THE JOHN C. STENNIS
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

Economic Analysis: Claiborne & Jefferson County

Prepared for:

The County Supervisors of Claiborne & Jefferson County

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Table of Contents

Appendices

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General Description of the Study Area

The area of study is Jefferson County and Claiborne County Mississippi, located in southwest Mississippi. These two counties are characterized by extremely low income, high unemployment, and slow or no economic growth. As demonstrated in the Table 1 below, the population of Jefferson County is 9,740 and the population of Claiborne County is 11,831.[1] When compared with other 82 counties in the state, Jefferson County ranked 77th and Claiborne County ranked 69th.

Table 1: Population and Housing Data

	Total Population	*Housing Units*	*Total Area (in square miles)*	*Water Area*	*Land Area*	*Population Density per Sq. Mile (land Area)*	*Housing Units per Sq. Mile (Land area)*
Adams County	34,340	15,175	486.25	25.99	460.26	74.6	33
Claiborne County	11,831	4,252	501.36	14.59	486.77	24.3	8.7
Jefferson County	9,740	3,819	527.19	7.81	519.39	18.8	7.4
Warren County	49,644	20,789	618.76	32.15	586.61	84.6	35.4
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data							

As demonstrated in Table 2, there are approximately 4,252 housing units in Claiborne County and 3,819 housing units in Jefferson County. The vacancy rate in both Claiborne County and Jefferson County for owner-occupied housing and for rental housing is lower than the state average.

Table 2: Housing Data

Housing Data			Vacant Housing Units				Vacancy Rate	
	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Unites	Total	Percent For Sale Only	Percent For Rent	Percent Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	Owner-Occupied	Rental
Mississippi	1,161,953	1,046,434	115,519	10.8	25.5	18.9	1.6	9.2
Claiborne County	4,252	3,685	567	5.6	12	26.3	1.1	8.5
Jefferson County	3,819	3,308	511	4.3	8.4	33.1	0.8	6.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000

Jefferson and Claiborne counties have higher homeownership rates, a greater percentage of elderly households, and larger average household size as compared with statewide averages in these categories.

Table 3: Housing Composition

						Percent		
	Total Population	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Average Household Size	Owner	1 person households	Household 65 and Older
Mississippi	2,844,658	1,046,434	756,967	289,467	2.63	72.3	24.6	21.6
Claiborne County	11,831	3,685	2,956	729	2.72	80.2	28	23.5
Jefferson County	9,740	3,308	2,658	650	2.75	80.4	27.1	22.7

[1] U.S. Census Bureau 2000

As demonstrated in Figure 1 below and Table 5 on page 3, the median value of owner-occupied housing in Jefferson is $48,700 and $48,200 in Claiborne County – the median value of owner-occupied housing in the state of Mississippi is $71,400. Median Monthly Homeowner costs in Jefferson County are $526 and $592 in Claiborne County, compared to $792 at the state level.

Of the 1,474 owner occupied homes in Jefferson County, approximately 55 percent do not have a mortgage; of the 1,768 owner occupied homes in Claiborne County, approximately 41.1 percent do not have a mortgage. This compares to a state level of 37.7 percent of owner-occupied homes without a mortgage. As demonstrated in Table 4 below, approximately 33.4 percent of homeowners in Jefferson County have housing cost burdens of 30 percent or more of household income, in Claiborne County 36.4 percent of homeowners exhibit a housing cost burden of 30 percent or more of household income. This is an indicator that housing is not affordable.

Table 4: Housing Burden

	Jefferson County		Claiborne County	
With a mortgage	665	45.1	1,041	58.9
Less than 20 percent	268	40.3	454	43.6
20 to 24 percent	93	14	154	14.8
25 to 29 percent	57	8.6	43	4.1
30 to 34 percent	27	4.1	87	8.4
35 percent or more	195	29.3	292	28
Not computed	25	3.8	11	1.1
Median	22.8	(X)	22	(X)

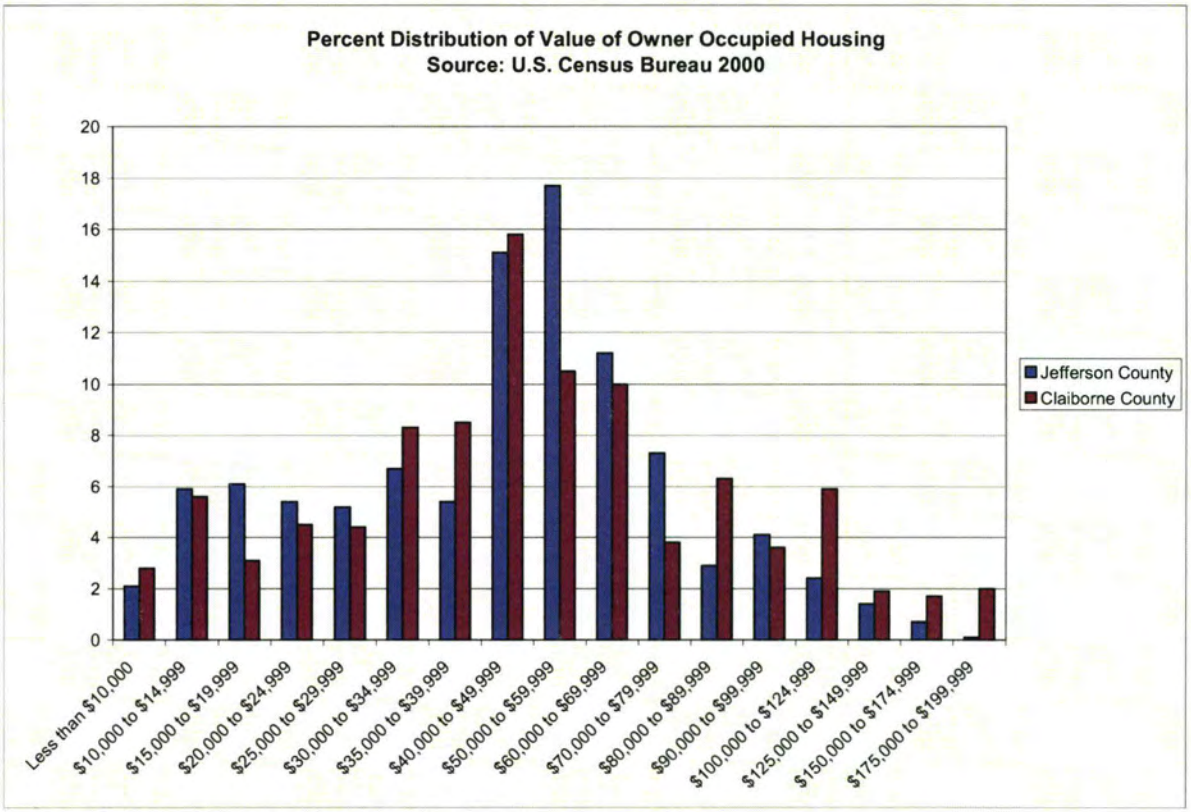


Figure 1: Distribution of Owner Occupied Housing Values 2000

Table 5: Owner-occupied Housing Values

	Jefferson County		Claiborne County	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1,474	Percent of Total	1,768	Percent of Total
VALUE				
Less than $10,000	31	2.1	50	2.8
$10,000 to $14,999	87	5.9	99	5.6
$15,000 to $19,999	90	6.1	54	3.1
$20,000 to $24,999	80	5.4	79	4.5
$25,000 to $29,999	76	5.2	77	4.4
$30,000 to $34,999	99	6.7	146	8.3
$35,000 to $39,999	80	5.4	150	8.5
$40,000 to $49,999	223	15.1	280	15.8
$50,000 to $59,999	261	17.7	186	10.5
$60,000 to $69,999	165	11.2	176	10
$70,000 to $79,999	108	7.3	67	3.8
$80,000 to $89,999	43	2.9	112	6.3
$90,000 to $99,999	61	4.1	64	3.6
$100,000 to $124,999	36	2.4	105	5.9
$125,000 to $149,999	21	1.4	34	1.9
$150,000 to $174,999	11	0.7	30	1.7
$175,000 to $199,999	2	0.1	35	2
$200,000 to $249,999	0	0	16	0.9
$250,000 to $299,999	0	0	5	0.3
$300,000 to $399,999	0	0	1	0.1
$400,000 to $499,999	0	0	0	0
$500,000 to $749,999	0	0	2	0.1
$750,000 to $999,999	0	0	0	0
$1,000,000 or more	0	0	0	0
Median (dollars)	48,700	(X)	48,200	(X)

Rental Housing

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2000, of the total occupied housing units in Jefferson County 647 are renter occupied with a median gross rent of $276; of the total housing units in Claiborne County 694 are renter occupied with a median gross rent of $312. Of those paying rent within Jefferson County there exists the potential demand to create homeownership opportunities for 116 housing units for those paying $450 or greater for rent; of those paying rent within Claiborne County there exists the potential demand to create homeownership opportunities for 75 housing units for those paying $450 or greater for rent.

As demonstrated in Table 6 on the following page, the HUD Fair Market Rents in Jefferson and Claiborne County range from $359 per month for a one-bedroom apartment to $540 per month for a three-bedroom apartment.

Table 6: HUD Fair Market Rents for Section 8

Claiborne and Jefferson County Final FY 2007 HUD FMRs By Unit Bedrooms					
	Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom
Unadjusted FY 2007 FMR	$358	$359	$431	$540	$634
Unadjusted 2005 Intermediate Rent Ratio	0.831	0.833	1	1.253	1.471
State Minimum-Based FY 2007 FMR	$393	$394	$473	$593	$696

HUD HOME Grants from MDA by County

Both counties have generated a significant amount of HUD HOME grant funding from the Mississippi Development Authority to address the housing needs of the population as demonstrated in Table 7 below:

Table 7: HUD HOME Grant Funds by County

Claiborne County HUD HOME Grants from MDA

FUNDING DATE	FUNDED AMOUNT	DRAWN AMOUNT	DATE LAST DRAW	RECIPIENT UNDERTAKING ACTIVITY
08/30/2000	410,000.00	410,000.00	03/14/2001	CLAIBORNE COUNTY
08/30/2000	195,000.00	195,000.00	12/20/2000	PORT GIBSON
10/27/2000	215,000.00	215,000.00	04/04/2001	PORT GIBSON
06/10/2003	439,000.00	428,472.60	11/16/2004	CLAIBORNE COUNTY
06/10/2003	380,000.00	369,960.60	12/21/2004	PORT GIBSON

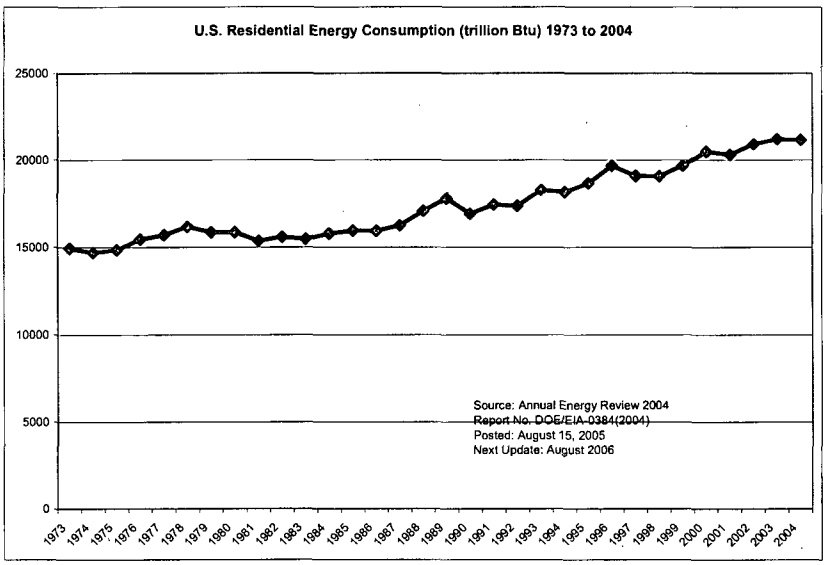
Jefferson County HUD Home Grants from MDA

FUNDING DATE	FUNDED AMOUNT	DRAWN AMOUNT	DATE LAST DRAW	RECIPIENT UNDERTAKING ACTIVITY
04/24/2003	16,000.00	15,025.00	05/09/2003	SOUTHWEST DEVELOPMENT CORP., INC.
08/23/2005	470,000.00	0.00	/ /	JEFFERSON COUNTY
09/28/2005	175,000.00	0.00	/ /	SOUTHWEST DEVELOPMENT CORP., INC.
04/06/2006	401,933.35	0.00	/ /	MISSISSIPPI HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
05/01/2006	48,066.65	0.00	/ /	MISSISSIPPI HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The Federal government has enacted multiple regulations and legislative initiatives, and numerous Federal agencies have implemented programs to encourage energy efficiency in housing in an effort to reduce the negative economic impact of high energy costs and the related depletion of natural resources. These programs include (but are not limited to):

- *Section 945 of the 1990 Affordable Housing Act* that encourages adopting the model energy code for new construction, advancing a DOE-HUD partnership, utilizing an action plan for reducing the outlay for utilities in public housing, emphasizing energy efficiency in HOPE VI programs, expanding the use of energy-efficient mortgages, improving financing for energy improvements in manufactured housing, and increasing emphasis on sustainable development.

- *The Energy Policy Act of 1992*; P.L. 102 – 486, amended Section 109 of the 1990 Affordable Housing Act to meet energy efficiency standards in all new construction assisted by HUD, including all HOME programs.
- *The Model Energy Code* (MEC) establishes minimum requirements for energy related features of new buildings and additions to existing buildings.
- *The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Act of 1974*, as amended (P.L. 93-383). A primary objective of Section 101 is "*the development of viable communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environment by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income, by providing Federal assistance to support community development activities directed toward the conservation and expansion of the Nation's housing stock and the conservation of the Nation's scarce energy resources, improvement in energy efficiency, and the provision of alternative and renewable energy sources of supply.*" Under Section 105, activities that may be assisted include: the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation (including design features and improvements with respect to such construction, or installation which promote energy efficiency) of public works and site or other improvements; and grants to neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations to carry out a neighborhood revitalization or community economic development or energy conservation project in furtherance of the objectives of Section 101 {c}. Thirty percent of CDBG funds to states are allocated for use by cities with populations of less than 50,000 to implement the Congressional Energy Mandate.
- *FHA Energy-Efficient Mortgages* became a Congressionally Mandated national program in 1995 in recognition that reduced utility expenses permit homeowners to pay a higher mortgage.
- *The State Energy Program* established in 1996 is designed to strengthen the capabilities of States to promote and adopt energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.
- *Building America* is a private-public partnership designed to combine the knowledge and resources of industry leaders with the U.S. Department of Energy's technical capabilities to act as a catalyst for change in the home building industry. This program emphasizes a systems engineering approach to produce housing that incorporates energy- and material-saving strategies throughout the design and building process.



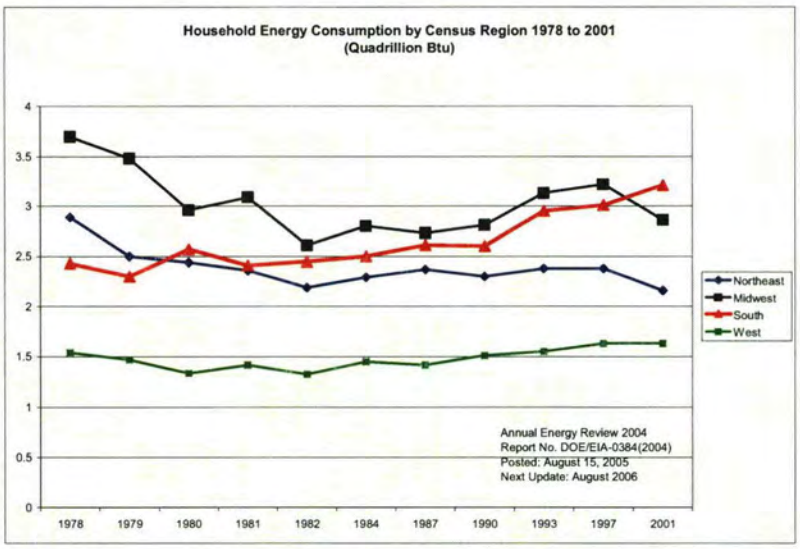
- *The Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing* (PATH) is a private/public effort established to develop, demonstrate, and gain widespread market acceptance for the "Next Generation" of American Housing. Partners include the Departments of Energy, Commerce, Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The Importance of Energy-Efficient, Low-Income Housing

Although the importance of energy-efficiency is applicable to housing for all income segments and should be self-evident, a brief review of a few facts and research findings will enable the reader to clearly understand the critical nature of building energy-efficient, low-income housing.

The primary residential source of energy is electricity, fuel oil, and natural gas. Electricity's share of energy consumption has been increasing, while the share of fuel oil and natural gas has been declining.[2] Retail electricity sales exceed sales to both the commercial and industrial sectors.[3] Heating, ventilation, and cooling accounted for 31 percent of electricity sales to U.S. households in 2001 and the increased use of electricity is projected to account for 68 percent of the projected increase in residential energy use between 2003 and 2025.[4] The South Census Region's Btu consumption is the largest of any geographic region in the United States and as indicated in the table below, Btu consumption in this region is increasing compared to other regions of the country.

Out of 50 states plus the District of Columbia (a total of 51 geographic units for which data is reported), Mississippi ranked 30th in Total Expenditures for energy - spending approximately $7.5 billion; and ranked 15th out of 51 in Expenditures per Person for energy.[5] Within the category Total Expenditures for energy, Total Residential Energy Expenditures (in nominal dollars) were approximately $1.8 billion of which $1.24 billion was expended for electricity, $288 million was for natural gas, and $251 million was for liquefied petroleum gas.



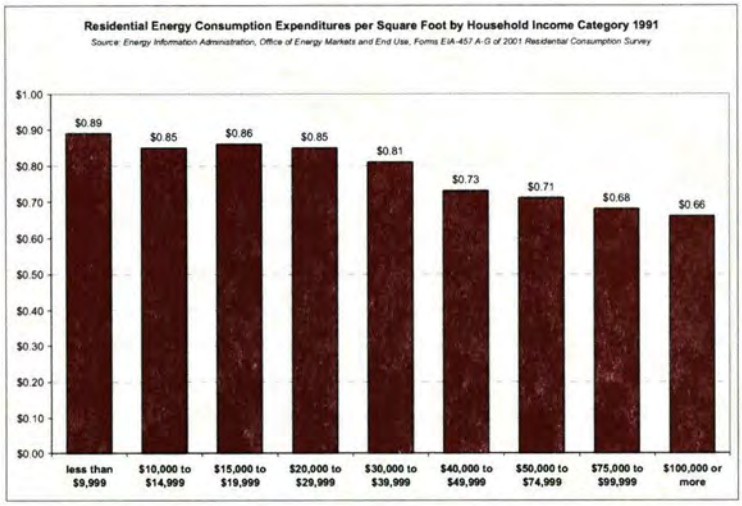
Within the South Census Region, there are three Census Divisions: 1) the South Atlantic consisting of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and the District of Columbia; 2) West South Central containing the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana; and 3) East South Central containing the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. As demonstrated in the table below, the East South Central Census Division (within which the state of Mississippi is located) exhibits the highest total Btu consumption per household.

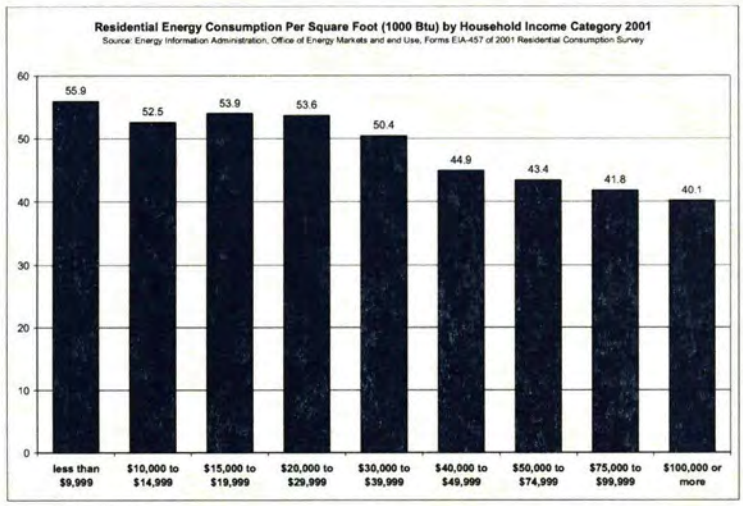
	Total Btu Consumption (in millions) per Household		
	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central
Electricity:			
Primary	140.4	157.6	146.5
Site	47	52.7	49
Natural Gas	61.2	61.6	59.1
LPG	29.1	30	41.1

Source: Energy Information Administration, 2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures Tables

As demonstrated in the graphs on page 7, there is an inverse relationship between Household Income and Residential Energy Consumption and Residential Energy Expenditures. Lower income groups consume and expend more per square foot for residential energy than do higher income groups in the United States.

[2] U.S. Household Energy Report, Energy Information Administration, release July 2005.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data 2001: Prices and Expenditures



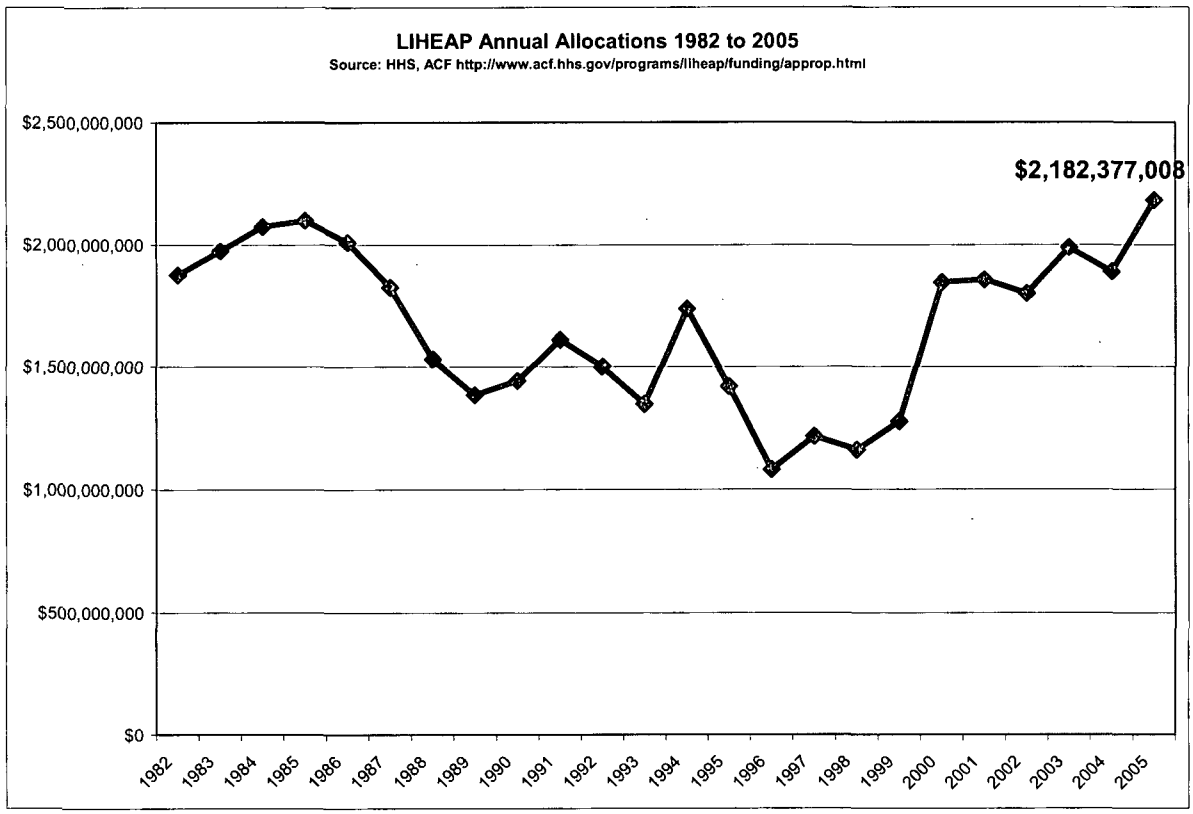


Utility bills burden the poor and can cause homelessness.[6] According to the *Cold Facts*, during the period 1999 to 2000, the typical middle-income household's total energy costs accounted for an average of 4.6 percent of household income; for low-income households total energy costs accounted for 14 percent of household income. During the subsequent period, 2000 to 2001, low-income Americans experienced a 36 percent increase in their energy cost burden resulting in total energy costs accounting for 19.5 percent of total household income.[7] Additional findings presented in this report indicate that a relationship exists between high energy costs and homelessness, malnutrition, and the disintegration of families.[8] Further support for the negative impact of high energy costs on low-income families is provided by the 2005 National Energy Assistance Survey Report of recipients of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program funding. This report found that due to high energy bills, 32 percent of respondents did not fill their medical prescriptions or took less than a full dose of a prescribed medicine and 16 percent of respondents fell ill as a result of a home that was kept too cold. As residential energy costs increase exponentially, the burden of these costs will impact all Americans – but the disproportional negative impact of energy costs will be most severe for low-income Americans.

Although there are multiple Federal and State programs that provide financial assistance to low-income persons to offset the burden of residential energy costs, failure to address the core problem – energy inefficient low income housing – can only result in continuously escalating financial and societal burden as energy costs continue to increase. Whether these costs are borne directly by low income households negatively impacting their disposal income for expenditures on other family necessities or absorbed at the Federal or state level through the redistribution of tax revenues does not change the underlying impact of the cost to society related to the failure to implement energy efficient building technologies. For example, according to the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's *Energy Action and Multifamily Housing Plan (2005)*, HUD spends approximately $4 Billion (15% of its total budget) on energy. The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services' (HHS) Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) has expended $40.1 Billion during the period 1982 to 2005, on October 12, 2005 the Administration for Children and Families (HHS) announced that it would provide $1.3 Billion to states for

[6] The Cold Facts: The First Annual Report on the Effect of Home Energy Costs on Low-Income Americans (2005), Dr. Meg Powers
[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid.

energy aid to help low-income families pay their energy bills.[9] Mississippi received approximately $12.3 million for LIHEAP programs for 2005. As demonstrated in the chart below, LIHEAP allocations have been increasing at an increasing rate since 1996 and will increase more dramatically under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), signed into law by President Bush in August 2005 which increases the authorization of the LIHEAP program to $5.1 billion for each fiscal year 2005 through 2007.



The Linkage between Energy Efficiency and Economic Development

"On a local level, millions of dollars are being exported out of U.S. cities and counties to pay for energy. This exodus of dollars has very real effects on local economic vitality. City and county leaders across the U.S. often fail to realize that the dollars being spent on energy by their residents, businesses, and industries drain their local economies and would be better spent on public works, consumer goods, industrial site development, and new plants and machinery."[10] Dollars exported out of communities to pay for energy expenditures are a drain on the economic vitality of the community, when these dollars could instead be spent as consumer expenditures or for other economic development purposes within the community. For example, a study conducted by the Nebraska Energy Office estimates that for each dollar spent on energy, $.80 left the state; compared to typical consumer purchases, for which only $.34 left the state. Increasing energy consumption and related expenditures have a detrimental economic impact at the local, state, and national level.

A special Congressional Energy Mandate in Section 101 of P.L. 93-383 states, "*The Congress finds and declares that the Nation's cities, towns, and smaller urban communities face critical social, economic, and environmental problems arising in significant measure from...increasing energy costs which have*

[9] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services http://www.acf.hhs.gov/news/press/2005/LIHEAP_2005.htm

[10] *The Hidden Link: Energy and Economic Development*, The Energy Task Force of Public Technology, U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, 1987

seriously undermined the quality and overall effectiveness of local community and housing development activities." Not only are energy costs a drain on local economies, they are also a drain on Federal programs that provide housing and energy supplements for low-income citizens.

Need for Energy Efficient Housing

Inherent in the linkage between energy costs and the systemic economic development problems faced by communities throughout the South is the exodus of energy-related dollars and the drain these expenditures represent for local economies. These factors further exacerbate the economic hardship faced by many communities in the State of Mississippi. The socio-economic characteristics of the state of Mississippi indicate that the state had a greater need and economic justification for energy-efficient, affordable housing than did other states within the nation. High unemployment and high poverty, coupled with high residential energy usage and the disproportionate impact of energy costs on low income persons substantiates the need to significantly increase the energy efficiency of housing within the state of Mississippi.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI MEASURE OF ECONOMIC OUTCOMES			
	5-year Growth in New Business Formation (1998 – 2003)[11]	***5-year Growth in Real Gross State Product Per Capita (1999 – 2004)[12]***	***5-year Growth in Employment (1999 – 2004)[13]***
5- year growth rate (percentage)	- 10.9%	3.9%	-2.4%
State Ranking (all 50 states plus District of Columbia)	30th	43rd	48th
Range all fifty-one geographic areas	-37.6% (Georgia) to 22.0% (Arkansas)	-5.5% (Louisiana) to 21.8% (North Dakota)	-4.2% (Michigan) to 17.2% (Nevada)

The Housing Gap

Although an increasing number of American households enjoy the benefits of homeownership, minority and low-income household are unable to equitably share in those benefits. Homeownership rates among white households are approximately 74.2 percent compared to 48.5 percent for minority households (It is important to note that both Jefferson and Claiborne County exhibit extremely high homeownership levels (80.4 percent and 80.2 percent, respectively) and are predominantly African-American communities – therefore non-comparable with national levels of homeownership by race.) In the United States, "*affordable*" housing is frequently defined as single-family residential structures with a median price within a range of $80,000 to $120,000. As previously mentioned the median value of all single-family, owner-occupied residential housing is $71,400[14] and it is lower in Jefferson and Claiborne counties. Although the concept of "affordability" includes both rent and utilities, the burden of utility costs is frequently not a priority consideration during the construction of housing for low-income homeowners, nor is consideration given to the disproportionate burden that utility costs impose on low-income homeowners and how those costs impact the ability of the low-income homeowner to meet mortgage payment obligations. In most low-income housing, quality and energy-efficiency are compromised to effect reductions in construction costs. As the cost of energy continues to spiral upward, the cost of utilities for all homeowners is anticipated to escalate placing an increasing burden on low-income home-owners. Specific to Jefferson and Claiborne County is the quality of housing and the supply of high-quality, energy efficient housing designed to create homeownership opportunities without creating a high housing cost burden for lower income homeowners.

In 2002, the Bush Administration committed itself to ensuring that the benefits of homeownership are available for all Americans and announced a new goal to reduce the homeownership gap by increasing

[11] Corporation for Enterprise Development developed from U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy data.
[12] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
[13] Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Survey.
[14] U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

minority homeownership by 5.5 million units within the decade. The current Administration's efforts are the continuation of the historical and critical role that the Federal government has played in the expansion of homeownership opportunity for Americans. Over the last century, the federal government has invested in numerous programs that are designed to increase homeownership by the nation's citizens. Beginning with the Homestead Act of 1862, the establishment of the Federal Home Loan Bank Systems in 1932, the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration in 1934, the enactment of the Housing Act of 1949, the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, and the more recent National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 the Federal government has invested heavily in making homeownership affordable. This commitment is based upon sound economic theory and supported by well-documented empirical evidence of the public and social benefits that derive from increasing homeownership. Despite these numerous programs, our nation currently falls far short of meeting the Administration's stated objectives of economic development by providing affordable, energy-efficient housing for lower income families.

Economic Development and Homeownership

Stimulating homeownership among low-income households generates new home construction and related employment in a variety of ways. In addition to increasing construction-related employment, jobs are created in transportation, and by increased demand for household goods and services. According to the Consumer Expenditure Survey, average homebuyers of all races who move into a new home spend an additional $4,912 on furnishings and services during their first year of homeownership, thus impacting the local economy by generating additional sales.

Increased home construction and ownership benefits state and local government by increasing sales and residential property tax revenues, transfer taxes, and fees paid for permits, approvals, and impact fees. Home equity represents the largest asset of most Americans and among households with incomes below $20,000, home equity accounts for about 72 percent of total household wealth. Nationally, low-income households spend 30 percent or more of their income on rent, which adds nothing to their net worth. A shift to homeownership provides a savings mechanism for low-income families as their mortgage payments amortize the loan resulting in the accrual of equity in the home, this is particularly true as housing values appreciate in price over time.

Private and Social Benefits of Homeownership

The benefits of homeownership have been broadly investigated by economists, social scientists, and other academic researchers. These findings provide empirical support for the public and social benefits that accrue to communities as an outcome of homeownership. These benefits include:

- Appreciation of property values and improved residential maintenance in communities with high homeownership levels.[15]
- Greater community involvement by homeowners. These benefits include higher voter participation rates, greater involvement in community service organizations, and increased levels of church attendance.[16]
- Enhanced outcomes for children. Research has found correlations between improved cognitive stimulation, higher math and reading scores, reduced behavioral problems, higher lifetime incomes, and reductions in teenage pregnancy rates for children living in an owned home.[17]
- Home equity enables potential entrepreneurs to gain access to credit markets thereby enhancing small business start-ups.[18]

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[15] Galster, G., "*Empirical Evidence on Cross-Tenure Differences in Home Maintenance and Conditions*" **Land Economics**, 59 (11983) #1: 107 – 113.

