, 2010 – June 1, 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Space: From the Moon to Mars 94</td>
<td>June 6, 2009 – August 30, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Max Paints America 95</td>
<td>February 16, 2009 – May 25, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art of the Chopper 96</td>
<td>September 20, 2008 – February 8, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Emancipation Proclamation 98</td>
<td>September 22 – 25, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope John Paul II Memorial 100</td>
<td>April 2005</td>
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CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL HISTORIC SITE AND TESTAMENT MONUMENT

Arkansas and the nation marked the 50th anniversary of the integration of Little Rock Central High School in 2007. As part of the commemoration, the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site and Visitor Center opened near the school. The Center features interactive exhibits about the desegregation crisis and the history of events surrounding Central’s integration in 1957. The site, which is a unit of the National Park Service, also includes a Commemorative Garden, a conference room, and flexible space for educational programming.

The Center was built to replace a Central High School visitor center that was initially located in a refurbished gas station near the school. The new facility was constructed with a $5.1 million appropriation to the Department of the Interior in 2006.

In addition to the museum and visitor center, the 1957 integration is also commemorated with a memorial sculpture of the nine African American students who integrated Central High School. Entitled “Testament,” the sculpture is on the grounds of the Arkansas State Capitol and features bronze plaques with comments from each of the Little Rock Nine.

MUSEUM OF DISCOVERY

The Museum of Discovery, which initially located in the River Market District in 1998 following a move from MacArthur Park, underwent a year-long $9.2 million renovation in 2011. The renovation added three new galleries and 85 interactive exhibits to the museum, which focus on science, technology, engineering and math. The Great Hall of the museum features a kinetic sculpture entitled “A Helix Wave,” which is made of wooden planks and giant piano strings. The new galleries include Amazing You, which deals with the human body; Discovery Hall, focused on physics, engineering and math; and
Earth Journeys, which examines global earth processes and extreme weather. The Window of Wonder Gallery is home to traveling exhibits.  

ESSE PURSE MUSEUM

The ESSE Purse Museum and Store, located at 1510 S. Main Street, was created by owner Anita Davis as a result of her appreciation of purses, art and history. The local museum has grown out of a traveling exhibit, which showcases items from Davis’ substantial collection. Davis’ passion for purses is because she recognizes that a purse is more than a utilitarian bag – it’s an extension of a woman’s personal space. More than 3,500 purses, handbags, clutches, and totes are exhibited. The ESSE Purse Museum received recognition from smartertravel.com as one of the “World’s Hottest Museums for 2014.”

CLINTON MATERIALS PROJECT

Before the Clinton Presidential Center was constructed, materials from the Clinton presidency were stored and cataloged in the former Balch Motor Company building on La Harpe Boulevard in Little Rock. The National Archives renovated the space, which included extensive security measures, for storage of the materials from 2000 until the opening of the Center in 2004. Cost of the renovation was $3.5 million. The building is now a warehouse for the Department of Arkansas Heritage.

Arts

With increased tourism and revitalization in the downtown area, Little Rock’s arts organizations have experienced greater support and have enhanced their facilities and offerings. In addition, the expansion of arts programming has led to the development of a creative corridor along Main Street in Little Rock.

ARKANSAS REPERTORY THEATER

The Arkansas Repertory Theater, which is located on Main Street in Little Rock, began a $6 million renovation effort in 2011. Upgrades to the lobby space, additional seating, expanded rest rooms, visiting artists’ apartment improvements, and updated private party space were among the renovations to the theater. In addition, the auditorium received lighting, sound and technology upgrades, along with new theater seating and infrastructure improvements to roofing, heating and air systems, exterior walls and subflooring. The facility was last renovated in 1989 when the Arkansas Repertory Theater moved into a former department store space.

ROBINSON CENTER

Robinson Center, which was originally constructed in 1930 and is Little Rock’s primary performing arts facility, is currently undergoing a $68.6 million renovation. The project, which will take more than two years to complete, will include exterior restoration of the historic structure, as well as improvements to
the performance hall, back of house, and visitor accessibility. In addition, the facility will be LEED certified when it reopens in September 2016.113 Robinson Center, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is viewed as the western anchor of the River Market District in Little Rock. In addition, the architectural team for the renovation includes Ennead Architects of New York, the successor firm to Polshek Partnership, who designed the Clinton Center.114 The renovation project is being funded by bonds, which will be repaid using a portion of the city’s two percent restaurant and hotel tax.115

THEA FOUNDATION

The Thea Foundation, which was founded by Linda and Paul Leopoulos in 2001 following the death of their daughter Thea Kay, encourages young people to be more involved in the arts. The organization awards scholarships to arts students, in addition to offering arts workshops and special events, providing supplies to art teachers, and offering traveling art exhibits to Arkansas schools in partnership with the William J. Clinton Foundation.116 The Thea Center opened in the Argenta District of North Little Rock in 2008 in the Judy Kohn Tenenbaum Gallery, which features student art, as well as art from donors.117118

ARGENTA COMMUNITY THEATER

The Argenta Community Theater, a $3 million project, offers live theater, film, collaborations with The Rep and more. The building was donated to the theater by Harold Tenenbaum, who also contributed to the renovation. It opened in February 2011 next door to the Thea Foundation.119

Attractions

In addition to the Clinton Center and related new attractions, there have been a number of other tourism assets that have been enhanced or expanded in the past 10 years. These additions to the area have developed both to support increased tourism and interest in the city and to further attract new visitors.

RIVERFRONT PARK

Julius Breckling Riverfront Park, located along the banks of the Arkansas River in the River Market District, covers 11 blocks, providing 33 acres of urban parkland. The park is home to the annual Riverfest music and arts festival and is part of the Arkansas River Trail system.120 Significant improvements have been made to the park in the last 10 years, including the following:

Sculpture Promenade

The Sculpture Promenade was installed in the park in 2004. The Promenade is a paved path that makes an oval extending from east of Interstate 30 to just west of the Marriott Hotel and Statehouse
Convention Center. The Promenade features 12 sculptures along the path, which passes through most major points of interest in the Riverfront area.  

Vogel-Schwartz Sculpture Garden

Development of the Vogel-Schwartz Sculpture Garden, which began in 1999 and was completed in 2009, was done to honor the memory of Anne Kumpuris, a Little Rock woman who was killed in 1997. Some 60 pieces of sculpture can be found in the Vogel-Schwartz Sculpture Garden, which is found east of the Marriott Hotel near the Forever a Rose Garden and the Jack Fleischauer Garden. Vogel-Schwartz was made possible through funding by the Vogel-Schwartz Foundation. The highest value sculpture was purchased in 2010 for $60,000 through private donations, but the total value of the art found throughout the River Market area exceeds $2 million.

La Petite Roche Plaza

The La Petite Roche Plaza was added to Riverfront Park in 2010. Discovered by French Explorer Jean-Baptiste Bénard on April 9, 1722, part of the La Petite Roche or "Little Rock," for which the City of Little Rock is named, still remains in the La Petite Roche Plaza. La Petite Roche Plaza celebrates the history of the "Little Rock" discovery and investigates its geography.

The park is near the base of the Junction Bridge Pedestrian and Cycling Walkway, where six panels explain the importance of the site. Funding for the project was provided by a $250,000 grant from the Roy and Christine Sturgis Foundation. In addition, the Riverfest organization, which uses the funds raised from its annual festival to support improvements to Julius Breckling Riverfront Park, provided an additional $100,000. The City of Little Rock refinanced its park bonds, and $100,000 of that money also helped fund the Plaza.

