

Within the remaining counties and parishes, there are areas that are not suitable to construct an oil refinery facility and some sites that would not be appropriate at all. Areas of the county or parish that are located near schools and hospitals, concentrations of population, historic districts, or public parks and recreational facilities should be avoided. County and parish maps are provided in the following county profile section and the maps identify schools, churches, parks, historic districts, and transportation infrastructure, such as roads, railroads, ports and airports.

ARKANSAS

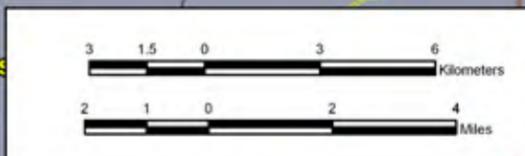
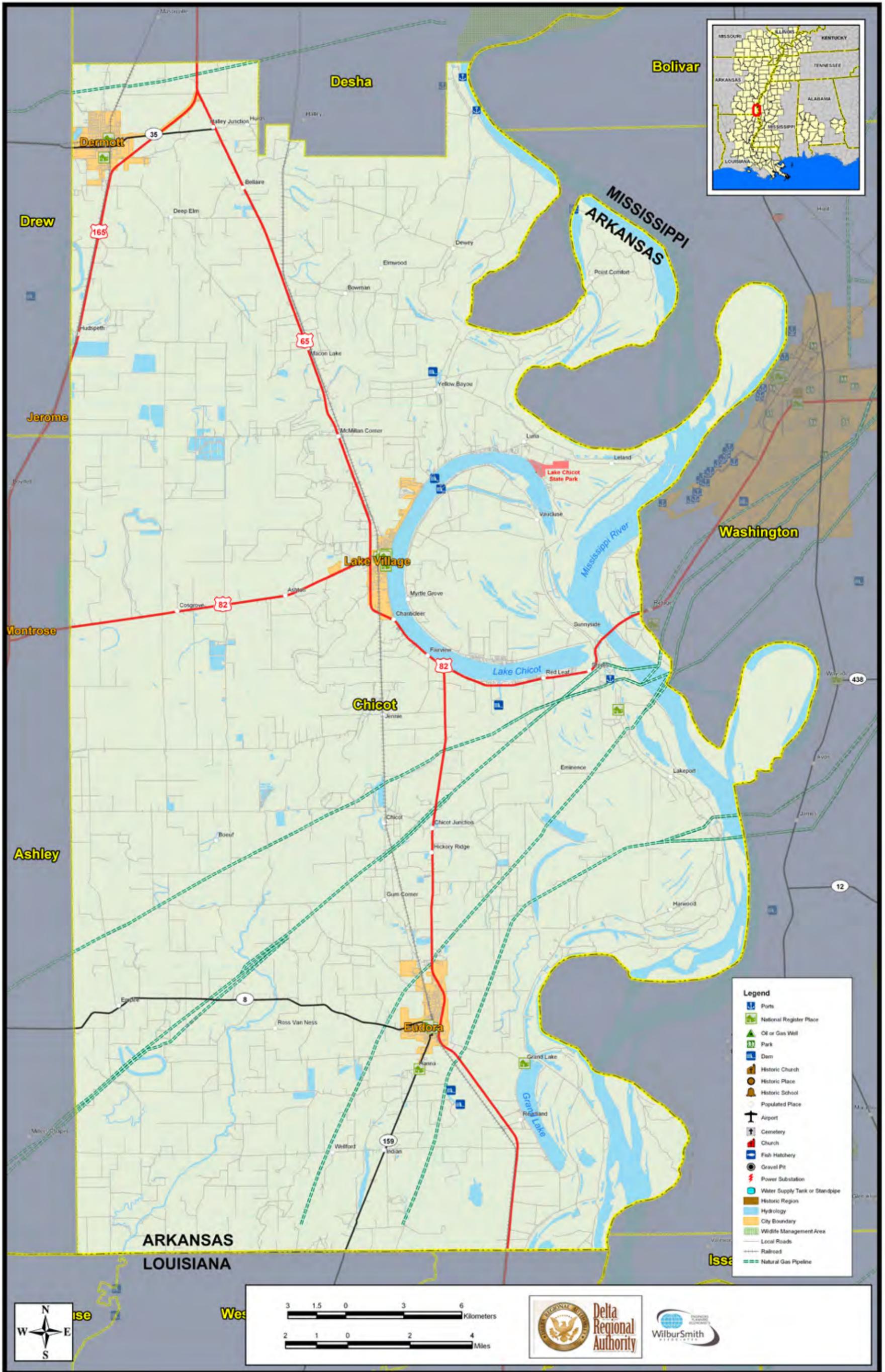
Chicot County, Arkansas

Chicot County is shown in Figure 9. In 2005, the population of Chicot County, Arkansas was 13,027 – the result of a nearly eight percent population loss within the community between 2000 and 2005. Slightly more than 64 percent of all residents over the age of 25 graduated from high school, while only 11.7 percent graduated from college.

Chicot County's \$22,007 median household income is significantly below the state average of \$33,445. The unemployment rate in Chicot County is 11 percent, with local and county governments functioning as the largest employers in the area. Greater than 28 percent of people living in Chicot County live below the poverty level. The proximity of Chicot County to nearby Greenville, Mississippi means that many of the county's residents work outside the community at the present time.

Chicot County is home to the Yellow Bend Port on the Mississippi River. Facilities at the port are limited at the present time. However, a substantial land base adjacent to the port allows room for potential expansion. The Port Authority Director advises that the port is actively working to enhance port facilities and build improved transportation connections.

Figure 9: Chicot County



LOUISIANA

East Carroll Parish, Louisiana

East Carroll Parish is shown in Figure 10. This rural parish in northeast Louisiana is situated along the Mississippi River. With a 2005 population of 8,756, this community experienced a loss of approximately 7.1 percent of its population between 2000 and 2005. Only 57.9 percent of local residents over the age of 25 have graduated from high school, and only 12.3 percent possess a Bachelor's degree or higher.