[16] DiPasquale, D., and E. Glaeser, "*Incentives and Social Capital: Are Homeowners Better Citizens?*: **Journal of Urban Economics**, 45 (11999) #45:354 – 384.

[17] Green, R., and M White, "*Measuring the Benefits of Homeowning: Effects on Children*," **Journal of Urban Economics**, 41 (1997) #3: 441 – 461; Kane, T. "*College Entry by Blacks since 1970: The Role of College Costs, Family Background, and the Returns to Education,*" **Journal of Political Economy**, 102 (1994) #5: 879 0 911.

[18] HUD publication: "*Economic Benefits of Increasing Minority Homeownership,*" reference U. S. Census Bureau, Characteristics of Business Owners, U. S. GPO, Washington, D.C. September 1997.

- *The positive impact of new housing construction and homeownership on local schools, cities, and* counties. Increases in the total base value of local properties provide additional ad valorem taxes to support essential educational and governmental services, and over the long term are crucial to building and sustaining community viability.

Although significant inroads have been made into the application of technologies that improve the performance characteristics of building components and the energy-efficiency of the building envelope, these building technologies have only received widespread adoption within the upper-income housing market. Virtually no widespread adoption has occurred within the low-income housing market due to the high cost of material inputs, barriers to financial feasibility, lack of knowledge within this sector of the industry, or due to institutionalized resistance to change.

Housing Strategies

To address the housing needs in Jefferson and Claiborne counties requires innovative approaches to constructing and funding the development of single-family residential housing that integrates cost efficiencies, economies of scale, and good design to create high quality, energy-efficient homes. Potential funding sources in addition to HUD HOME grants already being used within the counties are:

- **Section 8 rental vouchers for Homeownership.** The Section 8 Homeownership Program Final Rule, issued September 12, 2000, amends the regulations for the Section 8 tenant-based rental voucher program to allow Section 8 payments to be made for homeownership purposes under specified circumstances and at the discretion of a Public Housing Authority. A Public Housing Authority (PHA) may, at its option, use a portion of its Section 8 vouchers for homeownership purposes. The Homeownership Program does not require additional vouchers. The Preamble gives PHAs the option of making the program available to applicants and/or current beneficiaries of Section 8 tenant-based assistance eligible for homeownership assistance. There are income and work requirements for applicants to the Homeownership program that do not pertain to the Section 8 voucher rental program. The PHA not only has the option to decide whether to allow its voucher program to be used for homeownership (they do not have an option when homeownership is necessary as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities or the elderly) but may also specify additional eligibility and other requirements.

Section 8 vouchers may be leveraged with HOME grants for down-payment assistance to provide increased homeownership opportunities for residents of Jefferson and Claiborne Counties.

- **U.S.D.A. Mutual Self-Help Technical Assistance Grants.** The Mutual Self-Help Housing Program (Section 523) makes homes affordable by enabling future homeowners to work on homes themselves. With this investment in the home, or "sweat equity", each homeowner pays less for his or her home than if it were built by a contractor. This enables very-low and low-income families the opportunity to own their home. Grants are provided to nonprofit and local government organizations, which supervise groups of 10 to 12 enrollees in the Self-Help Program. Members of each group help work on each other's homes, moving in only when all the homes are completed.
- **Rural Housing Site Loans (Sections 523 and 524).** Rural Housing Site Loans are loans made by HCFP to provide financing for the purchase and development of affordable housing sites in rural areas for low- and moderate-income families. Loans are made to acquire and develop sites for housing to be constructed by the self-help method, or for site development to build a home for any low- or moderate-income family.

Income and Poverty

Mississippi has the 2nd lowest Median Household Income in the nation; the second lowest Median Family Income in the nation; and the lower per capita income in the nation. With the exception of the District of Columbia, Mississippi has the ***highest*** poverty rate in the nation for all ages, for related children aged 18

and under, and for the population aged 65 and over (see Appendix A for state level comparisons). Within this context, Jefferson and Claiborne County are even more severely impacted by the depth of poverty and low income levels that exist. According to the U.S. Census 2000, Jefferson County has the lowest per capita income in the state of Mississippi ($9,700) and Claiborne County has the eighth lowest per capita income in the state ($11,244) – *see Appendix B for per capita income rankings by county.* As demonstrated in Table 8 below, Jefferson and Claiborne county income levels are below those of the state and the poverty levels in every category are significantly above those of the state of Mississippi.

Table 8: Comparative Income and Poverty

	Median Household Income in 1999 (dollars)	*Median Family Income in 1999 (dollars)*	*Per Capita Income in 1999 (dollars)*	*Male: Median earnings in 1999 of full-time, year-round workers (dollars)*	*Female: Median earnings in 1999 of full-time, year-round workers (dollars)*	*Percent of Population with Income in 1999 below the poverty level all ages*	*Related children under 18 years in Poverty*	*65 years and over in Poverty 1999*	*Percent of families in Poverty 1999*
United States	$41,994	$50,046	$21,587	$37,057	$27,194	12.4	16.1	9.9	9.2
Mississippi	$31,330	$37,406	$15,853	$30,549	$21,554	19.9	26.7	18.8	16
Adams County	$25,234	$29,591	$15,778	$30,260	$20,383	25.9	36.8	19.2	22.9
Claiborne County	$22,615	$29,867	$11,244	$28,777	$20,140	32.4	40.8	28.0	27.9
Jefferson County	$18,447	$23,188	$9,709	$25,726	$18,000	36.0	46.0	34.4	32.5
Warren County	$35,056	$41,706	$17,527	$33,566	$21,975	18.7	27.8	16.2	15
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data									

As demonstrated in the tables on page 13 and 14, in a state with extremely high poverty rates – Jefferson and Claiborne rank extremely high in poverty among children, the elderly and in poverty rates for families as compared to the 82 counties within the state of Mississippi. There are an estimated 3,265 persons in Jefferson County living in poverty and an estimated 3,246 persons in Claiborne County living in poverty – representing approximately one third of the population in each of these counties. Poverty rates among the elderly in Jefferson County is approximately 15 percent higher than the state level and in Claiborne County is approximately 10 percent higher than the state level of 18.8 percent. Females are more likely than males to be living in poverty.

Jefferson County has the 6th highest poverty rate in the state for children under 18 and Claiborne has the 16th highest poverty rate in this age group

Mississippi Counties rank ordered	*Related children under 18 years in Poverty*
Holmes County	52.3
Humphreys County	50.3
Sharkey County	50
Wilkinson County	48.9
Leflore County	48
Jefferson County	**46**
Coahoma County	45.9
Bolivar County	43.9
Tallahatchie County	43.8
Noxubee County	43.6
Tunica County	43.4
Issaquena County	43.2
Quitman County	43.1
Yazoo County	42.9
Walthall County	42.7
Claiborne County	**40.8**
Sunflower County	39.5
Jefferson Davis County	38.7
Washington County	38.4
Adams County	36.8

Jefferson County has the 3rd highest poverty rate in the state for persons aged 65 years and over and Claiborne County has the 9th highest poverty rate among the elderly in the state

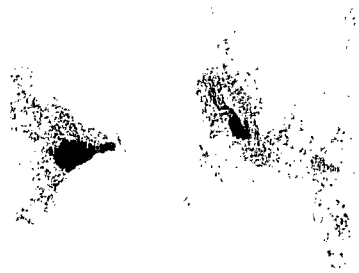
Mississippi Counties rank ordered	*65 years and over in Poverty 1999*
Issaquena County	41
Holmes County	36.4
Jefferson County	**34.4**
Wilkinson County	33.4
Tunica County	32.5
Coahoma County	31.5
Humphreys County	31
Quitman County	30.6
Claiborne County	**28**
Bolivar County	27.9

Jefferson County has the 3rd highest Family Poverty Rate in the State of Mississippi. Claiborne County has the 11th highest Family Poverty Rate in the State

Mississippi Counties rank ordered	*Percent of families in Poverty 1999*
Holmes County	35.9
Wilkinson County	33.1
Jefferson County	**32.5**
Humphreys County	32.4
Sharkey County	30.5
Coahoma County	29.8
Noxubee County	29.2
Leflore County	29.1
Quitman County	28.6
Tunica County	28.1
Claiborne County	**27.9**
Bolivar County	27.9
Tallahatchie County	26.8
Issaquena County	25.9
Yazoo County	25.4
Washington County	24.9
Sunflower County	24.6
Jefferson Davis County	23.2

Table 9: Poverty rates by Age and Gender

POVERTY BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER	Jefferson County	Claiborne County
Total Population	**9,069**	**10,024**
Persons with Income in 1999 below poverty level:	3,265	3,246
Male:	1,413	1,446
Under 5 years	194	181
5 years	23	40
6 to 11 years	232	210
12 to 14 years	108	80
15 years	27	14
16 and 17 years	92	102
18 to 24 years	120	213
25 to 34 years	144	124
35 to 44 years	180	145
45 to 54 years	80	144
55 to 64 years	63	96
65 to 74 years	64	28
75 years and over	86	69
Female:	1,852	1,800
Under 5 years	138	163
5 years	49	60
6 to 11 years	214	181
12 to 14 years	89	111
15 years	33	21
16 and 17 years	64	100
18 to 24 years	265	237
25 to 34 years	212	154
35 to 44 years	242	268
45 to 54 years	202	193
55 to 64 years	121	79
65 to 74 years	105	81
75 years and over	118	152
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data		



The Local Economy and Employment

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2000, the size of the employed civilian population residing within Jefferson County was 2,655 and was 3,780 in Claiborne County. As demonstrated in Table 10, approximately 47.8 percent of the employed residents of Jefferson County hold jobs within the county, for Claiborne County this percentage is 56.6 percent.[19] For residents of Jefferson County approximately 14.7 percent of those employed work in Adams County, 14.2 percent work in Claiborne County, 12.3 percent work in Warren County, and 3.5 percent work in Lincoln County; for residents of Claiborne County approximately 23.5 percent of those employed work in Warren County, 7 percent work in Jefferson County, 5 percent work in Hinds County, and 2 percent work in Adams County.

Table 10: Location of Employment

	Jefferson County	Claiborne County
Total Persons Employed Residing in County	2,604	3,687
Total Employed Persons working inside the county	1,245	2,088
Total Employed Persons working outside the county	1,359	1,599
Percentage working outside of the county	52.19%	43.37%
Percentage working inside of the county	47.81%	56.63%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2000

Claiborne County

Claiborne County's residence based civilian labor force and employment (employment of persons living within the county, but may be employed outside of the county) has declined during the period 2001 to 2005 as demonstrated in Figure 2. During the period 2001 to 2005, the rate of decline in the employed

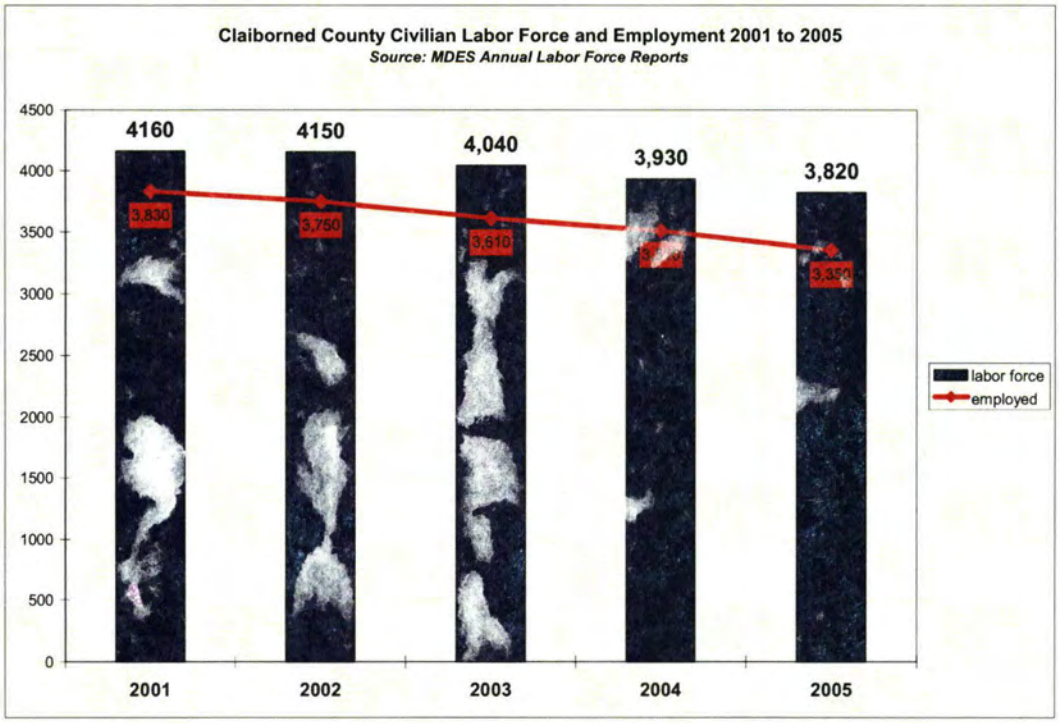


Figure 2: Claiborne Civilian Labor Force and Employment 2001 - 2005

[19] Total figures may be different depending upon the source of data.

Civilian labor force has exceeded the decline in the total residence based labor force, and as shown in Table 11 the unemployment rate has shown an increase from 2002 to 2005. Employment in Claiborne County exhibits seasonality and demonstrates gradual annual increases in unemployment as shown in Figure 3.

Table 11: Claiborne County Rate of Change in Labor Force Employment

	Rate of Change from Prior Year		Average Annual Unemployment Rates
	labor force	employed	
2002	-0.24%	-2.09%	9.6
2003	-2.65%	-3.73%	10.6
2004	-2.72%	-2.77%	10.7
2005	-2.80%	-4.56%	12.3

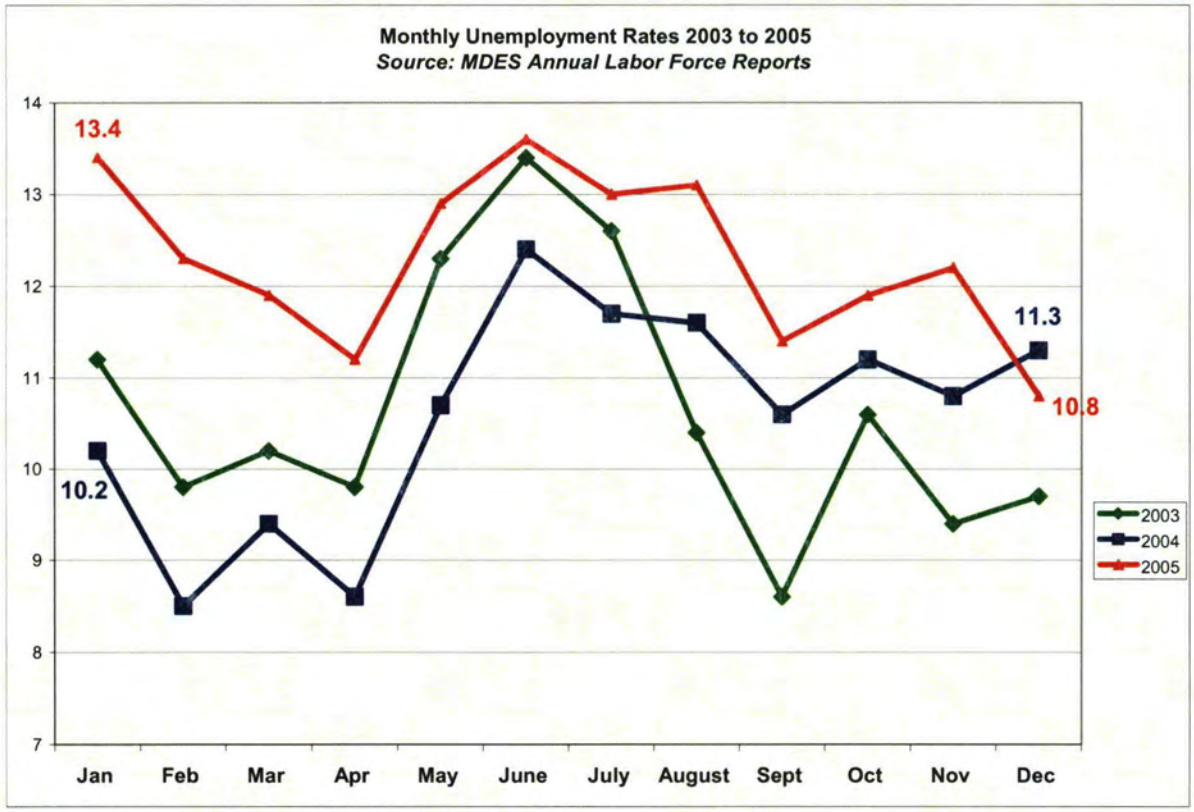


Figure 3: Claiborne County Monthly Unemployment Trends 2003 to 2005

Claiborne County Establishment Based Employment by Sector

Establishment based employment reflects the number of persons employed by business establishments located within the county, employees may be county residence based or may be commuting from other counties. In Claiborne County for the year 2005 the average annual employment in the Manufacturing sector was 240 and non-manufacturing based employment was 3,240. The Education Sector employed the largest number of persons and represented approximately 35 percent of establishment based employment; the Utilities Sector represented the second largest employer (20.11 percent) employing 700 persons in 2005, as shown in Table 12, page 17. The industry sector that has exhibited the largest

employment loss, in terms of absolute numbers, during the period 2003 to 2005 has been the Education Sector (decline of 141 jobs), followed by the Utility sector with a decline of 130 jobs; Manufacturing jobs have decline by 31.43 percent during the period 2003 to 2005 in Claiborne County as demonstrated in Table 13.

Table 12: Claiborne County Employment by Sector 2005

Claiborne County Establishment based Employment 2005		
Industry Sector	***Total Employment***	***Percent of Total Employment***
Manufacturing	240	6.90%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing,& Hunting	40	1.15%
Utilities	700	20.11%
Construction	110	3.16%
Wholesale Trade	30	0.86%
Retail Trade	180	5.17%
Information	30	0.86%
Finance & Insurance	60	1.72%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	10	0.29%
Professional and Business Services	40	1.15%
Admin Support & Waste Mgmt	10	0.29%
Educational Services	80	2.30%
Health Care & Social Assistance	300	8.62%
Accommodation & Food Services	60	1.72%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	40	1.15%
Government	340	9.77%
Education	1,210	34.77%
Source: MDES Annual Labor Force Reports		

Table 13: Claiborne County Establishment Based Employment 2003 to 2005

Claiborne County Employment by Industry Sector 2003 to 2005					
Industry Sector	2003	2004	2005	Job Loss/Gain 2003 to 2005	% Loss Gain 2003 to 2005
Manufacturing	350	210	240	-110	-31.43%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	50	50	40	-10	-20.00%
Utilities	830	740	700	-130	-15.66%
Construction	90	190	110	20	22.22%
Wholesale Trade	30	30	30	0	0.00%
Retail Trade	220	190	180	-40	-18.18%
Information	10	0	30	20	200.00%
Finance & Insurance	30	30	60	30	100.00%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	80	50	10	-70	-87.50%
Professional and Business Services	30	40	40	10	33.33%
Admin Support & Waste Management	10	10	10	0	0.00%
Educational Services	80	90	80	0	0.00%
Health Care & Social Asst	290	290	300	10	3.45%
Accommodation & Food Services	60	60	60	0	0.00%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	30	30	40	10	33.33%
Government	340	370	340	0	0.00%
Education	1,350	1,290	1,210	-140	-10.37%

Source: MDES Annual Labor Force Reports

Jefferson County

Jefferson County's residence based civilian labor force and employment (employment of persons living within the county, but may be employed outside of the county) has declined during the period 2001 to 2005 as demonstrated in Figure 4. During the period 2001 to 2005, the rate of decline in the employed sector of the civilian labor force has exceeded the decline in the total residence based labor force, and as shown in Table 14 the unemployment rate has shown an increase from 12.4 percent in 2002 to 16.0 percent in 2005.

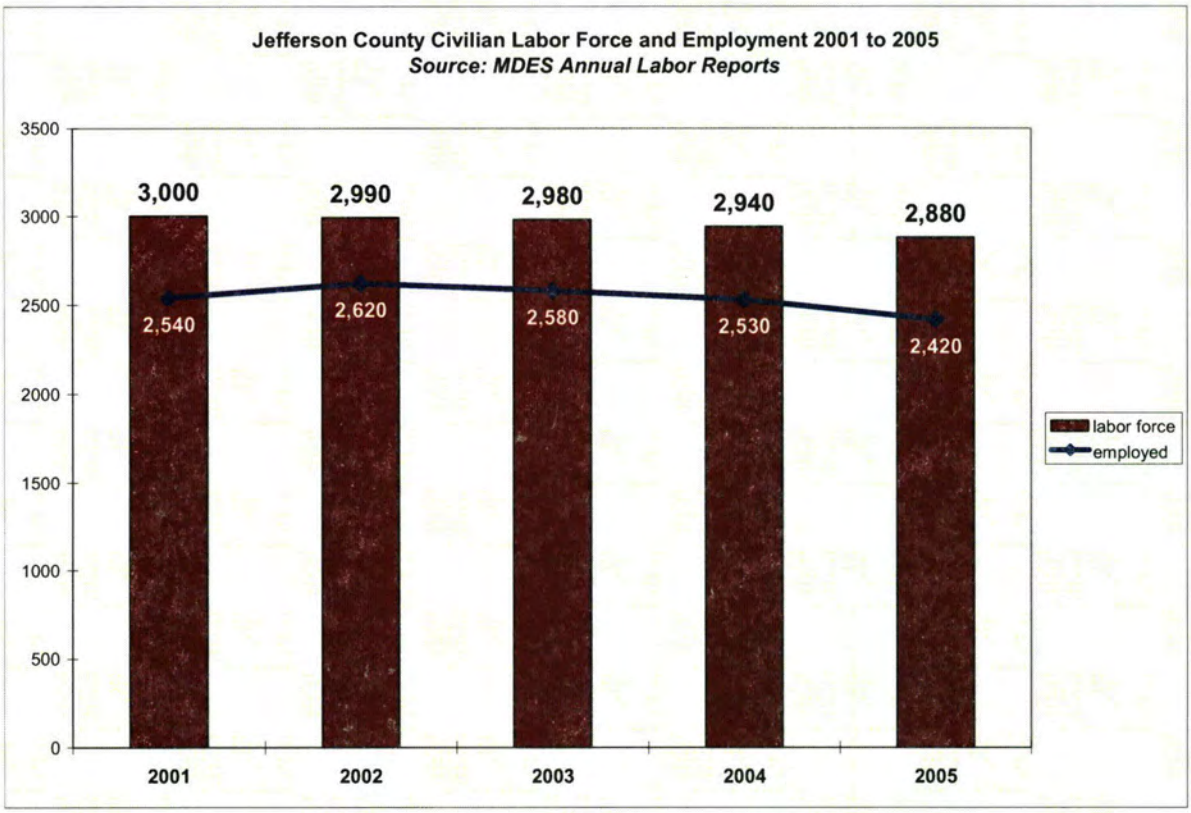


Figure 4: Jefferson County Civilian Labor Force and Employment 2001 to 2005

Table 14: Jefferson County Rate of Change in Residence Based Labor Force Employment

	Rate of Change from Prior Year		Average Annual Unemployment Rates
	labor force	employed	
2002	-0.33%	3.15%	12.4
2003	-0.33%	-1.53%	13.4
2004	-1.34%	-1.94%	13.9
2005	-2.04%	-4.35%	16.0

Source: MDES Annual Labor Force Report

Employment in Jefferson County exhibits seasonality and demonstrates gradual annual increases in unemployment as shown in Figure 5 on the following page.

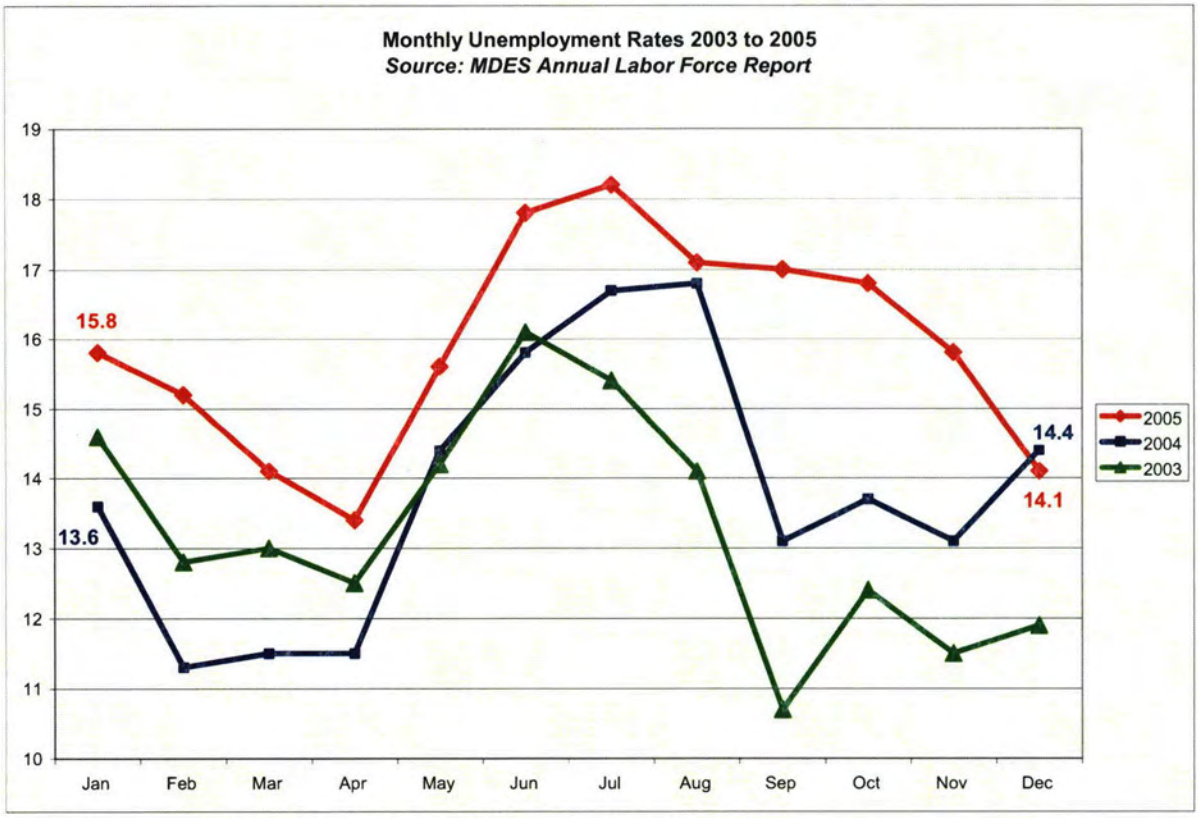


Figure 5: Jefferson County Monthly Unemployment Trends 2003 to 2005

Jefferson County Establishment Based Employment by Sector

Establishment based employment reflects the number of persons employed by business establishments located within the county, employees may be county residence based or may be commuting from other

Table 15: Jefferson County Establishment based Employment 2005

Jefferson County Establishment based Employment 2005		
Industry Sector	*Total Employment*	*Percent of Total Employment*
Ag., Forestry, Fishing,& Hunting	60	5.36%
Utilities	100	8.93%
Construction	50	4.46%
Wholesale Trade	10	0.89%
Retail Trade	80	7.14%
Finance & Insurance	20	1.79%
Professional and Business Services	10	0.89%
Admin Support & Waste Management	40	3.57%
Health Care & Social Assistance	130	11.61%
Accommodation & Food Services	10	0.89%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	10	0.89%
Government	350	31.25%
Education	250	22.32%

Source: MDES Annual Labor Force Report

counties. In Jefferson County there are no manufacturing sector firms; non-manufacturing based employment was 1,120 in 2005. The Government Sector employed the largest number persons and represented approximately 31 percent of establishment based employment; the Education Sector represented the second largest employer (22.32 percent) employing 250 persons in 2005, as shown in Table 15 on the previous page.

The industry sector that has exhibited the largest employment loss, in terms of absolute numbers, during the period 2003 to 2005 has been the Education Sector (decline of 40 jobs), followed by the Government Sector with a decline of 20 jobs; the Construction Sector has seen a gain of 30 jobs during the period as demonstrated in Table 16.

Table 16: Jefferson County Establishment based Employment 2003 to 2005

Jefferson County Employment by Industry Sector 2003 to 2005					
Industry Sector	2003	2004	2005	Job Loss/Gain 2003 to 2005	% Loss Gain 2003 to 2005
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	60	70	60	0	0.00%
Utilities	110	110	100	-10	-9.09%
Construction	20	30	50	30	150.00%
Wholesale Trade	10	10	10	0	0.00%
Retail Trade	90	80	80	-10	-11.11%
Finance & Insurance	20	20	20	0	0.00%
Professional and Business Services	10	10	10	0	0.00%
Admin Support & Waste Management	50	60	40	-10	-20.00%
Health Care & Social Asst	140	130	130	-10	-7.14%
Accommodation & Food Services	10	10	10	0	0.00%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	10	10	10	0	0.00%
Government	370	360	350	-20	-5.41%
Education	290	270	250	-40	-13.79%
Source: MDES Annual Labor Force Reports					

Table 17: Claiborne County Sales and Sales Tax Collections 2005 and 2006

CLAIBORNE COUNTY SALES AND SALES TAX COLLECTIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP													
	Total for County	Automotive	Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	Food and Beverage	Furniture and Fixtures	Public Utilities	Apparel and General Merchandise	Lumber and Building Materials	Miscellaneous Retail	Miscellaneous Services	Wholesale	Contracting	Recreation
FISCAL YEAR 2006													
Number of Taxpayers	200	26	5	81	5	5	8	7	44	10		8	
Gross Tax	$3,041,777	$74,424	$92,903	$1,020,587	$24,780	$210,549	$276,463	$163,059	$284,053	$124,746		$769,851	
Gross Sales	$56,385,037	$1,140,812	$2,797,564	$14,579,800	$354,008	$4,043,297	$3,949,478	$2,329,419	$4,057,921	$1,782,095		$21,345,541	
FISCAL YEAR 2005													
Number of Taxpayers	195	24	4	76	6	5	10	7	42	10		8	
Gross Tax	$2,804,665	$76,848	$63,739	$956,200	$27,752	$196,534	$261,087	$93,591	$556,489	$107,581		$464,409	
Gross Sales	$47,887,441	$1,187,391	$1,058,165	$13,660,310	$396,469	$3,183,954	$3,729,076	$1,337,362	$8,562,131	$1,536,870		$13,229,568	
CHANGE FROM 2005 TO 2006													
Number of Taxpayers	5	2	1	5	-1	0	-2	0	2	0		0	
Gross Tax	$237,112	-$2,424	$29,164	$64,387	-$2,972	$14,015	$15,376	$69,468	-$272,436	$17,165		$305,442	
Gross Sales	$8,497,596	-$46,579	$1,739,399	$919,490	-$42,461	$859,343	$220,402	$992,057	-$4,504,210	$245,225		$8,115,973	

Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission Annual Reports 2005 and 2006

As demonstrated in Table 17 above, Claiborne County gained net five sales tax generating business firms from 2005 to 2006. Gross sales tax collections increased 8.45% and gross sales increased 17.74% from 2005 to 2006. Firms located in the Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Industry experienced the largest rate of increase in terms of gross sales tax collections (45.76%) and gross sales (164.38%) from 2005 to 2006. The two industry sectors that experienced the largest percentage rate of decline were Miscellaneous Retail Sales with a decline of 48.96% in gross sales tax collections and 52.61% in gross sales, and the Furniture and Fixtures Sector with a decline of 10.71% in both gross sales tax collections and gross sales.

The Food and Beverage sector and the Contracting sector are the two largest generators of gross sales tax and gross sales revenues in Claiborne County.