First Security Amphitheater

Repairs and upgrades to the First Security Amphitheater, located in Riverfront Park, were completed in 2013. The amphitheater has been host to concerts and other events for the last 26 years. The main construction required replacement of the roof on the amphitheater, costing about $960,000. First Security Bank contributed $750,000 to the project in exchange for naming rights for the next 20 years. The Riverfest organization donated $150,000 towards the repairs and new seats. Additional repairs and improvements, branding, electrical work, and architectural and contingency expenses brought the project total to nearly $1.2 million.

Peabody Splash Park

Peabody Splash Park is located in Riverfront Park near the Junction Bridge. As the name suggests, the park was developed as a partnership with the Peabody Hotel, the City of Little Rock and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.
The play area is anchored by a motion-sensor spray ground. Other amenities of the park include the Ozark Pavilion, native stones for climbing, tunnels and other play equipment. 131

The park was dedicated in 2008. 132 The Peabody Hotel contributed $250,000 towards the development of the park. 133

Riverfront Park Splash Pad

In April of 2014, an additional splash pad opened in Riverfront Park. It is located in the children’s area of Vogel-Schwartz Sculpture Garden. The project was funded by two Little Rock businessmen, Wayne Woods and John Burkhalter, who wanted to “give something back to this city” and “contribute to our family-friendly riverfront.” 134

NORTH LITTLE ROCK RIVERFRONT

The Arkansas Inland Maritime Museum, which is located in the North Shore Riverwalk Park, opened in May 2005 and features exhibits related to submarines, tugboats, battleships and missile cruisers. The USS Razorback, the USS Hoga, the USS Arkansas battleship and the USS Arkansas missile cruiser are among the Naval vessels included in the museum. The USS Scorpion, which was lost in 1968 with 99 on board, is also memorialized at the museum. This memorial is dedicated to Richard Schaffer, a graduate of Sylvan Hills High School, who was among those lost on the Scorpion. 135 In addition, the history of the Arkansas River is featured through a collection from the Arkansas River Historical Society. 136

The Beacon of Peace and Hope is located near the Inland Maritime Museum on the north shore of the Arkansas River. 137 The beacon includes a peace garden and walking trail and was created by the Arkansas Chapter of WAND Inc. 138

The USS Snook Memorial, also located in the North Shore Riverwalk Park, features a Mark 14 torpedo and is part of a national effort dedicated to the 52 submarines that were lost during World War II. The USS Snook was lost on May 16, 1945, with 84 on board.

The Mark Twain Riverboat, docked on the north shore of the Arkansas River, offers lunch and dinner, as well as charter cruises, aboard an authentic paddle-wheel boat. The main deck is climate controlled, while the second deck provides an open-air view of the Little Rock skyline. 139

LITTLE ROCK ZOO

The Little Rock Zoo, which is located in the midtown area of the city, has added two major new exhibits since 2011, both sponsored by the Laura P. Nichols Foundation. The first, the Penguin Pointe exhibit, features both underwater and above-water viewing and is one of the only exhibits in the country to mimic an African beach shoreline. 140 At its opening, Penguin Pointe was home to nine
South African penguins, with the intent to breed the penguins and be a key part of the penguin conservation effort in the United States. 141

The Laura P. Nichols Foundation also provided funding for the Zoo’s cheetah exhibit, which opened in 2012. The exhibit includes two cheetahs that came to the Zoo from the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute. 142 The linear exhibit is part of the African Savannah area at the Zoo and offers two yards for the cheetahs, with two observation decks for Zoo visitors to view the animals. 143

RIVER LIGHTS IN THE ROCK

In celebration of its 100th Anniversary in Arkansas, Entergy Corporation led a public/private effort in 2013 to illuminate three bridges spanning the Arkansas River in the downtown Little Rock/North Little Rock area. River Lights in the Rock, with a price tag of $2.4 million, included participation from Entergy, the cities of Little Rock and North Little Rock, the Clinton Foundation, the Pulaski County Junction Bridge Authority, Phillips Lighting Company and Koontz Electric. As part of the project, environmentally friendly LED lights were installed on the Clinton Presidential Park Bridge, the Main Street Bridge and the Junction Bridge Pedestrian Parkway. 144

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR’S MANSION

The Arkansas Governor’s Mansion, which was President Clinton’s home during his time as Governor of Arkansas, underwent a significant renovation and expansion during Governor Mike Huckabee’s term in office. The project, which cost more than $6.4 million, included remodeling the private quarters, extending the portico, and constructing the Grand Hall and connecting atrium. 145 The Grand Hall provides space for entertaining larger groups and can accommodate 220 for a seated meal. 146

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

The Little Rock area has experienced a boom in the brewery and distillery industry in recent years, with the opening of several new companies in or near the downtown area. Rocktown Distillery, the first legal distillery in Arkansas since prohibition, opened in 2010 in the downtown area. Described as a grain-to-glass distillery, Rocktown uses Arkansas grains in making its spirits. Tours and tastings are available at the facility, which has been named among the top 25 Craft Distillery Tours. 147 The distillery, owned by Phil Brandon, produces vodka, gin and bourbon, which is sold in liquor stores, bars and restaurants. 148

Diamond Bear Brewing Company opened in September 2000, and its beers are now available throughout the South. The company has won national and international awards for its beer, including Gold Medals at the Great American Beer Festival and the World Beer Cup. Located in the Argenta District of North Little Rock, Diamond Beer offers tours and tastings. 149
Refined Ale Brewery, established in 2009, is the South’s only brewer of malt liquor. All of its products are unfiltered and open fermented ales containing water, barley, hops and yeast. The company is located at 2221 Cedar Street.  

Stone’s Throw Brewing, located in the MacArthur Park area of Little Rock, offers a tap room in an historic storefront. Created by four friends who met in a local home brew club, Stone’s Throw features eight taps, including its exclusive products and guest beers from local and regional breweries.

Rebel Kettle Brewing, which does not currently sell or distribute beer, is brewing on a half-barrel system and in the process of upgrading to a larger system and securing an Arkansas Native-Brewer Permit. The brewery is located near the State Capitol.

Blue Canoe Brewing Company, which expects to open in the River Market district in November, will serve a variety of beers, from pale ales to milk stouts from its nano-brewery and tap room.

Lost Forty Brewing, owned by Yellow Rocket Concepts, will open soon in the downtown area. The brewery will have an annual capacity of approximately 4,000 barrels and will offer brewery tours and an on-site tap room for sampling. The beers will also be available in Yellow Rocket restaurants, other restaurants, liquor stores and grocery stores.

Placemaking

River Market District

The River Market District, an area of downtown that includes the Clinton Center, is the centerpiece of Little Rock’s downtown revitalization and features residential, commercial, entertainment and cultural venues. While the River Market District began development in the mid-1990s, it has seen significant new development since the opening of the Clinton Center.

The Little Rock Farmer’s Market is held in the River Market pavilion, while the adjacent Ottenheimer Market Hall houses international food vendors and other merchants, as well as seating areas and a beer garden. The area includes approximately 40 restaurants, both inside Market Hall and
throughout the district, which is bound by the Arkansas River to the north, Capitol Avenue to the south, Main Street to the west, and the Heifer International property to the east.  

The Arcade Building, a joint venture between the Central Arkansas Library System (CALS) and Moses Tucker Real Estate that recently underwent a $17 million renovation, is located along President Clinton Avenue in the River Market District. In addition to retail, dining and office space, the building features the 315-seat Ron Robinson Theater and classroom space for the Clinton School of Public Service. The theater, which is owned by the CALS, is home to the Little Rock Film Festival and offers a multi-event venue for films, music performances, plays, readings, lectures, speakers and children’s activities.

