

A scenic view of a dam with a waterfall, a concrete structure, and a wooden building in the background. The dam is made of concrete and has a waterfall on the left side. The water is flowing over the dam and into a pool of water below. The concrete structure is on the right side of the dam. The wooden building is on the right side of the dam. The background is a forest of trees.

JONES COUNTY LAND USE PLAN

2013-2033

Adopted July 1, 2013

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JONES COUNTY LAND USE PLAN USER GUIDE

The Jones County Land Use Plan is a guide to decision-making regarding the future of Jones County. The plan will address three main questions: (1) what is the status of the County in 2011; (2) what are the goals for the County in the future; and (3) what needs to happen to achieve those goals? The plan provides guidance that identifies a framework of goals, community policies, and lists specific implementation strategies to guide future decision making in Jones County.

Key components of this new plan are the Existing Land Use Map and the Future Land Use Map. These maps identify the general areas where growth has occurred and where growth will be directed in the coming years as well as preferred locations for future development in the unincorporated portions of the County.

What was the process for developing the plan?

Development of the Land Use Plan was initiated in the spring of 2010 at request of the Jones County Board of Commissioners. The Board directed the Jones County Manager to lead an effort to create the plan due to new requirements of the N.C. Department of Transportation. The County requested help from the North Carolina Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning. The Jones County Planning Board was appointed by the County to oversee development of the plan. One Planning Board meeting and one community forum was held to raise community awareness of the planning effort and to obtain feedback from the community. A draft version of the plan was publicly reviewed on June 17, 2013 and the final plan was adopted on July 1, 2013.

What is included in the plan?

Plan User Guide helps users of the plan to answer pertinent questions, such as what is the plan? What does it include? Who uses the plan?

Introduction and Overview of the Plan explains the purpose of the plan and the process used to develop it.

Vision Statement describes what Jones County could look like in twenty years.

Community Profile describes the context for Jones County, including its history and geography.

Agricultural Preservation provides statistics on agricultural production in the County and some of the various tools and techniques available to farmers.

Transportation describes Jones County's role in providing transportation, commuting trends, and future transportation improvements.

Economic Development focuses on the County's economic development infrastructure and the various local, state, and federal incentives available to promote the local economy.

Cultural, Environmental, and Water Resources addresses the need to protect important natural and historical resources in the community.

Labor Force and Employment describes the income statistics of Jones County residents, the major employers in the County, and unemployment trends over the past twenty years.

Public Services and Facilities details the public services and facilities in the County, and focuses on education and recreation.

Guiding Principles describes the six guiding principles that were used to develop the plan. These principles were developed from public input generated during the course of the planning effort.

Growth Management and Future Land Use outlines how the County will manage future growth and development.

Use of the Land Use Plan provides guidance on how the County should go about implementing the plan following its adoption.

Procedures for Amending or Updating the Plan sets out procedures for monitoring implementation of the plan and amending the plan over time.

What are the key elements of the plan?

The key elements of the plan are the goals, objectives, and strategies that provide the framework for future decision making in Jones County.

GOALS

Goals are statements about what the County aims to achieve over the next 20 years. Goals give decision makers and citizens a clear idea about the County's intended direction. Goals should be directed toward a vision and consistent with the mission. A goal should be something the County wants and expects to accomplish in the future.

OBJECTIVES

An objective is a specific measurable result expected within a particular time period, consistent with a goal and strategy. An objective is a clear "milepost" along the strategically chosen path to the goal.

STRATEGIES

Strategies outline the actions to be taken to achieve the County's goals. Strategies are organized by priorities. Strategies establish broad themes for future actions and should reflect reasoned choices among alternative paths.

Who uses the plan?

The Land Use Plan is intended to be a comprehensive source used to understand the future goals of the County and the actions it will take to achieve those goals. The plan will serve different purposes depending upon the interests of the user. Decision makers, such as elected officials and County advisory boards, will use this document to help make policy decisions and actions relevant to the goals and policies outlined in the plan. Business owners and developers in the community will use the plan to understand the County's approach to promoting economic development and learn where certain types of development are most appropriately located. Residents of Jones County will use the plan to learn about new community initiatives. County staff will use the plan as a guide for advising decision-makers on County policy questions and to guide development of work plans and new programs.

What are the requirements for planning in North Carolina?

Jones County's ability to adopt and implement a Land Use Plan is drawn from its state-authorized general police power to "define, regulate, prohibit, or abate acts, omissions, or conditions detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of its citizens" per North Carolina (General Statute § 153A-121). Neither North Carolina General Statutes nor case law mandate preparation of Land Use Plans, define their elements, or set a mandatory procedure for their adoption. Local governments can choose whether or not to develop a plan and what contents the plan will include.

How is the plan coordinated with other plans?

Roadways, school facilities, utility plans, environmental conditions, floodplains, and other public facilities and needs for services all need consideration and coordination in preparation of a Land Use Plan. The development of the Jones County Land Use Plan was undertaken with consideration of existing policies, the Jones County Subdivision Ordinance and current conditions in Jones County.

What area does the plan cover?

The Jones County Land Use Plan focuses on the unincorporated portions of the County and areas outside of existing municipal town limits and extraterritorial jurisdictions.

What does the plan have to do with zoning?

The plan is to be used as a guide only. There is a map showing an inventory of existing uses within the County as well as a map showing proposed types of uses for certain areas. A land use plan has no designated authority to determine how an individual chooses to use his or her property. A zoning ordinance would be a completely separate document. If at any time zoning was initiated, there would be public newspaper notices and public meetings with the Planning Board and County Commissioners. The Commissioners would have the final say so on whether or not to adopt a zoning ordinance in Jones County.

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN

Planning allows a community to determine its own future by setting forth policies that allow or discourage certain kinds of development. A plan answers three basic questions: What are we like today? What do we want to be like twenty years from now? What steps can we take to move in that direction?