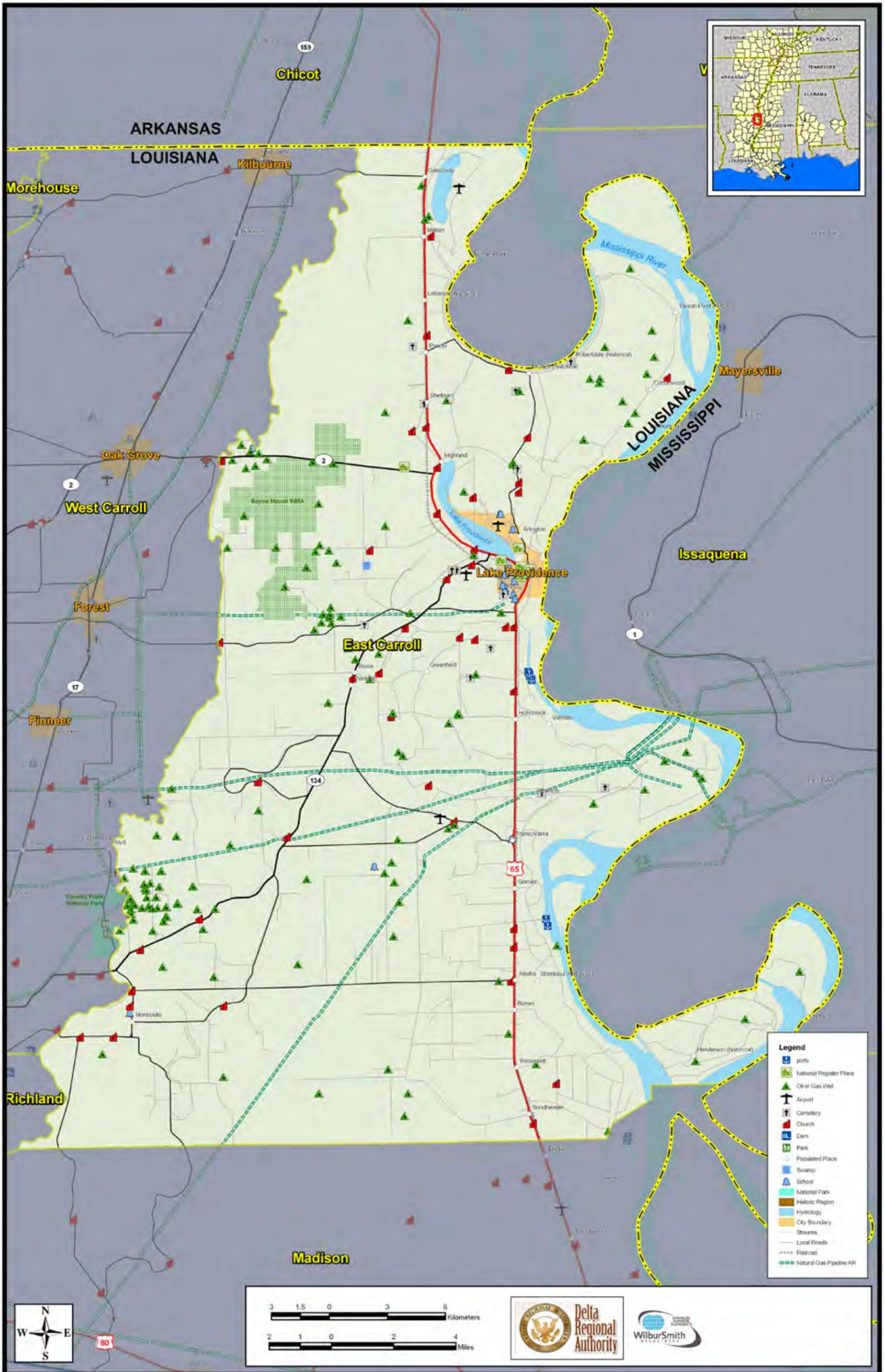
Unemployment in this parish exceeds 15 percent, according to the Louisiana Department of Labor. The largest employers in the parish are the Parish School Board, the Parish Sheriff's Department, and the Parish Police. Several small private-sector businesses also operate in the parish, including Barnes Hardwood Inc. and Jongs Inc.

The Port of Lake Providence is located in East Carroll Parish. This port is located on the Mississippi River at mile 484 A.H.P. and is a shallow draft port with a maintained channel depth of nine feet. The port has four berths and an 8,200 foot channel that is 150 feet wide. Cargo service is typically provided at the port by open and covered hopper barges.

U.S. Highway 65, a major north-south thoroughfare, is less than one-third of a mile from the port, and is accessible via the port road. Interstate 20 is located 30 miles south of the port. LA-2, located 8.5 miles north of the port, provides east-west connections. The area is served by the Delta Southern Railroad, a Class III railroad.

Based on best available information, it appears that a crude oil trunk line bisects this parish, running southwest to northeast. A review of aerial photography indicates a significant amount of property available near the Mississippi River and the port. The availability of substantial raw water from the Mississippi River Valley Alluvial Aquifer would be advantageous for a refining operation as well.