DINING AND ENTERTAINMENT

Cache restaurant, one of the area’s most upscale restaurants, is also located in the Arcade Building. Owned by Rush and Payne Harding, the restaurant’s multi-million-dollar construction features an open kitchen, as well as an upstairs lounge and balcony area. Other restaurants in the district include Copper Grill, Dugan’s Pub, Gus’ World Famous Friend Chicken, and Sonny Williams’ Steakroom. The River Market District also includes several music venues, such as Juanita’s Café and Bar, Rumba Revolution, Stickyz Rock 'n' Roll Chicken Shack and Willy D’s.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The River Market District includes a number of residential and mixed-use developments that have served to attract more residents to the downtown area of Little Rock. Following is a list of those developments in the area:

- Capital Commerce Center (condominiums/offices/restaurants)
- First Security Center (condominiums/offices/hotel)
- Rainwater Flats and Apartments (condominiums/apartments)
- 300 Third Tower (condominiums/restaurants/retail)
- River Market Tower (condominiums/restaurants/retail)
- The Magnolia (apartments)
- Tuf Nut Lofts (apartments)
- Block 2 Lofts (apartments)
- The Residences at Building 5 (condominiums/office)
- Rock Street Lofts (apartments)
- MacArthur Commons (apartments) (under construction)
EVENTS

The River Market area is home to a wide range of special events held throughout the year. In addition to major annual events such as Riverfest, the area hosts walks and runs, arts and crafts shows, and sporting events. Following is a list of major events held in the area:

- Little Rock Farmers’ Market
- Riverfest
- Little Rock Film Festival
- Movies in the Park
- *Arkansas Times* Film Series
- Holidays in the Park

**Main Street Corridor**

Until recently, Little Rock’s Main Street had not seen the revitalization that had been occurring in the River Market District since the late 1990s. However, in the last two years, that has changed as city leaders and developers have begun work along the Main Street Corridor.

The Fay Jones School of Architecture at the University of Arkansas has developed an award-winning design for a Creative Corridor along Main Street. The concept relies on the arts, rather than traditional retail, to generate economic development opportunities for the area. The Creative Corridor plan includes a four-block segment between Third and Seventh Streets, where designers envision a mixed-use environment that maintains the historical context of the area. When complete, the Creative Corridor will include urban landscapes, public art and greater walkability. The plan also calls for extension of the River Rail Trolley system.

In addition, the city has recently begun implementation of low-impact development features along Main Street. The project includes installation of pervious pavers and rain gardens to manage stormwater runoff and filter pollutants, as well as new landscaping to create heat islands and reduce carbon emissions. The project was funded by a $1.5 million grant from the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission and matching dollars from the City of Little Rock.
SHOPPING AND DINING

The Main Street corridor shopping and dining options are continuing to expand as part of the ongoing redevelopment. The Main Street Food Truck Festival and Food Truck Fridays have brought unique dining options, in addition to permanent restaurants. Bruno’s Little Italy, a Little Rock institution, opened in the Mann on Main development in 2013, joining Wasabi, Maduro Cigar Bar and Lounge and Montego Café. In addition, Southern Gourmasian, a local food truck, has announced a brick-and-mortar location on Main Street, as have Samantha’s, which will locate in the Mann on Main building, and a yet-to-be-named restaurant to open in the Aloft Hotel.

Orbea, a Spanish bicycle manufacturer, has located its North American headquarters on Main Street, along with a 3,500-square-foot retail outlet that is a joint venture with Spokes. The space is also used for product launches, media interactions and dealer events.

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

The Arkansas Repertory Theater, Ballet Arkansas, and the Arkansas Symphony Orchestra will share rehearsal and creative space in the recently renovated Arkansas Building on Main Street. In addition, the Repertory Theater has made significant investment in renovating its main hall, also located on Main Street. A visual artist and artisan cheesemaker also plan to occupy the Arkansas Building.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The recent redevelopment of Main Street has included renovation and construction of new residential offerings, such as:

- Mann on Main (apartments/office/restaurants)
- KLofts (apartments/entertainment/restaurants)
- Main Lofts (apartments/arts)
- Lafayette Square (condominiums/office)
- Hall-Davidson Building (apartments)

**South Main Street (SoMa)**

The South Main Street Residential Historic District currently spans South Main from 12th Street to 24th Street, an area of Little Rock south and west of the Clinton Center. Homes found within the district date back to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The South Main Street Commercial District and South Main Street Residential Historic District are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This area is often referred to as SoMa.

The non-profit organization Southside Main Street is promoting future development of the area. The organization is committed to increasing economic development that will span Main Street between I-
630 and Roosevelt. The Southside Main Street organization is an affiliated program of Main Street Arkansas. The Main Street model includes design, organization, promotion, and the SoMa business alliance. Statistics since 1980 have shown that for every dollar invested in a local Main Street program, $28.31 is invested in the community.  

BERNICE GARDEN

The Bernice Garden is located at the southeast corner of South Main Street and Daisy Bates Avenue. This garden is privately owned by Anita Davis, but is available for public use. Featured in the garden are sculptures by Arkansas artists, mosaics, rock formations, and other art installations. From spring through fall, the Bernice Garden Farmer’s Market is held every Sunday. The venue is also available to rent for special occasions such as weddings, dinner parties, or receptions.

OXFORD AMERICAN

The Oxford American, a quarterly, national, non-profit magazine, is located at 1300 South Main Street. The magazine features Southern writing, focusing on the American South. It is billed as “The Southern Magazine of Good Writing.” Oxford American also issues an annual Southern Music edition. The magazine’s office relocated to South Main in 2011, after being located at UCA in Conway since 2004.

SHOPPING AND DINING

South on Main

The Oxford American’s South on Main Restaurant, located in the Oxford American building, opened in 2012. This restaurant, which was opened by Matthew Bell, the sous chef at Ashley’s at the Capital Hotel, offers a wide array of Southern cuisine. In addition to dining, this venue provides a forum for live entertainment, film screenings, literary readings, and other events. TripAdvisor’s Trip Key named one restaurant from each state as being “most loved, most talked about, and most delicious restaurants worth traveling for,” and South on Main was the one chosen for Arkansas.

The Root Café

The Root Café, which is located at 1500 S. Main Street, won the 2014 Arkansas Times Readers Choice Awards in the categories of Best Breakfast and Best Vegetarian. The Root Café’s motto is “building
community through local food,” as the owners buy locally to support and encourage more independent, locally-owned businesses.  

A number of other restaurants are located within the South Main district. These include Midtown Billiards, Boulevard Bread, Larry’s Pizza, Sim’s Barbecue, David Family Kitchen, Stone’s Throw Brewing, and the 60-year-old Community Bakery.  

*The Green Corner Store*

South Main can boast that it has the first and only eco-lifestyle retail store in Arkansas. The Green Corner Store sells goods that are environmentally friendly, enabling being “greener” without sacrifice. The store not only sells basics, it carries an array of gifts, toys, and other fun items. The Green Corner Store is located in the Lincoln Building at 1401 S. Main Street, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Loblolly Creamery, located inside The Green Corner Store, produces small batch ice cream using local and organic ingredients and also serves sodas and other fountain treats. The company’s products are also served in other local restaurants.  

**EVENTS**

Festivals and community get-togethers in the SoMa district are held throughout the year, including: 

- Arkansas Cornbread Festival, held annually  
- 15th Street Garden, a community garden, in which approximately 40 gardeners in the downtown area participate  
- South Main Mosaic Artwork, which includes eight temporary works of local artists’ artwork on display along the downtown thoroughfare  
- Urban Raw Food Festival, held annually  
- SoMa Mardi Gras Parade, held annually  

**RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

With the recent redevelopment of the South Main area, residential development will likely follow. One new residential project, South Village Apartments at Quapaw, is currently under construction and expected to open in early 2015.
**Argenta District**

Much like the River Market District in Little Rock, downtown North Little Rock has also experienced revitalization, primarily in the Argenta District. Major projects have included Verizon Arena, Dickey-Stephens Park, residential developments, and office space.  