A land development plan is a goal-setting guide. It can outline for elected officials, private land market interests, and citizens the direction the County is moving in terms of growth, density, land uses, and expected places where growth will be placed. This plan, a 20-year horizon guide, is not a detailed study of Jones County's land use needs; rather, it is an examination of the most relevant land use issues which will affect the future of the County. The plan takes into account the health, safety, convenience, efficiency of movement, and desires of the people while positively planning for the best all-around future use of the land. The plan, which may be amended, will serve as a general guide to assist officials and citizens in making future decisions affecting the use of land in Jones County. North Carolina counties have at their disposal, through the North Carolina General Statutes, many tools to guide growth and make the land development plan a reality. These tools include subdivision regulations, land use regulations, floodplain ordinances, and transportation plans.

Jones County is experiencing the same pressures that many eastern North Carolina counties face. The placement of infrastructure will facilitate or encourage growth directly. Suggesting that residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural land uses occur where you want them to occur is ***good County management***. The adopted Land Use Plan states generally where it should occur, but the Land Use Plan is not a land use control in any way - more, the Land Use Plan serves as a guide for land use.

VISION STATEMENT

Over the last decade, communities across the nation increasingly have found it useful to initiate their plan making with a public participatory process that combines taking stock of current issues with a future visioning process. This component in the plan is designed to identify broadly held public values among its citizens, matters of concern widely agreed-upon, major assets of the community, and trends potentially impacting the future of the community. The participants in this process formulate a vision of what the community wants to become, including a vision of the future physical appearance and form of the community.

The Jones County Commissioners, in March 2010, adopted a resolution requesting the assistance of the North Carolina Division of Community Planning (DCP), Northeast Regional Office, with the development of a land use plan. The Jones County Planning Board was tasked with the development of the plan. DCP met with the Jones County Planning Board in October 2011 and a public land use forum was scheduled for November 2011.

The Planning Board held a public forum on land use planning at the County Administration Building on November 3rd 2011. Interested citizens attended and participated in a visioning exercise. From the input of participants, the following vision statement was created:

Enriched by a longstanding farming tradition, Jones County, NC is quickly becoming a recreational destination with unrivaled natural resources to be enjoyed by outdoor enthusiasts of any interest. A community still heavily invested in farming with immeasurable potential for industrial development, and destined to become a major resource provider in the future, Jones County also serves as a bedroom community to nearby urban and military centers providing a safe, attractive and welcoming environment to call home.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

History of Jones County

When European settlers first began to arrive in what is now Jones County, the natives were Tuscarora Indians. These Indians had earlier migrated from the area now known as New York and Pennsylvania, where they were part of the league of Iroquois Indians. The Tuscarora lived in bark wigwams and grew abundant crops of corn, peaches and other edible plants.

Jones and Craven Counties were settled about 1710 by German Palatines and by the Swiss who were led by Baron Christopher de Graffenried. These people suffered many hardships during their first years in the new land. Soon, they were caught in the midst of Cary's Rebellion and the Tuscarora War. Homes were burned, crops were destroyed and people were killed. The Baron returned to Europe a broken man, and the

settlements ceased to exist as distinct communities. Settlers were scattered along the Trent River. The river was named after the Trent River in England.

Three of the leading colonial leaders were Baron Christopher de Graffenried, the young Swiss nobleman who brought some of the first settlers to the area; Nathan Bryan, a wealthy talented man who represented the New Bern District in the 4th and 5th U.S. Congress of 1775 and 1799, a man of great piety and a good public servant; and Abner Nash, who was born in eastern North Carolina.

It was on January 19, 1779, that Craven County was divided into two distinct counties, and Jones County came into existence. In 1779 a portion of Carteret County was also annexed to Jones County. See the Maps of 1777, 1778 and 1804. In 1788 a portion of Dobbs County and Carteret County were also annexed to Jones County.

Jones County takes its name from an aristocratic radical named Willie Jones (whose first name was pronounced "Wylie"). In a day when wealthy landowners among the patriots of the American Revolution generally were conservatives, Willie Jones was a political activist.

The plan to confederate the single, sovereign states into a nation with a national government was hotly debated. Critics of the newly signed Constitution objected that a Bill of Rights had not been included; the President had too much independence; the Senate was too autocratic; Congress had too many powers, and the national government had too much authority.

Supporters of the Constitution rallied for ratification. They became known as the Federalists. Their opponents were called Anti-Federalists. One of the most distinguished and influential Anti-Federalists in the colonies, the man responsible for North Carolina's refusal to join the Union for a year after its formation, was a shrewd and wealthy planter from Halifax, Willie Jones.

It was only a matter of time before North Carolina came "under the Federal roof" as the twelfth state one year later in the autumn of 1789.

Geography

Jones County is located in southeastern North Carolina, eight miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 85 miles east-southeast of Raleigh. Jones County is bounded by Carteret, Craven, Lenoir, Duplin and Onslow Counties. In area, Jones County consists of 467 square miles of flat to undulating land making it 50th in size in the State. The Trent River meanders through the County, while the southern boundary with Onslow County is formed by the White Oak River. Much of the County is contained in the Great Dover Swamp in the north, White Oak Pocosin in the south central portion, and Lake Pocosin to the east. The areas are fertile, but to date have been of somewhat limited usage. They do provide excellent forest lands and excellent environments for a rich variety of wildlife. To this end, Jones County has been a leading provider of lumber and has become well known among outdoorsmen. Jones County, along with Onslow County, contains the largest forest laboratory in the nation, Hoffman Forest. The 78,000- acre laboratory which covers the White Oak Pocosin was established in 1934 by the N.C. Forest Foundation and is used as a forestry laboratory by students of N.C. State University. Another large part of the county makes up a part of the Croatan National Forest. Formed in 1932 from parts of Jones, Carteret and Craven Counties, it consists of 294,610 acres. These areas make up two-thirds of Jones County.