Table 18: Port Gibson Sales Tax Diversion

Port Gibson Sales Tax Diversions		
2004	2005	2006
$261,541.39	$261,219.12	$280,031.42
Source: MS State Tax Commission		

Table 19: Jefferson County Sales and Sales Tax Collections 2005 and 2006

JEFFERSON COUNTY SALES AND SALES TAX COLLECTIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

	Total for County	Automotive	Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	Food and Beverage	Furniture and Fixtures	Public Utilities	Apparel and General Merchandise	Lumber and Building Materials	Miscellaneous Retail	Miscellaneous Services	Wholesale	Contracting	Recreation
						FISCAL YEAR 2006							
Number of Taxpayers	137	19		66		6			32	**SEE NOTE**			
Gross Tax	$1,667,148	$100,061		$594,876		$189,821			$111,771				
Gross Sales	$32,130,976	$1,789,584		$8,498,234		$3,843,321			$1,596,734				
						FISCAL YEAR 2005							
Number of Taxpayers	142	18		62		6			36	6			
Gross Tax	$1,611,465	$97,487		$560,519		$150,658			$142,358	$60,859			
Gross Sales	$30,410,292	$1,719,543		$8,010,386		$2,374,520			$2,036,218	$876,284			
						CHANGE FROM 2005 TO 2006							
Number of Taxpayers	-5	1		4		0	0	0	-4				
Gross Tax	$55,683	$2,574		$34,357		$39,163	$0	$0	-$30,587				
Gross Sales	$1,720,684	$70,041		$487,848		$1,468,801	$0	$0	-$439,484				

Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission

NOTE: There may be an error in the Tax Commission Annual Report, a query for verification has been submitted by the Stennis Institute to reconcile report of no entry in Miscellaneous Service for 2006

As demonstrated in Table 19 above, Jefferson County lost five sales tax generating business firms from 2005 to 2006. Gross sales tax collections increased 3.46% and gross sales increased 5.66% from 2005 to 2006. Firms located in the Public Utilities Industry experienced the largest rate of increase in terms of gross sales tax collections (25.99%) and gross sales (61.86%) from 2005 to 2006. The industry sector that experienced the largest percentage rate of decline was Miscellaneous Retail Sales with a decline of 21.49% in gross sales tax collections and 21.58% in gross sales. The Food and Beverage sector is the largest generator of gross sales tax and gross sales revenues in Jefferson County.

Table 20: Fayette Sales Tax Diversions

Fayette Sales Tax Diversions		
2004	2005	2006
$171,483.01	$178,586.98	$193,158.54
Source: MS State Tax Commission		

Demographics

As demonstrated in Figure 6 and 7 on page 24, the age demographics of Jefferson and Claiborne County skew toward younger age groups. As of the 2000 Census, there were approximately 3,343 persons in Jefferson County that were age 20 or less – approximately 34 percent of the total population; there were approximately 4,551 persons in Claiborne County that were age 20 or less – approximately 38 percent of the total population. This young age group represents the largest population segment in both counties.

There are a large number of grandparents in both counties that are the caregivers for their grandchildren. As demonstrated in Table 21 on page 26, in Jefferson County 242 grandparents provide care for their grandchildren and in Claiborne County this number is 349. Grandparents who are caregivers play an important role in providing support for their children and grandchildren. When grandparents are the primary caregiver for their grandchildren they experience increased financial obligations, increased exhaustion and health problems, change in lifestyle, and difficulty finding training and professional help. In 2000, Congress amended the Older Americans Act to include caregivers and established the National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFCSP). Grandparents and other kin-caregivers who were 60 and over were eligible for services through the NFCSP. Grants are a component of the National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFCSP), which is administered by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging. These grants fund a range of caregiver services including information, respite care, counseling, training, and supplemental services. Jefferson and Claiborne Counties should explore the services and programs that are needed by grandparents who are primary caregivers for their grandchildren and speak with the state and federal legislators about the potential federal and state programs available to fund these services.

In addition to the needs of Grandparents as caregivers; the disability status of elderly residents and the magnitude of need is significant in both Jefferson and Claiborne Counties. As demonstrated in Table 22 on page 26, in Claiborne County approximately 54.6 percent of the population aged 65 and over and 52.9 of that population in Jefferson County experience a disability (a table of the specific disability status of the population in both counties has been included in Appendix C). Some communities in the state have created Elder Daycare and Childcare programs that are co-located in geographically proximate facilities to provide the infrastructure and social support network that is required to meet the needs of the elderly, the needs of Grandparents as Caregivers, and the needs of working families that have elderly parents and dependent children to care for. This approach enables communities to efficiently leverage human and financial resources to meet the needs of the people in their communities.

There are numerous sources of funding at the federal level to address the needs of the elderly or disabled population; two sources are available from HUD. The first source is HUD's Section 202 grants. This program helps expand the supply of affordable housing with supportive services for the elderly. It provides very low-income elderly with options that allow them to live independently but in an environment that provides support activities such as cleaning, cooking, and transportation. In addition to funding the construction and rehabilitation of projects to create apartments, HUD Section 202 grants will subsidize rents for five years so that residents will pay only 30 percent of their adjusted incomes as rent. To be eligible for the assistance a household must be classified as "very low- income." HUD provides two forms of Section 202 funds to non-profit groups: 1) Capital advances. This money covers the cost of developing the housing. It does not need to be repaid if the housing is available for occupancy by very low-income seniors for at least 40 years; and 2) Project rental assistance. This money covers the difference between the resident's contribution toward rent and the cost of operating the project. The second source is HUD Section 811 grants. This housing, most of which will be newly constructed, typically small apartment buildings, group homes for three to four people per home, or condominium units. Residents pay 30 percent of their adjusted income for rent and the federal government will pay the rest. Grants awarded under HUD's Section 811 program, provide housing for households with one or more very low-income individuals, at least one of whom is at least 18 years old and has a disability, such as a physical or developmental disability or chronic mental illness.

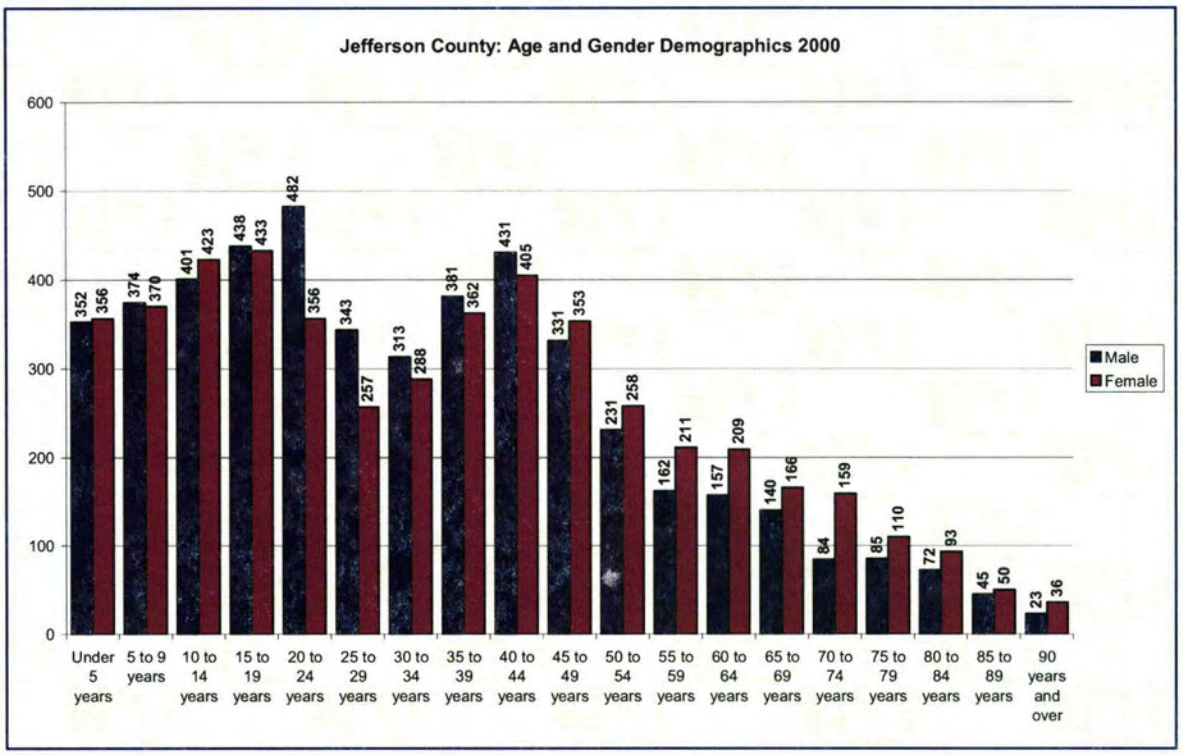


Figure 6: Jefferson County Age and Gender 2000

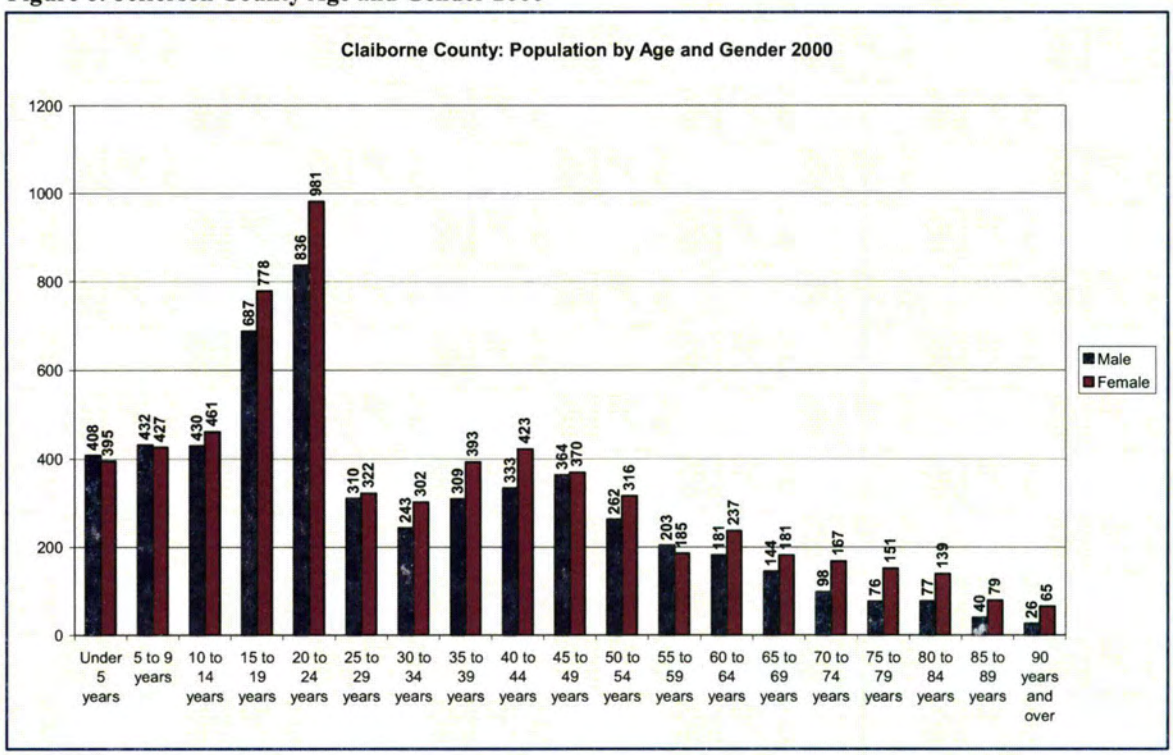


Figure 7: Claiborne County Age and Gender 2000

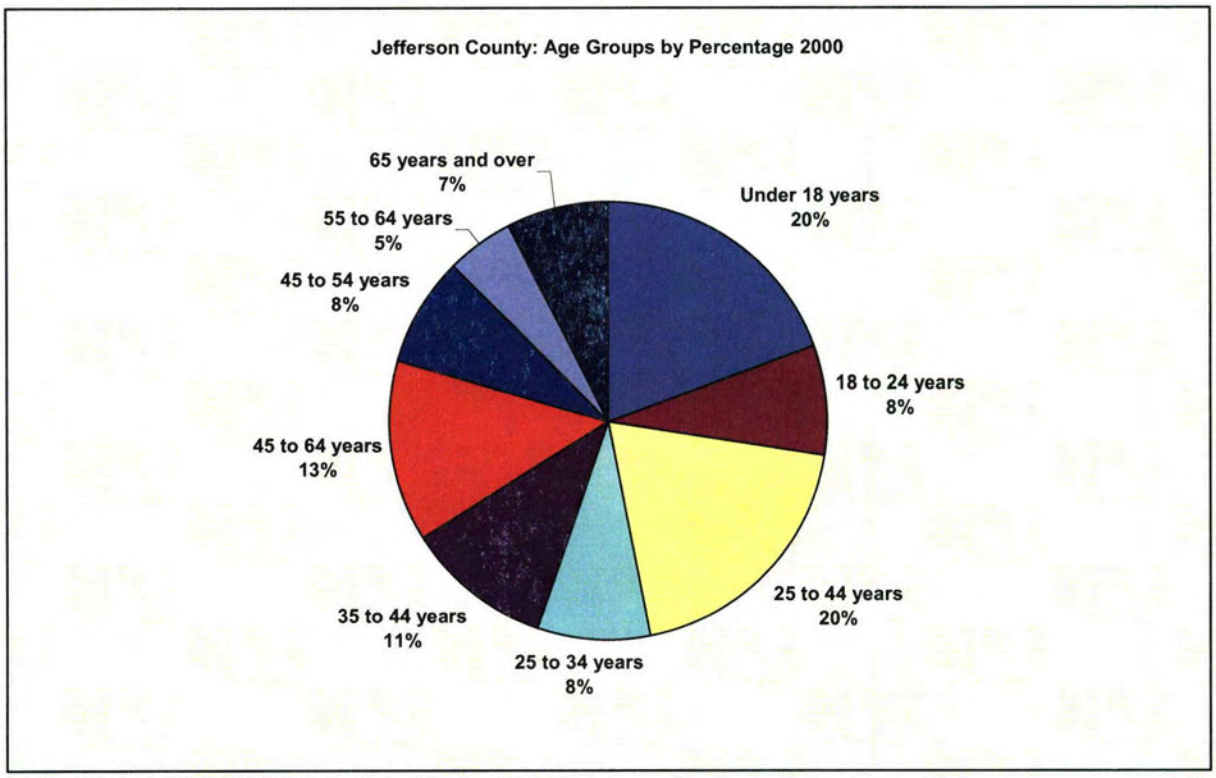


Figure 8: Jefferson County Age Groups by Percentage

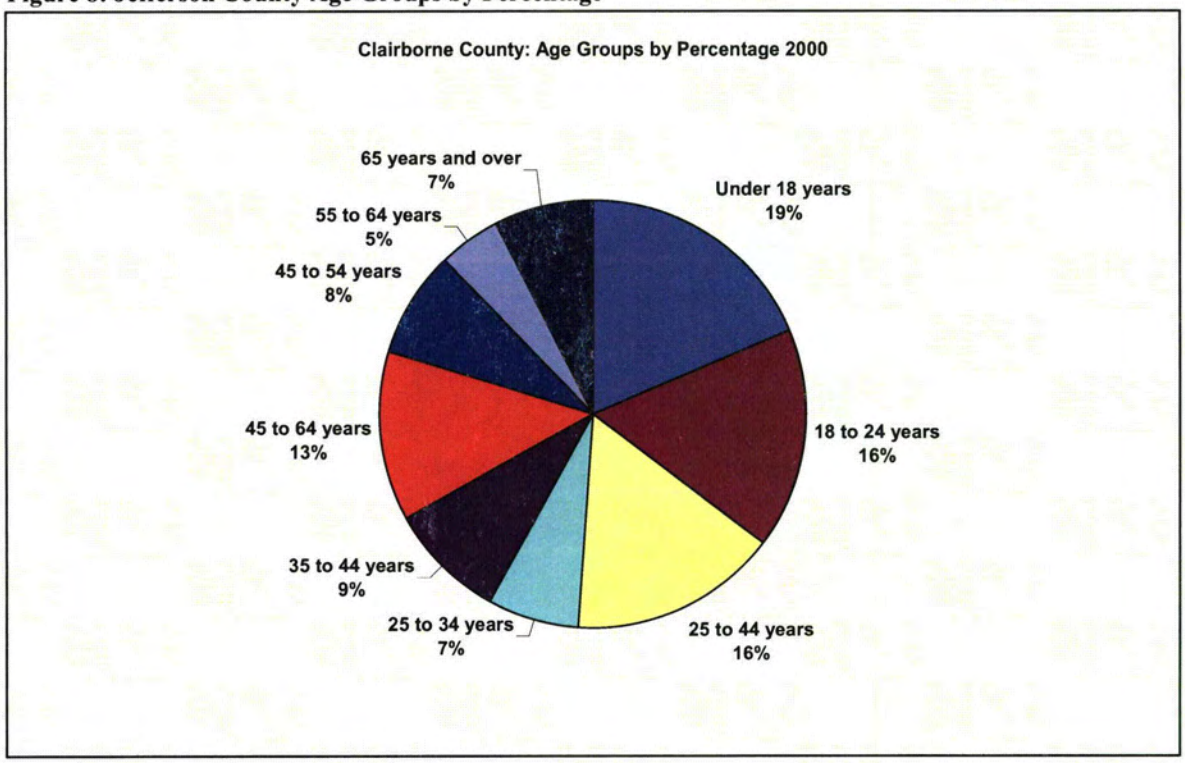


Figure 9: Claiborne County Age Groups by Percentage

Aging and Special Needs Population

Table 21: Grandparents as Caregivers

GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS	Claiborne County		Jefferson County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grandparents living in households with one or more grandchildren under 18 years	556	100	466	100
Grandparent responsible for grandchild	349	62.8	242	51.9
less than 1 year	47	8.5	25	5.4
1 to 2 years	78	14	94	20.2
3 to 4 years	88	15.8	42	9
5 years or more	136	24.5	81	17.4
Grandparent not responsible for grandchild	207	37.2	224	48.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices PCT1, PCT7, and PCT8

Table 22: Comparative Disability Status of the Population

COMPARATIVE DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 2000	Percent of Population 5 and over with a disability	Percent of Population 5 to 15 with a disability	Percent of Population 16 to 64 with a disability	Percent of Population 65 and over with a disability
Claiborne	21.3	6.9	19.8	54.6
Jefferson	28.4	3.9	31.1	52.9
Mississippi	23.6	5.9	23.2	51.7
United States	19.3	5.8	19.6	41.9
Claiborne Compared to MS	-2.3	1	-3.4	2.9
Claiborne Compared to US	2	1.1	0.2	12.7
Jefferson Compared to MS	4.8	-2	7.9	1.2
Jefferson Compared to US	9.1	-1.9	11.5	11

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P42, PCT26, PCT27, PCT28, PCT29, PCT30, PCT31, PCT32, and PCT33. (See Appendix C for greater detail)

Table 23: Total Population by Selected Age Groups

Geographic area Mississippi COUNTY	Total population 2,844,658	18 years and over Number 2,069,471	 Percent 72.7	60 years and over Number 457,144	 Percent 16.1	65 years and over Number 343,523	 Percent 12.1
Adams County	34,340	25,149	73.2	6,941	20.2	5,345	15.6
Claiborne County	11,831	8,724	73.7	1,661	14.0	1,243	10.5
Jefferson County	9,740	6,937	71.2	1,429	14.7	1,063	10.9
Warren County	49,644	35,476	71.5	7,702	15.5	5,788	11.7
Total Four Counties	105,555	76,286		17,733		**13,439**	

Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Educational Attainment

Background

Each state faces different challenges when trying to improve the educational attainment within its' public school system. The challenges faced by the State of Mississippi are significant due to a cycle of low educational attainment levels and high poverty, coupled with the human and financial resource constraints faced by the majority of school districts throughout the state, and historical segregation issues. These factors combine to create significant obstacles to improving the educational attainment within schools throughout Mississippi.

Educational Risk Factors

Mississippi has the second highest poverty rate in the United States among school-age children – 25.7 percent. In certain areas of the state the poverty rate within schools approaches 70 to 80 percent, or higher. African-American children are more likely to be concentrated in high-poverty schools. In every category of family risk: high poverty, the mother's level of education, and single-parent household status, Mississippi's children face the greatest obstacles to educational achievement and making gains in reading and math scores. Income is also a predictor of high school completion - students from low-income household drop out of school at six times the rate of students from higher income families.[20]

Educational Performance

Nationally, African-American children and children with family risk factors have lower mean achievement scores than do other groups and these gaps widen as these students progress through school.[21] Mississippi students' proficiency on standardized tests is consistently lower than those of the Nation. For example in 2000, the average Mathematics proficiency of Mississippi 8th graders was 254, compared to 274 at the National level – only students in Washington, D.C. scored lower. In 2000, the National average science proficiency was 149 - 160 for White students and 121 Black students. In 2000, Mississippi's average Science proficiency level was 134 - 150 for White students and 114 for Black students.[22]

According to the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, children in Mississippi schools are not achieving educationally comparative outcomes on nationally standardized testing and in 2005 only 59.1 percent of students who entered 9th graders completed high school. As demonstrated in Table 24 and 25, Mississippi students' educational attainment levels are lower than national levels and Mississippi ranks low on NAEP standardized testing as compared to other states; with African American students scoring even lower than their White peers.

Table 24: Mississippi NAEP Testing Comparisons 2005

	National			Mississippi			Mississippi Rank (1 = Highest Score; 51 = Lowest Score)
NAEP Scores for 2005	All students	White Students	Black Students	All students	White Students	Black Students	
4th Grade Math	237	246	220	227	238	216	48th
4th Grade Reading	217	228	199	204	220	190	50th
4th Grade Science	149	161	128	133	151	117	Lowest *
8th Grade Math	278	288	254	262	279	247	49th
8th Grade Reading	260	269	242	251	264	237	48th
8th Grade Science	147	159	123	132	150	114	Lowest *

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, State Profiles 2005

* Lowest of all reported

[20] Condition of Education 2004, National Center for Education Statistics
[21] Ibid.
[22] Digest of Education Statistics 2002, NCES

Table 25: NAEP Math and Reading Comparison 2005

NAEP Math and Reading Data 2005: Mississippi and the U.S.		
	Mississippi	U.S. Average
Grade 4 Reading		
Percent of Students At or Above Basic	48	62
Percent of Students at or Above Proficient	18	30
Percent of Students at of above Advanced	3	7
Grade 4 Math		
Percent of Students At or Above Basic	69	79
Percent of Students at or Above Proficient	19	35
Percent of Students at of above Advanced	1	5
Grade 8 Reading		
Percent of Students At or Above Basic	60	71
Percent of Students at or Above Proficient	18	29
Percent of Students at of above Advanced	1	3
Grade 8 Math		
Percent of Students At or Above Basic	52	68
Percent of Students at or Above Proficient	14	28
Percent of Students at of above Advanced	1	6
Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress: Math and Reading 2005		

Mississippi students performing at or above Basic levels on NAEP 4th Grade Reading decreased by 2 percent and exhibited no change in the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient during the period 2003 to 2005; on NAEP 8th Grade Reading, the percentage of students scoring at or above Basic levels decreased 5 percent and the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient decreased 4 percent during the same two year period.

Racial Isolation

In Mississippi's larger and mid-sized cities approximately 75.5 percent of students in K – 12 schools are African-American, in Mississippi small towns and rural areas approximately 53.3 percent of students are African-American; compared to National averages of 62.5 and 20.8 respectively.[23] In the Jefferson County School District net enrollment for Fall 2003 was 99.94% African-American and 95.67% of students were eligible for Free Lunch (an indicator of poverty); in the Claiborne County School District net enrollment for Fall 2003 was 97.79% African American and 91.52% of students were eligible for Free Lunch. Historically, during integration, numerous private schools were established to avoid court-ordered integration. More recently, as educational attainment levels have fallen within school districts, families with school aged children have migrated to school districts that are perceived to have higher levels of educational performance. This migration away from schools perceived to have lower academic achievement is no long race based, it is income based. All parents, no matter their race or ethnic background seek higher educational outcomes for their children. Quite simply, those who can afford to do so will relocate to areas with better performing schools. In some areas of Mississippi this has resulted in a migration from the municipality into the county, in other areas the reverse is true – all dependent upon the performance of specific schools within districts. These factors have combined to create school systems that have a large concentration of children from poverty backgrounds.

Human and Financial Resource Constraints

With the exception of two other states, Mississippi spends less per pupil on education than the other states in the U.S. (2002 is the most recent comparative, reliable data available) Despite the significant challenges faced by students enrolled in Mississippi elementary and high schools, the state expends less per student than other Southeast states and less than the U.S. Expenditure, as demonstrated in Table 26 on the following page.

[23] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics 2001 – 2002.

Table 26: Mississippi Expenditures for Public Schools 2005 - 2006

Mississippi 2005 - 2006 Expenditures for Public Schools	
Mississippi Expenditure Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance (ADA)	$ 7,996
Southeast Expenditure Per Pupil in ADA~	$ 8,525
U. S. Expenditure Per Pupil in ADA~	$9,576
Source: MDE, Superintendents Report	

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics May 2005, the salaries of Mississippi's Elementary School teachers ($36,260) were the eighth lowest in the nation; the salaries of Mississippi's Middle School teachers ($36,700) were the sixth lowest in the nation; and the salaries of Mississippi's High School teachers ($36,160) were the seventh lowest in the nation (see Appendix D for state comparisons). It is important to note the difference between these figures and those reported by the Mississippi Department of Education as presented in Table 27 below and more descriptive information on school district salary data presented in Appendix D.

Table 27: Teacher Salaries and Teacher: Student Ratios 2005 - 2006

District Name	FTE	Rank	Pupils in ADA per Teacher	Rank	Average Salary Teacher	Rank	Average Salary Inst Personnel	Rank
Mississippi	**N/A**	**N/A**	**14.35**	**N/A**	**$40,594**	**N/A**	**$42,084**	**N/A**
CLAIBORNE CO SCHOOL DIST	115	103	16.44	143	$45,811	2	$46,964	3
JEFFERSON CO SCHOOL DIST	101	111	13.93	67	$38,001	139	$39,421	138

Source: MDE, Superintendent's Report, 2005 - 2006

Given the socio-demographic characteristics of Mississippi, Jefferson and Claiborne County with large enrollments of students from high poverty backgrounds - the challenges to educational attainment for these students makes the need for highly skilled and qualified teachers self-evident. The issue of whether low salaries for teachers makes it difficult to recruit and attract highly qualified educators is a nationwide issue and more pertinent to Mississippi due to the high poverty and low-income that is pervasive throughout the state and is an even more significant challenge in low-income, high-poverty communities such as Jefferson County and Claiborne County. However, teacher salary is only one variable that impacts the quality of education.

During the 2005 – 2006 school year there were 1,414 students enrolled in the Jefferson County School District and 1,794 students enrolled in the Claiborne County School District (see Appendix D for grade-level enrollment levels).[24] School District expenditures are shown in Table 28 below:

Table 28: Expenditures 2005 – 2006

	EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN ADA all funds Exp. Functions 1000 – 3999 divided by ADA	INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS IN ADA all funds Exp. Functions: 1000-1999; 2100-2299 divided by ADA	EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL FOR TRANSPORTATION IN ADA all funds Exp. Functions 2700-2799 divided by Transported ADA
CLAIBORNE CO SCHOOL DIST	$ 7,632.25	$ 5,135.63	$ 424.38
JEFFERSON CO SCHOOL DIST	$ 8,692.25	$ 5,867.00	$ 582.67
STATEWIDE AVERAGES	$ 7,996.15	$ 5,372.61	$ 425.27

[24] Mississippi Department of Education

EDUCATION FUNDING DATA

School District Revenue by Source 2005-06

District Name	REVENUE FROM LOCAL SOURCES Amount	Percent	REVENUE FROM STATE SOURCES Amount	Percent	REVENUE FROM FEDERAL SOURCES Amount	Percent	TOTAL REVENUE All Sources
CLAIBORNE CO SCHOOL DIST	$4,783,908.85	32.1%	$ 7,044,122.47	47.3%	$ 3,054,821.46	20.5%	$ 14,882,852.78
JEFFERSON CO SCHOOL DIST	$2,089,827.73	16.2%	$ 7,376,886.41	57.1%	$ 3,449,941.39	26.7%	$ 12,916,655.53
Mississippi Statewide Average	$6,873,736.58	27.5%	$ 14,421,008.88	51.5%	$ 6,504,762.85	20.9%	$ 27,799,508.31

Source: *Source: MDE, Superintendent's Report, 2005 - 2006*

ASSESSMENT & AD VALOREM TAX STATISTICS

Millage levy include District Maintenance levy only

DISTRICT	05-06 ADA	05-06 MILLAGE LEVY	05-06 GROSS ASSESSED VALUE	05-06 HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION VALUE OVER 65	01-02 NET ASSESSED VALUE PER PUPIL	05-06 HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION DOLLAR CREDIT FOR UNDER 65	05-06 HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION SCHOOL DISTRICT REIMBURSEMENT	05-06 CURRENT NET YIELD	05-06 CURRENT NET YIELD PER PUPIL	04-05 MAXIMUM YIELD OF ONE MILL AT A TAX LEVY OF (33.04 MILLS) PER PUPIL
1100 CLAIBORNE COUNTY	1,885.72	27.24	56,099,704	3,275,057	28,013	103,746	165,266	$1,500,463	$795.70	$29.00
3200 JEFFERSON COUNTY	1,407.47	47.80	48,926,237	3,548,051	32,241	89,232	89,037	$2,168,882	$1,540.98	$32.24
Average State of Mississippi	3,293.19	33.04	105,025,941	6,823,108	29,820	192,978	254,303	$3,669,346	$1,114.22	$30.38

Source: MDE, Superintendent's Report, 2005 - 2006

Instructional Personnel Number and Average Salary Report 2004 - 2005

District	Principals Grade K-12	Principals Secondary	Principals Elementary	Asst. Principals Grade K-12	Asst. Principals Secondary	Asst. Principals Elementary	Supervisors	Guidance & Psych	Librarians	Secondary Teachers	Elementary Teachers	Total Instr. Personnel
Claiborne County												
FTE	1	1	1	1	0.89	4.4	3.67	2.5	57.25	57.44	130.16	
Average Salary	$62,842	$65,842	$59,125	$52,165	$48,392	$56,969	$56,680	$55,440	$45,526	$46,095	$46,964	
Jefferson Co.												
FTE		1	2	0.09	0.29	7.6	3.91	3	34.47	66.55	118.91	
Average Salary		$60,038	$59,618	$10,672	$6,882	$45,458	$48,932	$43,267	$39,116	$37,423	$39,421	

Source: MDE, Superintendents Report 2006

No Child Left Behind Status Adequate Yearly Progress 2006

District/School Name	Accreditation Status	ALI	Growth Status	School Performance Classification	Priority School	AYP RLA	AYP MTH	AYP OAI	Title I Improvement Status
Claiborne County	Accredited					Yes	Yes	Yes	
A W Watson Jr. Elem		535	Exceeded	Level 5 Superior-Performing		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Port Gibson High		418	Met	Level 4 Exemplary		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Port Gibson Middle		533	Not Met	Level 5 Superior-Performing		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jefferson Co.	Accredited					Yes	No	Yes	
Jefferson Co Elem		339	Not Met	Level 3 Successful		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jefferson Co High		289	Not Met	Level 2 Under-Performing		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jefferson Co Middle		199	Not Met	Level 1 Low-Performing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restructuring

Source: Mississippi Department of Education, Mississippi Statewide Accountability System

ACT Scores for 2006 Graduating Seniors

DISTRICT_NAME	SCHOOL_NAME	English Mean Scale Score for Core Completers	Math Mean Scale Score for Core Completers	Reading Mean Scale Score for Core Completers	Science Mean Scale Score for Core Completers	Composite Mean Scale Score for Core Completers	Number or Core Students	English Mean Scale Score for All Students
Mississippi	State Level Data	20.5	19	20.1	19.7	19.9	9543	18.9
Claiborne County	District Level Data	15.5	15.2	16	16.4	15.9	48	15.2
Claiborne County	Port Gibson High	15.5	15.2	16	16.4	15.9	48	15.2
Jefferson Co.	District Level Data	17.2	15.7	16.8	17.6	16.9	33	15.6
Jefferson Co.	Jefferson Co High	17.2	15.7	16.8	17.6	16.9	33	15.6

ACT Scores for 2006 Graduating Seniors continued

DISTRICT_NAME	SCHOOL_NAME	Math Mean Scale Score for All Students	Reading Mean Scale Score for All Students	Science Mean Scale Score for All Students	Composite Mean Scale Score for All Students	Number or Students Taking the ACT	12th Grade Enrollment at the end of School Year 2005-2006	% of 12th Grade Enrollment with ACT coded "Core"
Mississippi	State Level Data	17.8	18.9	18.6	18.7	19023	25332	37.7
Claiborne County	District Level Data	15.2	15.6	16.4	15.7	75	125	38.4
Claiborne County	Port Gibson High	15.2	15.6	16.4	15.7	75	125	38.4
Jefferson Co.	District Level Data	15.3	15.7	16.7	16	63	102	32.4
Jefferson Co.	Jefferson Co High	15.3	15.7	16.7	16	63	102	32.4

Source: MS Department of Education, Mississippi Assessment and Accountability Reporting System

	United States	*Mississippi*	*Jefferson County*	*Claiborne County*
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+	80.40%	72.90%	59.7	71.6
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+	24.40%	16.90%	10.6	18.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000

Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Over				
	Claiborne	Jefferson	Mississippi	United States
Less than a High School Degree	28.4	40.3	27.1	19.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.6	59.7	72.9	80.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	10.6	16.9	24.4
QT-P20: Educational Attainment by Sex: 2000				
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data				

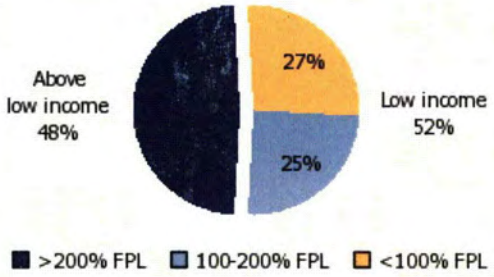
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (highest level)	Claiborne County			Jefferson County		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Population 18 to 24 years	2,761	1,286	1,475	1,174	652	522
Less than high school graduate	274	108	166	346	232	114
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	626	356	270	459	271	188
Some college or associate degree	1,719	773	946	364	147	217
Bachelor's degree or higher	142	49	93	5	2	3
Population 25 years and over	5,954	2,626	3,328	5,785	2,806	2,979
Less than 5th grade	181	93	88	168	106	62
5th to 8th grade	565	257	308	602	280	322
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	947	433	514	1,562	933	629
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	1,506	717	789	1,628	804	824
Some college credit, less than 1 year	365	142	223	382	167	215
1 or more years of college, no degree	887	359	528	701	290	411
Associate degree	377	146	231	127	51	76
Bachelor's degree	634	273	361	363	90	273
Master's degree	372	119	253	190	41	149
Professional degree	74	58	16	27	15	12
Doctorate degree	46	29	17	35	29	6
Percent of population 25 years and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5th grade	3	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.8	2.1
5th to 8th grade	9.5	9.8	9.3	10.4	10	10.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15.9	16.5	15.4	27	33.3	21.1
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	25.3	27.3	23.7	28.1	28.7	27.7
Some college credit, less than 1 year	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.6	6	7.2
1 or more years of college, no degree	14.9	13.7	15.9	12.1	10.3	13.8
Associate degree	6.3	5.6	6.9	2.2	1.8	2.6
Bachelor's degree	10.6	10.4	10.8	6.3	3.2	9.2
Master's degree	6.2	4.5	7.6	3.3	1.5	5
Professional degree	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Doctorate degree	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	1	0.2

QT-P20: Educational Attainment by Sex: 2000
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

Low-Income Children[25]

According to the National Center for Children in Poverty, *"Research suggests that, on average, families need an income of about twice the federal poverty level to meet their most basic needs. Children living in families with incomes below this level—$40,000 for a family of four in 2006—are referred to as low income. The United States measures poverty by an outdated standard developed in the 1960s.*

Children in Mississippi, by Income Level

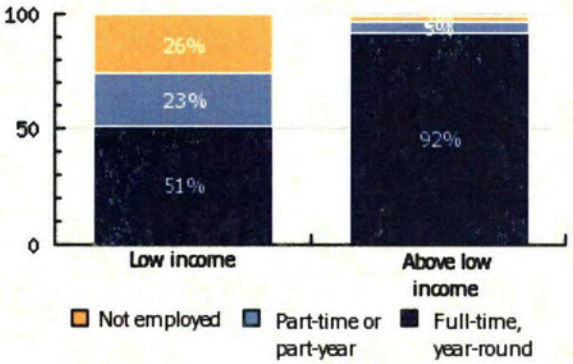


In Mississippi, there are 424,134 families, with 747,916 children.