**DICKEY-STEPHENS PARK**

Dickey-Stephens Park, which opened in the Argenta area in 2007, is home to the Arkansas Travelers minor league baseball team and was named Ballpark of the Year in 2007 by BaseballParks.com. The park, built at a cost of $33.6 million, has 5,288 fixed seats and berms and standing areas for an additional 2,500 fans. Construction was funded through a one-percent sales tax increase in the City of North Little Rock, with the 11.6-acre site purchased by Warren Stephens for $5.8 million and donated to the city.

**RESTAURANTS**

The Argenta area includes a wide variety of restaurants and bars. Cregeen’s Irish Pub offers food, live entertainment, and sports on television, while Crush Wine Bar features wine tastings and tapas, along with local art. The Joint is a coffeehouse by day, but offers craft beers, wine, cocktails and live music, improv and comedy entertainment in its 105-seat cabaret theater in the evenings. Mug’s Café is a new coffeehouse located in the former Allied Printing building in the Argenta District. Ristorante Capeo, a fine-dining Italian restaurant, features monthly wine dinners and an onsite wine cellar at its location on Main Street in Argenta. One of the newer additions to Argenta is Good Food by Ferneau, a dine-in/catering/takeout business that offers healthy, non-processed meals.

**RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Argenta District has seen the location of several multi-family residential developments, with a new single-family development now being marketed. The Rockwater Village development will include 33 lots in a riverside neighborhood. The six-acre site west of the Broadway Bridge on the north shore of the Arkansas River also includes a marina. Other residential developments in Argenta include:

- Residences at City Grove (townhomes)
- The Enclave at the Riverfront (apartments)
- Riverside at Rockwater (apartments)
- Argenta Flats (apartments)

EVENTS

Several annual events are held in the Argenta District, including:

- Arkansas Times Craft Beer Festival
- Big Dam Bridge 100 Finale Festival
- St. Patrick’s Day Parade
- Thea Art Festival
- Argenta Community Theater Gala
- Arkansas Shakespeare Theater Performance
- Arkansas Sculptors Invitational

Education

The year following the opening of the Clinton Library, the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service (Clinton School) welcomed its first class. In addition to student offerings, the Clinton School also hosts several events that are open to the community. A new graduate program in the Little Rock area is not the only education enhancement in the last ten years. The Central Arkansas Library has also undertaken expansion and renovation projects, and new K-12 educational offerings have been developed in the downtown area.

University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service

The Clinton School main campus is located at Sturgis Hall in the historic Choctaw Station of the Rock Island Railroad, which is part of the Clinton Center.

In addition to Sturgis Hall, the Clinton School also has a River Market Campus, which is located six blocks west of the main campus in the Porbeck & Bowman Building. The Porbeck & Bowman Building, is also known as the Arkansas Studies Institute Building, and the following organizations are located there: Arkansas Humanities Council, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, and University of Arkansas at Little Rock Center for Arkansas History and Culture, in addition to the Clinton School.

The Clinton School was the first graduate school in the United States to offer a Masters of Public Service degree. The two-year program places emphasis on real-life application through local and international fieldwork.

The first class of the Clinton School in 2005 was 16 students. The class size has since seen a consistent increase in the last ten years, with nearly 300 graduates of the program and more than 80 students currently enrolled.
The Clinton School has attracted a diverse group of students to the Little Rock area. Clinton School students have represented 39 states, 35 countries and 205 colleges and universities.  

Coursework for the Clinton School student focuses on key skills and core competencies, which will allow the student to be successful in public service and a number of other areas. Students learn how to research best practices; conduct primary research, including conducting interviews and fielding surveys; program development and evaluation; and facilitation methods.

Fellowships and Awards

Graduates of the Clinton School have been granted fellowships from international groups that will complement their degree and increase their effectiveness in public service. The fellowships include:

- Boren Fellowship
- Cisneros American Dream Fellowship
- Global Health Corps Fellowship
- Heifer International/Clinton School Fellowship
- Hillary Rodham Clinton/McLarty Global Fellowship
- Kathryn Davis Fellows for Peace
- McLarty Global Fellowship/Vital Voices, Mitchell Scholarship
- P.E.O. International Peace Scholarship
- Peacework/Clinton School Fellowship
- Presidential Management Fellowship.

Center on Community Philanthropy

Focusing on community-based philanthropy and building on the strengths of the American South, the Center on Community Philanthropy works to expand the knowledge and tools around local giving.

By hosting an annual summit titled “Pathways to Racial Healing and Equity in the American South: A Community Philanthropy Strategy,” researchers and practitioners convene to discuss racial issues and their impact on the education and health of children and determine solutions to healing racial division. The program is funded through grants from Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

Scholars In Residence Program

The Center on Community Philanthropy developed the Scholars in Residence program. Scholars, who include executives, practitioners and researchers, spend one week at the Clinton School writing an essay on community philanthropy and interacting with students and faculty. Scholars present their work as part of the Clinton School Speaker Series. Past scholars can be found in the following list:

- David Beckwith, Principal Consultant, Great Lakes Institute
- Emmett Carson, Ph.D., President and CEO of the Silicon Valley Foundation
- Diana Aviv, President and CEO of Independent Sector
- Ronald Richard, President/CEO of the Cleveland Foundation
- John A. Powell, Executive Director Haas Diversity Research Center University of California Berkeley
- Manuel Pastor, Ph.D., Director of the Program for Environmental and Regional Equity at the University of Southern California
- David R. Williams, Ph.D., Florence and Laura Norman Professor of Public Health, Harvard School
- Minnijean Brown Trickey, Little Rock Nine
- Joel Anderson, Ph.D., Chancellor, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
- Ivye L. Allen, Ph.D., President, Foundation for the Mid-South
- Heather Larkin, J.D., CPA, President and CEO Arkansas Community Foundation
- Steven E. Mayer, Ph.D., Director, Effective Communities
- Sherece Y. West, Ph.D., President, Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation
- Wenda Weekes Moore, Board of Trustees, W. K. Kellogg Foundation
- Suzanne Eloise Siskel, Director of Philanthropy at the Ford Foundation
- Hanmin Liu, Ph.D., DDS, President and CEO of Wildflower Institute
- Kristin Lindsey, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Council on Foundations
- John H. Jackson, Ed.D., J.D., President and CEO, Schott Foundation for Public Education
- Kathy Smith, Senior Program Officer, Walton Family Foundation

**Clinton School Speaker Series**

The Clinton School Speaker Series consists of guest lectures, public programming, community conversations, book signings and film screenings on a broad range of topics. The series both enriches the Clinton School student experience and enhances the school's curriculum while also providing the region with a forum for discussion of current events and issues. The school has hosted over 900 programs that are free and open to the public. Thirty-nine Ambassadors, 21 Pulitzer Prize recipients and seven Nobel Prize winners among the participants, and over 150,000 people have attended.