Jones County contains two divisions of the Coastal Plain physiographic region, the Sunderland (Middle Coastal Plain) and Wicomico Terraces (Lower Coastal Plain). The Surry Scarp separates these divisions. It extends in a north-south direction midway into the County. The top elevation is around 95 feet. The general slope of the County is to the southeast.

Climate

Area temperatures recorded by the State Office of North Carolina have averaged 61 degrees for the past twenty (20) years.

Table 1. Climate

Annual Rainfall in inches.....	56 inches
Annual Average Temperature.....	62 degrees F
Annual Air Temperature – July.....	79 degrees F
Average Maximum Temperature.....	69degrees F
Average Minimum Temperature.....	55 degrees F
Average Annual Snowfall.....	2 inches

Municipalities in Jones County

There are three incorporated municipalities in Jones County: Trenton, Pollocksville and Maysville.

Trenton

Trenton is a town in Jones County, North Carolina, United States. The population was 293 in 2011. It is the county seat of Jones County.

The Town of Trenton is nestled between the banks of the Trent River and Brock millpond and retains a lifestyle of country calmness as depicted in a poem written for it. It was settled about 1713-14 chiefly by German Palatines, French Huguenots, and Swiss pioneers who migrated up the river. It became the county seat of Jones County in 1779 and a small brick courthouse was built which was burned during the Civil War by northern troops. It was replaced with a wooden courthouse in 1868 which was again lost by fire and rebuilt being completed in 1939 (as a WPA project) and is still used by the court system and many county offices. Trenton was originally known as Trent Town until 1784 when a bill was passed by the General Assembly and Trenton was established. It was later incorporated in 1874. Its early history until the 1920's was that of a riverport town which shipped farm commodities, lumber, and naval stores (tar, pitch, and resin) by steamboats as they plied their way up and down the Trent

River to New Bern. There were mile markers along the way numbering 38. During colonial America and until the 1850's a direct stagecoach line went through Trenton to Wilmington from New Bern and one from Trenton to Kinston northward. A cemetery was started in 1811. A corner of the cemetery is where the first town hall and "free" house was located which is where town and community meetings and church services were held. Many churches were built in Trenton at the turn of the century, and many of these exist today. A dam was built prior to the American Revolution and it powered a sawmill and cotton gin during the earlier years and beginning in 1917, it provided the town with electric power. The present gristmill was built in 1944. It ceased operation in 1964. This dam was damaged during the hurricane Floyd flood of 1999; restoration has been completed to its prior beauty. The Bank of Jones was built in 1908. A jail, which still stands, was built in 1867, however, the jail facility was moved into the lower portion of the courthouse in 1939. In 1941 a fire destroyed most of the southern business block, and trucks from New Bern and Kinston responded and helped save the remaining buildings along the block. A sewer line was laid in the early 1920's which emptied directly into Trent River until 1979 when a treatment plant was constructed. A central county water system became operational in 1977. A public library was built in 1974. Natural gas became available in 2004. Trenton was nominated as a Historic District in 1974 and subsequently placed in the National Register of Historic Places.

As of the census of 2010, there were 111 households, and 72 families residing in the town. The population density was 1,435 people per square mile (574/km²). There were 137 housing units at an average density of 685 per square mile (274/km²). The racial makeup of the town was 51.9% White, 36.6% African American, 1% American Indian or Alaska Native, and 4.5% from some other race. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 7% of the population.

There were 95 households out of which 23.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 49.5% were married couples living together, 12.6% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.5% were non-families. 26.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 13.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.43 and the average family size was 3.08.

In the town the population was spread out with 20.4% under the age of 18, 5.3% from 18 to 24, 22.3% from 25 to 44, 26.7% from 45 to 64, and 25.2% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 46 years. For every 100 females there were 110.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 97.6 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$26,250, and the median income for a family was \$33,929. Males had a median income of \$26,750 versus \$20,625 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$14,774. About 18.8% of families and 20.2% of the population were below the poverty line, including 34.4% of those under the age of eighteen and 9.8% of those sixty five or over

Pollocksville

The Town of Pollocksville is a quiet little town of 317 located in the northeast portion of Jones County in North Carolina. U.S. Highway 17 runs thru town and provides fast transport to the north and south portions of the State. For the most part this area is devoted to farming where the ground is very fertile and most everything grows. A large portion of the acreage has been set aside for industry which has been growing for the past years. Tobacco was a major crop but has been substantially reduced in recent years due to loss of demand. Tobacco provided the major portion of taxes. Many tobacco farmers have turned back to the growing of cotton.

As of the census of 2010, there were 139 households, and 93 families residing in Pollocksville. The population density was 933 people per square mile (373/km²). There were 167 housing units at an average density of 501/sq mi (200/km²). The racial makeup of the town was 68.5% White, 28.6% African American, and 1.3% from American Indian and Alaska Native. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 1% of the population.

There were 139 households out of which 21.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 47.6% were married couples living together, 11.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 38.9% were non-families. 38.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 22.2% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.24 and the average family size was 2.78.

In the town the population was spread out with 20.4% under the age of 18, 4.5% from 18 to 24, 20.8% from 25 to 44, 32.7% from 45 to 64, and 21.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 47 years. For every 100 females there were 81.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 78.3 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$44,583, and the median income for a family was \$51,875. Males had a median income of \$36,429 versus \$18,571 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$22,528. About 7.4% of families and 9.1% of the population were below the poverty line, including 12.3% of those under the age of eighteen and 12.3% of those sixty five or over

Maysville

Maysville is the youngest town, chartered in 1880, and is the largest town in the county. It is located near the northern boundary of Onslow County and the southern boundary of Jones County on the White Oak River. Maysville was named for the May family and was previously known as "Cross Roads." A fourth town known as Comfort is located in the southwest region.

As of the census of 2010, there were 1,035 people, 409 households, and 269 families residing in the town. The population density was 1,223 people per square mile (510/km²). There were 489 housing units at an average density of 587 per square mile (245/km²). The racial makeup of the town was 45.2% White, 48.8% African American, 0.70% Native American, and 0.70% Asian. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 4.7% of the population.