Low-Income Children: *52% (387,220) of children live in low-income families (National: 39%), defined as income below 200% of the federal poverty level.*

Parental Employment

Parents' Employment Status in Mississippi, by Income Level



51% (197,420) of children in low-income families have at least one parent who is employed full-time, year-round.

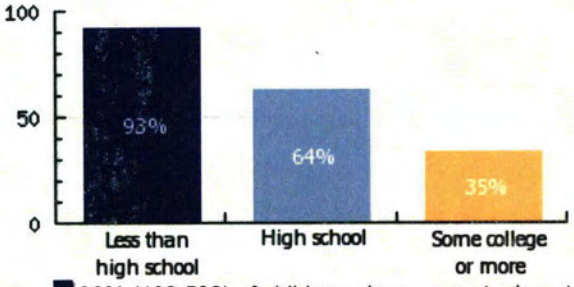
23% (89,856) of children in low-income families have at least one parent who is employed either part-year or part-time.

26% (99,944) of children in low-income families do not have an employed parent.

[25] Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health

Parental Education

"Children in Low-Income Families in Mississippi, by Parents' Education



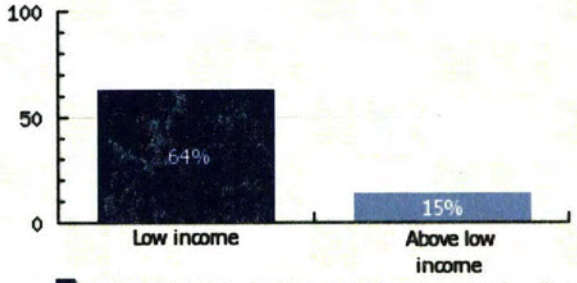
93% (103,532) of children whose parents do not have a high school degree live in low-income families.

64% (133,810) of children whose parents have a high school degree, but no college education live in low-income families.

35% (149,877) of children whose parents have some college or more live in low-income families.

Parental Marital Status

Children in Single-Parent Families in Mississippi, by Income Level

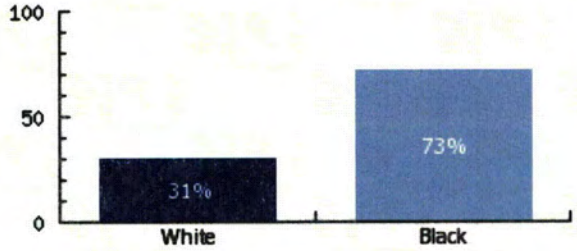


64% (246,373) of children in low-income families live with a single parent.

15% (54,627) of children in above low-income families live with a single parent.

Child's Race/Ethnicity

Children in Low-Income Families in Mississippi, by Race

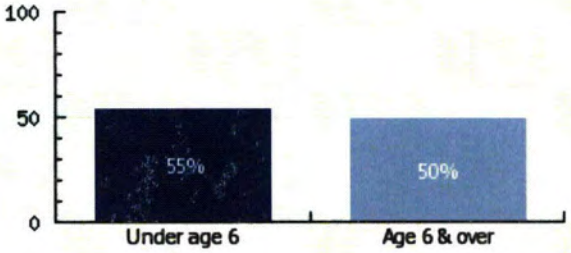


31% (112,386) of white children live in low-income families.

73% (242,452) of black children live in low-income families.

Child's Age

Children in Low-Income Families in Mississippi, by Age

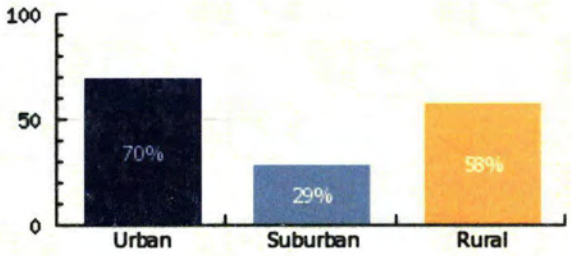


55% (131,730) of children under age 6 live in low-income families.

50% (255,491) of children age 6 or older live in low-income families.

Type of Residential Area

Children in Low-Income Families in Mississippi, by Residence



70% (64,013) of children in urban areas live in low-income families.

29% (54,415) of children in suburban areas live in low-income families.

58% (254,138) of children in rural areas live in low-income families.

Language and literacy skills are critical to success in school. For low-income preschoolers, increasing early literacy and math skills is vital to closing the achievement gap between them and their more advantaged peers. New research shows that an intentional curriculum and professional development and supports for teachers are important components of effective preschool classrooms and programs.

A special focus on these strategies is important because many low-income children in early learning settings fall behind early and remain very much behind their peers in reading and math.

How Far Behind Are Low-Income Children?

- *Before entering kindergarten, the average cognitive scores of preschool-age children in the highest socioeconomic group are 60 percent above the average scores of children in the lowest socioeconomic group.**[1]***
- *At age 4 years, children who live below the poverty line are 18 months below what is normal for their age group; by age 10 that gap is still present. For children living in the poorest families, the gap is even larger.**[2]***

- *By the time children from middle-income families with well-educated parents are in third grade, they know about 12,000 words. Third grade children from low-income families with undereducated parents who don't talk to them very much have vocabularies of around 4,000 words, one-third as many words as their middle-income peers.[3]*

What Helps Young Low-Income Children Catch Up?

These data frame the challenge, but the situation is not irreversible. There is already a large literature demonstrating that with comprehensive, ongoing early interventions it is possible to change the educational odds for low-income children. Now, there is emerging evidence that closing the achievement gap depends greatly on using an intentional curriculum and providing teachers with the kinds of professional development and supports that can help them more effectively promote early literacy and math skills in the context of nurturing and emotionally supportive classrooms.

The key aspects of an effective intentional curriculum (see box) are consistent with a joint position statement on curricula issued by the National Association for the Education of Young Children and the National Association of State Early Childhood Specialists in State Departments of Education.

Defining an Intentional Curriculum

- *An intentional curriculum is: content driven, research-based, emphasizes active engagement with children, includes attention to social and regulatory skills, and is responsive to cultural diversity and children just learning English.*
- *An intentional curriculum is directive without using drill and kill strategies; it is fun for young children and promotes positive peer and teacher interactions.*
- *An intentional curriculum is developmentally appropriate.*

But the research also shows that no curriculum is teacher proof, and that both the qualifications teachers have and how they teach content matter. New studies are raising questions about what types of credentials and qualifications best predict children's achievement—a college degree, an increased understanding of child growth and development, a combination of the two, or something else entirely.

Research findings on teacher education are mixed:

- *Teacher behavior and classroom quality are best when teachers have a Bachelor's degree and specialized early childhood training at the college level.[4]*
- *Teachers' education, training, and credentialing are not consistently related to classroom quality or academic gains for children; they are necessary but not sufficient for improving outcomes for young children.[5]*

In addition, researchers are learning about how to improve achievement by finding better ways to measure what actually goes on in early learning classrooms. Specifically, they are assessing how teachers and children interact in learning situations, including the social, emotional, physical, and instructional elements of those interactions—what is known as "process quality."[6]

Unfortunately, poor and low-income children are most likely to be enrolled in early learning programs that are lower quality overall. In fact, a recent study found that early learning classrooms comprised of about 60 percent of children from low-income homes were rated significantly lower in quality indicators of teaching, teacher-child interaction, and provisions for learning than classrooms with fewer low-income children.[7]

Still, there is new evidence across early learning settings that all children who are behind can make gains when they have teachers who know how to actively involve children in learning and have the appropriate supports.

Research findings on children's achievement show that:

- *Children make academic gains when they have teachers that encourage communication and reasoning, are sensitive to their interactions with children, and construct an atmosphere of respect, encouragement, and enthusiasm for learning.**[8]***
- *Children make the most achievement gains when a research-based curriculum is used in conjunction with web-based professional development to mentor teachers and when children's progress is monitored to inform practice.**[9]***

Evidence that low-income children make gains in early literacy and math skills when high-quality preschool programs include an intentional curriculum and provide teachers with professional development and supports has important implications for the ongoing debates about expanding pre-kindergarten and closing the achievement gap. Following are recommendations to promote effective early learning programs in Claiborne and Jefferson County:

- *The gap in achievement between low-income children and their middle-class peers is real and significant.*
  - *Teachers and administrators need to set high expectations for what all young children can and should learn.*
  - *An intentional curriculum is an important component of quality early learning and most effective when it is consistent with district-wide kindergarten through third grade (K-3) professional development activities and early learning standards.*
  - *Teachers need to have hands-on professional development and ongoing supports to implement intentional curricula effectively and to better interact with low-income children to promote early learning.*
  - *Education reform efforts need to start as early as birth, and be continued through preschool and into early elementary school.*
  - *Investments in deliberate, sustained strategies are essential.*
  - *Allocate resources for state and local mechanisms to ensure that the translation of new knowledge about intentional curricula and teacher supports actually reaches teachers and is used to improve classroom practice.*
  - *Invest in training strategies that provide direct feedback about classroom practice to teachers through ongoing consultation, mentoring, or coaching.*
  - *Keep effective teachers in preschool classrooms by making their compensation and benefit packages consistent with those of kindergarten teachers.*
  - *Ensure that state incentives for quality early childhood programs are tied to effective teacher-child interactions, child-focused teaching, and content-driven classroom instruction.*
  - *For the most challenged families, build in supports to address barriers like health, safety, hunger, and housing that get in the way of young children's learning.*
  - *Implement and sustain a whole school/center model of professional development that involves principals, directors, supervisors, teachers, child care providers, and families.*
  - *Provide supports, including release time, substitute teachers, and subsidies so teachers can take advantage of professional development opportunities that are linked to classroom curricula.*
  - *Align early learning curricula and teaching strategies with K-3 standards.*
  - *Join together to determine how effective community preschools are when it comes to teaching early literacy and math skills to low-income children.*
  - *Develop local advocacy efforts to help parents understand and insist that intentional curricula and effective teaching strategies be used in all community-based preschool settings."*[26]

[26] Source: Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health

Childcare and Pre-School Programs

Child Care Overview	Claiborne County Number	%	Rank	Jefferson County Number	%	Rank
Total children, 5 years and younger (as of April 1, 2000)	968		70	888		72
Number of children needing care (both parents or single parent in single parent household in labor force)	532	55	20	545	61	14
Number of licensed childcare facilities (as of December 31, 2003)	11		29	3		36
Total maximum licensed capacity of all centers	565		50	323		67
Approximate number of enrolled children (ages 0 - 5)	183		70	281		64
Remaining children needing child care services (ages 2 - 5)	349			264		
Ratio of children needing services to maximum licensed capacity (2/4)	0.94			1.69		
Percentage of Licensed Facilities that:			**Claiborne**	**Jefferson**		
• have Directors w/BA/BS or above			0	33		
• utilize outside curriculum			50	100		
• have copy of State Dept. or Ed Pre-K Benchmarks			50	100		
• evaluate Center success			100	100		
• individually evaluate children			100	200		
• individually evaluate children using a formal method			150	0		
• have attendance eligibility criteria beyond MSDH requirements			100	100		
• are classified as privately owned			82	33		
• are classified as 'government related'			18	0		
• are classified as 'charitable'			0	67		
• are classified as 'religious'			0	33		
• indicate receiving funds from state or federal sources			55	67		
• are qualified for USDA food programs			27	67		

CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI				
Number of potentially qualifying families under Child Care Voucher Program				
	Will Qualify under current minimum requirements at 50% of State Median Family Income	**May qualify under requirements at 50% of SMI based on family size**	**Qualify under requirements at 85% of SMI**	**May qualify under requirements at 85% of SMI based on family size**
Number of families	478	676	676	940
% of families in county	35	50	50	70
	Both Parents Present/ Both Parents Work	**Father Only/ Father Works**	**Mother Only/ Mother Works**	**All family situations**
Number of children under 5 in families where...	167	30	200	833

JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI				
Number of potentially qualifying families under Child Care Voucher Program				
	Will Qualify under current minimum requirements at 50% of State Median Family Income	**May qualify under requirements at 50% of SMI based on family size**	**Qualify under requirements at 85% of SMI**	**May qualify under requirements at 85% of SMI based on family size**
Number of families	443	670	670	966
% of families in county	36	54	54	78
	Both Parents Present/ Both Parents Work	**Father Only/ Father Works**	**Mother Only/ Mother Works**	**All family situations**
Number of children under 5 in families where...	179	43	237	802

Recommendations

Facilitating the improvement of childcare and pre-K programs accomplishes three objectives:

1. Meets a need for all working parents to have access to high quality childcare for their children
2. Prepares children educationally and emotionally for academic success upon entering school and throughout their education
3. Creates new business development of childcare and learning centers and increases employment within the community

Potential Funding Sources

- The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 created a Federal employer tax credit for certain child care expenses beginning in 2002. Employers can receive a credit of 25 percent of their spending on the construction or rehabilitation of a child care facility or on contracts with a third-party child care facility to provide child care services to employees. In addition, employers can receive a credit of 10 percent of their spending on resource and referral services for employees. The total credit cannot exceed $150,000 annually.

- **Mississippi Child/Dependent Care Tax Credit (§ 57-73-23)**
  - An income tax credit of 50% of the actual costs of employer-sponsored dependent day care is available to all types of businesses, provided that the child or dependent care is certified by the Mississippi Department of Health. This credit is limited to 50% of the Mississippi income tax liability and unused credits can be carried forward up to five years.
  - The net cost of any contract executed by the employer for a third party to provide dependent day care is a qualified expense. If the employer elects to provide dependent care directly, the qualified expenses include expenses for staff, learning and recreational materials and equipment, and costs associated with constructing and maintaining the daycare facility.
    - These expenses are net of any reimbursement. To qualify, the dependent care must:
      1. Provide childcare for no less than six children 12 years of age or younger;
      2. Provide child and/or elder care for 5 or fewer individuals approved by the Department of Health for participation in the US *Department of Agriculture child and adult nutrition program*;
      3. Provide care to children over 12 years of age but less than 18 years of age;
      4. Provide care to adult relatives of employees; or
      5. Provide care to children or adult dependents with physical, emotional, or mental disabilities.

- U.S.D.A. Community Facilities Grants
- CDBG Grants and Rural Impact Fund from MDA

Emergency Planning Issues

In the midst of any emergency event, responders depend upon communications systems to transmit critical information and to coordinate response and recovery actions. The key to success in any emergency event is pre event planning and interconnected networks of communication systems – the interoperability and the availability of these systems. These two factors are the primary determinants to protecting the public safety, health, and welfare, saving lives and mitigating the impact of any emergency event.

The events of September 11, 2001 demonstrate the importance of ensuring that communities and states are prepared for emergency events and that communications systems are interoperable and available. The World Trade Center was New York's communications center for voice and data traffic, used by private, public, and by emergency management agencies; it housed the Emergency Operations Center for coordinating activities for New York City emergencies.[27] Upon the collapse of the World Trade Center there was no central command and control to coordinate response activities; the communications backbone of the area was destroyed resulting in temporary inoperability of police and fire departments' communications systems. With communications lost, network traffic jammed remaining communications links and first responders and emergency officials could not use land-lines, cellular and two-way pager systems. As a result, communications between first responders, federal, state, and local agencies were severely disrupted during the first hours after the attack. Due to the lack of interoperability of communications systems between New York Police and Fire Departments, NYPD helicopters flying above the towers were unable to relay information to the Fire Department command center on the ground or to those inside the twin towers regarding the structural damage to the towers.[28]

Although the impact on the communications infrastructure caused by the destruction of the World Trade Center may be completely different than the effects produced by a radiological emergency, the example of the World Trade Center presents a sobering illustration of the need for emergency communication systems that are interoperable and available. A release or a terrorist attack on Grand Gulf Nuclear Station will involve emergency personnel from the facility, the state of Mississippi, and from adjacent counties and municipalities. Communication during a radiological emergency will be further complicated by the requirement for effective communication with federal agencies, such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, FEMA, and the National Weather Service to track plume trajectories associated with meteorological data such as wind speed and direction, and other weather impacts such as rain, temperature, and humidity. Emergency personnel will need to be able to communicate quickly, continuously, and accurately to provide the information required to manage the potential for a rapidly evolving radiological emergency event.

Unexpected events and situations can arise in public safety communications when responders from different agencies responding to the same emergency cannot communicate within and across departmental and jurisdictional boundaries. Without interoperability of communication systems, an emergency response may be uncoordinated, available resources may not be marshaled or fully utilized, and in a worst case scenario, information regarding developing events may not be disseminated to responders or to the general public, leading to injury, confusion and resulting panic or the loss of life

[27] First Line of Defense: Tools and Technology Needs of America's First Responders: http://www.ists.dartmouth.edu/IRIA/fld/fld2.htm

[28] Increasing FDNY's Preparedness, Fire Department of the City of New York, Mckinsey & Company, 2002.

Lack of Certainty Regarding the Impact of Terrorist Attacks on Nuclear Power Plants

There is a broad-ranging, unresolved national debate about the probability of a terrorist attack on a nuclear power station and the consequences of such an attack. A brief overview of this debate is as follows:

According to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) publication, "*Nuclear Terrorism: Reactors and Radiological Attacks After September 11*":

"Most of the world's 440 nuclear power reactors would be highly vulnerable to a similar attack to those launched on September 11: a passenger aircraft laden with fuel being crashed into the building. The impact and fire caused by such an attack would likely compromise the containment system that surrounds reactors, increasing the risk of a radioactive leak. Many containment facilities are designed to withstand the impact of a small plane: the concrete dome may be 3 feet thick and heavily reinforced by steel, with a 1 inch to 4 inch lining, ...In the United States, reactors are designed to withstand both earthquakes and hurricanes. This might or might not be enough to prevent the reactor vessel itself being broken open by a plane crashing into the facility. The exact nature of the damage caused by such an attack would depend on the size of the plane, amount of fuel it carried, speed and angle of attack. Although the emergency coolant system would ordinarily prevent an explosion, it is possible that both primary and back-up systems could be severely compromised by such an attack, possibly leading to a steam explosion at a reactor."

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has not agreed with the IAEA's findings on the potential effects of an airplane strike on a nuclear reactor. Numerous studies conducted by NRC, Sandia National Laboratories, Congressional Hearings, and a myriad of institutions have supported the perspective that Nuclear Power Plants do not represent a significant risk associated with terrorist attack, internal sabotage, or the storage and transportation of spent nuclear fuel.

This national debate continues to be unresolved with knowledgeable parties making a cogent argument on both sides of this issue.

Even without consideration of terrorist actions and the associated potential for rapid and/or a sizeable release of radiation, there are emergency response considerations that must be raised when one considers the risk assessment, planning, and response requirements for a myriad of potential accident scenarios associated with radiological events. These radiological event scenarios are highly complex as it is difficult to arrange nuclear accidents along a simple linear continuum of "slight" to "severe." Many emergency planning scenarios are developed based upon the adage that if planning is conducted for worst case scenarios this will be sufficient to protect for lesser events. This approach may be insufficient due to the complexity of radiological events, for example some accidents may affect large areas, to a lesser degree but over a longer period of time; others may affect smaller areas to a severe degree or events may occur rapidly and be fast breaking. Another alternative method for emergency planning is an "all-disaster spectrum" approach. This approach considers the full range of possible threats, not just one threat at the expense of others and develops emergency planning around a scenario that identifies similarities among the full range of possible disasters in a locality and devises a general set of guidelines that covers priority disaster situations that may arise. Whatever emergency response planning scenario is utilized – all-disaster or worst case scenarios – at minimum impacted communities must consider and plan for the potential for a major, fast-breaking event that would seriously endanger the lives of many citizens.

Similar to all emergency planning, radiological emergency events are characterized by uncertainty, surprise, and unexpected events. No emergency displays an orderly progression of events as postulated during emergency planning. Events can vary along numerous dimensions – the nature and magnitude of an accident, terrorism, weather, time of event, road congestion at time of event, availability of road systems, population distribution, ability to communicate with the impacted public, and the public's compliance with emergency warnings, etc. When an emergency event occurs a series of unanticipated, chaotic chain reactions can be expected to occur that seriously complicate emergency response

processes. The critical first hours, referred to by professional emergency planners as the "golden hour," are when the majority of preventable deaths occur during an emergency event or disaster.

Communications are the lifeblood of an emergency. Emergency personnel need to communicate with each other to share information, discuss protective actions, provide feedback on implementation, and provide command and control for all response efforts. Communications are the key to coordinated and effective action during an emergency event. Communications can compensate for failures and omissions in pre-event emergency planning and enable responders to react quickly to unanticipated events. Effective communications during an emergency event require two components: 1) interoperable communication systems between emergency responders and 2) communication with citizens. In brief, the interrelationship between these two primary functions of emergency response include:

1) Interoperable communication systems between emergency responders. Reaction to changing events on the ground and coordination of activities is not possible without communications to coordinate the activities of emergency response personnel and to link their actions together. In a nuclear emergency, hundreds of emergency response personnel may be involved in response and recovery. Coordinated activities are required so that individual activities are channeled toward emergency response goals. Decision-making is based upon communication and coordination. Decision-making requires input on what is happening and what may happen from multiple emergency personnel in the field. Decisions must be coordinated among counties and the municipalities that lie within, between counties and State agencies, and between civil jurisdictions and the nuclear facility, and with numerous federal agencies. In a nuclear emergency, decision-making is highly reliant upon communication and coordination.

Resource management during an emergency must plan for the fact that at the time of an emergency only local resources may be available. Within hours or days, resources will be mobilized from a larger geographic region; but initially, local resources must be mobilized and managed to provide the greatest response to meet emergency goals. Personnel management is a key emergency management requirement. In most emergencies, volunteers and emergency personnel from surrounding jurisdictions converge on a disaster site to offer their services, managing and directing this army of volunteers is a significant element of emergency response effectiveness. Personnel mobilization, management, and assignment during an event consumes precious time and additional traffic to communication systems. An efficient response to an emergency event requires preplanning to the maximum degree possible.

The primary purpose of all emergency response is to a) control and mitigate existing hazards; and 2) protect the health and safety of citizens.

2) ***Communication with citizens.*** The usual radiological emergency planning process is generally as follows: Nuclear facilities are required to notify impacted counties and state agencies within 15 minutes time when there are changes in emergency classification levels. Once a nuclear facility determines there is a problem and provides notification to the community, the information passes to the county level and to the states respectively. Once a protective action decision is made, the next step is to disseminate information to the public and provide specific and appropriate information on the actions citizens should take. Normally, this is achieved through the combined use of sirens and Emergency Alert Systems – these are interruptions to regular programming to provide emergency messages in a variety of media, such as radio and television. Frequently, cities are not directly informed. Instead they must await notification from the counties or state. This practice results in delays and the potential for no information, incomplete information, or conflicting information to the cities. This problem is exacerbated when alternative sources or rumors develop about conditions at a nuclear facility.

A primary issue in emergency response effectiveness is providing adequate, accurate, timely and coordinated information to the public and to the media. Emergency events create urgent and overwhelming demand for information from the public, from all levels of government, and from the media. The speed at which information is relayed to the public can have a significant bearing on the effectiveness of any protective action. There is a direct relationship between the amount of time the public has to protect itself and the level of protection achieved during a radiological emergency. A nuclear emergency event crisis requires quick action on the part of both the facility and offsite emergency response personnel

to adequately protect vulnerable populations. The primary purpose of providing information to the public in a timely manner is to provide protection from hazard events, swiftly meet the needs of at risk populations such as school children, the handicapped, the elderly, and other special needs population. People must be notified to take actions to protect themselves – sheltering, evacuation, seeking medical attention or locating sources administering Potassium Iodine, washing and changing clothes, and protecting livestock or crops. Local governments and local emergency responders have a critical role to play in assisting with this process. The effectiveness of the public's response during an emergency event is predicated upon pre-emergency event mitigation education and associated public awareness and understanding of response protocols.

Communication and protection of the public are vitally interlinked. If communication systems are not interoperable, emergency response planning breaks down, the public is placed at greater risk, and lives may be lost unnecessarily. For example, to assist with protection of the public, emergency personnel need to communicate with each other in manning traffic control points. They need to coordinate with other counties to ensure that traffic moving from one county will not be blocked in another county, redirecting traffic away from high-risk areas such as the plume exposure pathway. Local emergency responders need to receive information on the level of traffic indicating a higher or lower level of evacuation response than desired and make decisions to provide further information to the public. Traffic management resources need to be managed including traffic direction, intersection egress, police cars, traffic cones, accidents, and smooth flow of emergency response vehicles in all directions. Conditions change during disasters – hazards may be controlled or escalate, people may under-mobilize or over-mobilize. These situations require ongoing communication, assessment, and a cohesive response to changing conditions.

Given the large numbers of persons that may be on the roadways during an emergency event, highway readerboards may be utilized as a supplemental technology to warn motorists of hazardous events. This technology has a dual-use purpose for multiple emergencies, including natural disaster events and is used in some communities to warn citizens of child abductions. However, during electrical power outages these readerboards may become inoperable.

Emergency management objectives require action and specific behaviors by the at-risk public. If people do not receive and heed warnings and take appropriate protective action, emergency events may become catastrophic. Many communities use sirens or tone alerts to provide the public with notice of an emergency event and to provide warning to tune radios and televisions to emergency broadcasts, move indoors, or to begin evacuation. However, unless emergency planning activities include an aggressive public education program prior to the occurrence of an emergency event, confusion and chaos may ensue.

Of primary concern during any emergency event are at-risk segments of the population – school children and citizens that may require special assistance during and emergency event. Schools should develop actionable emergency response protocols and engage parents, students, faculty, and administrative support personnel in emergency response educational and learning activities. Basic planning for at-risk populations normally includes: creation of family emergency plans; contact and action protocols for school officials to include early dismissal; sheltering or evacuation; movement or transportation of students to preselected sheltering and reception centers. There should be communications capability between bus drivers and emergency dispatchers. For other special needs populations, such as the elderly or handicapped, the basic requirements for emergency response include: identification of the location of these populations; development of protective action plans for institutionalized and non-institutionalized individuals who have sensory, movement, mental or emotional impairments to include transportation or sheltering and meeting medical needs.

From a planning perspective and from a resource constraint perspective it is not possible or realistic to have a different plan for every contingency during emergency events. Unfortunately, it is not financially feasible for every community in every state in the nation to have the resources, response capability, and sophisticated technology that is currently available for disaster response. Nor can the private sector be expected to absorb the prohibitive costs associated with planning for the myriad of probabilistic emergency events. This brief considers existing human and financial resource constraints, recognizes that high profile population centers of the United States in proximity to nuclear power stations such as

Indian Point or Turkey Point are perceived as greater risk areas, that many vested interest groups have effectively mobilized grassroots and political organizations to compete effectively for the emergency planning and homeland security funding that is available from federal sources. Consideration is given to the cost-benefit of investment in emergency response resources in a rural, Mississippi county. Therefore, the recommendations contained in this brief are based upon a conservative, "barebones" assessment of only the highest priority emergency response planning and resource requirements of Jefferson County. The recommendations contained in this brief recognize the extremely limited resources that exist within Jefferson County and the state of Mississippi. Consequently, this brief is not intended to be a complete compendium of emergency planning issues and requirements but rather it provides basic information for consideration during emergency planning activities and identifies critical requirements to protect the health and safety of the citizens of Jefferson County specifically related to the potential for a radiological event at Grand Gulf Nuclear Power Station. The implementation of these measures may also provide additional protections for the residents of Jefferson County during any emergency event including natural disasters.

The potential for a radiological event, due to either in-plant failure of process controls, equipment or terrorist event, as well as the ever-present threat of natural disasters such as hurricane, flood, or tornado demand emergency planning and safety communication systems that are adequate to protect the security, health, and safety of citizens in Jefferson County in light of these threats. The degree of risk and the probability of a radiological event at Grand Gulf cannot be calculated. There is however, a degree of certainty that terrorists intend to attack the United States, given the opportunity. Others must shoulder the burden of preventing such action; planning a response to such an event is the responsibility of the leadership of Jefferson County.

Nuclear Power Plants and Radiological Emergency Response Planning – Regulatory Overview

Since 1980, each utility that owns a commercial nuclear power plant in the United States has been required to have both an onsite and offsite emergency response plan as a condition of obtaining and maintaining a license to operate that plant. Onsite emergency response plans are approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Offsite plans, closely coordinated with the utility's onsite emergency response plan, are evaluated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and provided to the NRC, who must consider the FEMA findings when issuing or maintaining a license.

Federal law establishes the criterion for determining the adequacy of offsite planning and preparedness, i.e.: "Plans and preparedness must be determined to adequately protect the public health and safety by providing reasonable assurance that appropriate measures can be taken offsite in the event of a radiological emergency."

Although construction and operation of nuclear power plants are closely monitored and regulated by the NRC, an accident, though unlikely, is possible. The potential danger from an accident at a nuclear power plant is exposure to radiation. This exposure could come from the release of radioactive material from the plant into the environment, usually characterized by a plume (cloud-like) formation. The area the radioactive release may affect is determined by factors such as the amount released from the plant, wind direction, speed and weather conditions. For example, rain may quickly drive the radioactive material to the ground, hence causing increased deposition of radionuclides; wind speed and direction will determine the dispersion and geographic scope of the plume.

If a release of radiation occurs, the levels of radioactivity will be monitored by authorities by Federal and State governments, and on site nuclear plant personnel, to determine the potential danger to the public.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness

There is a range of reaction time for emergency response during a radiological event. No accuracy can be assumed due to the broad range of potential events, from a terrorist act to an in plant accident. Given

the safety record of nuclear plants in the United States, the occurrence of an accidental release may have less probability than does a terrorist attack. Importantly, the magnitude of impact of a release of radioactive materials is probably greater when associated with a terrorist event than with an in plant accident. For example, the range of times between the onset of accident conditions and the start of a major atmospheric release is on the order of one-half to several hours.[29] Although there has been significant research conducted on the impact of a terrorist attack on a nuclear power plant, there is no conclusive evidence to predict the outcome. Consequently, emergency response planning for radiological events must cover a full spectrum of accidents. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's policy statement (44 FR 61123) directs "the range of possible selection for a planning basis is very large, starting with a zero point of requiring no planning at all because significant offsite radiological accident consequences are unlikely to occur, to planning for the worst possible accident, regardless of its extremely low likelihood."