In addition, the presentations are posted on clintonschoolspeakers.com and are accessed without cost by thousands including students, teachers, historians, authors and journalists all over Arkansas, the country and the world. 205

The top 50 attended Clinton School programs include:

- Buzz Aldrin
- James Carville and Mary Matalin
- Bob Woodward
- Attorney General Eric Holder
- Dr. Phil McGraw
- Secretary Madeleine Albright
- West Memphis Three Panel Discussion
- Bob Woodruff
- Secretary Arne Duncan
- Eben Alexander
- Richard Dawkins
- Senator John McCain
- Sanjay Gupta
- Secretary Janet Napolitano
Rachel Maddow  
Geena Davis  
John Lithgow  
Lowell McAdam  
Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi  
George Takei  
Karl Rove  
Justice Stephen Breyer  
Lou Dobbs  
George Stephanopoulos  
Adam Richman  
Leymah Gbowee  
Justice John Paul Stevens  
Jesse Jackson  
Perez Musharraf  
Diane Rehm  
Mayor Kevin Johnson and Michelle Rhee  
Mitch Albom  
JR Martinez  
Jeff Bridges and Billy Shore  
Laura and Lisa Ling  
Jim Wallis  
Vice President Al Gore  
Congressman Harold Ford Jr.  
Governor Jesse Ventura  
Jim Lehrer  
Paul Farmer  
T. Boone Pickens  
Gwen Ifill  
John Dean  
Ambassador Zac Nsenga  
Governor Mike Huckabee  
Mark Halperin and John Heilemann  
Mayor Rahm Emanuel  
Jerry Springer  

Central Arkansas Library System

The Central Arkansas Library System (CALS) is the state’s largest public library system. The Main Library, where the system is headquartered, is located at 100 Rock Street only six blocks from the Clinton Library. The building, a former Fones Brothers Warehouse, was renovated to house the Main Library and opened in 1997. Construction and renovation costs were estimated at $14.3 million.

ARKANSAS STUDIES INSTITUTE

Located across the street from the Main Library, the Arkansas Studies Institute is the largest facility dedicated to Arkansas history and culture. The Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, part of CALS, and the University of Arkansas at Little Rock Center for History and Culture manage the collection.

The 66,383-square-foot center houses the collection of books, periodicals, manuscripts, and administrative and military records.

The Geyer and Adams building was purchased for $1.5 million, using mostly bond funds. The neighboring Probst & Hilb building was purchased for $1.05. Total renovation costs are estimated at $21 million. While bonds funded most of the renovation, the Clinton School contributed $1 million in exchange for 20 years’ use of the top floor as their River Market Campus.
COX CREATIVE CENTER

The Cox Creative Center is located on the CALS Main Library campus. Formerly a warehouse for Thomas Cox and Sons Machinery Company, the building has been renovated and now houses River Market Books & Gifts, a used book store, Bookends Café, as well as two meeting rooms. The Cox Creative Center opened in 2001. 213

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON CHILDREN’S LIBRARY AND LEARNING CENTER

Dedicated in 2013, the 30,000-square-foot library includes a teaching kitchen, 165-seat theater, greenhouse and garden. The $12 million facility is located on a six-acre site on West 10th Street near the Little Rock Zoo. 214

Laman Library

The William F. Laman Public Library System (Laman Library System), North Little Rock’s public library system, opened the first downtown branch in 2006. Located on Main Street, the Argenta branch is 2,550 square feet and shares space with the North Little Rock History Commission. Argenta is located directly across the Arkansas River from the Clinton Library. 215

Since the opening of the Argenta branch, the Laman Library System purchased the Argenta Post Office when its closure was announced in 2011. The former post office, which is also located on Main Street, was purchased for $775,000, and $2.8 million was spent on renovations. The new location of the Argenta branch opened in April of 2014. 216

eStem Public Charter Schools, Inc.

eStem Public Charter Schools, Inc., received three separate five-year charters from the Arkansas State Board of Education in December 2007. With these charter grants, eStem opened eStem Elementary Public Charter School, eStem Middle Public Charter School, and eStem High Public Charter School in downtown Little Rock for the 2008-2009 school year. 217 The school is located at Third and Louisiana in the old Arkansas Gazette building, which is where the 1992 Clinton-Gore campaign was headquartered. 218

The school system’s opening was largely made possible with nearly $8 million in grants and loans provided by the Walton Family Foundation and Walter Hussman, publisher of the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette. 219

This publicly funded, non-profit school organization offers tuition-free, open enrollment and is the only charter school management organization (CMO) currently operating in Arkansas. 220 In addition to public money appropriated by the Arkansas Legislature, the eStem schools also rely on federal government funds and private and philanthropic organizations’ grants and gifts. 221
eStem’s three schools have a current combined enrollment of 1,227 students. There is a current waiting list of more than 3,000. Of the student population, some 38 percent qualify for the National School Lunch program, and approximately 100 use Central Arkansas Transit buses, with passes provided by the school.\textsuperscript{222}

The eStem schools have a longer school year than other public schools, as well as an extended school day and a highly focused curriculum, designed to improved individual students’ academic success. In fact, parents, students, teachers, and administrators are required to sign the eStem Learning Contract that defines the code of conduct and each player’s role toward reaching improved student academic achievement.\textsuperscript{223}

Each of eStem’s three schools’ academic performance is measured through quarterly Northwest Evaluation Association assessments. Also, eStem students, like traditional public school students, take the annual Arkansas Benchmark exams.\textsuperscript{224}

\textit{Urban Garden Montessori School}

The Urban Garden Montessori School opened its doors in August 2014. The school is located at 610 Main Street in Little Rock in the two-story 20,680-square-foot Kress Building built in 1943. The 2014-15 school year is comprised of two classrooms: Primary (ages 3-6) and Elementary (1\textsuperscript{st} through 4\textsuperscript{th} grades). The original enrollment estimate for 2014-15 was 45 students.

The plan for the 2015-16 school year is to have classrooms for ages 3 through 18 years: Primary (ages 3-6), Lower Elementary (ages 6-9), Upper Elementary (ages 9-12), Middle School (ages 13-15), and High School (ages 15-18).\textsuperscript{225} To meet the needs for this expanded student population, a 1926-built 44,000-square-foot historic downtown warehouse is being restored to become the “Big School.”\textsuperscript{227}

The school is the brainchild of Little Rock lawyer Vera Chenault.\textsuperscript{228} The desire was to create an accredited non-parochial school that provides a nurturing, uninhibited environment in which children can discover the joy of learning.\textsuperscript{229}

Locating the school in downtown Little Rock was important to Chenault. All of the activity and the strong business community provide the opportunity for the school to become a vital part of Little Rock’s community. A strong draw for the downtown location included the Clinton Library, the Arkansas Symphony Orchestra, the Central Arkansas Library System, the Arkansas Arts Center, and many others.\textsuperscript{230}

In addition to an arduous curriculum in language, mathematics, history, science, geography, and foreign language, the school’s philosophy is that a well-rounded education must include the arts. All elementary students are given violin lessons, have martial arts every morning, and yoga as part of their
physical education class. A multitude of other electives and activities will be available beginning in 2015-16.  

**Episcopal Collegiate School**

The Episcopal Collegiate School is the evolution of a push that began in 1996 by a group of dedicated parents and community leaders that resulted in the fall 1998 expansion of the Cathedral School (K-6). The new Middle School grades (5-6) were located at the Quapaw Quarter United Methodist Church at 1601 South Louisiana. In the fall of 2000, a school for grades six through nine opened at 1701 Cantrell Road location (34 gated and secured acres), named the Jackson T. Stephens Campus. Construction of the Upper School was completed in 2001, at which point the school’s name was changed to Episcopal Collegiate School. In August 2009 the school’s Lower School Division opened, providing a comprehensive Pre-Kindergarten through 12th grade campus.

The school’s educational philosophy is “academically challenging, hands-on, inquiry-based approach which supports individual developmental levels and learning styles in a challenging yet nurturing environment.” Its curriculum is benchmarked against national and international standards and curricula.