Figure 10: East Carroll Parish



Richland Parish, Louisiana

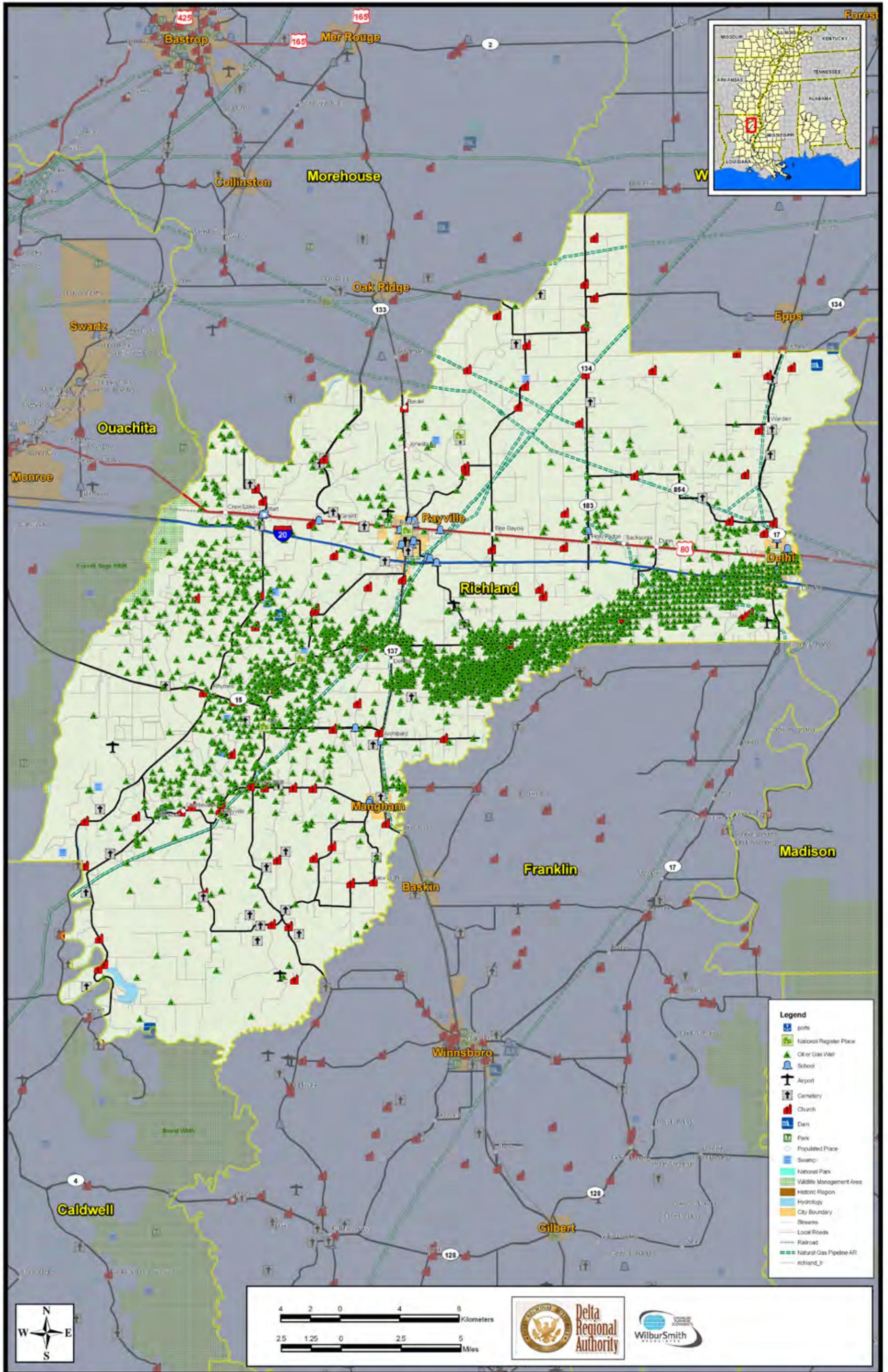
Richland Parish is shown in Figure 11. The 2005 population of Richland Parish, Louisiana was 20,526. Population loss of 2.2 percent between 2000 and 2005 contrasts with the 1.2 percent population growth experienced statewide during the same period. Almost 62 percent of residents over age 25 graduated from high school, but only 12.8 percent graduated from college – compared to a statewide average of 18.7 percent.

The median household income in 2003 was \$24,885, well below the state median household income of \$33,792. Unemployment in Richland Parish is 7.7 percent according to the Louisiana Department of Labor. This parish saw a significant reduction (6.6 percent) in non-farm employment between 2000 and 2004, compared to a statewide gain of two percent over the same period. The largest employers in the parish include the Richland Parish School Board and Tifton Aluminum Company, Inc.

Interstate 20 bisects this land-locked parish, as does U.S. 80 (which parallels I-20 to the north). The Russell Sage Wildlife Management Area lies on the western border of the parish, bordering I-20 to both the north and the south. The one historic district to be avoided in site selection, the Downtown Delhi Historic District, encompasses 70 acres and 21 buildings. This historic district includes both commercial and rail-related buildings dating to 1878.

Based on best available information, it appears that a crude oil trunk line bisects this parish, running from the southwestern to the northeastern area of the parish. From a review of available aerial photography, a significant amount of property in this parish could potentially support an oil refining operation. Information indicates the availability of raw water from the Mississippi River Valley Alluvial Aquifer within this parish.