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes a framework for cooperation between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, this MOU provides for FEMA to take the lead in offsite planning and response in radiological emergency preparedness. Under FEMA-Executive Order 12148, FEMA is charged with responsibility to ***"work with State and local governments and the private sector to stimulate vigorous participation in civil emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery programs (Section 2-104).***

FEMA's guidelines pursuant to Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program exercise evaluation criteria (66 FR 47526 and 67 FR 20580), evaluates the capability of offsite response organizations (ORO) to respond to a fast-breaking event at a commercial nuclear power plant. FEMA regulation and case law (Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board, ALAB-935) provide regulatory guidelines for judging the adequacy of offsite planning and preparedness for a response to a situation requiring urgent action. Appendix E to 10 CFR Part 50 states: "the licensee shall demonstrate that the State/local officials have the capability to make a public notification decision promptly on being informed by the licensee of an emergency condition;" and "...prompt public notification system shall have the capability to essentially complete the initial notification of the public within the plume exposure pathway within about 15 minutes."

Citations from Regulatory Guidelines

NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Revision 1, *Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants*, dated October 1980, provides the basis for NRC licensees, State and local governments to develop radiological emergency plans and preparedness. This guidance is the product of the joint FEMA/NRC Steering Committee. This guidance is consistent with NRC and FEMA regulations and superseded other previous guidance and criteria published by FEMA and NRC on this subject. It will be used by reviewers in determining the adequacy of State, local and nuclear power plant licensee's emergency plans and preparedness.

The following paragraphs provide more in-depth information on NUREG-0654, it is included for review by the Jefferson and Claiborne County Board of Supervisors to provide background on important elements of radiological emergency event planning:

44 CFR part 354, Appendix A, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NRC and FEMA Relating to Radiological Emergency Planning and Preparedness, establishes a framework of cooperation between FEMA and the NRC in radiological emergency response planning matters. The MOU is responsive to the President's December 7, 1979, decision that FEMA take the lead in offsite planning and response, his request that NRC assist FEMA in carrying out this role, and the NRC's continuing statutory responsibility for the radiological health and safety of the public. The NRC/FEMA Steering Committee is the focal point for coordination of emergency planning, preparedness, and response activities between the two agencies.

[29] FEMA: http://www.fema.gov/rrr/rep/release.shtm

Appendix A of 44 CFR Part 354

Memorandum of Understanding between Federal Emergency Management Agency and Nuclear Regulatory Commission

I. Background and Purposes

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes a framework of cooperation between the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in radiological emergency response planning matters so that their mutual efforts will be directed toward a more effective plans and related preparedness measures at and in the vicinity of nuclear reactors and fuel cycle facilities which are subject to 10 CFR part 50, appendix E, and certain other fuel cycle and materials licensees which have potential for significant accidental offsite radiological releases. The memorandum is responsive to the President's decision of December 7, 1979, that FEMA will take the lead in offsite planning and response, his request that NRC assist FEMA in carrying out this role, and the NRC's continuing statutory responsibility for the radiological health and safety of the public.

On January 14, 1980, the two agencies entered into a "Memorandum of Understanding between NRC and FEMA to Accomplish a Prompt Improvement in Radiological Emergency Preparedness," that was responsive to the President's December 7, 1979, statement. A revised and updated Memorandum of Understanding became effective November 1, 1980. The MOU was further revised and updated on April 9, 1985. This MOU is a further revision, to reflect the evolving relationship between NRC and FEMA and the experience gained in carrying out the provisions of the previous MOU's. This MOU superseded these two earlier versions of the MOU.

The general principals agreed to in the previous MOUs and reaffirmed in this MOU, are as follows: FEMA coordinates all Federal planning for offsite impact of radiological emergencies and takes the lead for assessing offsite radiological emergency response plans and preparedness, makes findings and determinations as to the adequacy and capability of implementing offsite plans, and communicates those findings and determinations to the NRC. The NRC reviews those FEMA findings and determinations in conjunction with the NRC onsite findings for the purpose of making determinations on the overall state of emergency preparedness. These overall findings and determinations are used by the NRC to make radiological health and safety decisions in the issuance of licenses and the continued operation of licensed plants to include taking enforcement actions as notices of violations, civil penalties, orders, or shutdown of operating reactors. This delineation of responsibilities avoids duplicative efforts by the NRC staff in offsite preparedness matters. However, if FEMA informs the NRC that an emergency, unforeseen contingency or other reason would prevent FEMA from providing a requested finding in reasonable time, then, in consultation with FEMA, the NRC might initiate its own review of offsite emergency preparedness.*

A separate MOU dated October 22, 1980, deals with NRC/FEMA cooperation and responsibilities in response to an actual or potential radiological emergency. Operations Response Procedures have been developed that implement the provisions of the Incident Response MOU. These documents are intended to be consistent with the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, which describes the relationships, roles, and responsibilities of Federal Agencies for responding to accidents involving peacetime nuclear emergencies. On December 1, 1991, the NRC and FEMA also concluded a separate MOU in support of Executive Order 12657 (FEMA Assistance in Emergency Preparedness Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants).

** Assessments of offsite plans may be based on State and local government plans submitted to FEMA under its rule (44 CFR Part 350), and as noted in 44 CFR 350.3(f), may also be based on plans currently available to FEMA or furnished to FEMA through the NRC/FEMA Steering Committee.*

II. Authorities and Responsibilities

FEMA-Executive Order 12148 charges the Director, FEMA, with the responsibility to "...establish Federal policies for, and coordinate, all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of Executive agencies" (Section 2-101) and "...represent the President in working with State and local governments and the private sector to stimulate vigorous participation in civil emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery programs" (Section 2-104).

On December 7, 1979, the President, in response to the recommendations of the Kemeny Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island, directed that FEMA assume lead responsibility for all offsite nuclear emergency planning and response.

Specifically, the FEMA responsibilities with respect to radiological emergency preparedness as they relate to NRC are:

1. *To take the lead in offsite emergency planning and to review and assess offsite emergency plans and preparedness for adequacy.*

2. *To make findings and determinations as to whether offsite emergency plans are adequate and can be implemented (e.g., adequacy and maintenance of procedures, training, resources, staffing levels and qualifications, and equipment). Notwithstanding the procedures which are set forth in 44 CFR part 350 for requesting and reaching a FEMA administrative approval of State and local plans, findings, and determinations on the current status of emergency planning and preparedness around particular sites, referred to as interim findings, will be provided by FEMA for use as needed in the NRC licensing process. Such findings will be provided by FEMA on mutually agreed to schedules or on specific NRC request. The request and findings will normally be written communications between the co-chairs of the NRC/FEMA Steering Committee. An interim finding provided under this arrangement will be an extension of FEMA's procedures for review and approval of offsite radiological emergency plans and preparedness set forth in 44 CFR part 350. It will be based on the review of currently available plans, and, if appropriate, joint exercise results related to a specific nuclear power plant site.*

   If the review involves an application under 10 CFR part 52 for an early site permit, the NRC will forward to FEMA pertinent information provided by the applicant and consult with FEMA as to whether there is any significant impediment to the development of offsite emergency plans. As appropriate, depending upon the nature of information provided by the applicant, the NRC will also request that FEMA determine whether major feature of offsite emergency plans submitted by the applicant are acceptable, or whether offsite emergency plans submitted by the applicant are adequate, as discussed below.

   An interim finding based only on the review of currently available offsite plans will include an assessment as to whether these plans are adequate when measured against the standards and criteria of NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, and, pending a demonstration through an exercise, whether there is reasonable assurance that the plans can be implemented. The finding will indicate one of the following conditions: (1) Plans are adequate and there is reasonable assurance that they can be implemented with only limited or no corrections needed; (2) plans are adequate, but before a determination can be made as to whether they can be implemented, corrections must be made to the plans or supporting measures must be demonstrated (e.g., adequacy and maintenance of procedures, training, resources, staffing levels and qualifications, and equipment) or (3) plans are inadequate and cannot be implemented until they are revised to correct deficiencies noted in the Federal review.

   If, in FEMA's view, the plans that are available are not completed or are not ready for review, FEMA will provide NRC with a status report delineating milestones for preparation of the plan by the offsite authorities as well as FEMA's actions to assist in timely development and review of the plans.

An interim finding on preparedness will be based on review of currently available plans and joint exercise results and will include an assessment as to (1) whether offsite emergency plans are adequate as measured against the standards and criteria of NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 and (2) whether the exercise(s) demonstrated that there is reasonable assurance that the plans can be implemented.

An interim finding on preparedness will indicate one of the following conditions: (1) There is reasonable assurance that the plans are adequate and can be implemented as demonstrated in an exercise; (2) there are deficiencies that must be corrected; or (3) FEMA is undecided and will provide a schedule of actions leading to a decision.

3. *To assume responsibility, as a supplement to State, local, and utility efforts, for radiological emergency preparedness training of State and local officials.*

4. *To develop and issue an updated series of interagency assignments which delineate respective agency capabilities and responsibilities and define procedures for coordination and direction for emergency planning and response. [Current assignments are in 44 CFR part 351, March 11, 1982. (47 FR 10758)]*

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, requires that the NRC grant licenses only if the health and safety of the public is adequately protected. While the Atomic Energy Act does not specifically require emergency plans and related preparedness measures, the NRC requires consideration of overall emergency preparedness as a part of the licensing process. The NRC rules (10 CFR 50.33, 50.34, 50.47, 50.54, and appendix E to 10 CFR part 50, and 10 CFR part 52) include requirements for the licensee's emergency plans.

Specifically, the NRC responsibilities for radiological emergency preparedness are:

1. *To assess licensee emergency plans for adequacy. This review will include organizations with which licensees have written agreements to provide onsite support services under emergency conditions.*

2. *To verify that licensee emergency plans are adequately implemented (e.g., adequacy and maintenance of procedures, training, resources, staffing levels and qualifications, and equipment).*

3. *To review the FEMA findings and determinations as to whether offsite plans are adequate and can be implemented.*

4. *To make radiological health and safety decisions with regard to the overall state of emergency preparedness (i.e., integration of emergency preparedness onsite as determined by the NRC) such as assurance for continued operation, for issuance of operating licenses, or for taking enforcement actions, such as notices of violations, civil penalties, orders, or shutdowns of operating reactors.*

III. Areas of Cooperation

A. NRC licensing reviews

FEMA will provide support to the NRC for licensing reviews related to reactors, fuel facilities, and materials licenses with regard to the assessment of the adequacy of offsite radiological emergency response plans and preparedness. This will include timely submittal of an evaluation suitable for inclusion in NRC safety evaluation reports.

Substantially prior to the time that a FEMA evaluation is required with regard to fuel facility or materials license review, NRC will identify those fuel and materials licenses with potential for significant accidental offsite radiological releases and transmit a request for review to FEMA as the emergency plans are completed.

FEMA routine support will include providing assessments, findings and determinations (interim and final) on offsite plans and preparedness related to reactor license reviews. To support its findings and determinations, FEMA will make expert witnesses available before the Commission, the NRC Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, NRC hearing boards and administrative law judges, for any court actions, and during any related discovery proceedings.

FEMA will appear in NRC licensing proceedings as part of the presentation of the NRC staff. FEMA counsel will normally present FEMA witnesses and be permitted, at the discretion of the NRC licensing board, to cross-examine the witnesses of parties, other than the NRC witnesses, on matters involving FEMA findings and determinations, policies, or operations; however, FEMA will not be asked to testify on status reports. FEMA is not a party to NRC proceedings and, therefore, is not subject to formal discovery requirements placed upon parties to NRC proceedings. Consistent with available resources, however, FEMA will respond informally to discovery requests by parties. Specific assignment of professional responsibilities between NRC and FEMA counsel will be primarily the responsibility of the attorneys assigned to a particular case. In situations where questions of professional responsibility cannot be resolved by the attorneys assigned, resolution of any differences will be made by the General Counsel of FEMA and the General Counsel of the NRC or their designees. NRC will request the presiding Board to place FEMA on the service list for all litigation in which it is expected to participate.

Nothing in this MOU shall be constructed in any way to diminish NRC's responsibility for protecting the radiological health and safety of the public.

B. FEMA Review of Offsite Plans and Preparedness

NRC will assist in the development and review of offsite plans and preparedness through its membership on the Regional Assistance Committees (RAC). FEMA will chair the Regional Assistance Committees. Consistent with NRC's statutory responsibility, NRC will recognize FEMA as the interface with State and local governments for interpreting offsite radiological emergency planning and preparedness criteria as they affect those governments and for reporting to those governments the results of any evaluation of their radiological emergency plans and preparedness.

Where questions arise concerning the interpretation of the criteria, such questions will continue to be referred to FEMA Headquarters, and when appropriate, to the NRC/FEMA Steering Committee to assure uniform interpretation.

C. Preparation for and Evaluation of Joint Exercises

FEMA and NRC will cooperate in determining exercise requirements for licenses, and State and local governments. They will also jointly observe and evaluate exercises. NRC and FEMA will institute procedures to enhance the review of objectives and scenarios for joint exercises. This review is to assure that both the onsite considerations of NRC and the offsite considerations of FEMA are adequately addressed and integrated in a manner that will provide for a technically sound exercise upon which an assessment of preparedness capabilities can be based. The NRC/FEMA procedures will provide for the availability of exercise objectives and scenarios sufficiently in advance of scheduled exercises to allow enough time for adequate review by NRC and FEMA and correction of any deficiencies by the licensee. The failure of a licensee to develop a scenario that adequately addresses both onsite and offsite considerations may result in NRC taking enforcement actions.

The FEMA reports will be a part of an interim finding on emergency preparedness; or will be the result of an exercise conducted pursuant to FEMA's review and approval procedures under 44 CFR part 350 and NRC's requirement under 10 CFR part 50, appendix E, Section IV.F. Exercise evaluations will identify one of the following conditions: (1) There is reasonable assurance that the plans are adequate and can be implemented as demonstrated in the exercise; (2) there are deficiencies that must be corrected; or (3) FEMA is undecided and will provide a schedule of actions leading to a decision. The schedule for issuance of the draft and final exercise reports will be as shown in FEMA-REP-14 (Radiological Emergency preparedness Exercise manual).

The deficiency referred to in (2) above is defined as an observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that could cause a finding that offsite emergency preparedness is not adequate to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken in the event of a radiological emergency to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant. Because of the potential impact of deficiencies on emergency preparedness, they should be corrected within 120 days through appropriate remedial actions, including remedial exercises, drills, or other actions.

Where there are deficiencies of the types noted above and when there is a potential for remedial actions, FEMA Headquarters will promptly (1-2 days) discuss these with NRC Headquarters. Within 10 days of the exercise, official notification of identified deficiencies will be made by FEMA to the State, NRC Headquarters, and the RAC with an information copy to the licensee. NRC will formally notify the licensee of the deficiencies and monitor the licensee's efforts to work with State and local authorities to correct the deficiencies. Approximately 60 days after official notification of the deficiency, the NRC, in consultation with FEMA, will assess the progress being made toward resolution of the deficiencies.

D. Withdrawal of Reasonable Assurance Finding

If FEMA determines under 44 CFR 350.13 of its regulations that offsite emergency plans or preparedness are not adequate to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken in the event of radiological emergency to protect the health and safety of the public, FEMA shall, as described in its rule, withdraw approval.

*Upon receiving notification of such action from FEMA, the NRC will promptly review FEMA's findings and determinations and formally document the NRC's position. When, as described, in 10 CFR 50.54(s)(2)(ii) and 50.54(s)(3) of its regulations, the NRC finds the state of emergency preparedness does not provide reasonable assurance that adequate protective measures can and will be taken in the event of a radiological emergency, the NRC will notify the affected licensee accordingly and start the "120-day clock."**

E. Emergency Planning and Preparedness Guidance

NRC has lead responsibility for the development of emergency planning and preparedness guidance for licensees. FEMA has lead responsibility for the development of radiological emergency planning and preparedness guidance for State and local agencies. NRC and FEMA recognize the need for an integrated, coordinated approach to radiological emergency planning and preparedness by NRC licensees and State and local governments. NRC and FEMA will each, therefore, provide opportunity for the other agency to review and comment on such guidance (including interpretations of agreed joint guidance) prior to adoption as formal agency guidance.

F. Support for Document Management System

FEMA and NRC will each provide the other with continued access to those automatic data processing support systems which contain relevant emergency preparedness data.

G. Ongoing NRC Research and Development Programs

Ongoing NRC and FEMA research and development programs that are related to State and local radiological emergency planning and preparedness will be coordinated. NRC and FEMA will each provide opportunity for the other agency to review and comment on relevant research and development programs prior to implementing them.

H. Public Information and Education Programs

FEMA will take the lead in developing public information and education programs. NRC will assist FEMA by reviewing for accuracy educational materials concerning radiation, and its hazards and information regarding appropriate actions to be taken by the general public in the event of an accident involving radioactive materials.

I. Recovery from Disasters Affecting Offsite Emergency Preparedness

Disasters that destroy roads, buildings, communications, transportation resources or other offsite infrastructure in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant can degrade the capabilities of offsite response organizations in the 10-mile plume emergency planning zone. Examples of events that could cause such devastation are hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, major fires, large explosions, and riots.

If a disaster damages the area around a licensed operating nuclear power plant to an extent that FEMA seriously questions the continued adequacy of offsite emergency preparedness, FEMA will inform the NRC promptly. Likewise, the NRC will inform FEMA promptly of any information it received from licensees, its inspectors, or others, that raises serious questions about continued adequacy of offsite emergency preparedness. If FEMA concludes that a disaster-initiated review of offsite radiological emergency preparedness is necessary to determine if offsite emergency preparedness is still adequate, it will inform the NRC in writing, as soon as practicable, including a schedule for conduct of the review. FEMA will also give the NRC (1) interim written reports of its findings, as appropriate, and (2) a final written report on the results of its review.

The disaster-initiated review is performed to reaffirm the radiological emergency preparedness capabilities of affected offsite jurisdictions located in the 10-mile emergency planning zone and is not intended to be a comprehensive review of offsite plans and preparedness.

The NRC will consider information provided by FEMA Headquarters and pertinent findings from FEMA's disaster-initiated review in making decisions regarding the restart or continued operation of an affected operating nuclear power reactor. The NRC will notify FEMA Headquarters, in writing, of the schedule for restart of an affected reactor and keep FEMA Headquarters informed of changes in that schedule.

** Per 10 CFR 50.54(s) (2) (ii), the Commission will determine whether the reactor shall be shut down or other appropriate enforcement actions if such conditions are not corrected within four months. The NRC is not limited by this provision of the rule, for, as stated in 10 CFR 50.54(s)(3), "Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Commission to take action under any other regulation or authority of the Commissioner at any time other than that specified in this paragraph"(emphasis added).*

Overview of Grand Gulf Nuclear Station

Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, Unit 1, is the largest boiling water reactor in the United States. The nuclear reactor at Grand Gulf recently increased capacity to 1,231 net Megawatts, from its previous capacity of 1,179 Megawatts. The increased capacity allowed Grand Gulf to increase output to over 10 billion Kwh in

2000 and 2002.[30] Grand Gulf is owned by System Energy Resources, Inc. (90%) and South Mississippi Electric Power Association (10%); the plant is operated by Entergy which operates 10 nuclear units at 8 sites. The plant was placed into operation in July 1985 and the license expires in November 2024.

Entergy and its Grand Gulf Nuclear Station have received national awards and recommendations for excellence and safety in plant operations, to include the Voluntary Protection Program Star rating from OSHA for the highest possible industrial safety rating for a work site. Of the nation's 103 operating nuclear power plants, only five have received the VPP Star rating, four of these were awarded to Entergy's nuclear plants – Grand Gulf, Arkansas Nuclear One, River Bend, and Waterford.

NuStart Energy Development, LLC

NuStart Energy Development, LLC sought operating licenses in anticipation of selecting sites for the construction of advanced nuclear energy plants. According to the NRC Website, the sites being considered are:

- Bellefonte Nuclear Plant in Northeast Alabama, owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority
- Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, Port Gibson, Miss., owned by Entergy Nuclear
- River Bend Nuclear Station, St. Francisville, La., also owned by Entergy
- Savannah River Site, a Department of Energy facility near Aiken, S.C.
- Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant in Lusby, Md., owned by Constellation Energy
- Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station in Scriba, N.Y., owned by Constellation Energy

The NuStart project is a major first element of the U.S. Department of Energy's *Nuclear Power 2010.* The *Nuclear Power 2010* initiative is designed to pave the way for new nuclear power plants with advanced safety characteristics to be built in the United States by the end of the decade. According to the Department of Energy's Website, "*DOE partnered with Dominion Energy, Entergy and Exelon to submit formal applications and to demonstrate NRC's Early Site Permit (ESP) process. All three companies announced that they will seek ESP approvals that would enable them to locate new, safe advanced technology nuclear plants at sites owned by the utilities and currently hosting commercial nuclear power plants. Dominion Energy will seek approval of an ESP application for the North Anna site in Virginia; Entergy will seek approval of the Grand Gulf site in Mississippi, and Exelon will seek approval of the Clinton site in Illinois. The utilities expect to submit applications by fall 2003, for NRC approval by mid-decade. DOE will share the cost of permit application expenses, with each company providing at least 50 percent of the funding. The government's total estimated cost-share over a four-year period is approximately $17 million.*[31]"

According to a NuStart press release:[32] *"NuStart Energy Development, LLC, is a limited liability company formed in 2004 with eight member companies. These members, plus the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and two reactor vendors form the NuStart Consortium. The consortium objectives are: 1) to demonstrate the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) never-before-used licensing process for obtaining a combined Construction and Operating License (COL) for an advanced nuclear power plant. And 2) complete the design engineering for the two selected reactor technologies.*

With respect to the first objective, NuStart's mission is simply to test the process, to see how efficiently and effectively the NRC and industry can work together towards a positive result — the granting of a COL. Construction decisions at this time are premature. As such, none of the companies involved is

[30] U.S. Department of Energy: eia.doe.gov

[31] U. S. Department of Energy http://www.energy.gov/engine/content.do?PUBLIC_ID=13029&BT_CODE=PR_PRESSRELEASES&TT_CODE=PRESSRELEASE

[32] http://www.nustartenergy.com/AboutUs.aspx#FactSheet

obligated to build a new nuclear plant, although individual companies or groups of companies could decide to use the COL.

With respect to the second objective, NuStart will work with the reactor vendors to complete the one-time generic engineering work necessary for the standardized plant designs. This will position these technologies for deployment when needed, thereby significantly reducing the time to market for a new nuclear plant. NuStart has begun a process that is projected at this time to take until 2011."

In-Lieu Tax Payments Related to Grand Gulf Nuclear

Investor-owned utilities operating on a large scale within the state of Mississippi are assessed centrally by the Mississippi State Tax Commission, using a unit approach to valuing company assets based on income. Property owned by these firms is taxed at the local level on approximately 30% of its true value. Entergy, Mississippi Power Company, and Gulf Power Company are treated in this manner. System Energy Resources, operating the Grand Gulf Nuclear Power station, is also assessed centrally by the state; it makes in-lieu tax payments to state and local governments as mandated by statute. The estimated amount of property taxes paid by these three firms is approximately $95 million annually.[33]

This centralized approach to determining the value of generation facilities is directly related to the income and revenues of the power installations and the value of these facilities, in turn these values are related to the income and revenues of both the municipalities and counties who receive in-lieu payments which are in turn related to the value. Consequently, municipalities and counties have a vested interest in the financial success and profit of these plants. For example, an older plant may lose value if it cannot produce power as cheaply as newer types of facilities. Conversely, a plant that proves to be an effective power producer may gain value, thereby increasing local revenues. Of most concern would be plants that are taken offline. If this event occurs, the entire revenue stream related to a plant may be affected.

For communities that host generation assets, the real estate itself has significant value outside of the buildings and equipment upon it. Power generation facilities are becoming increasingly difficult to site. Siting regulations make even old sites of significant value to new developers seeking to enter the power market by building new facilities – environmental regulations alone make the installation of new transmission grid facilities extremely costly. Of significant concern, are nuclear power plants. The regulatory and disaster mitigation costs related to the routine operation of a nuclear power plant are very high, driving up per-unit costs of nuclear-produced power.

In-lieu payments related to Grand Gulf are approximately $20 million annually. Payments made to the Mississippi State Tax Commission are then redistributed to the counties, municipalities, and to Mississippi's General Fund. With the exception of Claiborne County and Port Gibson, distributions made to counties and municipalities are based upon proportional amounts of electric energy consumed by retail customers in each county and in each municipality based upon the total amount of electric energy consumption by all retail customers the utility in the State of Mississippi. Historically, the distribution of these in lieu payments have been a hotly debated issue in the state.

In 2005, the Mississippi Tax Commission distributed $7,408,610 of nuclear plant in lieu payments to 140 Mississippi Municipalities; compared to $7,505,635 in 2004. In 2005, distribution to municipalities ranged from $1,644,219 received by the City of Jackson to $217 to the Town of Metcalfe. In 2005, the median in lieu payment related to nuclear power plants was $8,511; twenty cities and towns received payments in excess of $100,000 and 55 cities and towns received payments of less than $5,000. The Town of Port Gibson received $190,409; the Town of Fayette received $16,355.29. The Town of Fayette ranked 54th of the 140 municipalities that received these nuclear in lieu payments, it received $16,355 - $165 less than in fiscal year 2004, but its rank did not change.

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[33] *"Local Property Taxes and Retail Competition in the Electric Industry,"* The John C. Stennis Institute of Government, Mississippi State University, 1999.

In 2005, the Mississippi Tax Commission distributed $11,391,389 of nuclear plant in lieu payments to 45 counties in Mississippi; compared to $11,294,364 in 2004. In 2005, distribution to counties ranged from $7,848,144 received by Claiborne County to $170.00 received by Calhoun County. In 2005, the median in lieu payment received by Mississippi counties was $27,039; 12 counties received payments in excess of $100,000 and eight counties received less than $5,000. Jefferson County ranked third lowest of all counties receiving in lieu distribution; in 2005 Jefferson County received approximately $4,000 annually.

Jefferson and Claiborne County Emergency Planning Requirements

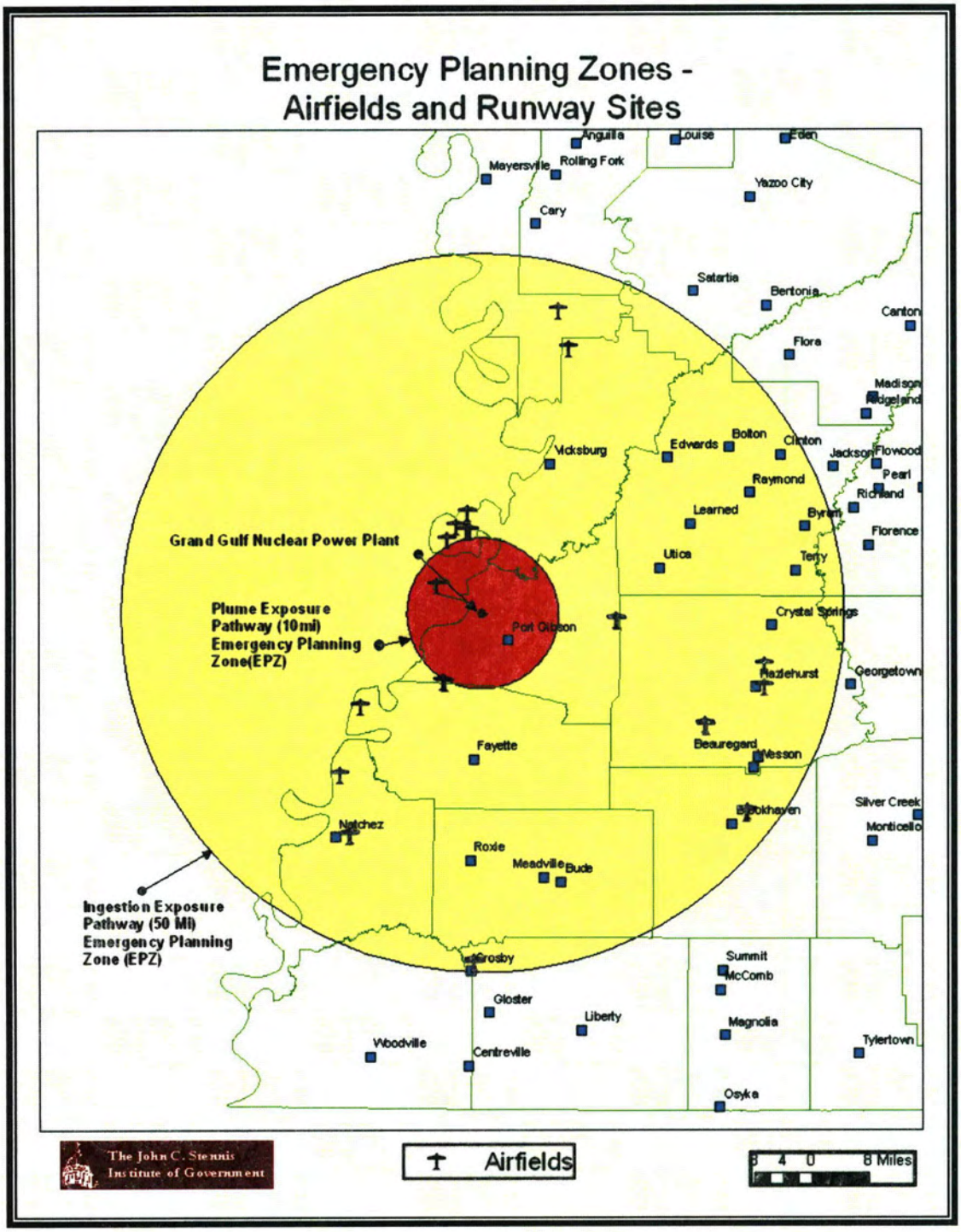
Within the State of Mississippi, each county has home rule power to determine its local affairs. The power of each county is vested in its board of supervisors. Consequently, if not limited by the constitution or inconsistent with state law, a board may exercise any power and perform any function it deems appropriate to preserve and improve the peace, safety, health, welfare, comfort, and convenience of its residents. This is not only a power, but a duty of county supervisors. A comprehensive review of emergency planning should be conducted by Claiborne and Jefferson County in cooperation with MEMA to assure that the community is prepared to respond to a radiological event at Grand Gulf Nuclear Power Station.

This brief assumes a fast-breaking event and concentrates on response that requires an evacuation to save the lives of citizens. Although many other emergency planning activities are required in Jefferson County, of primary urgency is a plan to respond to a significant event. More limited events appear to have been already considered within the framework of Mississippi Emergency Management's Protective Action Area Plan for Claiborne County.

Although conventional wisdom suggests that high profile urban areas are at greatest risk for terrorist attack, the assumption being that terrorists seek sensational events that kill thousands of people. However, the trauma of a significant event in a rural area with the potential to kill hundreds or thousands of people coupled with the lack of preparedness and low level of alert in these areas may present an opportune target for an attack. The impact of such an attack on a nuclear power plant cannot be overstated.

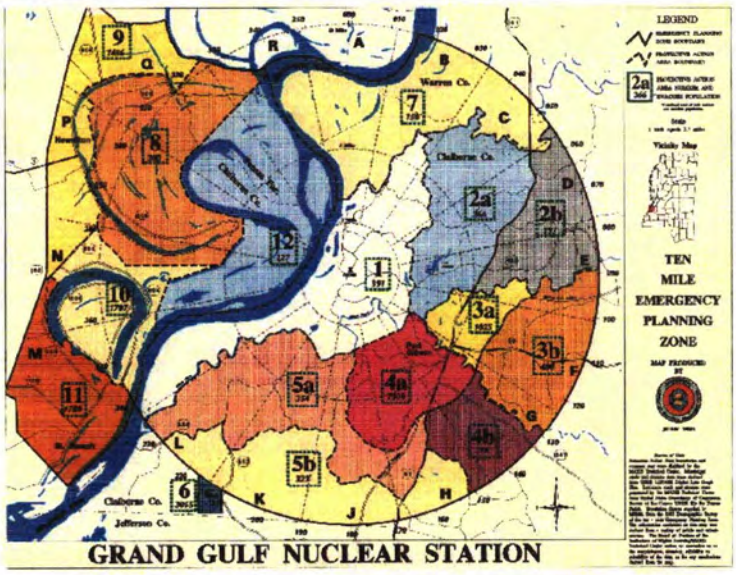
A cursory review of opportunities for terrorist attack indicate two primary methods could be used, either an air attack similar to the events of September 11, 2001 or an attack from a barge moving in proximity to the power plant. As evidenced in the satellite image below, geo-referenced imagery of Grand Gulf is readily available for download from the internet.

The proximity of approximately 20 airfields to Grand Gulf Nuclear allows limited reaction time to divert a well-planned attack.