Current enrollment of the Episcopal Collegiate School is 780. There are 99 full-time faculty, with 70 percent holding advanced degrees. The student/teacher ratio is 8:1. The 220,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art facility includes three libraries, three gymnasiums, nine science labs, four visual art studios, four music rooms, two cafeterias, two playgrounds, and two computer labs.

The school’s success can be measured by its students’ impressive achievements. Forty percent of the Class of 2014 students scored a 30 or above on the ACT. The 60-student 2014 class had three National Merit Scholars, seven National Merit Finalists, and one National Achievement Finalist. In addition, students in this class were awarded the country’s most competitive, sought-after merit scholarships, and Episcopal Collegiate School is the only independent school in the country to have students win all of these scholarships in the same year. Seventy percent of the class received over $7.5 million in merit-based scholarships offers.

To assure the school’s financial security, on May 11, 2004, Warren Stephens, President of the Episcopal Collegiate School Foundation, his wife Harriet Stephens, and his father Jackson Stephens announced their gift of $30 million to establish a permanent endowment for the Episcopal Collegiate School Foundation.

**Sustainability**

With the selection of the Clinton Center location, President Clinton made protecting the environment and sustainability a focus. Leading by example, the Clinton Library was the first LEED (Leadership in
Energy and Environmental Design (EED) Certified building in the state; 10 years later there are more than 100.

**Certifications and Recognition**

**CLINTON CENTER**

President Clinton’s commitment to protecting the environment was a key consideration of the Library’s design, construction, operations and renovations. The United States Green Building Council (USGBC) recognized the Library as Silver LEED Certified at the time it was built. The Library was the first LEED Certified building in the State of Arkansas. In addition to LEED recognition, the Library was awarded two Green Globes by the Green Building Initiative (GBI) for best practices in energy and environmental design in 2005. After implementing additional sustainability practices, the Library became Platinum LEED Certified for Existing Buildings in 2007. It is the only federally-maintained building to achieve this level of certification.

Most recently, the Choctaw Station, part of the Clinton Center, was recognized as Gold LEED Certified for Existing Buildings. It is the oldest building in the State of Arkansas to receive this certification. The Choctaw Station houses the Clinton Foundation Little Rock offices and the Clinton School.

One of the unique sustainability assets of the Clinton Library is the vegetated roof. In 2007, 14,000 square feet above the Library’s roof was transitioned to a vegetated roof, also known as a green roof. The area contains more than 150 plant species, is illuminated with energy derived from solar panels and uses only organic fertilizers. Benefits of the vegetated roof include additional insulation, longer life of the roof, filtering of stormwater runoff and reduced demand for HVAC systems.

**LEED BUILDINGS IN ARKANSAS**

While the Clinton Center was the first building in Arkansas to receive LEED Certification, as of October 2014, the USGBC lists 122 LEED Certified buildings in the state. Fifty-eight of the state’s 122 LEED Certified buildings are located in the Little Rock MSA. In 2011, Arkansas was identified by the USGBC as having one of the highest per-capita rates for LEED buildings in the nation.

Located adjacent to the Library is the Heifer International Center, which is also Platinum LEED Certified. It is speculated this is the only location in the country with two Platinum LEED Certified buildings “next door.”

**Talent Infrastructure**

The increase in the number of buildings incorporating sustainable design concepts created a need for a workforce with specialized training and skills. There are currently more than 370 members of the Arkansas USGBC chapter and more than 220 Certified LEED Professionals, 93 located in the Little Rock MSA.
Clinton Health Matters Initiative

Established in 2012 to help address growing health challenges in the U.S., the Clinton Health Matters Initiative (CHMI) brings together leaders from government, corporations, non-governmental organizations, and communities to develop and scale lasting solutions. Ultimately, they aim to eliminate health disparities, reduce the prevalence of preventable diseases, and minimize healthcare costs.

To achieve their goals, CHMI employs three main strategies: building national strategic partnerships, leveraging technology and digital platforms for innovation, and developing community health transformation blueprints in four markets. Central Arkansas is one of the four. Since CHMI’s inception in 2012, their strategic partners have already invested a total of $200 million nationwide into efforts that will improve the health and well-being of more than 75 million people across the country.

In Arkansas, one of the strategic partnership investments is a $32 million grant awarded by the United States Department of Education to the University of Arkansas College of Education and Health Professions and to the Arkansas Department of Education. This grant will fund a research project that will help advance career and education outcomes for low-income teenagers living with disabilities in the state. Not only will this effort improve the quality of life for individuals, but it will also decrease Medicaid and Supplemental Security Income healthcare costs.

Another strategic partnership is the work being done with Verizon Wireless and Baptist Health. Baptist Health will utilize Verizon’s LTE network in their 150 clinics across Arkansas. Many of these clinics are in rural areas where connectivity is limited, so this technology will enhance their productivity and efficiency, enabling them to see more patients throughout the day. On a larger scale, it will improve coordination, chronic disease management, and health and wellness services among clinics across Central Arkansas.

Clinton Climate Initiative

The Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI), a program of the Clinton Foundation, works to address climate change in a way that is environmentally and economically sustainable. Reducing energy use in the built environment is one focus of CCI.

HOME ENERGY AFFORDABILITY LOAN PROGRAM

L’Oreal USA’s North Little Rock facility was the first company to participate in CCI’s Home Energy Affordability Loan (HEAL) program. Through this program, nearly one-third of L’Oreal employees received home energy audits and were able to make recommended improvements that were financed through their employer and repaid through payroll deductions.
Additional Arkansas companies that have participated in the HEAL program include the Arlington Hotel in Hot Springs; Hendrix College in Conway; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences in Little Rock; and Friendship Community Care in Russellville. Including L’Oreal employees, more than 550 Arkansas homes were retrofitted, which provided an estimated annual savings of $400 per home. Other participants of the program are the cities of Little Rock and Fayetteville.

A company participating in the HEAL program completes a facility audit and is provided a zero-interest loan to complete recommended facility retrofits. HEAL will then complete energy audits of 100 employees’ homes. Participating companies agree to use savings from energy upgrades for a zero-interest loan program to finance recommended retrofits at employees’ homes.

Eligible companies were required to have 150 employees at an Arkansas facility with at least 100 of them considered “low to moderate income.” Additionally, companies must have a D&B commercial credit score of 375 or higher; potential energy savings of at least $50,000 annually; a National Environment Policy Act compliant facility; and a commitment of the human resources department to the project.

To complete the home energy retrofits, the HEAL program and AmeriCorps partnered with the Little Rock Workforce Investment Board to recruit workers and supervisors for the program. Initial trainees were AmeriCorp Service volunteers with an interest in the industry. Ultimately, 31 “green collar” positions were created in Arkansas as a result of piloting the HEAL program.

The program has expanded and evolved since its inception in 2009. Piloted in Arkansas, the program is now offered in six additional states: California, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. Aside from expanding into new geographies, the program is also exploring new partnerships. HEAL is partnering with Ouachita Electric, Inc., an electric cooperative serving five counties in South Arkansas, to offer the program to its membership, in addition to employees. The program with the electric cooperative will pilot the concept of financing residential improvements through “on-bill” collection. The HEAL program Small Business Model was released in 2012.

Heifer International

Heifer International, a non-profit organization focused on ending hunger and poverty, moved to a new world headquarters building in Little Rock on a location just southeast of the Clinton Center. The new 94,000-square-foot headquarters, which is LEED Platinum certified, is located on swampland that is a former brownfield site. The construction project, which cost $17.5 million, represented Arkansas’ largest brownfield reclamation effort and involved removing 75,000 tons of contaminated soil.