Figure II: Richland Parish

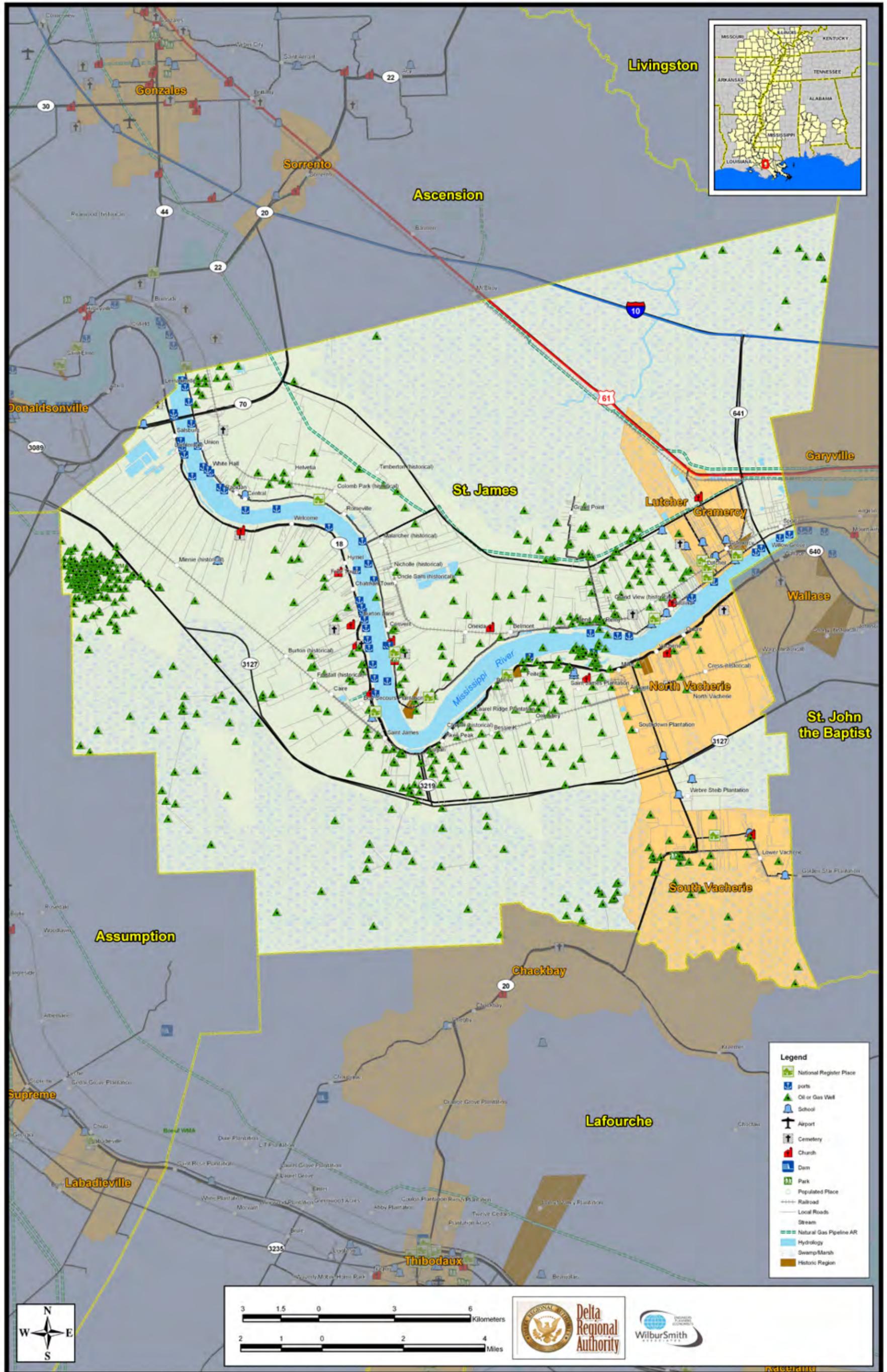


St. James Parish, Louisiana

St. James Parish is shown in Figure 12. In 2006, St. James Parish had a population of 21,721 having experienced a slight gain in population since the 2000 census. St. James Parish is located midway between New Orleans and Baton Rouge on the Mississippi River. Seventy-three percent of the local population has a high school diploma or higher but only 10 percent have a Bachelor's degree, well below the statewide average of 18.7 percent. The parish's median household income in 2004 was \$36,945, which was above the statewide average of \$35,216. Almost 18 percent of the people living in this community live below the poverty level, which is lower than the statewide average of 19 percent.

A significant amount of the economy in St. James Parish is concentrated in the petroleum industry and at the port facility. Pipelines also traverse through the Parish, which make it an attractive site for a new oil refinery facility. Special design features would have to be considered, since this Parish may be susceptible to high winds from a major hurricane.

Figure 12: St. James Parish



MISSISSIPPI

Bolivar County, Mississippi

Bolivar County is shown in Figure I3. The population of Bolivar County was 38,641 in 2005. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Bolivar County lost population between 2000 and 2005. The high school graduation rate for those over the age of 25 is 65.3 percent and 18.8 percent of the adults over the age of 25 have graduated from college, which is higher than the statewide college graduation percentage of 16.9 percent.

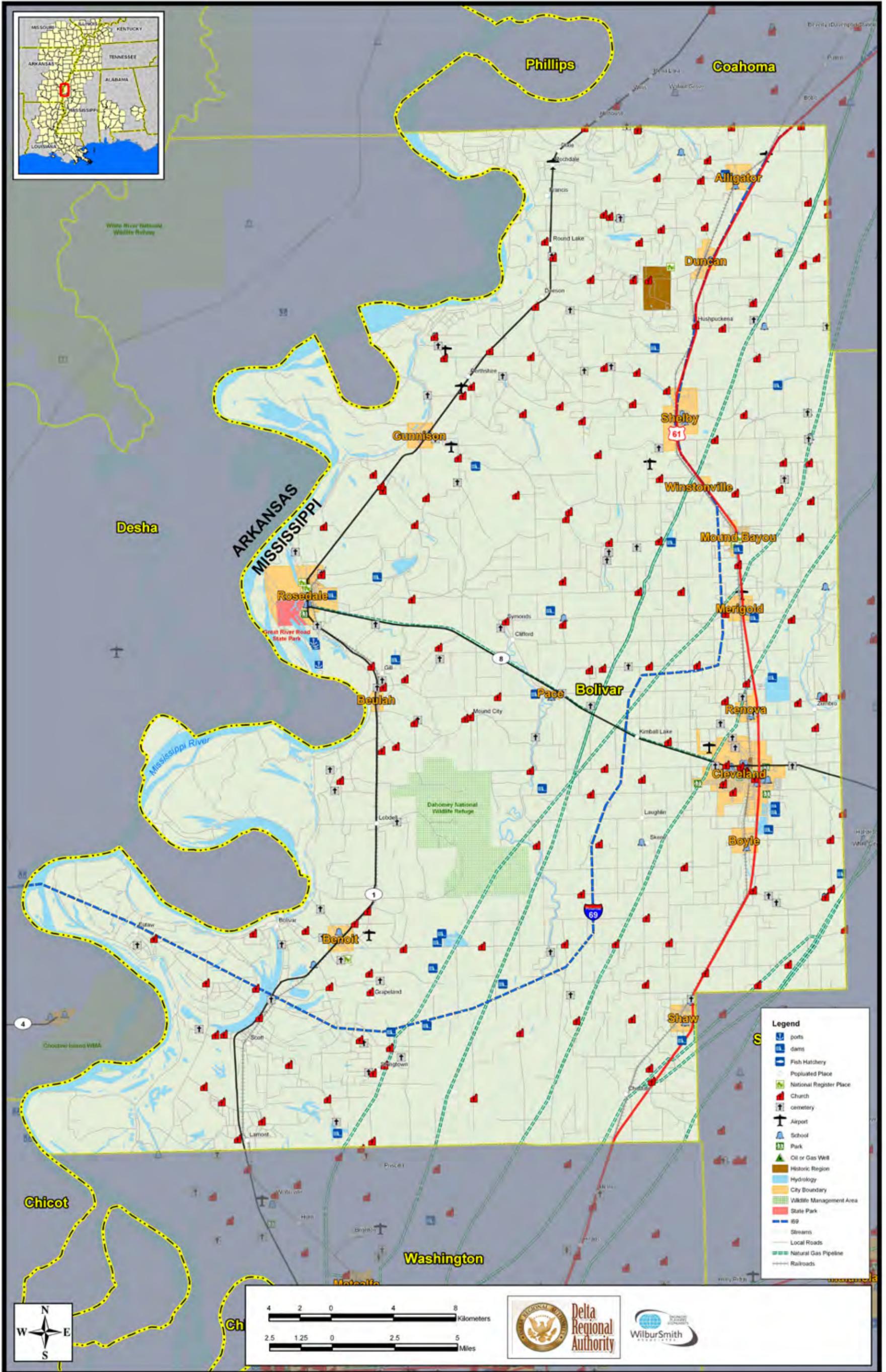
Manufacturing weekly wages in Bolivar County averaged \$510 per week compared with an average weekly manufacturing wage statewide of \$548. Unemployment in Bolivar County was 8.9 percent, according to the Mississippi Employment Security Commission, compared to a U.S. unemployment rate of 4.6 percent. The largest manufacturers in Bolivar County include Faurecia, Delta & Pine Land Co., Quality Steel Corporation, Cives Steel Co., and Mid-South.