MEMA Radiological Emergency Plan for Grand Gulf

Grand Gulf Nuclear Power Plant is located approximately five miles northwest of Port Gibson, Mississippi in Claiborne County, 9 miles northwest of Lorman, Mississippi in Jefferson County, and approximately 17 miles north of Fayette, Mississippi in Jefferson County. The total population of these areas is: Claiborne County – 11,546 and Jefferson County – 9,546; the major population centers in these counties are Port Gibson, population 1,840 and Fayette, population 2,242.[34] In addition, there are approximately 3,300undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at Alcorn and 400 faculty, instructors, and support staff.



Protective Action Areas
Claiborne County

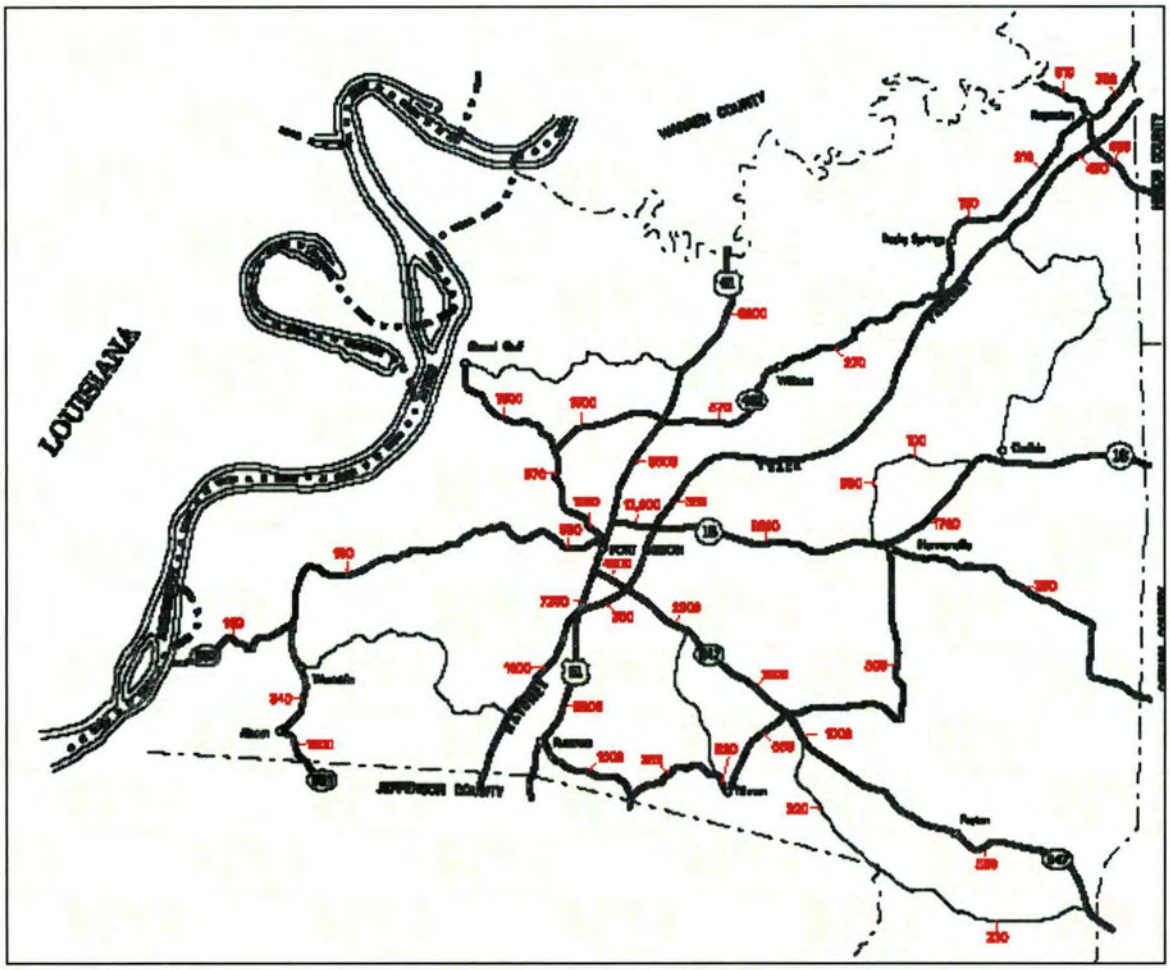
Area	Primary Evacuation Routes	Reception Center
1	U.S. Highway 61 north to Vicksburg	Warren Central High School
2a	U.S. Highway 61 north or MS Route 462 east to Vicksburg	Warren Central High School
2b	U.S. Highway 61 north or MS Route 462 east to Vicksburg	Warren Central High School
3a	MS Highway 18 east to Utica	Hinds Community College, Utica Campus
3b	MS Highway 18 east to Utica	Hinds Community College, Utica Campus
4a	Ms Route 547 south to MS Highway 28 east to Hazlehurst	Hazlehurst High School
4b	Ms Route 547 south to MS Highway 28 east to Hazlehurst	Hazlehurst High School
5a	Ms Route 552 east to U. S. Highway 61 south to Natchez	Natchez High School
5b	Ms Route 552 east to U. S. Highway 61 south to Natchez	Natchez High School
6	Ms Route 552 east to U. S. Highway 61 south to Natchez	Natchez High School
7	U.S. Highway 61 north to Vicksburg	Warren Central High School

MEMA EPZ PLAN

MEMA's radiological emergency plan attempts to divert traffic to alternative road systems to avoid congestion. Therefore, it evacuates areas 1, 2a, and 2b in a north or northeast direction using Highway 61 and MS Route 264. Of concern would be prevailing wind, direction and speed. These evacuation routes might result in routing motorist directly into the plume. Additionally, local residents are aware that Grand Gulf lies to their north and may instinctively head south on highway 61 rather than north along planned evacuation routes towards Grand Gulf. MEMA's REP identifies areas 5a, 5b, 6 and 7 evacuees to use Highway 61 south through Jefferson County. Of particular concern during an emergency event would be rerouting traffic moving north on Highway 61 through Jefferson County into Claiborne County.

[34] U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1.

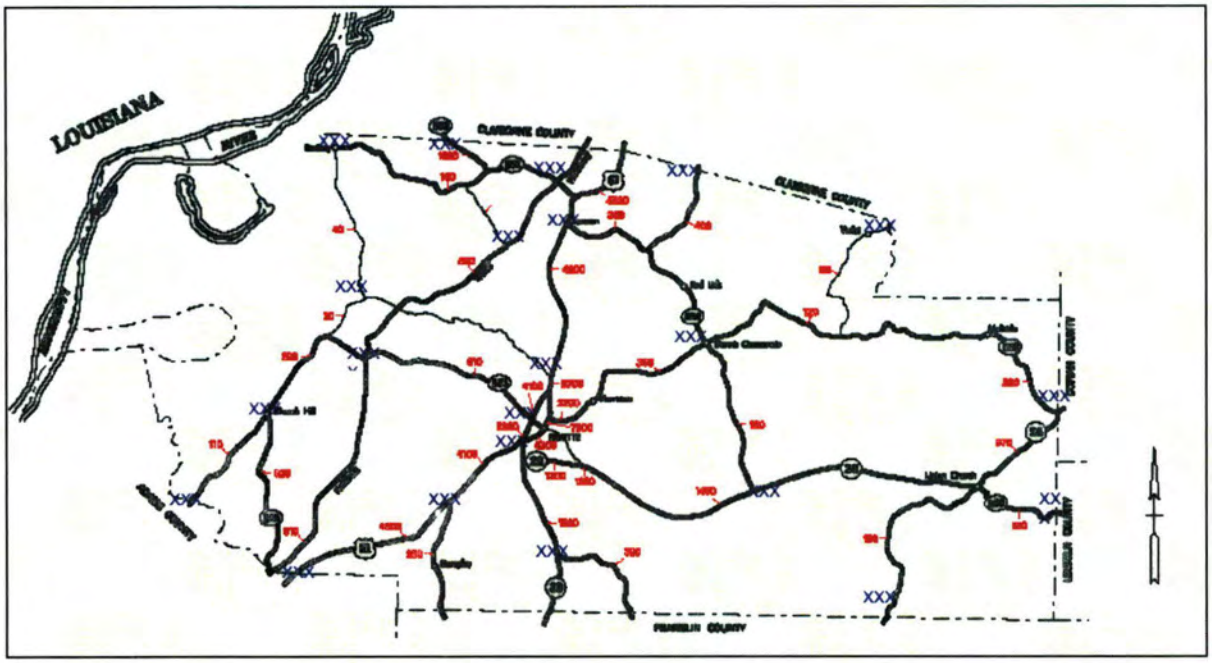
TRAFFIC PATTERNS CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MS



The Vicksburg/Natchez area is a primary destination tourism location. Highway 61 is a primary route of travel for tourists, who will be unfamiliar with the area and are likely to have little knowledge of area highways and roads, creating additional confusion during any evacuation.

Any evacuation would require the immediate mobilization of traffic control posts for the purpose of controlling traffic flow, to provide warning and advice to the traveling public. During the planning process these traffic control posts should be identified, specific personnel and location assignments should have been completed, and traffic control post staffing personnel should be equipped with two-way radios for communication with the local Sheriff's offices, police departments, communication with the Mississippi Department of Transportation's Traffic Control Post, and other emergency response command and control centers. Additional requirements at Traffic Control Posts will be supplies of water, gasoline, access to traffic cones, signs, and transportation vehicles. Because the time of an event is unpredictable, emergency lighting is also required.

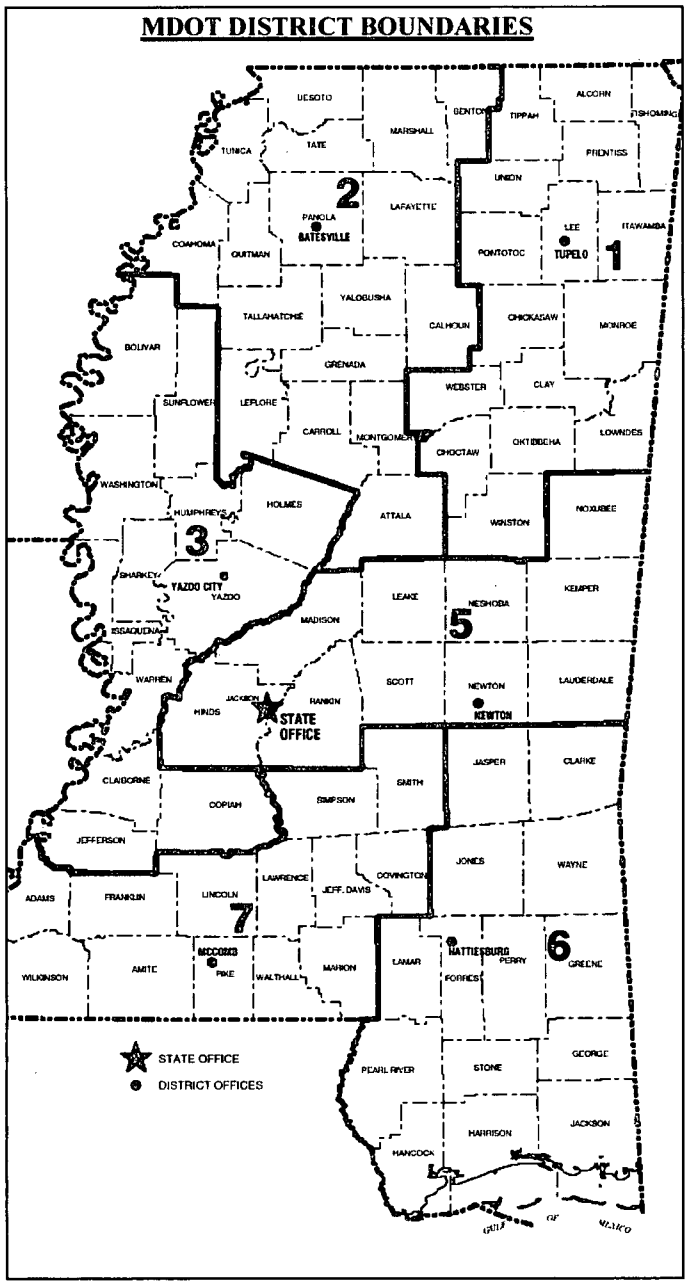
HIGHWAY AND TRAFFIC MAP JEFFERSON COUNTY



Claiborne and Jefferson County are rural counties with numerous small, isolated communities, the highway and road system is relatively limited. This enables a rather efficient traffic control system to be established using a network of approximately 18 traffic control posts, identified with blue hatch marks on the above map of Jefferson County. Not only could these traffic control posts be utilized to direct traffic and prevent traffic from moving directly into the plume exposure pathway, they could be utilized as communication posts for interface with residents of isolated towns and rural population centers throughout the county.

A copy of the existing Mississippi Department of Transportation's *Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan* and Mississippi Emergency Management's *Radiological Emergency Plan* has been reviewed. The following is a brief discussion of example issues that raise concern and should be more thoroughly examined by the Boards of Supervisors of Jefferson and Claiborne County in collaboration with MEMA and the Mississippi Department of Transportation. The primary issue of response time is discussed to illustrate the need for Jefferson and Claiborne County to be prepared to act during a radiological event, to assure that offsite emergency planning is effective and can be fully implemented in a timely manner.

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is located in Jackson, Mississippi; this facility is shared with MDOT, MEMA, and the Mississippi National Guard STARC. Upon activation appropriate persons will deploy to the SEOC. MDOT is primarily responsible for all traffic control issues during emergency events. District Engineers serve as District Emergency Operations Center Emergency Coordinators. As illustrated in the map below, these districts are located in Tupelo, Batesville, Yazoo City, Newton, Hattiesburg, and McComb with the state office located in Jackson. MDOT has defined district boundaries, as illustrated in the map below MDOT District Emergency Operations Center 3, located in Yazoo City, is designated to meet the needs of Jefferson County during a radiological emergency. The primary route from Yazoo City to Fayette or Jefferson County is directly south on Highway 61, past Grand Gulf Nuclear – potentially the area of greatest chaos – passing through the plume exposure pathway.



The estimate distance between Yazoo City and Fayette is 98 miles, approximately 1 hour and fifteen minutes under normal conditions. The need to travel against evacuating traffic, through the center of the incident site may be anticipated to significantly impede travel during a radiological emergency event.

According to MDOT Radiological Emergency Plan, "local police and sheriffs are responsible for establishing traffic control within their jurisdictions;" the Mississippi Highway Patrol will staff state traffic control posts; and MDOT will deliver access control equipment including traffic cones, drums, signs and barricades. The MDOT REP indicates that Crew # 6 and #7 will deploy to the Jackson shop to obtain signage for 5 traffic control points in Jefferson County. Upon completion of assigned duties these units would standby at the Vicksburg Office radio for further instructions. Of concern would the travel time from Jackson to Jefferson/Claiborne County (approximately 1 hour under normal circumstances) moving against evacuating traffic. Upon completion of assignments these crews appear to then travel through the plume exposure pathway to return to Vicksburg. Further examination of this process is required.

Under emergency circumstances, Jefferson and Claiborne County must assume that assistance from either Jackson or Yazoo may be significantly delayed from arrival in a timely manner. Consequently, the counties must be prepared to take action to protect the citizens of the county.

Recommendations

Jefferson and Claiborne counties need additional planning and financial resources to assure that an effective adequate radiological emergency plan is in place and actionable to protect the safety and welfare of citizens.

- Fayette, Port Gibson, and other population center throughout Jefferson and Claiborne Counties should have warning sirens to alert citizens to emergency events
- Traffic control points need to be identified and discussions with MDOT and MEMA should be held to discuss the adequacy of the measures
- Interoperable communications radios need to be secured for local emergency responders to assure effective communications between local and state emergency personnel, and to permit notice and responsiveness to changing situations.[35]
- A Homeland Security Citizen's Council should be created in both counties to assist with public information and outreach, education, and planning activities.
- Planning for developing emergency response protocols for schools must be effective and actionable; the creation of either a CERT or Citizen's Council could provide assistance in developing family emergency plans and working with school officials to identify sheltering and evacuation protocols.
- At-risk populations need to be identified and the special needs of the elderly and handicapped population need to be inventoried. Meetings should be held with Medical personnel at local hospitals and long-term care facilities to identify the special needs that exist
- Emergency responders should actively participate in state training and meeting activities to develop integrated partnerships with the emergency response community – additional funding is required for these purposes

Funding Constraints

The recommendations provided in the previous paragraph may be accomplished in a cost effective manner. However, funding for basic equipment such as emergency warning sirens and radio communication devises will be required; additional costs will be incurred for training for CERT teams associated with fees and travel for educational activities, the publication of educational literature and supporting information.

It is recommended that one entity within the community acts as the umbrella organization to coordinate the above recommendations. This entity should assume responsibility for organization, supervision, and accountability for all related activities. If the community intends to solicit grant funding for activities related to emergency response planning, proper accounting and transparency is an absolute requisite for good management.

[35] There appears to be inconsistency between MDOT's Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan which states that an 800 MHz repeater system was set up for Copiah, Claiborne and Jefferson County vs MDOT's Radiological Emergency Response Plan which states that 800 MHz repeater systems are located in Hazelhurst, Vicksburg, and Natchez. These discrepancies need resolution.

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APPENDIX A: STATE LEVEL COMPARISONS OF INCOME AND POVERTY

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INCOME AND POVERTY DATA
UNITED STATES

	Median Household Income in 1999 (dollars)	Median Family Income in 1999 (dollars)	Per Capita Income in 1999 (dollars)	Male: Median earnings in 1999 of full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	Female: Median earnings in 1999 of full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	Percent of Population with Income in 1999 below the poverty level all ages	Related children under 18 years in Poverty	65 years and over in Poverty 1999	Percent of families in Poverty 1999
United States	41,994	50,046	21,587	37,057	27,194	12.4	16.1	9.9	9.2
Alabama	34,135	41,657	18,189	32,383	22,518	16.1	21.2	15.5	12.5
Alaska	51,571	59,036	22,660	41,257	31,151	9.4	11.2	6.8	6.7
Arizona	40,558	46,723	20,275	35,184	26,777	13.9	18.8	8.4	9.9
Arkansas	32,182	38,663	16,904	29,784	21,270	15.8	21.4	13.8	12
California	47,493	53,025	22,711	40,627	31,722	14.2	19	8.1	10.6
Colorado	47,203	55,883	24,049	38,446	29,324	9.3	10.8	7.4	6.2
Connecticut	53,935	65,521	28,766	45,787	33,318	7.9	10	7	5.6
Delaware	47,381	55,257	23,305	38,961	29,544	9.2	11.9	7.9	6.5
District of Columbia	40,127	46,283	28,659	40,513	36,361	20.2	31.1	16.4	16.7
Florida	38,819	45,625	21,557	32,212	25,480	12.5	17.2	9.1	9
Georgia	42,433	49,280	21,154	35,791	26,679	13	16.7	13.5	9.9
Hawaii	49,820	56,961	21,525	35,535	28,546	10.7	13.5	7.4	7.6
Idaho	37,572	43,490	17,841	32,603	22,939	11.8	13.8	8.3	8.3
Illinois	46,590	55,545	23,104	40,999	29,106	10.7	14	8.3	7.8
Indiana	41,567	50,261	20,397	37,055	25,252	9.5	11.7	7.7	6.7
Iowa	39,469	48,005	19,674	32,697	24,023	9.1	10.5	7.7	6
Kansas	40,624	49,624	20,506	35,104	25,249	9.9	11.5	8.1	6.7
Kentucky	33,672	40,939	18,093	32,357	23,285	15.8	20.4	14.2	12.7
Louisiana	32,566	39,774	16,912	33,399	22,069	19.6	26.3	16.7	15.8
Maine	37,240	45,179	19,533	32,372	24,251	10.9	13	10.2	7.8
Maryland	52,868	61,876	25,614	41,640	32,155	8.5	10.3	8.5	6.1
Massachusetts	50,502	61,664	25,952	43,048	32,059	9.3	11.6	8.9	6.7
Michigan	44,667	53,457	22,168	41,897	28,159	10.5	13.4	8.2	7.4
Minnesota	47,111	56,874	23,198	39,364	28,708	7.9	9.2	8.2	5.1
Mississippi	**31,330**	**37,406**	**15,853**	**30,549**	**21,554**	**19.9**	**26.7**	**18.8**	**16**
Missouri	37,934	46,044	19,936	34,357	24,705	11.7	15.3	9.9	8.6
Montana	33,024	40,487	17,151	30,503	20,914	14.6	18.4	9.1	10.5
Nebraska	39,250	48,032	19,613	31,965	23,598	9.7	11.8	8	6.7
Nevada	44,581	50,849	21,989	35,794	27,089	10.5	13.5	7.1	7.5

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INCOME AND POVERTY DATA
UNITED STATES

	Median Household Income in 1999 (dollars)	Median Family Income in 1999 (dollars)	a Income in 1999	Male: Median earnings in 1999 of full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	Female: Median earnings in 1999 of full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	Percent of Population with Income in 1999 below the poverty level all ages	Related children under 18 years in Poverty	65 years and over in Poverty 1999	Percent of families in Poverty 1999
New Hampshire	49,467	57,575	23,844	39,689	27,488	6.5	7.3	7.2	4.3
New Jersey	55,146	65,370	27,006	46,368	33,081	8.5	10.8	7.8	6.3
New Mexico	34,133	39,425	17,261	31,310	23,658	18.4	24.6	12.8	14.5
New York	43,393	51,691	23,389	40,236	31,099	14.6	19.6	11.3	11.5
North Carolina	39,184	46,335	20,307	32,132	24,978	12.3	15.7	13.2	9
North Dakota	34,604	43,654	17,769	30,488	20,893	11.9	13.5	11.1	8.3
Ohio	40,956	50,037	21,003	37,692	26,400	10.6	14	8.1	7.8
Oklahoma	33,400	40,709	17,646	31,123	22,473	14.7	19.1	11.1	11.2
Oregon	40,916	48,680	20,940	36,588	26,980	11.6	14	7.6	7.9
Pennsylvania	40,106	49,184	20,880	37,051	26,687	11	14.3	9.1	7.8
Rhode Island	42,090	52,781	21,688	37,587	27,358	11.9	16.5	10.6	8.9
South Carolina	37,082	44,227	18,795	32,027	23,329	14.1	18.5	13.9	10.7
South Dakota	35,282	43,237	17,562	29,677	21,520	13.2	16.7	11.1	9.3
Tennessee	36,360	43,517	19,393	32,313	23,978	13.5	17.6	13.5	10.3
Texas	39,927	45,861	19,617	34,925	26,168	15.4	20.2	12.8	12
Utah	45,726	51,022	18,185	36,935	24,872	9.4	9.7	5.8	6.5
Vermont	40,856	48,625	20,625	32,457	25,322	9.4	10.7	8.5	6.3
Virginia	46,677	54,169	23,975	37,764	28,035	9.6	11.9	9.5	7
Washington	45,776	53,760	22,973	40,687	30,021	10.6	13.2	7.5	7.3
West Virginia	29,696	36,484	16,477	31,299	21,154	17.9	23.9	11.9	13.9
Wisconsin	43,791	52,911	21,271	37,062	25,865	8.7	10.8	7.4	5.6
Wyoming	37,892	45,685	19,134	34,442	21,735	11.4	13.8	8.9	8
GCT-P14: Income and Poverty in 1999: 2000									
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data									

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APPENDIX B: MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES RANKED BY INCOME PER CAPITA & FAMILIES IN POVERTY

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PER CAPITA INCOME MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES AND MICROPOLITAN AREAS - RANKED FOR 2004

AreaName	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Jefferson	**$11,639**	**$13,000**	**$13,110**	**$13,792**	**$14,479**
Greene	$13,624	$14,738	$14,811	$15,376	$16,604
Wilkinson	$14,290	$15,450	$16,102	$16,181	$16,901
Perry	$14,738	$16,484	$16,437	$16,515	$17,409
Sunflower	$15,670	$15,716	$14,952	$16,687	$17,460
Indianola, MS Micropolitan SA	$15,670	$15,716	$14,952	$16,687	$17,460
Benton	$15,538	$16,088	$16,213	$17,160	$17,524
Choctaw	$14,352	$15,708	$15,356	$16,258	$17,643
Claiborne	$15,143	$15,628	$16,260	$16,965	$17,711
Holmes	$13,829	$14,372	$14,452	$17,039	$17,902
Franklin	$15,215	$16,759	$17,141	$17,316	$17,984
Kemper	$16,685	$17,534	$17,383	$17,443	$18,928
Prentiss	$16,444	$17,283	$17,957	$18,318	$18,956
Walthall	$15,864	$16,490	$16,593	$16,947	$18,979
Webster	$18,117	$18,134	$16,900	$17,908	$19,079
Noxubee	$16,100	$17,096	$16,751	$18,025	$19,302
Jefferson Davis	$15,241	$16,565	$16,626	$17,494	$19,334
Issaquena	$11,383	$12,829	$10,933	$17,632	$19,479
Quitman	$14,717	$16,825	$15,181	$18,942	$19,482
Clarke	$17,445	$18,712	$19,095	$18,393	$19,542
Tunica	$17,327	$18,448	$16,801	$20,072	$19,567
Tishomingo	$18,125	$18,348	$18,957	$18,876	$19,739
Pearl River	$17,855	$18,387	$18,507	$19,226	$19,937
Picayune, MS Micropolitan SA	$17,855	$18,387	$18,507	$19,226	$19,937
Panola	$17,186	$18,242	$18,172	$19,228	$20,017
Bolivar	$17,048	$17,725	$17,363	$19,762	$20,184
Cleveland, MS Micropolitan SA	$17,048	$17,725	$17,363	$19,762	$20,184
Marshall	$17,397	$18,360	$18,732	$19,294	$20,218
George	$18,745	$19,024	$18,953	$19,627	$20,232
Covington	$16,571	$17,996	$17,599	$18,230	$20,274
Copiah	$17,059	$18,211	$18,453	$19,035	$20,283
Jasper	$16,657	$17,900	$18,189	$18,596	$20,342
Winston	$18,088	$17,860	$18,132	$19,104	$20,564
Wayne	$16,763	$17,826	$17,803	$18,252	$20,682
Amite	$17,420	$18,910	$19,015	$18,985	$20,816
Attala	$17,502	$18,523	$21,937	$21,078	$20,864
Yazoo	$17,898	$18,245	$18,076	$20,169	$20,913
Yazoo City, MS Micropolitan SA	$17,898	$18,245	$18,076	$20,169	$20,913
Washington	$18,568	$18,870	$18,574	$20,084	$20,983
Greenville, MS Micropolitan SA	$18,568	$18,870	$18,574	$20,084	$20,983
Chickasaw	$18,148	$18,953	$18,967	$19,984	$21,041
Humphreys	$17,837	$17,603	$17,044	$19,791	$21,077
Tallahatchie	$15,381	$16,804	$16,418	$20,263	$21,119
Tippah	$19,284	$19,532	$19,595	$20,121	$21,195
Marion	$17,067	$18,874	$19,001	$19,822	$21,272
Leflore	$17,765	$18,594	$18,778	$20,881	$21,377
McComb, MS Micropolitan SA	$18,071	$19,232	$19,477	$19,838	$21,425
Greenwood, MS Micropolitan SA	$17,819	$18,738	$18,878	$20,829	$21,459
Sharkey	$15,377	$16,592	$15,249	$19,688	$21,462
Yalobusha	$18,640	$19,515	$19,806	$21,250	$21,624
Pike	$18,298	$19,344	$19,637	$20,134	$21,634
Montgomery	$17,623	$19,402	$18,991	$20,165	$21,665
Carroll	$18,010	$19,239	$19,226	$20,651	$21,740
Scott	$18,126	$19,008	$18,748	$19,724	$21,831
Clay	$19,372	$20,447	$20,265	$20,888	$21,967
West Point, MS Micropolitan SA	$19,372	$20,447	$20,265	$20,888	$21,967

AreaName	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Union	$19,540	$19,830	$20,472	$21,089	$21,983
Alcorn	$19,689	$20,453	$20,526	$21,042	$22,066
Corinth, MS Micropolitan SA	$19,689	$20,453	$20,526	$21,042	$22,066
Pontotoc	$18,639	$19,173	$19,923	$20,673	$22,156
Leake	$18,416	$19,872	$19,507	$19,793	$22,227
Natchez, MS-LA Micropolitan SA	$19,319	$19,943	$20,639	$21,121	$22,234
Mississippi Nonmetropolitan Portion	$18,998	$19,931	$20,180	$21,140	$22,381
Monroe	$19,398	$19,844	$20,330	$21,305	$22,382
Lincoln	$19,685	$21,254	$20,864	$21,412	$22,488
Brookhaven, MS Micropolitan SA	$19,685	$21,254	$20,864	$21,412	$22,488
Stone	$19,474	$19,169	$20,554	$21,886	$22,963
Lawrence	$20,603	$20,982	$20,581	$21,205	$23,169
Adams	$21,250	$21,417	$22,202	$22,190	$23,271
Oktibbeha	$18,857	$20,633	$21,484	$21,981	$23,492
Starkville, MS Micropolitan SA	$18,857	$20,633	$21,484	$21,981	$23,492
Coahoma	$19,703	$21,044	$20,315	$22,790	$23,502
Clarksdale, MS Micropolitan SA	$19,703	$21,044	$20,315	$22,790	$23,502
Grenada	$19,868	$20,582	$20,975	$22,314	$23,545
Grenada, MS Micropolitan SA	$19,868	$20,582	$20,975	$22,314	$23,545
Itawamba	$19,415	$20,668	$21,311	$21,951	$23,587
Columbus-West Point, MS (CSA)	$20,715	$21,385	$21,748	$22,479	$23,705
Tate	$21,049	$21,324	$21,856	$22,746	$23,745
Newton	$19,256	$20,772	$20,795	$21,171	$23,895
Hattiesburg, MS (MSA)	$20,555	$21,978	$22,719	$22,725	$24,000
Simpson	$18,285	$20,366	$20,303	$21,662	$24,030
Calhoun	$19,479	$21,276	$21,008	$22,718	$24,212
Laurel, MS Micropolitan SA	$20,114	$21,302	$21,739	$22,342	$24,269
Lowndes	$21,194	$21,720	$22,281	$23,044	$24,327
Columbus, MS Micropolitan SA	$21,194	$21,720	$22,281	$23,044	$24,327
Hancock	$21,451	$22,678	$22,812	$23,447	$24,359
Meridian, MS Micropolitan SA	$21,050	$21,921	$22,513	$23,088	$24,447
Mississippi	$21,005	$21,955	$22,321	$23,271	$24,518
Lamar	$20,909	$21,649	$22,790	$23,555	$24,626
Forrest	$21,337	$23,076	$23,729	$23,280	$24,719
Pascagoula, MS (MSA)	$21,861	$22,651	$22,896	$24,012	$24,876
Smith	$19,681	$21,456	$20,623	$22,172	$25,137
Jones	$21,078	$22,260	$22,735	$23,385	$25,354
Lafayette	$20,693	$22,336	$23,264	$23,959	$25,526
Oxford, MS Micropolitan SA	$20,693	$22,336	$23,264	$23,959	$25,526
Jackson	$22,315	$23,184	$23,490	$24,685	$25,590
Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS (CSA)	$22,954	$23,446	$23,975	$25,080	$25,892
Tupelo, MS Micropolitan SA	$22,765	$23,654	$24,426	$24,910	$26,211
Lauderdale	$22,463	$23,261	$23,993	$24,917	$26,306
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS (MSA)	$23,624	$23,935	$24,638	$25,742	$26,518
Neshoba	$20,438	$23,096	$24,290	$25,353	$26,593
Harrison	$24,418	$24,581	$25,370	$26,580	$27,300
Mississippi Metropolitan Portion	$23,766	$24,711	$25,199	$26,100	$27,309
Lee	$25,227	$26,126	$26,941	$27,305	$28,442
Hinds	$24,779	$25,983	$26,715	$27,677	$28,896
Rankin	$26,512	$27,006	$26,810	$27,574	$28,906
Warren	$25,029	$25,940	$26,893	$27,939	$28,929
Vicksburg, MS Micropolitan SA	$25,029	$25,940	$26,893	$27,939	$28,929
Jackson-Yazoo City, MS (CSA)	$25,018	$26,031	$26,438	$27,591	$29,121
DeSoto	$26,070	$27,685	$28,072	$28,216	$29,318
Jackson, MS (MSA)	$25,420	$26,464	$26,902	$28,002	$29,571
Memphis, TN-MS-AR (MSA)	$28,518	$29,796	$30,496	$31,172	$32,741
Madison	$31,706	$32,496	$33,117	$35,138	$37,837

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

CA1-3 Footnotes *http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/CA1-3fn.cfm*

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Income by State, Per Capita, Calendar Year 2006