There were 389 households out of which 34.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 39.3% were married couples living together, 20.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 34.2% were non-families. 29.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 12.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.48 and the average family size was 3.00.

In the town the population was spread out with 30.1% under the age of 18, 6.9% from 18 to 24, 28.7% from 25 to 44, 19.7% from 45 to 64, and 14.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 35 years. For every 100 females there were 96.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 88.7 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$33,583, and the median income for a family was \$40,682. Males had a median income of \$30,104 versus \$19,048 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$11,119. About 19.9% of families and 26.2% of the population were below the poverty line, including 31.1% of those under age 18 and 20.0% of those age 65 or over.

Agricultural & Forest Preservation

Jones County is a predominantly rural county. Agriculture has played an important role in the history of Jones County and plays an important role today. It is important to preserve agricultural uses of the land and rural lifestyles and scenic vistas that it provides from an environmental and economic standpoint as well. It is also important to the residents of Jones County as an enhancement of the overall quality of life in Jones County.

Jones County has a multitude of forest resources within its boundaries. The Hofmann Forest has 79,000 acres of which 40 percent (31,191 acres) is located in Jones County. The Hofmann Forest is owned by an endowment fund housed at N.C. State University and operates as a 501(c)(3). The Croatan National Forest also is located in Jones County. Approximately 40,000 acres of the Croatan National Forests' 159,885 acres are in Jones County. This forest provides various outdoor recreational activities including camping, hiking, fishing and hunting deer, bear, turkey, dove, bobcats, rabbit and quail. (source: Jones County FFPP) There are also many other large tracts of forest land, these tracts are owned and harvested by timber companies such as Weyerhaeuser, Bate Land and Timber and Brunswick Timber.

Agricultural Production

In 2009 there were **159** farms in Jones County. Of the **301,576 total acres** of land in Jones County **69,078 acres** are utilized as farmland. The average size of a farm in Jones County is **434 acres**. The average age of a farmer in Jones County is **56.1 years** old. Below is a chart with a more detailed look at agricultural production in Jones County.

Agriculture Information

Table 2. Agricultural Trends (1978-2007)

	1978	1982	1992	1997	2002	2007
Active Farms	419	314	195	154	154	159
Land in Farms	86,795	73,866	68,577	71,769	76,025	69,078
Avg. Size of Farm	207	235	352	466	494	434
Total Market Value of Production	\$18,594,000	\$21,676,000	\$29,000,000	\$107,629,000	\$89,727,000	\$101,723,000
Market Value of Production Per Farm	\$44,377	\$69,030	\$148,718	\$698,891	\$582,644	\$639,766

Source: Census of Agriculture - 2007 - 2009

Total Acres in County = **301,576**

Number of Farms = **159**

Total Land in Farms Acres = **69,078**

Average Farm Size Acres = **434**

Harvested Cropland, Acres = **46,309**

Average Age of Farmers = **56.1 yrs**

Average Value of Farm & Buildings = **\$1,213,070**

Average Market Value of Machinery & Equipment = **\$164,045**

Average Total Farm Production Expense = **\$530,562**

Livestock Number Rank

Cattle, All (Jan. 1, 2010) 1,700

Beef Cows (Jan. 1, 2010) 900

Cash Receipts - 2009 Dollars Rank

Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry \$64,877,000

Crops \$33,026,000

Government Payments \$9,277,613

Total: \$ 107,180,613 29

Agricultural Preservation Plans & Voluntary Agricultural Districts

Farms and forests are major components of Jones County's economy. Many internal and external pressures threaten the industry and its future. As people continue to move to Eastern North Carolina for its rural setting, development and growth are just two of the issues agriculture and agribusiness deal with. The average age of a farmer in Jones County is 56.1 years old. This fact along with lack of available land and military growth in the region all contribute to the challenges and opportunities that agriculture will face.

The state's eastern region received a grant from N.C. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Development and Farmland Preservation Trust Fund to develop farmland preservation plan for Jones County and four other eastern counties. Mount Olive College, is partnering with the eastern region, in directing the project.