Rosedale-Bolivar County Port, near Rosedale, consists of more than 1,000 acres along a channel connected to the Mississippi River. This port is built along a 3-mile slack water channel with existing docks, a terminal facility, lay down yards, and rail service. There are already several industries located in the industrial park at the port, including Cives Steel, JANTRAN Inc., and Jimmy Sanders Inc.

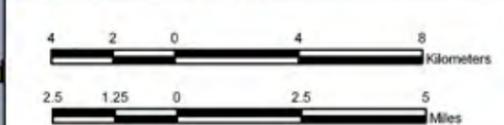
Several historic areas within Bolivar County should be avoided in selecting a site. One includes Mound Bayou, one of the nation's most historic black culture sites. This community was founded in 1887 by Isaiah Montgomery, whose home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Based upon available information, the crude oil trunk line does not cross Bolivar County, but it is estimated to lie within 30 – 40 miles of the county. The transportation network serving Bolivar includes the potential I-69 corridor, U.S. 61, and a proposed DDHS corridor. There are several large acreage parcels of property within this county that could support an oil refinery facility and maintain appropriate distances from any sensitive environmental areas and concentrations of population.

Figure 13: Bolivar County



- Legend**
- ports
 - dams
 - Fish Hatchery
 - Populated Place
 - National Register Place
 - Church
 - cemetery
 - Airport
 - School
 - Park
 - Oil or Gas Well
 - Historic Region
 - Hydrology
 - City Boundary
 - Wildlife Management Area
 - State Park
 - I-69
 - Streams
 - Local Roads
 - Natural Gas Pipeline
 - Railroads



Leflore County, Mississippi

Leflore County is shown in Figure 14. In 2005, Leflore County had a population of 36,431. Like many other counties in this region, Leflore County lost approximately four percent of its population between 2000 and 2005. In Leflore County, while more than 69 percent of the population has a high school diploma or higher and 18.98 percent graduated from college, which is above the state average of 16.9 percent.

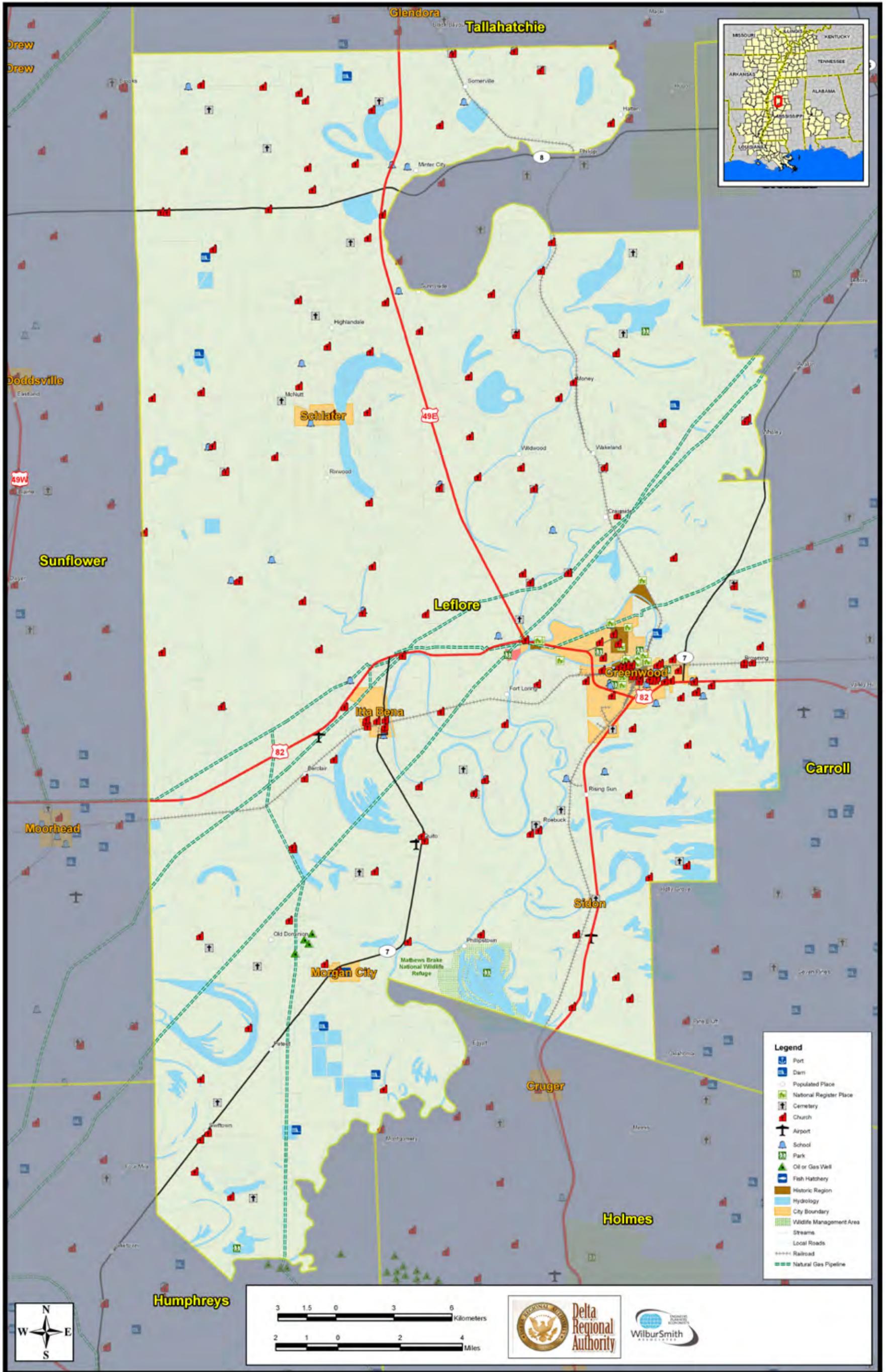
The county's median household income in 2003 was \$21,863 compared to the statewide median household income of \$32,397. The county's per capita income was \$20,388 in 2003 and almost 30 percent of the people living in this community live below the poverty level.