Heifer chose the 30-acre site for a variety of reasons, including the location of the Clinton Center in this formerly industrial area of the city. Other factors that influenced the location included overall reinvestment in the downtown area and significant growth for Heifer, requiring additional office space. In addition to the headquarters facility, Heifer also constructed the Murphy Keller Educational Center,
which opened in 2009 at a cost of $13.5 million. Now known as the Global Village, the Education Center is a global facility that demonstrates the living conditions of people experiencing hunger and poverty, in addition to providing educational facilities for a variety of uses. 258

**William E. “Bill” Clark Presidential Park Wetlands**

Thirteen acres of urban wetlands along the Arkansas River adjacent to the Clinton Library have been restored for educational and entertainment purposes with a pedestrian trail and elevated walkway. 259 The area, known as the William E. “Bill” Clark Presidential Park Wetlands, was formerly a neglected area with trash and debris. The $2 million restoration project, which began in 2006, involved many partners, including the City of Little Rock, Audubon Arkansas, the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, the William J. Clinton Foundation, and the City Parks Conservancy. 260

At the announcement of the effort, President Clinton talked about the importance of the project, stating, “We have to teach the world how things are built and how nature works.” 261

**Witt Stephens Jr. Central Arkansas Nature Center**

The Witt Stephens Jr. Central Arkansas Nature Center (Nature Center) is located on 34 acres along the Arkansas River in the Julius Breckling Riverfront Park. Located in proximity to the Library, the Nature Center includes exhibits focused on fish and wildlife management. 262 Visitors can take advantage of bird feeding stations, the Arkansas River Trail, and the nearby William E. “Bill” Clark Presidential Wetlands. 263

Admission to the Nature Center is free of charge. It is funded by a conservation sales tax and operated by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. 264

**Recreation**

**ARKANSAS RIVER TRAIL SYSTEM**

The Arkansas River Trail System is a paved walking/biking trail throughout Central Arkansas. The cities of Little Rock and North Little Rock, along with Pulaski County government offices, began working together on the River Trail in 1993. From that time until 2011, $62 million was invested in the system. In 2012, the trail expanded into other cities in Central Arkansas, including Maumelle, Mayflower, Conway, and Bigelow, as well as Faulkner County. 265

A 15.6-mile loop of the Arkansas River Trail System, along the Arkansas River, extends from the Clinton Presidential Bridge in North Little Rock, to the Big Dam Bridge, and back to the Clinton Presidential Bridge in Little Rock. 266
CLINTON PRESIDENTIAL BRIDGE

The Clinton Presidential Bridge is a pedestrian and cycling bridge connecting Little Rock and North Little Rock across the Arkansas River. The bridge is located near the Clinton Library.  

Formerly known as the Rock Island Bridge, it was originally built in 1899 and used as a Choctaw and Memphis Railroad crossing. It is estimated the renovation of the bridge cost more than $10.5 million. The City of Little Rock agreed to lease the bridge to the Clinton Foundation for $1 per year if the Clinton Foundation agreed to make the renovations.

Contributions for the renovation of the bridge included $1 million from the City of Little Rock, $4 million from the Clinton Foundation, and $2.5 million in the 2009 Stimulus Funds, and the remainder from local donors and municipalities.

BIG DAM BRIDGE

The Big Dam Bridge opened in 2006 with the goal of enhancing the quality of life in the Little Rock area and creating additional opportunities for physical activities. Built on top of Murray Lock and Dam along the Arkansas River, the Big Dam Bridge is the longest pedestrian/cycling bridge ever built.

As part of the Arkansas River Trail, the Big Dam Bridge is part of the 15.6-mile loop, which includes the Clinton Presidential Bridge.

TWO RIVERS BRIDGE

Two Rivers Bridge is located on the Western portion of the Arkansas River Trail System and the confluence of the Arkansas and Little Maumelle Rivers. The bridge is open to walkers and bikers and connects to Two Rivers Park.

Built in 2011, the bridge cost $5.3 million to construct and was paid for by both the U.S. Department of Transportation and Pulaski County.

JUNCTION BRIDGE

Like the Clinton Presidential Bridge, the Junction Bridge was formerly a Memphis and Choctaw Railroad bridge. It was used as a railroad bridge from 1884 to 1984. In 2002, the Arkansas Department of Transportation approved grant funds to convert the bridge to pedestrian use. The renovation was complete in 2008. The bridge provides access from Little Rock’s Riverfront Park to North Little Rock, near Dickey Stephens Park.

Public Service & Volunteerism

The presence of the Clinton Presidential Center has created new public service and volunteer opportunities in Central Arkansas. While it is difficult to define a specific economic impact of these
programs, they clearly have encouraged community involvement among area residents and have provided invaluable services to Central Arkansas communities and organizations. But the reach of some of these programs is well beyond the local area; in fact, it is global in scope.

City Year

City Year, an affiliate of AmeriCorps, was founded in 1988 in Boston. The non-profit organization has a focus on education through partnerships with public schools and teachers. With 25 U.S. City Year organizations and three international affiliates, City Year’s young members commit to a year of full-time service in schools to provide individual support to students who need additional assistance. There are currently 2,700 City Year members, who are 17 to 24 years old.  

Little Rock is one of the smallest City Year sites. The local affiliate was founded in 2004 as a result of President Clinton’s desire for increased community service in Arkansas. The Little Rock kick-off of City Year coincided with the opening of the Clinton Presidential Center. This year, there are 54 Corps members working in six schools in Little Rock: Mabelvale Elementary, Baseline Elementary, Mabelvale Middle School, Cloverdale Middle School, McClellan High School, and J.A. Fair High School. During the year, City Year members will serve 900 students and work a total of 81,000 hours in the schools.  

City Year is funded through a combination of funding from the AmeriCorps national service program, the Little Rock School District, and private donations. The annual Red Jacket Ball is the group’s primary fundraising effort. 

Clinton School of Public Service Student Fieldwork

The greatest impact of the Clinton School can be seen in the fieldwork, which is incorporated into their curriculum. During the two-year degree program, students complete three for-credit public service projects, which include a practicum group project, an international public service project, and the capstone project. 

PRACTICUM PROJECTS

Practicum projects are chosen by Clinton School faculty and are located within a two-hour drive of Little Rock. Students typically spend an estimated 150 hours on practicum projects. More than 60 organizations have partnered with the Clinton School, offering students a wide array of projects from hunger relief to energy efficiency through the Clinton Foundation’s HEAL program. Those organizations include:

- Arkansas Access to Justice
- Arkansas Advocates
- Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families
- Arkansas Baptist College
- Arkansas Children’s Hospital
- Arkansas Children’s Hospital, Injury Prevention Center
Arkansas Coalition for Excellence
Arkansas Community Foundation
Arkansas Department of Human Services
Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services
Arkansas Governor's Office, Taskforce on Best Practices for After-School and Summer Programs
Arkansas Literacy Council
Arkansas Minority Health Commission
Arkansas No Kid Hungry Campaign
Arkansas Out Of School Network (AOSN)
Arkansas Public Policy Panel
Arkansas Rural Heritage Development Initiative
Arkansas Service Commission
Arts and Science Center for Southeast Arkansas
ARVets
Boys, Girls, Adults Community Development Center
City of Little Rock - Bike/Ped Coordinator
Cossatot Community College
Crossroads Coalition
Delta Circles
Delta Garden Study
Delta Visual Arts Center (now the Blue Bridge Center for the Arts)
Delta Visual Arts Center, Newport Economic Downtown Revitalization Group
Department of Human Services, Chafee Foster Care Program
East Arkansas Enterprise Community
East Arkansas Planning and Development District