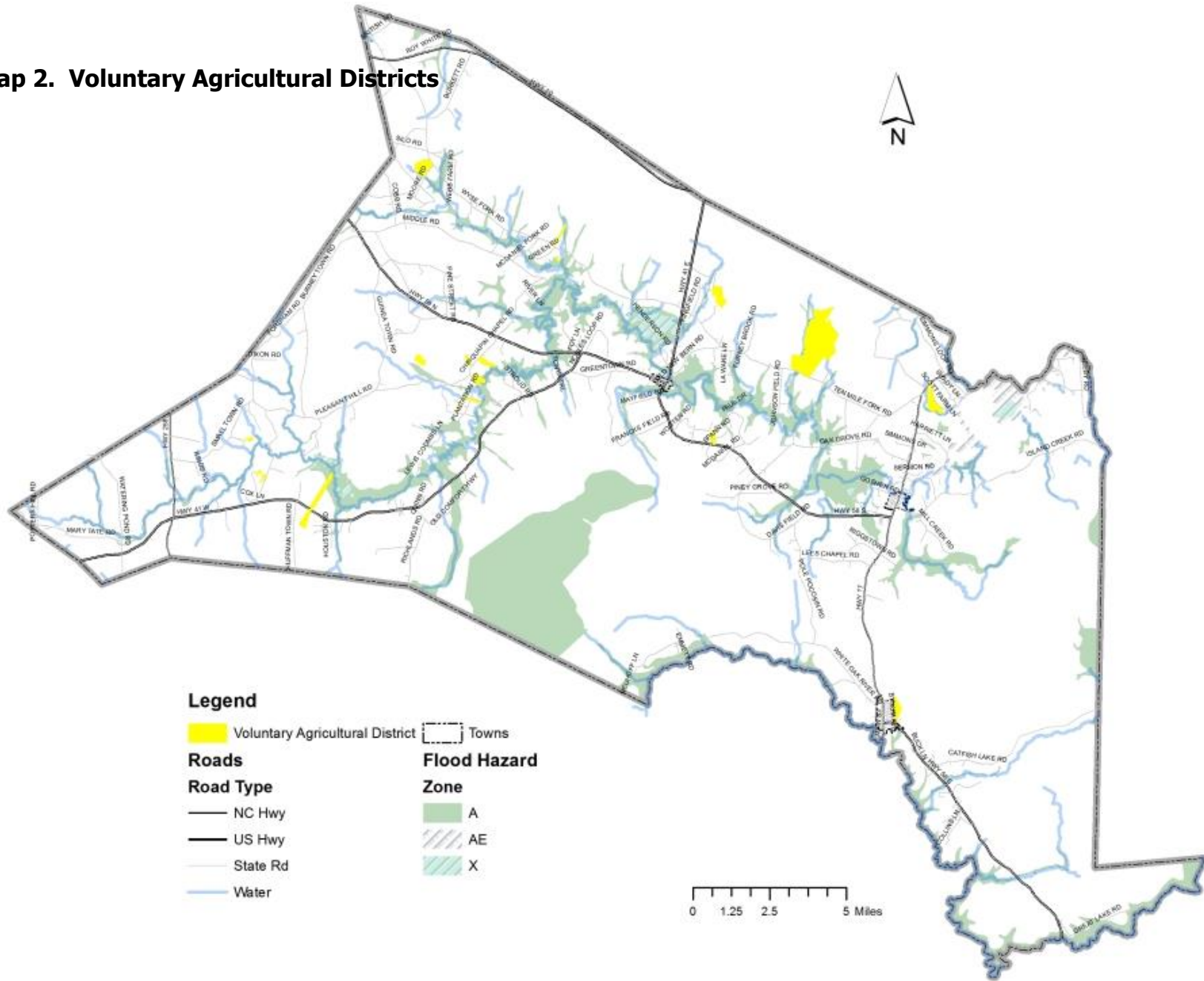
A farm and forest preservation plan assists in identifying issues and provides recommendations for actions to encourage programs and policies to support farm and forestland preservation. The plan describes the current state of agriculture in the county; outlines the challenges and opportunities for agriculture and agribusinesses that exists in the county; and lists a set of recommendations that can help maintain the family farm and forestland.

There are currently 20 counties with certified farm and forest preservation plans. The plans are endorsed by the county's Board of Commissioners and certified by N.C. Department of Agriculture. Counties with a certified plan receive priority status for funding for farmland preservation and agricultural development grants from the trust fund. Other granting agencies also recognize the commitment of the county to agriculture when a preservation plan is in place. Since Jones County is a Tier 1 county, funding acquired through the trust fund would reduce the required county matching funds from 15 to 0 percent.

The intent of this plan is neither to limit nor restrict landowners' rights and uses. Agriculture is important to the county, its economy and to the health of family farms. The decision of farmland preservation is ultimately in the hands of the owners of farms and forests. The plan will give an outline for county agencies and the agricultural community as to succeed in maintaining and preserving family farms and forests in Jones County. (source: Ivy Reid, Jones County Cooperative Extension, article on Kinston.com)

Note: Please refer to the above mentioned Jones County Farmland and Forrest Preservation plan for more information regarding Farmland and Forrest Preservation in Jones County.

Map 2. Voluntary Agricultural Districts



TRANSPORTATION

Major highways serving Jones County are US 70, US 17, NC 58, NC 41, and NC 258 with US 70 running across the northeastern part of Jones County. It is a direct route to the North Carolina port in Morehead City and the Atlantic Coast to the east. To the west it goes by Interstate 95 and to Raleigh. US 17 between New Bern and Jacksonville through Jones County is programmed to become a four-lane corridor. The four laning of 17 between Jacksonville and Maysville in Jones County is now underway. NC 41 runs east to west across Jones County and is only 44 miles to Interstate 40 and 90 miles to Interstate 95.

Airline service is available at New Bern, Kinston and Jacksonville for Jones County residents. All are under an hour's drive. Charter and air freight services are offered by several carriers.

Freight service is provided by Southern Railway, a subsidiary of Norfolk Southern Corporation in New Bern (a 30-minute drive). Freight service is also available in Kinston (a 30-minute drive).

Transportation capacity issues can impact opportunities for new development along a roadway. Conversely, transportation improvements can open up new opportunities for land development and spur growth in new areas. Because roads cross jurisdictions, transportation planning should continue to be undertaken as a coordinated effort between the County, its towns, and neighboring jurisdictions.

The NCDOT Transportation Planning Branch is currently working on a Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) for Jones County. This study involves a detailed analysis of the Jones County transportation system, including roadway, rail, bicycle, pedestrian and transit facilities. The goal of the study is to produce a long-range transportation plan for Jones County, assisting local governments and the public with transportation decisions over the next 25 to 30 years. The Jones County CTP is a cooperative effort between representatives of Jones County, the municipalities of Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville, the Eastern Carolina Rural Planning Organization and the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

The CTP process encourages public involvement and will include a transportation survey and meetings open to the public. Committee meetings have taken place most recently in 2012.

Jones County's Role in Providing Transportation

Historically, the County has played a lesser role in maintaining and enhancing transportation facilities than its municipalities due to the fact that the County does not own and maintain roads. Roads in Jones County are owned and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Transportation, a municipality, or a private owner. In keeping with the guiding principle to coordinate planning efforts in the County, Jones County has an opportunity to play a larger role in coordinating transportation planning across jurisdictional boundaries.

Local Transportation Plans

Access to care remains a major issue impacting the health and well-being of many Jones County residents. Problems associated with accessing health care services can be observed at the county, state and national levels. Several barriers can limit an individuals' ability to access healthcare services including but not limited to: lack of transportation, lack of insurance, lack of healthcare providers and/or facilities.