Greenwood is the largest city in Leflore County. The community has a fairly diversified economic base. Some of the largest industries in the county include: Viking Range Corporation, Heartland Catfish, Mississippi Valley State University, Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation, and John-Richard.

If a final site is evaluated in Leflore, care should be taken to avoid the seven historic districts in Leflore County, including the Boulevard Subdivision Historic District, the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District, Cotton Row Historic District, and the Four Corners Historic District. There are 36 structures in Leflore County identified on the National Register of Historic Places including Holly Grove, the Rosemary-Humphreys House, the Southworth House, the Stratton Archeological Site, and the Wesley Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

Leflore County appears to be bisected by the crude oil trunk line providing excellent access to raw material for this project. There are several outstanding industrial sites within the county providing excellent highway and rail access for heavier industrial users. While there are potential sites to support this facility in Leflore County, there is also significant aquaculture production underway in this county, which may create an environmental challenge in locating a refinery facility in the area.

Figure 14: Leflore County





SITE SELECTION AND IDENTIFICATION FACTORS

...for an oil refinery facility



Panola County, Mississippi

Panola County is shown in Figure 15. In 2005, the population of Panola County was 35,331. Unlike many of the other Mississippi Delta counties, Panola County experienced a 3.1 percent growth in their population from 2000 to 2005; slightly higher than the growth experienced statewide during the same time period. Of those adults over the age of 25, 70.81 percent graduated from high school, but only 13.07 percent graduated from college, well below the statewide average of 16.9 percent.

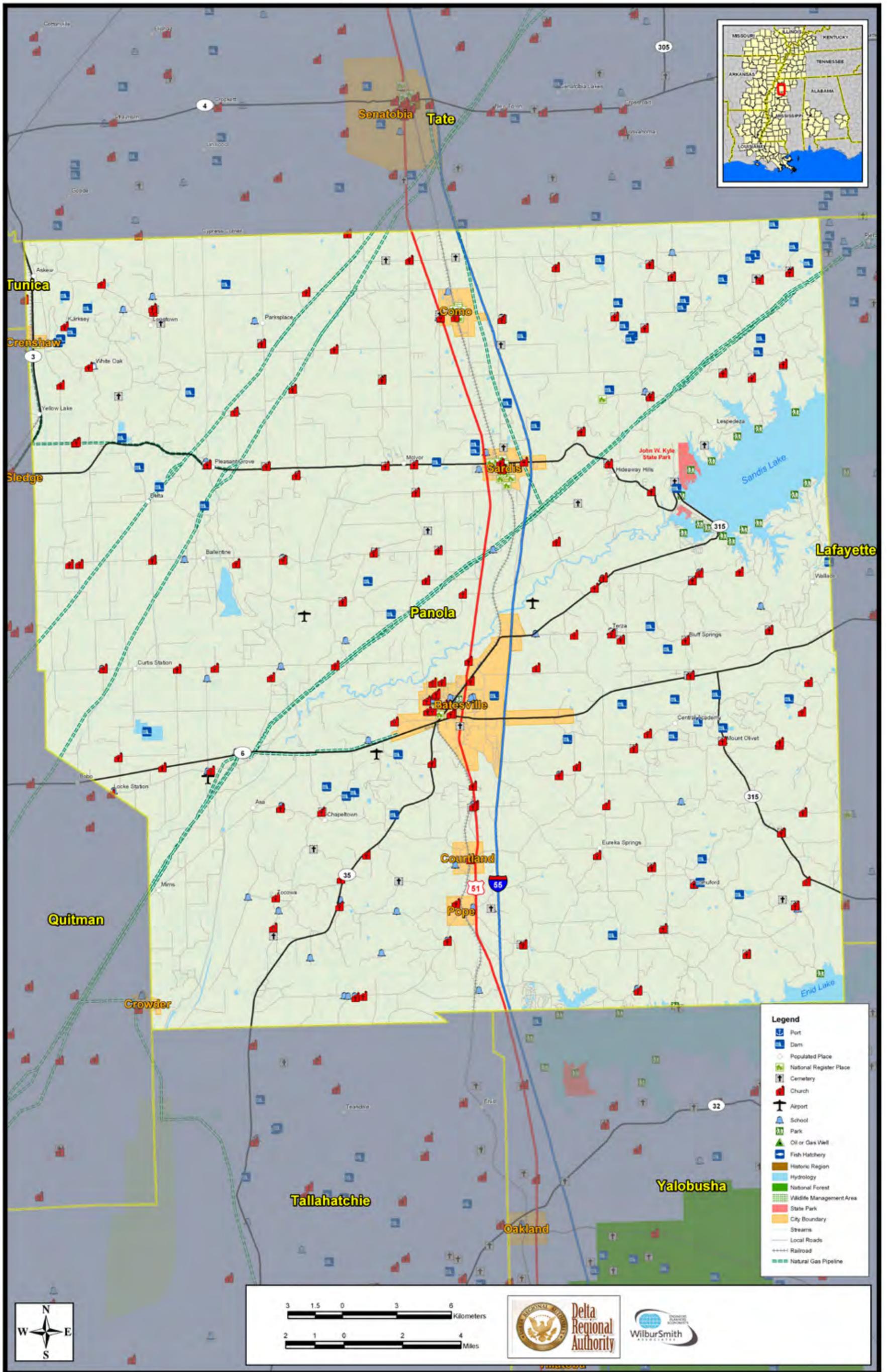
The median household income in Panola County was \$27,894 and per capita income was \$19,250 in 2003, according to the 2004-2005 Delta Council Economic Progress Report. More than 20 percent of the people living in Panola County live below the poverty level.