State	Income Per Capita	Rank
U.S.	$38,376	
Ala.	$32,599	41
Alaska	$39,499	17
Ariz.	$33,156	38
Ark.	$29,999	49
Calif.	$41,022	10
Colo.	$41,987	8
Conn.	$53,152	1
Del.	$40,964	11
Fla.	$36,734	24
Ga.	$34,327	36
Hawaii	$38,269	19
Idaho	$31,031	45
Ill.	$39,902	14
Ind.	$34,647	33
Iowa	$35,807	28
Kans.	$36,209	25
Ky.	$31,639	42
La.	$31,358	44
Maine	$34,935	31
Md.	$46,562	4
Mass.	$49,203	2
Mich.	$36,751	23
Minn.	$41,363	9
Miss.	$28,591	50
Mo.	$35,408	29
Mont.	$32,719	39
Nebr.	$36,999	22
Nev.	$39,683	16
N.H.	$42,707	6
N.J.	$48,590	3
N.M.	$30,642	47
N.Y.	$44,571	5
N.C.	$33,732	37
N.D.	$34,808	32
Ohio	$36,054	26
Okla.	$32,661	40
Ore.	$35,300	30
Pa.	$38,849	18
R.I.	$40,331	13
S.C.	$31,480	43
S.D.	$34,647	34
Tenn.	$34,568	35
Tex.	$35,913	27
Utah	$30,917	46
Vt.	$37,025	21
Va.	$42,642	7
Wash.	$39,705	15
W.Va	$30,317	48
Wis.	$37,115	20
Wyo.	$40,912	12
D.C.	$63,044	

Note: Earnings of U.S Citizens abroad not included.
Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The John C. Stennis Institute of Government

Rank	County	Percent of population with Income (in 1999) below the Poverty Leve	Rank	County	Percent of population with Income (in 1999) below the Poverty Level
1	Holmes County	41.1	45	Lafayette County	21.3
2	Sharkey County	38.3	46	Lowndes County	21.3
3	Humphreys County	38.2	47	Neshoba County	21
4	Wilkinson County	37.7	48	Grenada County	20.9
5	**Jefferson County**	**36**	49	Lauderdale County	20.8
6	Coahoma County	35.9	50	Scott County	20.7
7	Leflore County	34.8	51	Chickasaw County	20
8	Bolivar County	33.3	52	Hinds County	19.9
9	Issaquena County	33.2	53	Newton County	19.9
10	Quitman County	33.1	54	Jones County	19.8
11	Tunica County	33.1	55	Greene County	19.6
12	Noxubee County	32.8	56	Lawrence County	19.6
13	**Claiborne County**	**32.4**	57	Lincoln County	19.2
14	Tallahatchie County	32.2	58	Warren County	18.7
15	Yazoo County	31.9	59	Webster County	18.7
16	Sunflower County	30	60	Pearl River County	18.4
17	Washington County	29.2	61	Calhoun County	18.1
18	Jefferson Davis County	28.2	62	Stone County	17.5
19	Oktibbeha County	28.2	63	Monroe County	17.2
20	Walthall County	27.8	64	Smith County	16.9
21	Kemper County	26	65	Tippah County	16.9
22	Adams County	25.9	66	George County	16.7
23	Wayne County	25.4	67	Alcorn County	16.6
24	Panola County	25.3	68	Prentiss County	16.5
25	Pike County	25.3	69	Carroll County	16
26	Copiah County	25.1	70	Harrison County	14.6
27	Marion County	24.8	71	Hancock County	14.4
28	Choctaw County	24.7	72	Tishomingo County	14.1
29	Montgomery County	24.3	73	Itawamba County	14
30	Franklin County	24.1	74	Madison County	14
31	Winston County	23.7	75	Pontotoc County	13.8
32	Clay County	23.5	76	Tate County	13.5
33	Covington County	23.5	77	Lee County	13.4
34	Leake County	23.3	78	Lamar County	13.3
35	Benton County	23.2	79	Jackson County	12.7
36	Clarke County	23	80	Union County	12.6
37	Jasper County	22.7	81	Rankin County	9.5
38	Amite County	22.6	82	DeSoto County	7.1
39	Forrest County	22.5			
40	Perry County	22			
41	Marshall County	21.9			
42	Attala County	21.8			
43	Yalobusha County	21.8			
44	Simpson County	21.6	***Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000***		

The John C. Stennis Institute of Government

Rank	County	Persons 65 and Over in Poverty (in 1999)
1	Issaquena County	41
2	Holmes County	36.4
3	**Jefferson County**	**34.4**
4	Wilkinson County	33.4
5	Tunica County	32.5
6	Coahoma County	31.5
7	Humphreys County	31
8	Quitman County	30.6
9	**Claiborne County**	**28**
10	Bolivar County	27.9
11	Tallahatchie County	27.8
12	Kemper County	26.7
13	Grenada County	26.4
14	Perry County	25.5
15	Montgomery County	25.4
16	Noxubee County	25.3
17	Panola County	25.2
18	Benton County	24.8
19	Washington County	24.6
20	Leflore County	24.5
21	Jefferson Davis County	24.5
22	Sharkey County	24.2
23	Sunflower County	24.1
24	Franklin County	24.1
25	Clarke County	24.1
26	Leake County	23.9
27	Jasper County	23.7
28	Smith County	23.7
29	Itawamba County	23.6
30	Carroll County	23.5
31	Tippah County	23.3
32	Pontotoc County	23.3
33	Marshall County	23.1
34	Marion County	23
35	Scott County	22.7
36	Alcorn County	22.6
37	Yazoo County	22.5
38	Chickasaw County	22.4
39	Prentiss County	22.4
40	Amite County	22.2
41	Neshoba County	22
42	Wayne County	21.9
43	Clay County	21.9
44	Calhoun County	21.8
45	Newton County	21.7
46	Monroe County	21.7
47	Attala County	21.4
48	Choctaw County	21.3
49	Copiah County	21.2
50	Yalobusha County	21.2
51	Greene County	21.1
52	Tate County	21.1
53	Simpson County	21
54	Union County	20.8
55	Covington County	20.3
56	George County	20.2
57	Pike County	19.7
58	Lawrence County	19.5
59	Lafayette County	19.4
60	Adams County	19.2
61	Winston County	18.9
62	Lauderdale County	18.8
63	Webster County	18.3
64	Oktibbeha County	17.8
65	Walthall County	17.5
66	Lincoln County	17.1
67	Lamar County	17
68	Lowndes County	16.8
69	Jones County	16.8
70	Warren County	16.2
71	Tishomingo County	15.6
72	Lee County	15.5
73	Hinds County	15.1
74	Stone County	14.3
75	Madison County	13.2
76	Forrest County	12.8
77	Pearl River County	12.5
78	Jackson County	12.1
79	Rankin County	11.7
80	Harrison County	11.3
81	Hancock County	10.3
82	DeSoto County	9.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The John C. Stennis Institute of Government

Rank	County	Percent of Related Children Under 18 Years Living in Poverty (in 1999)
1	Holmes County	52.3
2	Humphreys County	50.3
3	Sharkey County	50
4	Wilkinson County	48.9
5	Leflore County	48
6	**Jefferson County**	**46**
7	Coahoma County	45.9
8	Bolivar County	43.9
9	Tallahatchie County	43.8
10	Noxubee County	43.6
11	Tunica County	43.4
12	Issaquena County	43.2
13	Quitman County	43.1
14	Yazoo County	42.9
15	Walthall County	42.7
16	**Claiborne County**	**40.8**
17	Sunflower County	39.5
18	Jefferson Davis County	38.7
19	Washington County	38.4
20	Adams County	36.8
21	Pike County	35.5
22	Kemper County	35.3
23	Montgomery County	34.8
24	Clay County	34.2
25	Choctaw County	33.8
26	Copiah County	33.2
27	Winston County	32.9
28	Wayne County	32.7
29	Marion County	32.6
30	Clarke County	32.5
31	Panola County	32.3
32	Franklin County	32.1
33	Leake County	31.9
34	Lowndes County	31.8
35	Covington County	31.6
36	Oktibbeha County	30.3
37	Yalobusha County	30.1
38	Amite County	29.7
39	Jasper County	28.9
40	Lauderdale County	28.8
41	Marshall County	28.7
42	Forrest County	28.6
43	Perry County	28.6
44	Attala County	28.6
45	Hinds County	28.6
46	Benton County	28
47	Warren County	27.8
48	Neshoba County	27.2
49	Scott County	26.8
50	Grenada County	26.3
51	Newton County	26.3
52	Lawrence County	26.1
53	Simpson County	25.7
54	Pearl River County	25.6
55	Greene County	25.3
56	Jones County	25
57	Webster County	24.6
58	Calhoun County	24.2
59	Chickasaw County	23.9
60	Stone County	23.1
61	Lincoln County	22.8
62	Smith County	22.5
63	Monroe County	22.3
64	Madison County	21.3
65	George County	20.8
66	Harrison County	20.7
67	Tippah County	19
68	Alcorn County	18.6
69	Prentiss County	18.6
70	Hancock County	17.9
71	Lee County	17.9
72	Jackson County	17.8
73	Carroll County	17.3
74	Itawamba County	15.7
75	Lafayette County	15.6
76	Tishomingo County	15.6
77	Lamar County	15.3
78	Pontotoc County	15
79	Tate County	14.2
80	Union County	14.1
81	Rankin County	12.2
82	DeSoto County	8.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000

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APPENDIX C: COMPARTIVE DISABIITY TABLES

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Disability status of the civilian Non-Institutional Population 2000

	Claiborne County 2000			Jefferson County 2000			State of Mississippi			United States		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Population 5 years and over	10,945	5,043	5,902	8,392	3,874	4,518	2,575,139	1,224,261	1,350,878	257,167,527	124,636,825	132,530,702
With a disability	2,328	1,069	1,259	2,384	1,123	1,261	607,570	289,455	318,115	49,746,248	24,439,531	25,306,717
Percent with a disability	21.3	21.2	21.3	28.4	29	27.9	23.6	23.6	23.5	19.3	19.6	19.1
Population 5 to 15 years	1,949	985	964	1,709	828	881	481,366	245,609	235,757	45,133,667	23,125,324	22,008,343
With a disability	135	109	26	67	60	7	28,342	17,715	10,627	2,614,919	1,666,230	948,689
Percent with a disability	6.9	11.1	2.7	3.9	7.2	0.8	5.9	7.2	4.5	5.8	7.2	4.3
Sensory	49	30	19	12	9	3	5,924	3,329	2,595	442,894	242,706	200,188
Physical	18	7	11	35	35	0	6,210	3,501	2,709	455,461	251,852	203,609
Mental	113	93	20	35	31	4	20,947	13,822	7,125	2,078,502	1,387,393	691,109
Self-care	15	12	3	2	2	0	5,431	3,261	2,170	419,018	244,824	174,194
Population 16 to 64 years	7,817	3,597	4,220	5,598	2,573	3,025	1,767,972	846,954	921,018	178,687,234	87,570,583	91,116,651
With a disability	1,549	729	820	1,743	805	938	410,818	205,920	204,898	33,153,211	17,139,019	16,014,192
Percent with a disability	19.8	20.3	19.4	31.1	31.3	31	23.2	24.3	22.2	18.6	19.6	17.6
Sensory	225	116	109	177	91	86	59,357	33,827	25,530	4,123,902	2,388,121	1,735,781
Physical	590	300	290	677	309	368	160,056	75,507	84,549	11,150,365	5,279,731	5,870,634
Mental	390	166	224	433	208	225	91,723	44,785	46,938	6,764,439	3,434,631	3,329,808
Self-care	140	83	57	204	101	103	46,732	21,110	25,622	3,149,875	1,463,184	1,686,691
Going outside the home	698	321	377	763	318	445	149,788	70,084	79,704	11,414,508	5,569,362	5,845,146
Employment disability	842	449	393	1,039	482	557	254,929	130,960	123,969	21,287,570	11,373,786	9,913,784
Population 65 years and over	1,179	461	718	1,085	473	612	325,801	131,698	194,103	33,346,626	13,940,918	19,405,708
With a disability	644	231	413	574	258	316	168,410	65,820	102,590	13,978,118	5,634,282	8,343,836
Percent with a disability	54.6	50.1	57.5	52.9	54.5	51.6	51.7	50	52.9	41.9	40.4	43
Sensory	189	74	115	222	115	107	58,595	26,648	31,947	4,738,479	2,177,216	2,561,263
Physical	477	161	316	447	191	256	124,227	45,569	78,658	9,545,680	3,590,139	5,955,541
Mental	191	84	107	246	75	171	53,016	19,872	33,144	3,592,912	1,380,060	2,212,852
Self-care	170	70	100	159	38	121	46,752	14,950	31,802	3,183,840	1,044,910	2,138,930
Going outside the home	326	106	220	292	106	186	83,287	27,459	55,828	6,795,517	2,339,128	4,456,389
Population 18 to 34 years	3,827	1,770	2,057	2,014	943	1,071	660,598	316,240	344,358	64,654,308	31,973,108	32,681,200
With a disability	513	272	241	481	233	248	109,283	56,841	52,442	9,468,241	5,105,959	4,362,282
Percent enrolled in college or gr	31.4	33.1	29.5	9.4	6	12.5	12.5	10.9	14.2	14.5	13	16.2
Percent not enrolled and with a	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.1	4.3	0	4.8	4.3	5.2	7.9	7.4	8.6
No disability	3,314	1,498	1,816	1,533	710	823	551,315	259,399	291,916	55,186,067	26,867,149	28,318,918
Percent enrolled in college or gr	56.1	53.9	57.9	18.9	11.4	25.3	20.2	18.9	21.2	21.4	20.1	22.7
Percent not enrolled and with a	3.2	2.5	3.9	4.4	1.7	6.8	11.1	9.4	12.6	17.5	16.2	18.6
Population 21 to 64 years	6,125	2,871	3,254	4,746	2,135	2,611	1,542,401	733,586	808,815	159,131,544	77,665,879	81,465,665
With a disability	1,384	636	748	1,602	751	851	378,099	187,825	190,274	30,553,796	15,700,589	14,853,207
Percent employed	34.2	33.2	35	37.5	36.9	38	49.1	54.1	44.2	56.6	61.2	51.7
No disability	4,741	2,235	2,506	3,144	1,384	1,760	1,164,302	545,761	618,541	128,577,748	61,965,290	66,612,458
Percent employed	60	61.9	58.3	59.3	62.1	57.1	74.3	82.4	67.1	77.2	84.7	70.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P42, PCT26, PCT27, PCT28, PCT29, PCT30, PCT31, PCT32, and

Prepared by: J. Phillips

APPENDIX D: COMPARATIVE EDUCATIONAL SALARY DATA

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Occupation: Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education (SOC code Period: May 2005	
Area name	**Annual mean wage(2)**
Sorted in Ascending Order with Lowest Salary First and Highest Last	
South Dakota	$33,260
Oklahoma	$34,210
Arizona	$34,520
Iowa	$34,610
Montana	$35,770
Kansas	$35,940
North Dakota	$36,170
Mississippi	**$36,260**
Nevada	$36,690
Arkansas	$36,720
New Mexico	$37,450
Missouri	$37,470
North Carolina	$37,590
Louisiana	$37,910
Alabama	$38,270
Virgin Islands	$39,130
West Virginia	$39,320
Utah	$39,890
South Carolina	$39,920
Kentucky	$40,120
Tennessee	$40,420
Nebraska	$40,970
Maine	$41,540
Hawaii	$41,640
Wyoming	$41,910
Idaho	$42,170
Texas	$42,320
Florida	$43,260
Colorado	$44,350
Indiana	$44,430
New Hampshire	$44,760
Wisconsin	$45,030
Vermont	$45,050
Delaware	$45,330
Minnesota	$45,560
Georgia	$45,600
Oregon	$45,710
Washington	$46,190
District of Columbia	$47,000
Ohio	$47,080
Pennsylvania	$48,370
Illinois	$48,960
Maryland	$49,470
Alaska	$51,800
Virginia	$52,970
California	$53,030
Massachusetts	$54,000
New Jersey	$54,500
Rhode Island	$54,710
Connecticut	$55,980
Michigan	$57,360
New York	$66,500

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Division of Occupational Employment Statistics

Occupation: Middle School Teachers, Period: May 2005	
Area name	Annual mean wage(2)
Montana	$34,850
South Dakota	$35,180
Kansas	$35,320
Oklahoma	$35,730
Iowa	$36,340
Mississippi	**$36,700**
Louisiana	$37,760
Virgin Islands	$38,060
North Carolina	$38,230
New Mexico	$38,580
Arkansas	$38,800
Arizona	$38,820
West Virginia	$39,180
Alabama	$39,340
Missouri	$40,120
South Carolina	$40,280
Kentucky	$40,640
Utah	$40,790
Nevada	$40,920
Maine	$41,420
Tennessee	$41,520
Nebraska	$41,530
Wyoming	$41,970
Texas	$42,950
Minnesota	$43,260
Hawaii	$43,280
Florida	$43,950
Colorado	$44,320
Wisconsin	$44,380
New Hampshire	$44,840
Oregon	$44,980
Vermont	$45,330
Indiana	$45,420
Washington	$46,550
Delaware	$46,660
Georgia	$46,980
Illinois	$47,840
Maryland	$48,310
Ohio	$48,620
Pennsylvania	$50,170
Virginia	$50,530
Alaska	$51,950
Massachusetts	$53,440
District of Columbia	$53,780
Rhode Island	$53,840
New Jersey	$55,420
Connecticut	$56,400

California	$56,780
Michigan	$60,550
New York	$67,260

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Division of Occupational Employment Statistics

Occupation: Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education Period: May 2005	
Area name	**Annual mean wage(2)**
South Dakota	34250
Iowa	34600
North Dakota	34860
Montana	35640
Oklahoma	35850
Kansas	36020
Mississippi	36160
Virgin Islands	37800
Arizona	38370
North Carolina	38850
Louisiana	38980
Alabama	39370
Arkansas	39470
Missouri	40070
Nebraska	40230
Utah	40720
Maine	40940
West Virginia	41180
Wyoming	41400
New Mexico	41410
South Carolina	41520
Kentucky	41810
Nevada	42030
Tennessee	42840
Idaho	43150
Texas	44380
Colorado	44870
Indiana	44880
Vermont	45020
Minnesota	45410
Wisconsin	45460
Hawaii	45940
Florida	46110
New Hampshire	46240
Oregon	46470
Delaware	46770
Washington	47460
Georgia	47790
District of Columbia	47820
Ohio	47860
Pennsylvania	48920
Maryland	49810
Alaska	50470
Massachusetts	53420
Virginia	54260
Rhode Island	54280
Illinois	55560

Michigan	55810
Connecticut	57000
California	57230
New Jersey	57680
New York	68240

Mississippi Report Card for 2004/2005
(Traditional Data)

DISTRICT: (1100) - Claiborne County
SCHOOL: (000) - District Level Data
YEAR: 2004/2005

Student/Teacher Information			
	District	State	District Rank
Attendance as % of Enrollment	97.22%	96.33%	35
% Eligible for Free Lunch	91.55%	57.75%	140
# of Carnegie Units Taught			
# of Dropouts			N/A
% Teachers with Adv. Degrees	66.94%	38.64%	1
% One-Year Educator Licenses	1.65%	5.30%	N/A
% Gifted Students (Gr. 2-12)	0.64%	7.27%	N/A

Special Education			
	District	State	District Rank
% Special Education Students	12.53%	14.73%	N/A
% Receiving Regular Diplomas	16.67%	34.34%	100
% Receiving Occupational Diplomas	0.00%	4.68%	N/A
Federal Spec. Educ. Expenditure	$328,932.16	$94,969,605.72	111
State/Local Spec. Educ. Expend.	$914,283.98	$246,124,785.40	99

Career/Technical Education			
	District	State	District Rank
# Career/Tech. Educ. Teachers	7	1915.16	108
% Students in C/T prog. (Gr.7-9)	10.29%	84.76%	150
% Students in C/T prog. (Gr.10-12)	49.43%	49.49%	77

Financial Information			
	District	State	District Rank
Total Per Pupil Expenditure	$7,832.13	$7,208.00	58
Est. State/Local Per Pupil Exp.	$6,348.19	$6,051.83	45
Estimated Federal Per Pupil Exp.	$1,483.94	$1,156.17	57
% District Administrative Exp.	4.47%	3.54%	103
Total Operational Tax Levy	26.65	41.43	N/A
Debt Service Tax Levy	N/A	N/A	9.25
Valuation Per Student in ADA	$32,718.00	$39,406.00	76

Mississippi Report Card for 2004/2005
(Traditional Data)

DISTRICT: (1100) - Claiborne County
SCHOOL: (000) - District Level Data
YEAR: 2004/2005

Title 1			
	District	State	District Rank
Title 1 Allocation	$873,838	$152,502,371	67
% of Enrollment Served	100.00%	67.44%	1
# of Title 1 Schools	2	687	105

Other			
	District	State	District Rank
Number of AP Courses Offered	0	54	N/A
Graduation Rate	91.67%	85.12%	35
ACT % College Prep	47.20%	36.80%	16

Mississippi Report Card for 2004/2005
(Traditional Data)

DISTRICT: (3200) - Jefferson Co.
SCHOOL: (000) - District Level Data
YEAR: 2004/2005

Student/Teacher Information			
	District	State	District Rank
Attendance as % of Enrollment	97.01%	96.33%	43
% Eligible for Free Lunch	95.81%	57.75%	151
# of Carnegie Units Taught			
# of Dropouts			N/A
% Teachers with Adv. Degrees	54.37%	38.64%	5
% One-Year Educator Licenses	13.59%	5.30%	N/A
% Gifted Students (Gr. 2-12)	3.30%	7.27%	N/A

Special Education			
	District	State	District Rank
% Special Education Students	14.32%	14.73%	N/A
% Receiving Regular Diplomas	60.00%	34.34%	27
% Receiving Occupational Diplomas	0.00%	4.68%	N/A
Federal Spec. Educ. Expenditure	$301,731.30	$94,969,605.72	114
State/Local Spec. Educ. Expend.	$750,438.31	$246,124,785.40	109

Career/Technical Education			
	District	State	District Rank
# Career/Tech. Educ. Teachers	11.5	1915.16	67
% Students in C/T prog. (Gr.7-9)	91.85%	84.76%	48
% Students in C/T prog. (Gr.10-12)	75.62%	49.49%	6

Financial Information			
	District	State	District Rank
Total Per Pupil Expenditure	$7,999.28	$7,208.00	49
Est. State/Local Per Pupil Exp.	$6,171.54	$6,051.83	59
Estimated Federal Per Pupil Exp.	$1,827.74	$1,156.17	33
% District Administrative Exp.	4.40%	3.54%	96
Total Operational Tax Levy	44.28	41.43	N/A
Debt Service Tax Levy	N/A	N/A	4.8
Valuation Per Student in ADA	$28,137.00	$39,406.00	104

Mississippi Report Card for 2004/2005
(Traditional Data)

DISTRICT: (3200) - Jefferson Co.
SCHOOL: (000) - District Level Data
YEAR: 2004/2005

Title 1			
	District	State	District Rank
Title 1 Allocation	$925,758	$152,502,371	63
% of Enrollment Served	100.00%	67.44%	1
# of Title 1 Schools	3	687	86

Other			
	District	State	District Rank
Number of AP Courses Offered	0	54	N/A
Graduation Rate	92.47%	85.12%	27
ACT % College Prep	36.40%	36.80%	70

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School Enrollment
2005 - 2006

School District		Kinder-garten	Kinder-garten Special Ed	Elem Self-Contd Special Ed	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Secd Self-Contd Special Ed	Secd GED	TOTAL
1100	CLAIBORNE	131.78	0.76	101.66	145.02	142.33	103.32	145.50	117.84	112.01	132.27	137.39	137.07	130.38	102.14	93.39	61.46	0.00	1,794.31
3200	JEFFERSON	89.15	0.00	18.74	102.47	91.25	129.93	123.31	96.61	128.02	114.58	130.37	85.73	114.26	103.83	80.68	5.90	0.00	1,414.82

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Instructional Personnel Number and Average Salary Report 2005-2006

District	Principals			Asst. Principals			Supervisors	Guidance & Psych	Librarians	Secondary Teachers	Elementary Teachers	Total Instr. Personnel
	Grade K-12	Secondary	Elementary	Grade K-12	Secondary	Elementary						
Claiborne County												
FTE	1	1	1		1	0.89	4.4	3.67	2.5	57.25	57.44	130.16
Average Salary	62,842	65,842	59,125		52,165	48,392	56,969	56,680	55,440	45,526	46,095	46,964
Jefferson Co.												
FTE		1	2		0.09	0.29	7.6	3.91	3	34.47	66.55	118.91
Average Salary		60,038	59,618		10,672	6,882	45,458	48,932	43,267	39,116	37,423	39,421

Source: MDE, Superintendents Report 2006

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APPENDIX E: ALLOCATION OF GRAND GULF NUCLEAR IN-LIEU PAYMENTS BY MUNICIPALITY AND COUNTY

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DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS 2005 IN-LIEU TAX
GRAND GULF NUCLEAR PLANT
2006

COUNTIES		MUNICIPALITIES					
ADAMS	111,305.05	ALLIGATOR	1,217.67	GLENDORA	1,070.42	OSYKA	4,092.40
AMITE	55,305.25	ANGUILLA	4,904.24	GLOSTER	16,620.17	PACE	2,461.07
ATTALA	66,546.93	ARCOLA	3,799.07	GOODMAN	10,255.58	PEARL	192,025.35
BOLIVAR	100,315.72	BEAUREGARD	679.24	GREENVILLE	439,252.21	PELAHATCHIE	50,370.16
CALHOUN	151.00	BELZONI	23,057.10	GREENWOOD	339.40	PICKENS	25,582.77
CARROLL	6,336.04	BENOIT	2,790.29	GRENADA	168,561.09	POPE	2,118.38
CHOCTAW	369.00	BENTONIA	4,791.72	GUNNISON	3,452.34	PORT GIBSON	182,186.39
CLAIBORNE	7,853,262.61	BEULAH	1,803.10	HAZLEHURST	46,812.05	PRENTISS	16,500.32
COAHOMA	28,422.28	BOLTON	5,250.58	HERNANDO	86,175.99	RALEIGH	15,357.24
COPIAH	146,043.82	BOYLE	6,087.00	HOLLANDALE	12,885.45	RAYMOND	20,544.15
COVINGTON	954.13	BRANDON	160,494.03	HORN LAKE	128,745.66	RENOVA	3,920.81
DESOTO	219,115.60	BRAXTON	1,229.57	INDIANOLA	99,422.26	RICHLAND	134,104.72
FRANKLIN	13,007.49	BROOKHAVEN	154,138.73	INVERNESS	10,460.87	RIDGELAND	269,703.33
GRENADA	149,936.91	BUDE	13,654.78	ISOLA	15,337.44	ROLLING FORK	20,665.75
HINDS	275,010.73	CANTON	23,736.76	JACKSON	1,628,722.70	ROSEDALE	15,901.59
HOLMES	26,169.83	CARROLLTON	2,243.22	JONESTOWN	19,552.92	ROXIE	2,884.14
HUMPHREYS	50,674.94	CARTHAGE	40,883.85	KILMICHAEL	5,764.67	RULEVILLE	20,774.24
ISSAQUENA	17,598.00	CARY	4,096.94	KOSCIUSKO	6,163.66	SALLIS	781.00
JEFFERSON	4,388.72	CENTREVILLE	16,608.18	LAMBERT	6,622.29	SARDIS	18,105.70
JEFF. DAVIS	928.68	CHARLESTON	20,866.62	LEARNED	624.10	SCHLATER	2,142.70
LAWRENCE	4,435.46	CLARKSDALE	13,044.58	LELAND	1,161.25	SENATOBIA	110,932.72
LEAKE	8,057.15	CLEVELAND	125,265.88	LEXINGTON	18,723.75	SHAW	13,454.43
LEFLORE	19,767.52	CLINTON	233,827.23	LIBERTY	9,602.42	SHELBY	15,409.22
LINCOLN	85,759.27	COAHOMA	1,564.25	LOUISE	2,256.87	SIDON	2,394.99
MADISON	811,168.40	COLDWATER	13,154.79	LULA	2,171.23	SILVER CITY	1,709.65
MONTGOMERY	15,195.54	COMO	9,868.36	LYON	831.52	SILVER CREEK	1,683.69
PANOLA	42,670.54	COURTLAND	2,709.88	MADISON	174,415.22	SLEDGE	3,611.32
PIKE	157,267.02	CRENSHAW	6,605.41	MAGEE	47,447.47	SOUTHHAVEN	426,406.65
QUITMAN	29,819.41	CROSBY	2,580.41	MAGNOLIA	69,608.86	SUMMIT	22,906.00
RANKIN	340,171.45	CRUGER	1,954.12	MARKS	46,988.89	SUMNER	3,467.58
SCOTT	4,723.43	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	45,980.43	McCOMB	162,254.72	SUNFLOWER	4,572.20
SHARKEY	7,499.07	D'LO	3,199.27	McCOOL	662.83	TCHULA	11,875.85
SIMPSON	36,232.51	DODDSVILLE	1,209.88	MD. BAYOU	10,979.76	TERRY	3,955.94
SMITH	5,156.32	DREW	13,235.88	MEADVILLE	8,177.59	TUNICA	21,447.52
SUNFLOWER	79,921.86	DUCK HILL	4,435.17	MENDENHALL	27,438.18	TUTWILER	7,934.74
TALLAHATCHIE	26,609.56	DUNCAN	3,049.75	MERIGOLD	4,701.16	TYLERTOWN	22,938.49
TATE	81,799.49	DURANT	1,428.13	METCALFE	198.52	UTICA	4,419.99
TUNICA	288,177.48	EDEN	575.31	MIZE	2,629.44	VAIDEN	4,727.10
WALTHALL	11,789.51	EDWARDS	4,624.31	MONTICELLO	19,934.82	VICKSBURG	474,537.99
WARREN	251,106.01	ETHEL	2,639.58	MOORHEAD	16,535.58	WALLS	6,046.10
WASHINGTON	66,896.50	FALCON	842.82	MORGAN CITY	1,997.39	WEBB	4,871.08
WEBSTER	3,610.00	FAYETTE	15,390.28	MORTON	64,939.57	WESSON	17,504.12
WILKINSON	22,272.75	FLORA	15,145.29	MT. OLIVE	7,237.87	WEST	2,304.97
YALOBUSHA	2,781.89	FLORENCE	25,549.21	N. CARROLLTON	4,735.64	WINONA	34,000.62
YAZOO	16,471.60	FLOWOOD	344,168.35	NATCHEZ	194,245.95	WINSTONVILLE	1,750.44
		FRIARS POINT	8,165.22	NEW HEBRON	4,119.03	WOODVILLE	13,077.82
		GEORGETOWN	2,816.34	OAKLAND	2,561.11	YAZOO CITY	7873.37
TOTAL COUNTIES	**$11,545,202.47**					**TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES**	**$7,254,797.53**

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES	**$11,545,202.47**
TOTAL PAYMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES	**$7,254,797.53**
TOTAL PAYMENTS TO GENERAL FUND	**$1,200,000.00**
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	**$20,000,000.00**

APPENDIX F: PORT GIBSON & CLAIBORNE COUNTY MAPS DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTIONS

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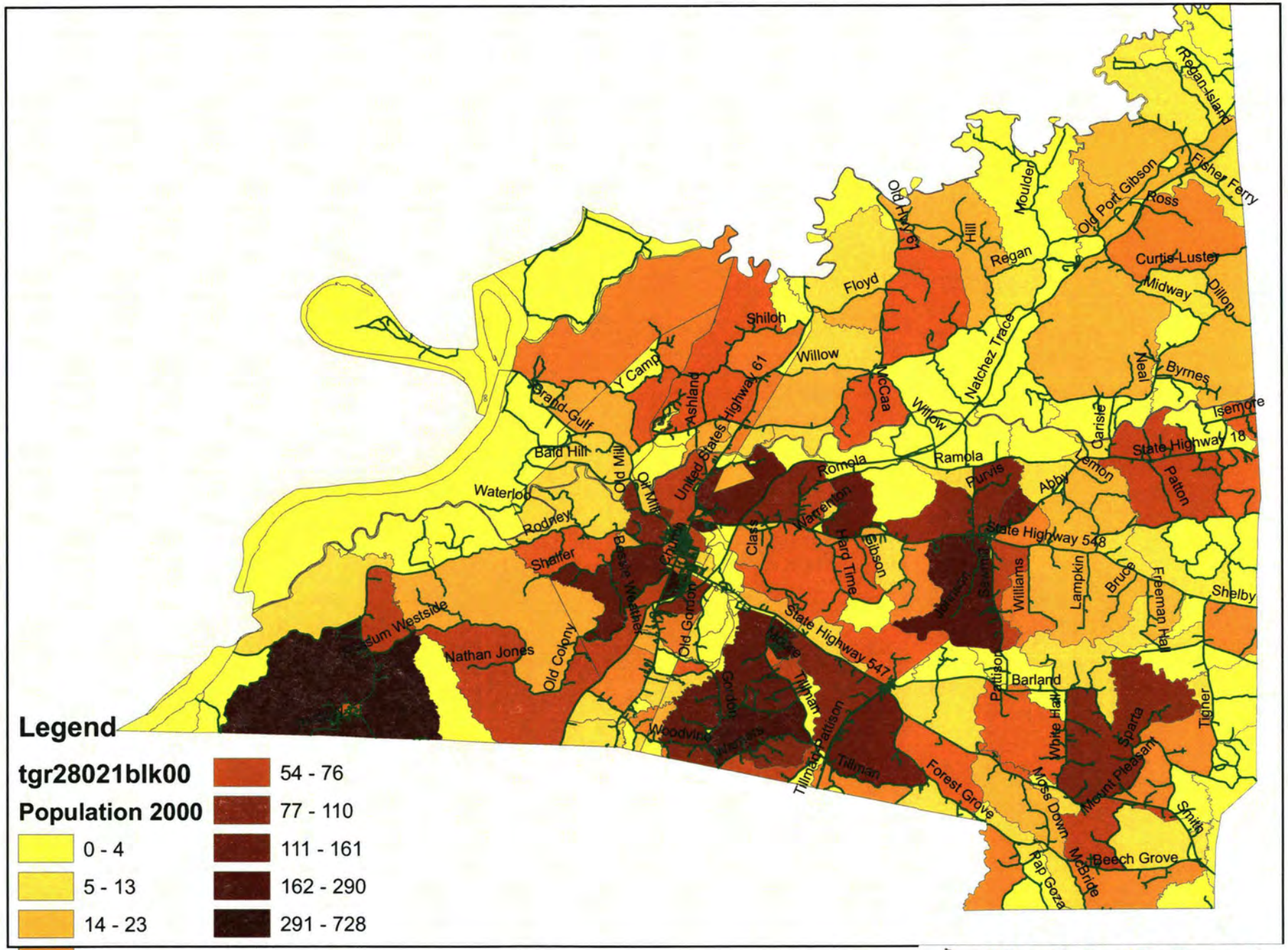
Claiborne County Population Distribution 2000