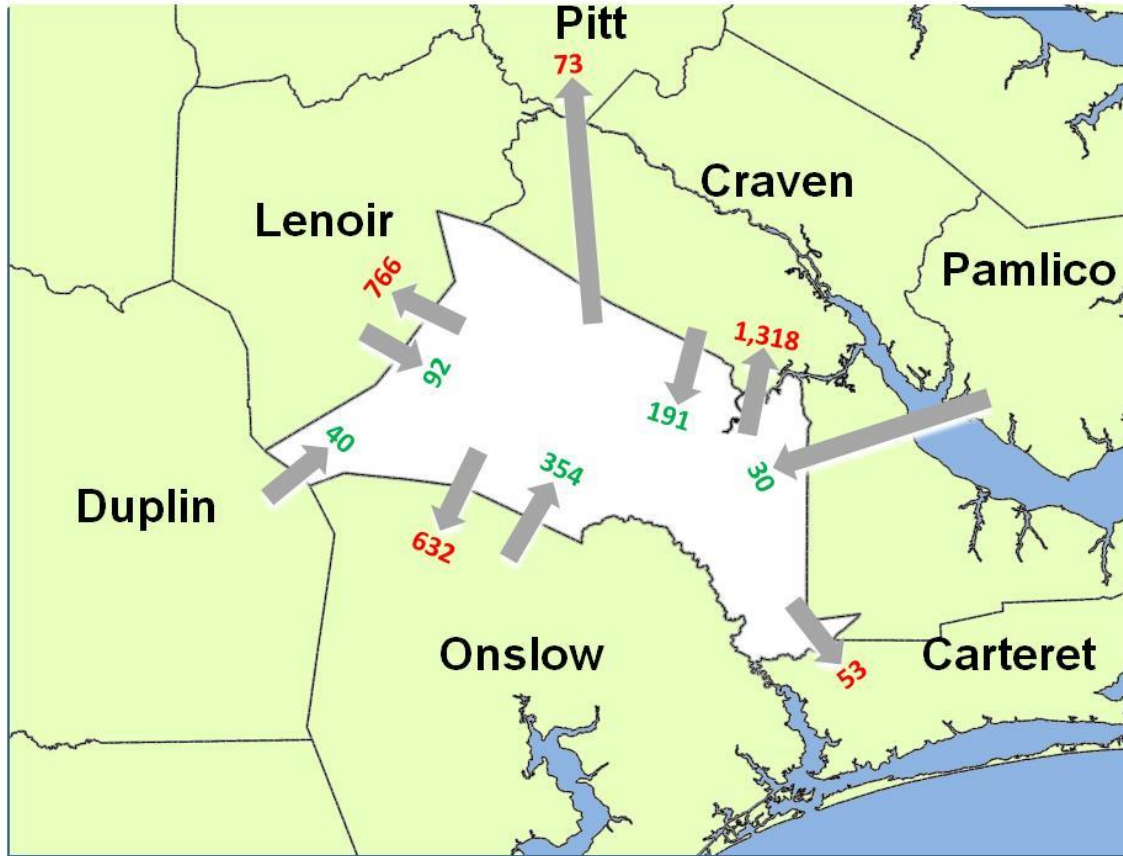
In an effort to alleviate the transportation barrier experienced by many, CARTS which stands for Craven Area Rural Transit System is the regional transportation system.

Please refer to the CARTS program at www.cravencounty.com/departments/trn.cfm or call (252) 636-4917 for more information on Public Transportation in Jones County.

Commuting Trends

As indicated below, the majority of workers in Jones County commute outside the County for work. Craven and County and Lenoir County are the recipients of most of these workers.

Map 3. Commuting Patterns



Jones to Craven 1,318

Jones to Lenoir 766

Jones to Duplin 52

Jones to Onslow 632

Jones to Carteret 53

Craven to Jones 191

Lenoir to Jones 92

Duplin to Jones 40

Onslow to Jones 354

Carteret to Jones 27

Planned Transportation Improvements

Jones County highway projects in the fiscal year 2009-2015 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) as listed below:

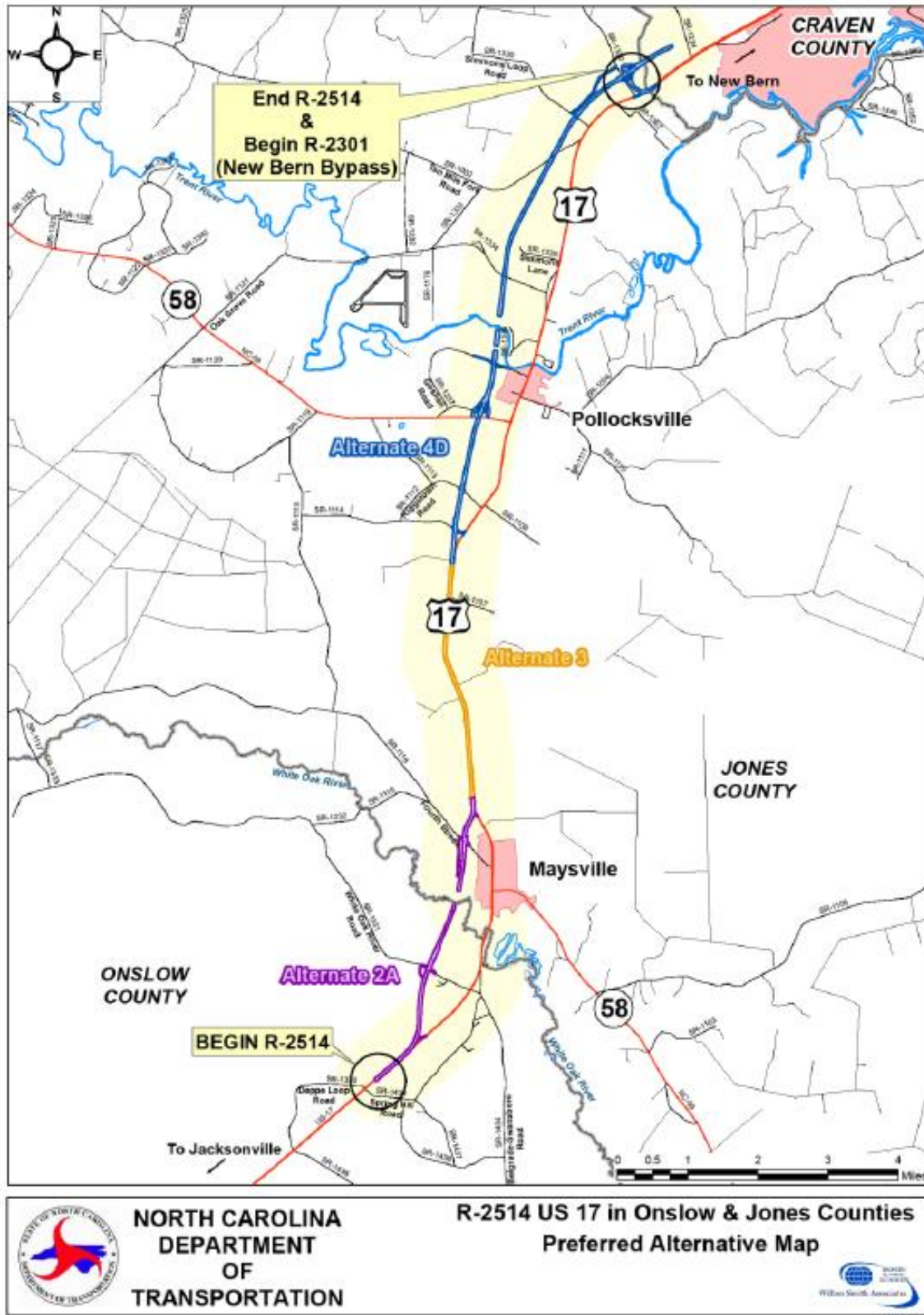
Rural Projects

- (R-2514) – US 17, Widen to Multi-lanes with Bypasses of Belgrade, Maysville and Pollocksville on new location

Bridge Projects

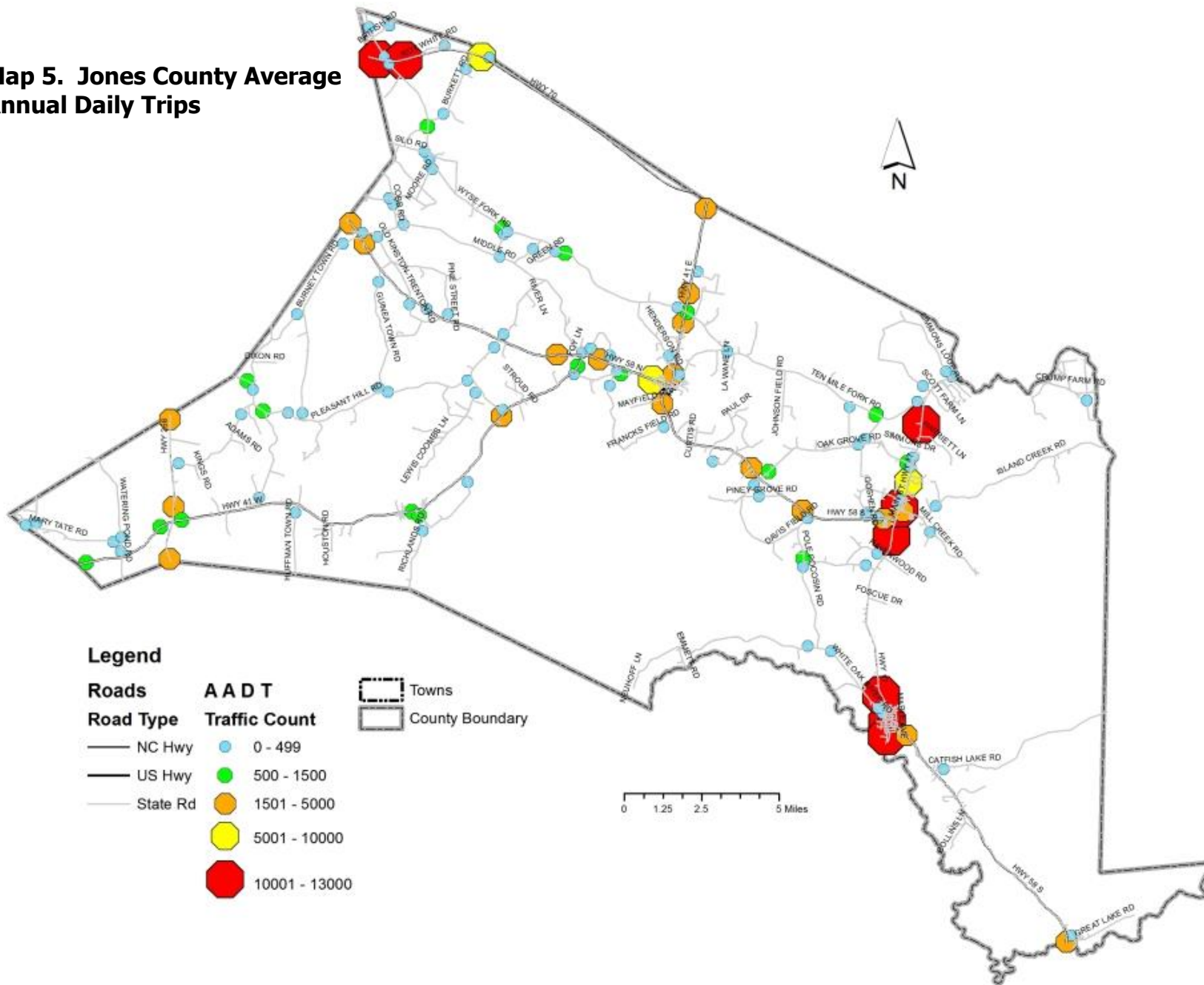
- (B-4563) – SR 1301, Big Chinquapin Creek, Replace bridge No. 6
- (B-4169) – SR 1129, Big Chinquapin Creek, Replace bridge No. 7
- (B-4168) – NC 41, Mussel Shell Creek, Replace bridge No. 13

Map 4. US 17 Improvements – Preferred Corridor



Source: North Carolina Department of Transportation

Map 5. Jones County Average Annual Daily Trips



Economic Development in Jones County

Jones County is a primarily rural county. Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Jones County. Along with traditional products such as tobacco, corn, cotton, timber and livestock, Jones County's farmers have found new sources of revenue such as produce and organically raised livestock. These types of practices should also encourage agro tourism as an industry in Jones County. The proximity and abundance of colleges, community colleges, and universities provide a well-trained workforce.