There is one historic district in Panola County, the Batesville Historic District, which contains more than 200 buildings. The National Register of Historic Places identifies 27 buildings in Panola County that have historic significance, including the Ballentine-Bryant House, the Craig-Seay House, the Crenshaw House, and Holy Innocents' Episcopal Church. Care should be taken to locate final sites for this facility away from the Historic District and from structures on the National Historic Register.

Based upon the general crude oil trunk line information used in this report, a primary pipeline bisects Panola County. The county has a lower population density than many other counties in the region with slightly over 50 people per square miles compared with a statewide density of 60.6 people per square mile. A review of aerial mapping of the county indicates several potential sites in the county that could support an oil refinery facility.

Figure 15: Panola County



Pike County, Mississippi

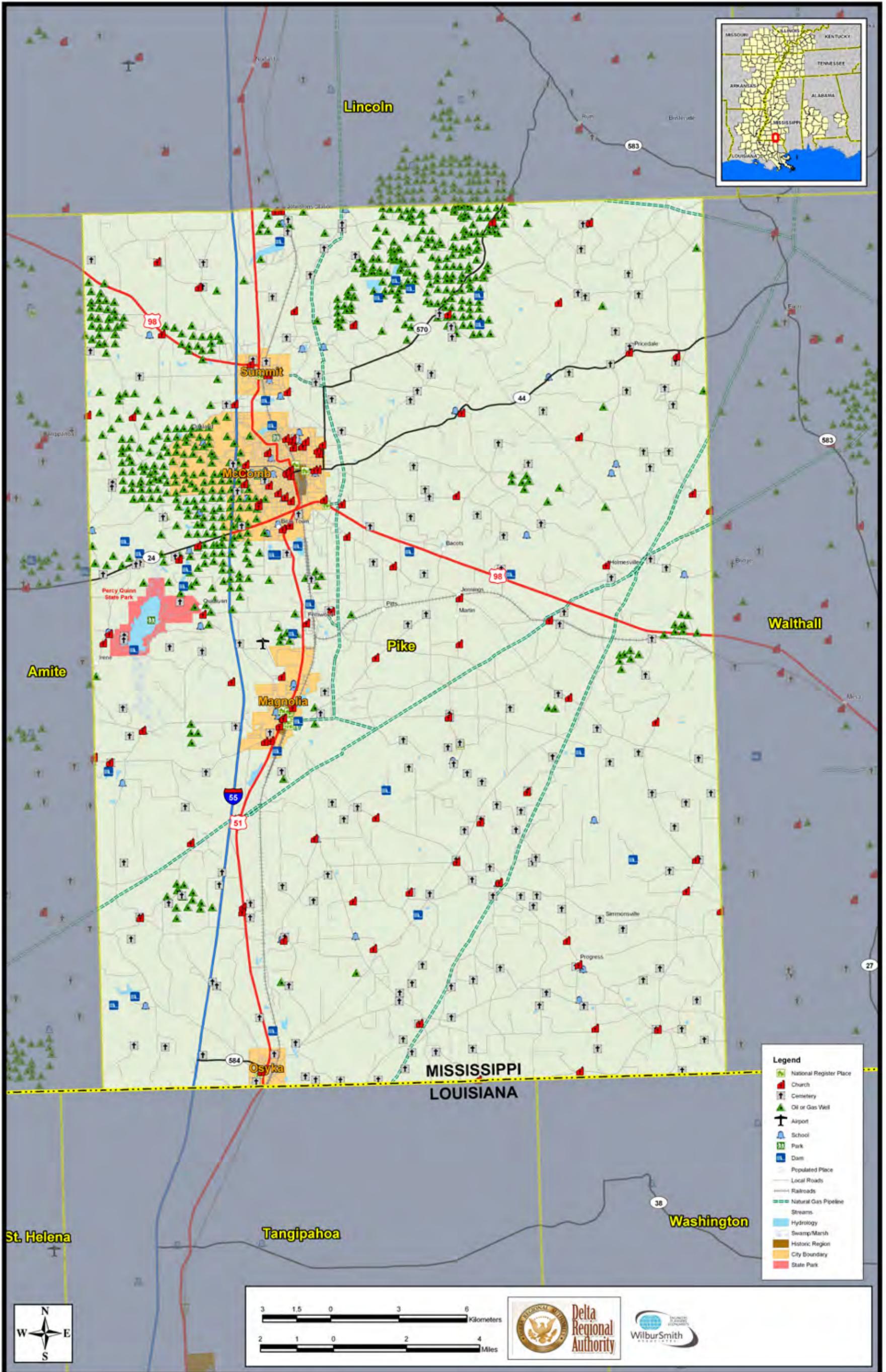
Pike County is shown in Figure 16. In 2006, Pike County had a population of 40,240, having gained population since the 2000 census. Pike County is located in southwest Mississippi on Interstate 55 and is the retail and medical center for the entire region. While more than 70 percent of the population has a high school diploma or higher only 12.5 percent graduated from college, below the state average of 16.9 percent.

The county's median household income in 2004 was \$26,173 compared to the statewide median household income of \$34,278. Almost 24 percent of the people living in this community live below the poverty level.

Leading employers in Pike County include Croft Metals, McComb Mill, Sanderson Farms, Weyerhaeuser Company, and Great American Wirebound Box Co. Employment is concentrated in three primary sectors: health care, manufacturing, and retail trade. There are a total of 265,200 acres in the county; the vast majority in agriculture and forest areas, which make it an ideal location for a new oil refinery facility.

A review of aerial mapping of the county indicates several potential sites in the county that could support an oil refinery facility. There numerous oil and gas wells concentrated in the northwest part of the county. The major south-north crude oil truck pipe line is located approximately 15 miles west of Pike County, which would provide the raw materials needed for an oil refinery facility. Special design features would have to be considered, since this county may be susceptible to high winds from a hurricane.