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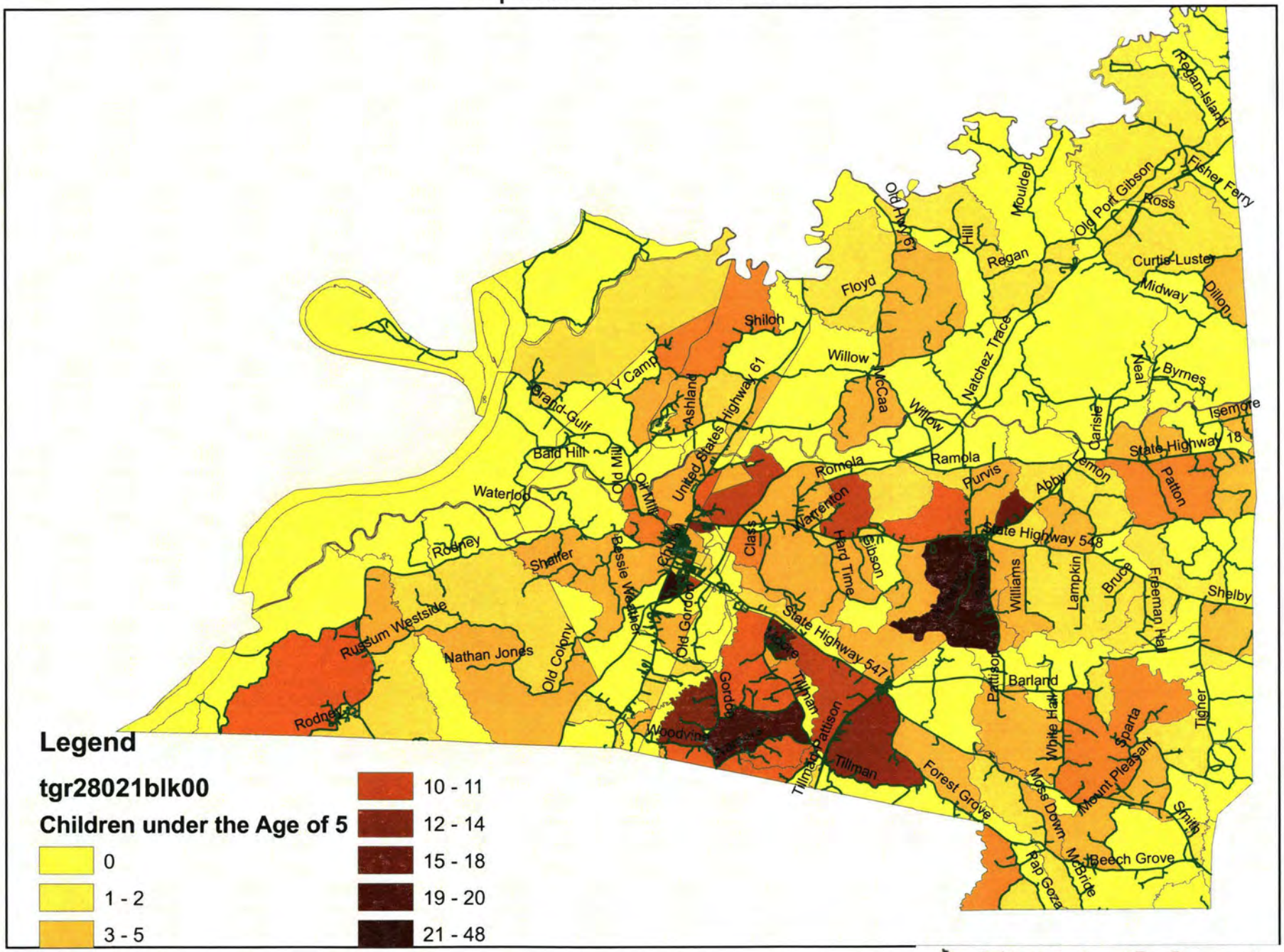
Claiborne County Children Uncer the Age of 5
Population Distribution 2000



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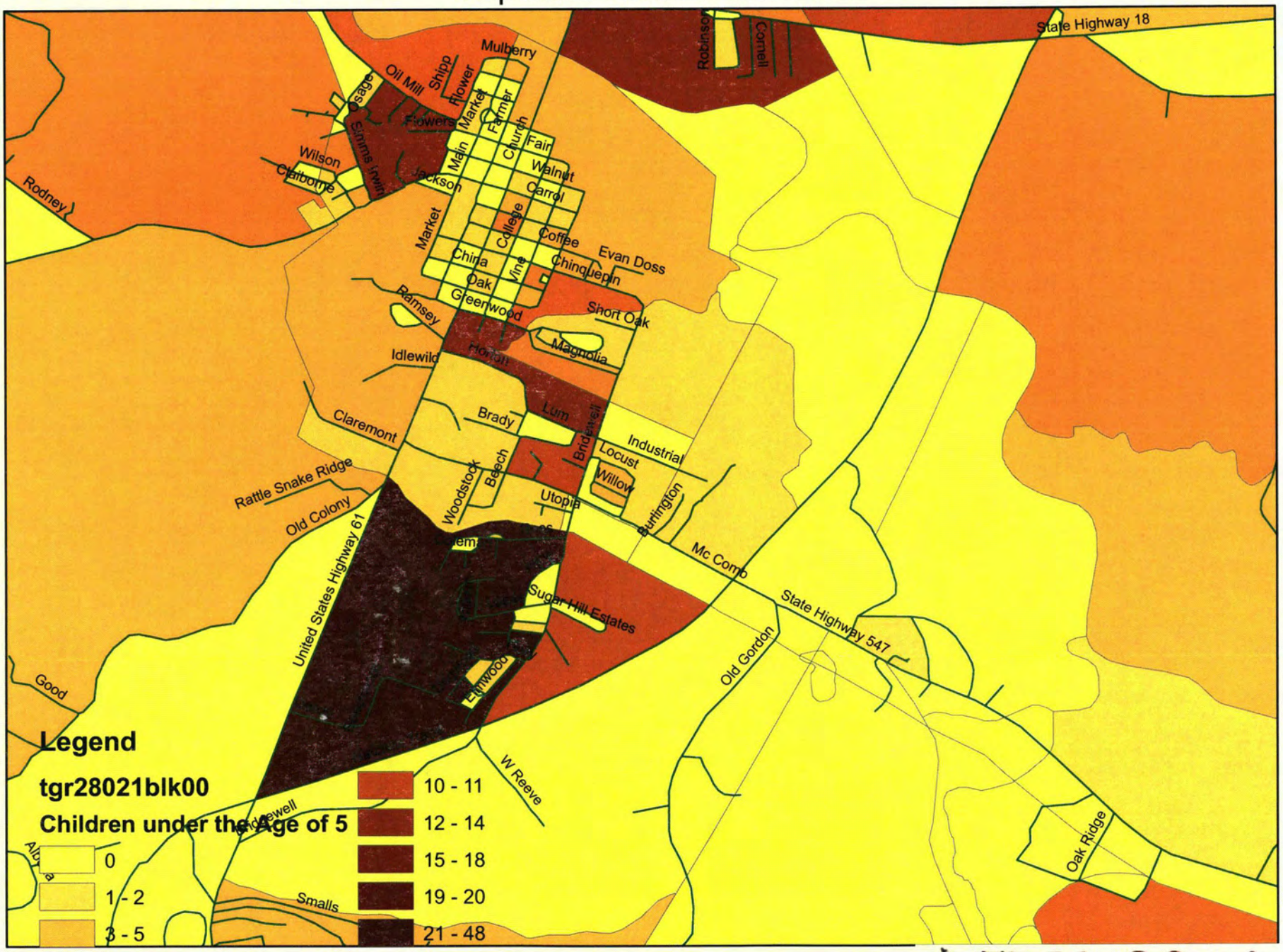
Port Gibson Children Under the Age of 5
Population Distribution 2000



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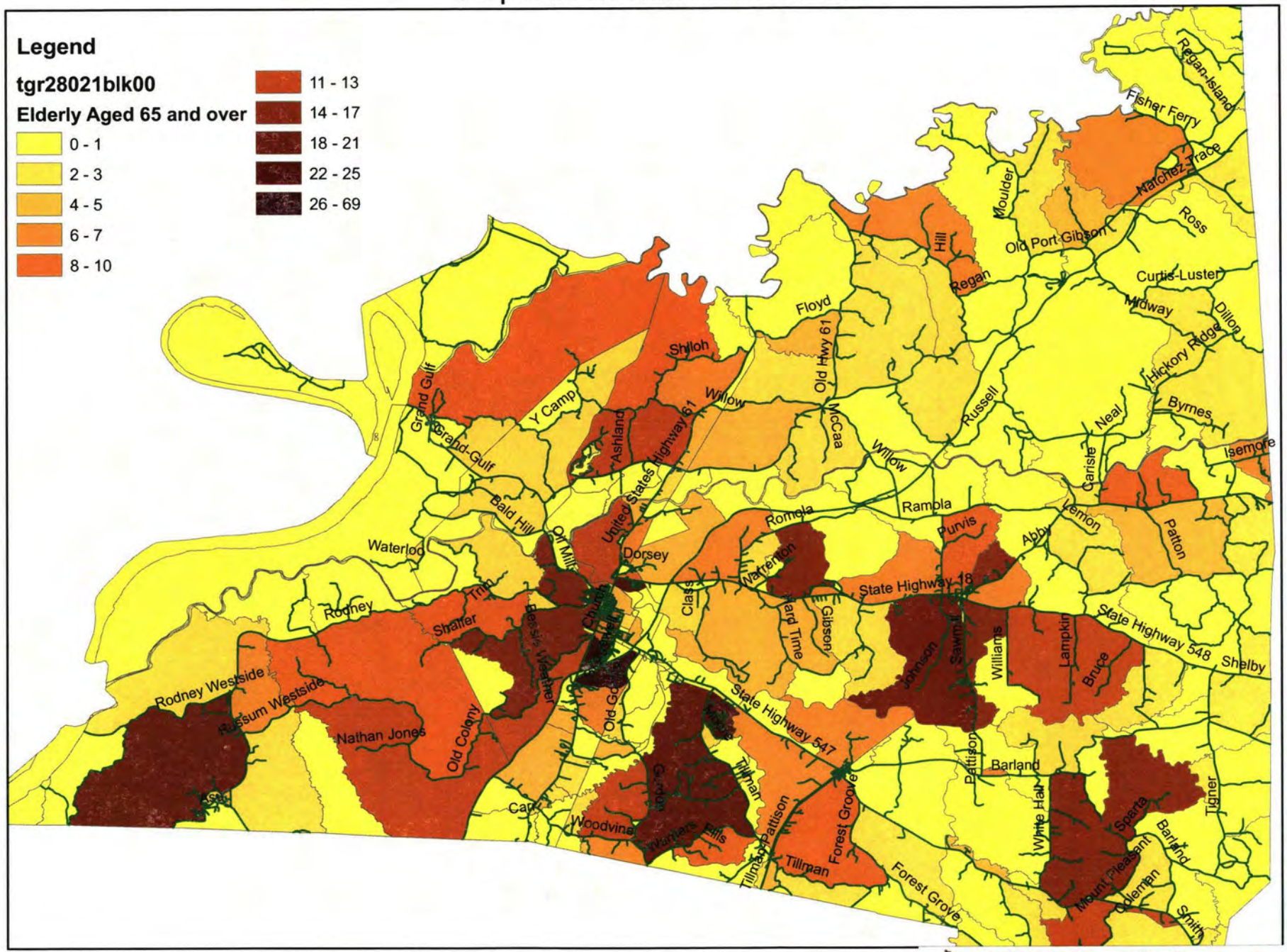
Claiborne County Elderly Aged 65 and over Population Distribution 2000



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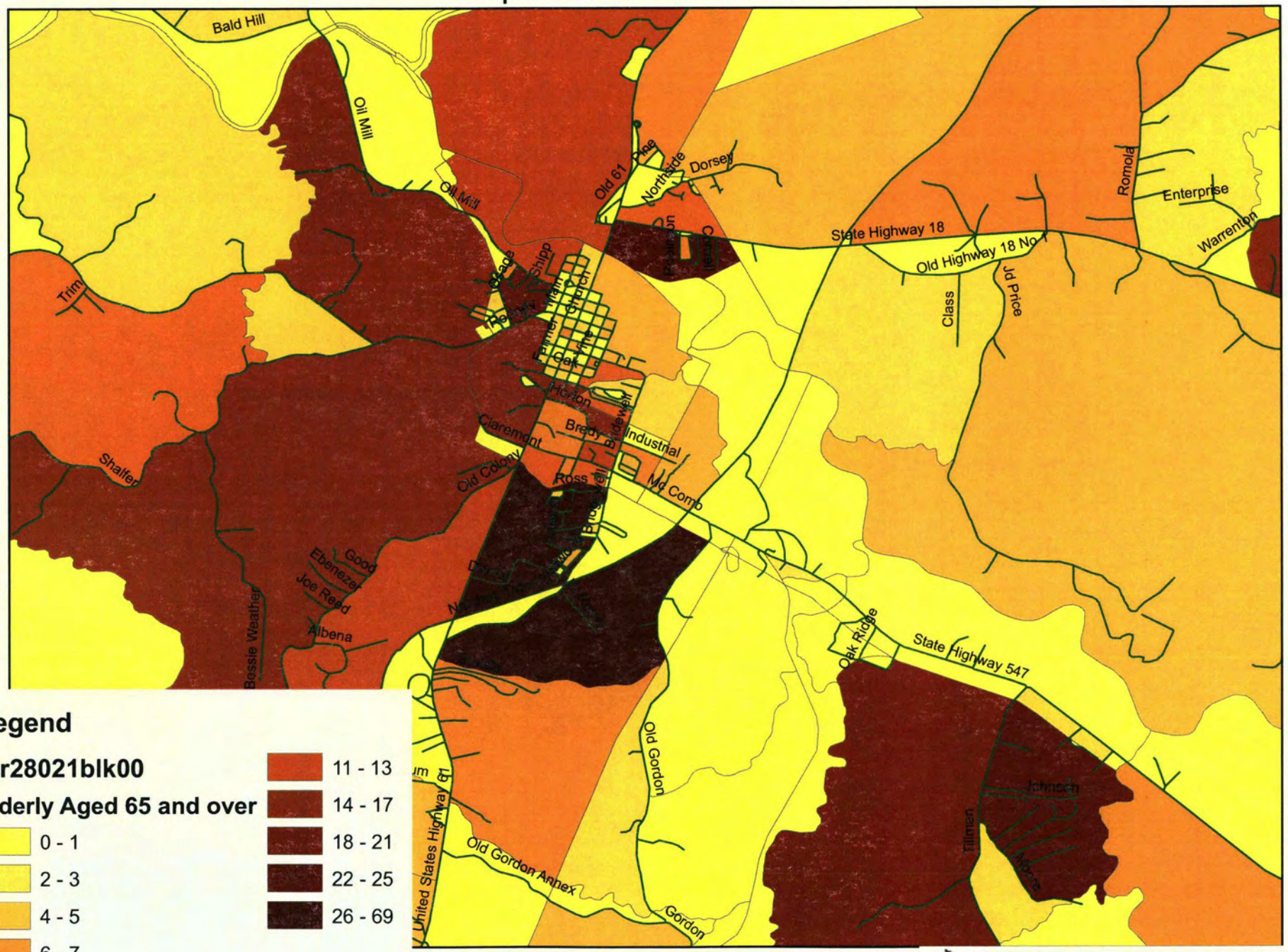
Port Gibson Elderly Aged 65 and over Population Distribution 2000



Legend

tgr28021blk00

Elderly Aged 65 and over

- 0 - 1
- 2 - 3
- 4 - 5
- 6 - 7
- 8 - 10
- 11 - 13
- 14 - 17
- 18 - 21
- 22 - 25
- 26 - 69

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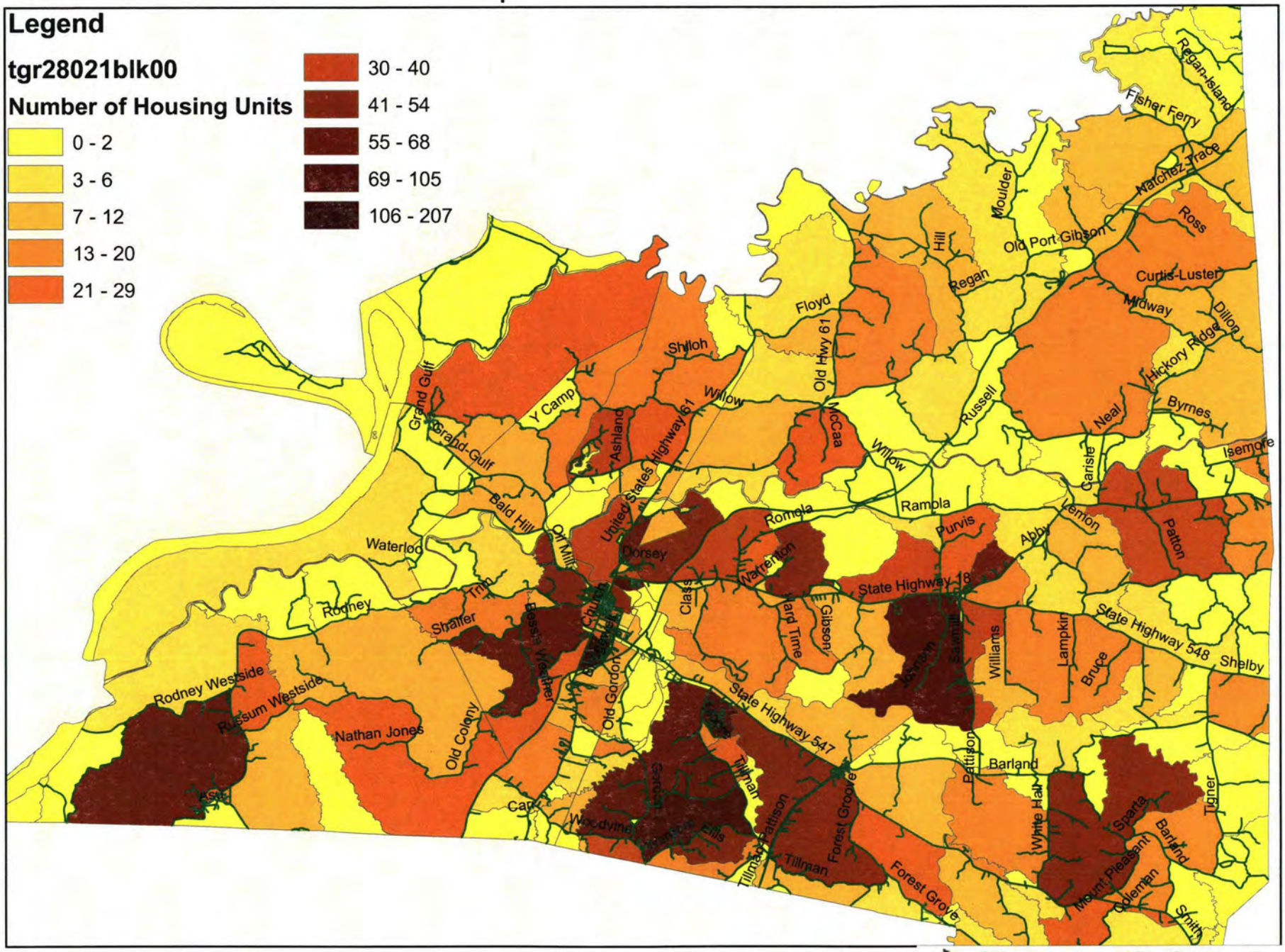
Claiborne County Number of Housing Units
Population Distribution 2000



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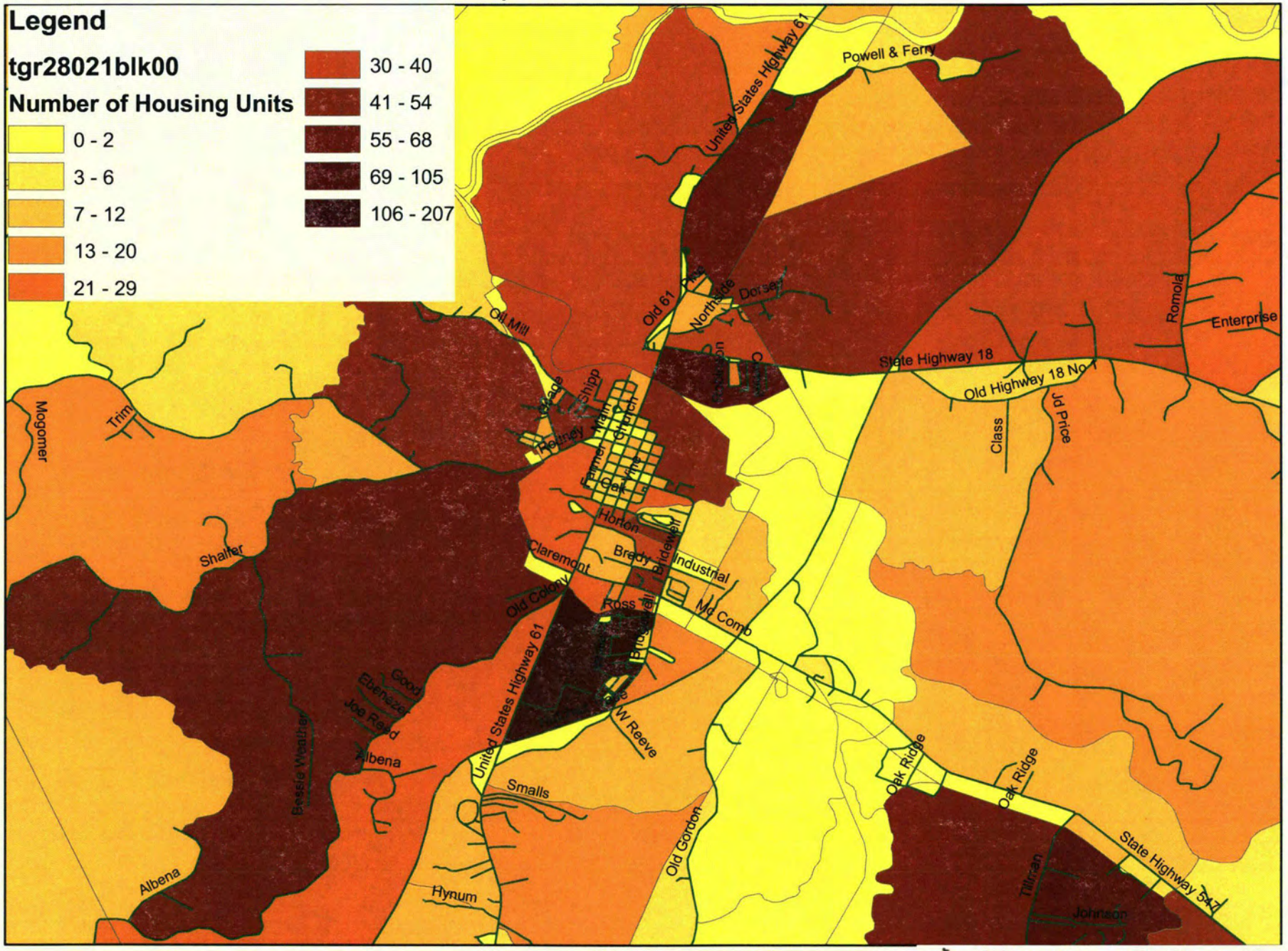
Port Gibson Number of Housing Units
Population Distribution 2000



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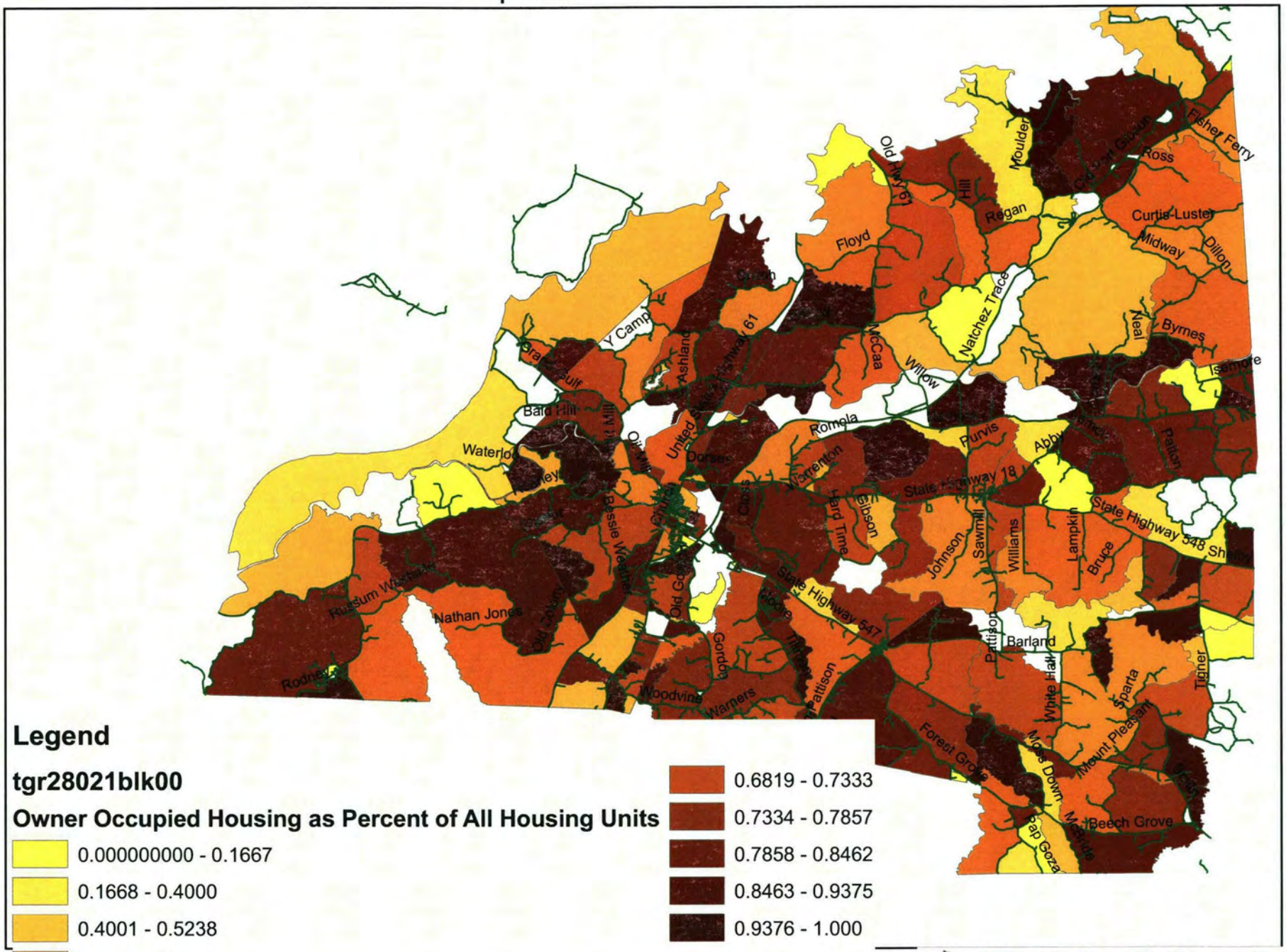
Claiborne Percent of Housing Units - Owner Occupied
Population Distribution 2000



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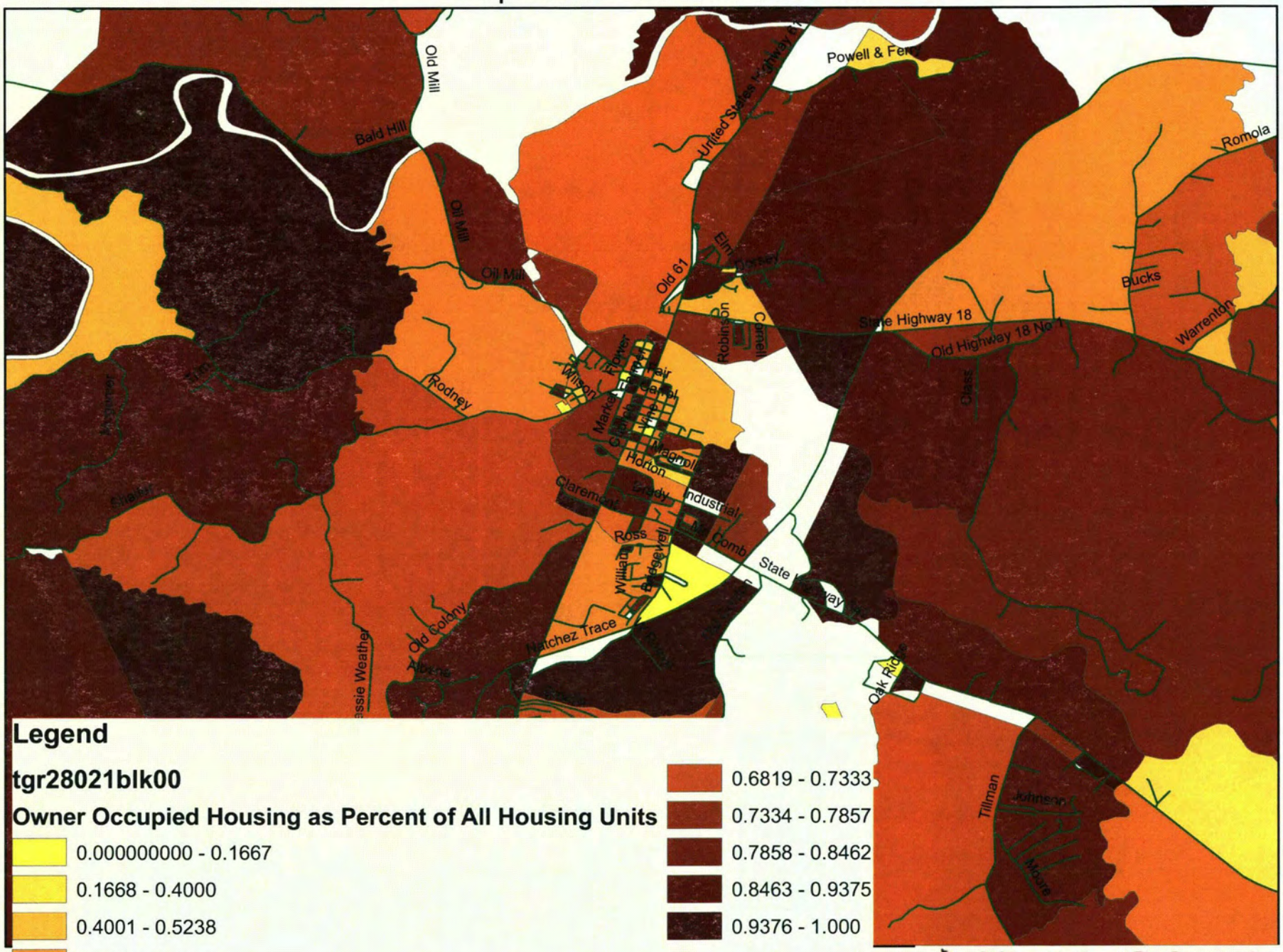
Port Gibson Percent of Housing Units - Owner Occupied
Population Distribution 2000



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