EC Morris Foundation, Inc.
Federal Public Defender Office
Girl Scouts Diamonds of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas
Goodwill Industries of Arkansas
Group Living
Heifer International
Homelessness Partnership
Hughes School District Auxiliary
Immerse Arkansas
Legal Aid of Arkansas
Lewis-Burnett Employment Finders
Literacy Action of Central Arkansas
Little Rock Preparatory Academy
Metroplan
Newport
Northeast Arkansas Recycling Company
Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas
Phillips County Delta Bridge Project Steering Committee
Pine Bluff Area Community Foundation
Safe Places
St. Francis County Community Development Corporation
St. Francis County Community of Opportunity Economic Development Committee
St. Francis County Community of Opportunity Leadership Development Committee
STAND Foundation
Sustainable Business Network of Central Arkansas
Targeting Our People’s Priorities with Service (TOPPS)
UA of Fayetteville Partners for Inclusive Communities
INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

International projects are selected by the students and take place overseas or with an organization that works internationally. Students develop a project plan, and once Clinton School faculty and the partner organization approve it, the 10-week summer session is spent implementing the plan. International projects have taken place in more than 60 different countries, including:

- Argentina
- Albania
- Australia
- Balkan Countries of Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bolivia
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- China
- Columbia
- Czech Republic
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Dominica
- East Timor
- Eastern Caribbean States
- England
- Ethiopia
- Fiji Islands
- Ghana
- Haiti
- Hungary
- India
- Indonesia
- Israel
- Italy
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lao
- Malawi
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Pakistan
- Palestine
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Puerto Rico
- Rwanda
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- South Africa
- St. Lucia
- Sudan
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United States
- Vietnam

CAPSTONE PROJECTS

Capstone projects are completed during the final year of the program. A student can choose to complete a project submitted by partner organizations or one of his or her own design. Projects typically take place in or near the Little Rock area, and students typically devote 250 hours towards completion of the project. Partner organizations of Capstone projects include the following:
- 826 Valencia
- Amani Children's Home
- American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Arkansas
- American University of Central Asia
- Argenta Community Development Corporation
- Argenta Community Theater
- Arkansas Access to Justice Commission
- Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families
- Arkansas Arts Council
- Arkansas Attorney General's Office
- Arkansas Center for Health Improvement & Robert Wood Johnson Center
- Arkansas Children’s Hospital Foundation
- Arkansas Children’s Hospital
- Arkansas Coalition against Domestic Violence
- Arkansas Coalition for Excellence
- Arkansas Coalition for Obesity Prevention
- Arkansas Commitment
- Arkansas Community Foundation
- Arkansas Department of Health, Family Health Branch
- Arkansas Department of Human Services
- Arkansas Department of Human Services, Office of Policy Planning
- Arkansas Department of Public Health
- Arkansas Disability Policy Consortium
- Arkansas Economic Development Commission
- Arkansas Foodbank Network
- Arkansas Governor's Office
- Arkansas Governor's Office, Governor's Task Force on Best Practices for Afterschool and Summer Programs
- Arkansas Governor's Office, Share Our Strength's No Kid Hungry Campaign
- Arkansas Hunger Relief Alliance
- Arkansas Independent Living Council
- Arkansas Insurance Department
- Arkansas Land and Farm Development Corporation
- Arkansas Library Foundation
- Arkansas Minority Health Commission
- Arkansas Natural Resources Commission
- Arkansas Nonprofit Alliance/ACE
- Arkansas Public Policy Panel
- Arkansas Science & Technology Authority
- Arkansas Voices
- Arkansas World Trade Center
- ArtReach Foundation
- Ashoka
- Atlanta Area Chamber of Commerce
- Bahia Street Brazil
- Balkan Sunflowers
- Barefoot College
- Better Community Development, Inc.
- CARE International
- Catholic Relief Services
- Central Arkansas Library System, The Children's Initiative
- Central Little Rock Promise Neighborhood (CLRPN), The Hillary Rodham Clinton Library and Learning Center
- Century Close
- Chemonics International, Inc.
- Children Without Wall, Inc.
- Cities of Service
- City of Dermott, Arkansas
- City of DeWitt, Arkansas
- City of Little Rock, Mayor's Office
- City of Little Rock, Public Works Department
- City of San Antonio Parks and Recreation
- City of St. Louis
- City Year Little Rock/North Little Rock
- Clinton Foundation
- Delta Regional Authority
- Democracy Corps/Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research
- DHS - Arkansas Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems Initiative
- DHS Fellows - Division of Community Service & Nonprofit Support
- DHS Fellowship, Division of Medical Services, Health Care Innovation
- Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
- Environment and Development in Action Vietnam
- Environmental Defense
- EPIC Education
- Feed Communities
- First Tee of Central Arkansas
- Fit2Live, City of North Little Rock
- Foundation for the Mid South
- Georgia Center for Nonprofits
- Great Rivers Greenway in St. Louis
- Green Valley Development
- Heartland Alliance, Refugee and Immigrant Community Services
- HEARTS
- Heifer International
- Heifer International and Conrad N. Hilton Foundation
- Herbert Hoover Boys and Girls Club of St. Louis
- Hillary Clinton for President
- HIPPY
- Hope North Uganda
- Imbuto Foundation
- Innovations in Civic Participation
- Junior League of Little Rock
- Just Communities of Arkansas
- Kansas Volunteer Commission
- Kiva Zip
- Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights
- Life Long Learners
- Little Rock Convention and Visitor's Bureau
- Little Rock Preparatory Academy
- Little Rock Sister Cities Commission
- Little Rock Urban Farming
- Lotus Children's Centre
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Interdistrict Magnet Elementary School
- Mayor Kevin Johnson's Office
- McKinsey & Company
- McLarty Associates
- Mechai Viravaidaya Foundation
- Media and Democracy Coalition
- Millennium Promise
- Minga Peru
- Music National Service
- Nairobi Women’s Hospital (NWH)
- National Center for Food Protection and Defense, Risk Communication Research Team
- National Gay & Lesbian Taskforce, Policy Institute
- National Park Service
- New Futures for Youth
- Newport Economic Development Commission
- Nisolo Shoes
Office of Health Information Technology
Office of U.S. Senator Mark Pryor
ONE Campaign
Oprah Winfrey Leadership Academy for Girls
Our House
Pat Tillman Foundation
Philander Smith College
Pine Bluff Juvenile Courts
Planned Parenthood of Arkansas and Eastern Oklahoma
Plowshares Institute
Project Green Fork
Promise Neighborhoods
Public Education Foundation
Rare Conservation (Rare)
Roots of Empathy
Sarus
Scout Land
Seeds of Peace
So All May Eat (SAME) Café
South Africa Legal Resource Center (LRC)
Southern Bancorp, William Winter Institute of Racial Reconciliation
Southern Financial Partners
SouthLight
Swisscontact
Teach for America - South Louisiana
The C.A.L.L.
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The Colon Club
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UN IRIN News Service in Bangkok
UN Women
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United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
University of Arkansas at Little Rock
University of Arkansas Center for Community Engagement
University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service
University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, Center on Community Philanthropy
University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health
University of Arkansas Office of Entrepreneurship
University of Central Arkansas
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Welcoming America
Wellstone
William J. Clinton Foundation, Clinton Climate Initiative
Winrock International
Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation
Winthrop Rockefeller Institute
Women for Women International
Women's Foundation of Arkansas
Clinton Presidential Center Volunteers

Throughout his life of public service, President Clinton has effectively utilized volunteers in various capacities. The Clinton Presidential Center has continued that approach by incorporating volunteers throughout the operations of the Center. Since its opening, the Clinton Center has had an average of 277 volunteers per year assisting with responsibilities at the facility. Those volunteers have given more than 469,000 hours of service to the Center.
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