Figure I6: Pike County





SITE SELECTION AND IDENTIFICATION FACTORS

...for an oil refinery facility



Washington County, Mississippi

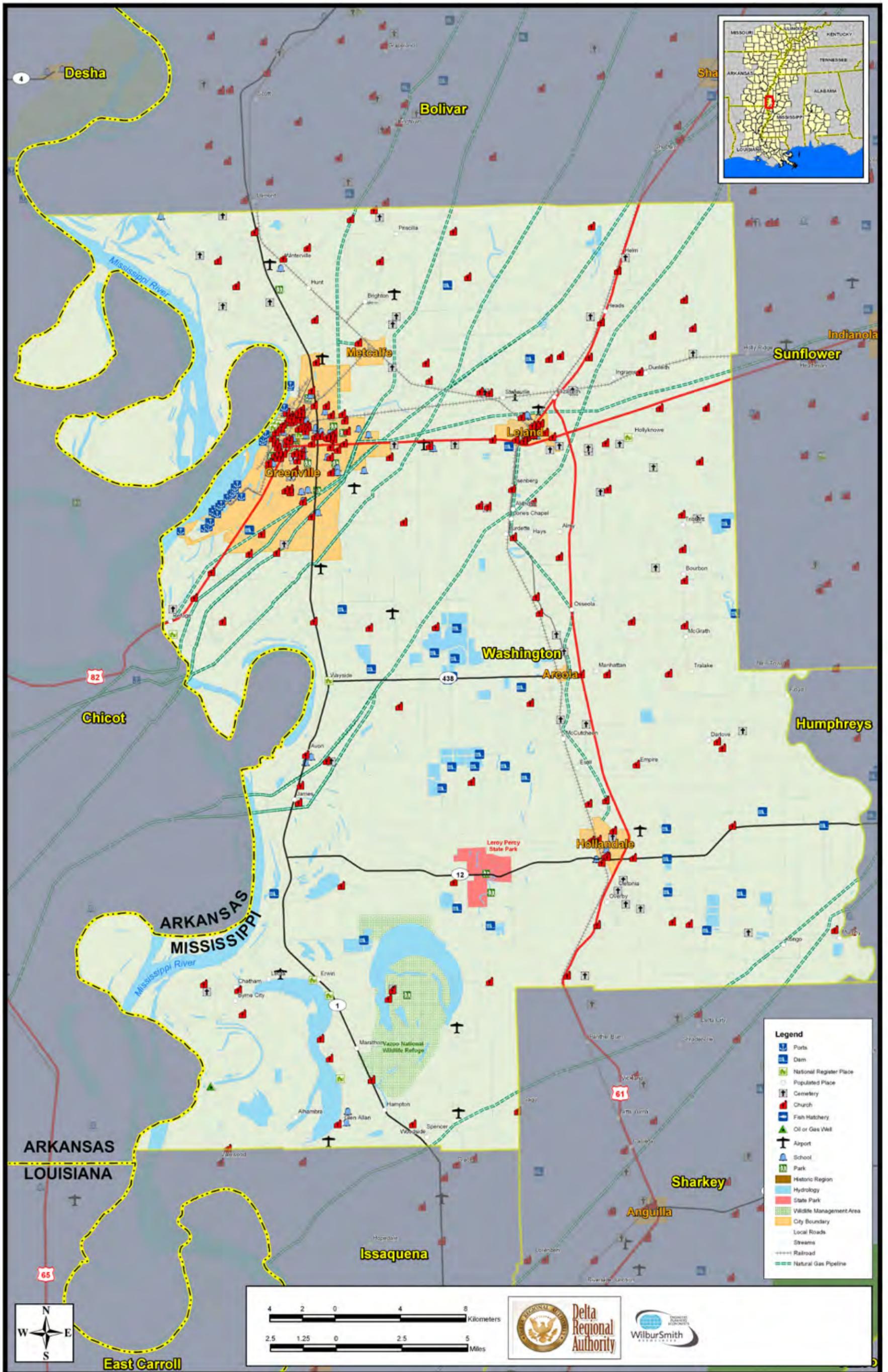
Washington County is shown in Figure 17. The 2006 population of Washington County was 58,528, reflecting a loss of six percent of the county's population between 2000 and 2006. Of those over the age of 25 in Washington County, 73.5 percent have graduated from high school and 19.24 percent have graduated from college compared with a statewide college graduation rate of 16.9 percent. In 2003, the median household income for Washington County was \$24,741 compared with a statewide median household income of \$32,397.

The largest manufacturers in Washington County include USG Interiors, Inc., Great Dane Trailers-Van Division, La-Z-Boy, Leading Edge, and Aircraft Painting, Inc. This county has a more diverse manufacturing base than many of the other counties reviewed, and their utility infrastructure is representative of that expertise. The City of Greenville has a wastewater treatment capacity of 20 million gallons per day and a current average consumption of 6 million gallons per day with peak consumption around 10 million gallons per day.

There are four distinct historic districts in Washington County, which include Gamwyn Park Historic District, Greenville Commercial Historic District, Leland Historic District, and Washington Avenue-Main Street Historic District. There are also a number of historic sites in this county including Arcola Mounts, Atterbury House, the Bank of Washington Building, the Belmont Building, the Finlay House, the First National Bank of Greenville, the Griffen-Spragins House, the Leavenworth-Wasson-Carroll House, Linden Building, Mount Holly, Old Delta Democrat Times Building, the U.S. Post Office Building in Leland, and several other buildings primarily in Greenville. The majority of these structures are located in Greenville, but there are several historic buildings in other smaller cities in Washington County. Care should be taken to locate in final sites for this project away from these historic structures.



Figure 17: Washington County





The Port of Greenville is a hub of water transportation along the Mississippi River. This port is located directly on the River at mile marker 537. The Greenville terminal handles transload bulk, break-bulk, and project cargo through multimodal facilities including truck, rail, and barge. The port is easily accessible to U.S. 1 and U.S. 82. This port provides extensive facilities including mobile cranes, conveyor loaders, deepwater berths, access to a piggy-back ramp, warehouses for dry storage, pipeline connections, rail spur, laydown yards, and stevedore services.

Washington County is one of only three counties or parishes (the others being East Carroll Parish and St. James Parish, Louisiana) in this final evaluation area that appear to have both direct access to the crude oil trunk line and access to a Mississippi River Port facility. The existing port facilities in Washington County are significantly more diversified than those found at the Lake Providence Port in East Carroll Parish.