Jones County Economic Development Commission

The mission of the Jones County Economic Development Commission is to:

- Create good paying jobs for our citizens.
- Diversify our agricultural economy and develop an industrial manufacturing tax base.
- Promote Heritage Tourism in the County.

The Jones County Economic Development Office is responsible for improving the economic conditions of the County by promoting the location of new business and industry in the County and helping existing business in every way possible.

(www.jonescountync.gov)

Committee of 100

The Committee of 100 is a private, non-profit, dues-driven organization that provides support for the Jones County economic development initiatives and efforts to market the County to prospective business and industry. The nine-member board of directors is elected by the general membership at the annual meeting. There are two classes of membership: business and industrial firms (\$100 per year) and individuals (\$50 per year). A number of large businesses subscribe to more than one membership.

Jones County is part of North Carolina's Global TransPark Region and is strategically located within a very short distance of a number of larger counties and cities in the region. Two Interstate Highways, I-40 and I-95, are within an hour's drive. US Highway 70, a four-lane highway is a vital and major transportation link from Raleigh,

the State Capital. Morehead City State Port is 45 minutes from Jones County. The other state port at Wilmington is approximately 90 minutes away. Jones County is positioned midway between New York and Florida. This provides quick access to major markets.

The County Economic Development Commission has a listing of a number of business, industrial and residential sites. Jones County owns an industrial park at the edge of Trenton, the county seat, with all utilities in place: a 10 inch water line, sewer line, and electric service by the Jones/Onslow Electric Membership Corporation, and a natural gas line. Propane gas is available. There is also a 20-acre Commercial - Industrial Park at the edge of Maysville on US 17 (www.jonescountync.gov)

Jones County Local Incentives

Jones County works closely with state, federal, local governments and other agencies to develop financial packages for industries and businesses that are expanding or relocating to the area. Local performance based incentives are evaluated on a case by case basis and are determined by the level of capital investment and job creation. These local programs are in addition to significant state job and investment tax credits and training programs.

North Carolina Incentives

The One NC Fund, Industrial Development Fund, Industrial Revenue Bonds, Community Development Block Grants, and Job Development Investment Grants are all available to qualifying companies who create jobs and investment in Jones County.

There are also a number of tax credits available through the Article 3J tax credits program effective January 1, 2007 for new and existing businesses. Eligible companies have to meet NAIC Code, wage rate, and other criteria to obtain the tax credits. This program provides tax credits that may be taken against a portion of state income or franchise taxes. These credits for job creation and investment are available in all 100 counties and based upon a county's level of economic distress.

Credit for Creating Jobs

Jones County is designated as a Tier 1 County by the State of North Carolina. Eligible companies locating in Tier 1 Counties receive a tax credit of \$12,500 per new job

created if they meet the threshold of hiring at least five new full-time employees. These credits can be claimed against up to 50% of the company's annual state corporate or franchise tax burden taken in equal installments over four years following the year the jobs are created. Credits may not exceed 50% of a company's annual tax liability. Unused credits can be carried forward for five years.

Credit for Investing in Business Property

Eligible companies locating in Tier 1 Counties receive a 7% tax credit for capitalized tangible personal property put in service during the taxable year and that is taken in equal installments over four years. This credit can be taken against up to 50% of the company's annual state corporate or franchise tax burden.

Credit for Investing in Real Property

Eligible companies locating in Tier 1 Counties that invest at least \$10 million and create at least 200 new full-time jobs within two years are eligible to receive a credit of up to 30% of the value of the eligible real property invested. This credit is taken in equal installments for seven years from the date the property is used as an eligible business and is taken against up to 50% of the company's annual state corporate or franchise tax burden.

New & Expanding Industries Training Program

The N.C. Community College System's New and Expanding Industry Training Program (NEIT) provides prospective business with customized training. The service is available to those firms creating jobs in the state. NEIT pays for instructor's wages and travel expenses (even if the trainer is a company employee), as well as classroom materials and suitable training facilities.

Federal Incentives

Jones County is in a federal Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBzone) area, which is similar to the state's tier system. This federal program, administered by the Department of the Army Office of Small Business Programs, creates jobs and stimulates economic development in urban and rural areas by giving preference in government contracts to small businesses located in HUB zone communities. Businesses can get a 10 percent break on government contracts if at least 35 percent of their employees live in the HUB zone area. (Office of Small Business Program, Department of the Army, www.selling.toarmy.info) To date, the HUB zone designation has been critical to

attracting four businesses to Jones County, one in Maysville, two in Pollocksville and one in Trenton. Together they employ 60 people at \$10 to \$25 per hour. (Jones County Economic Development, April 11, 2011)

Labor Force and Employment

Table 3. Jones County Residents Top Places of Work

County	Number	% of Total Resident Commuters
Jones County	1,175	58.93
Onslow County	354	17.75
Craven County	191	9.58
Lenoir County	92	4.61
Duplin County	40	2.00
Pamlico County	30	1.50
Carteret County	27	1.35
Wake County	21	1.05
Greene County	20	1.00
Person County	19	.95
Pender County	14	.70
Other Counties	6	.55
Total	1,994	100

Chart 1. Unemployment 1990-2011

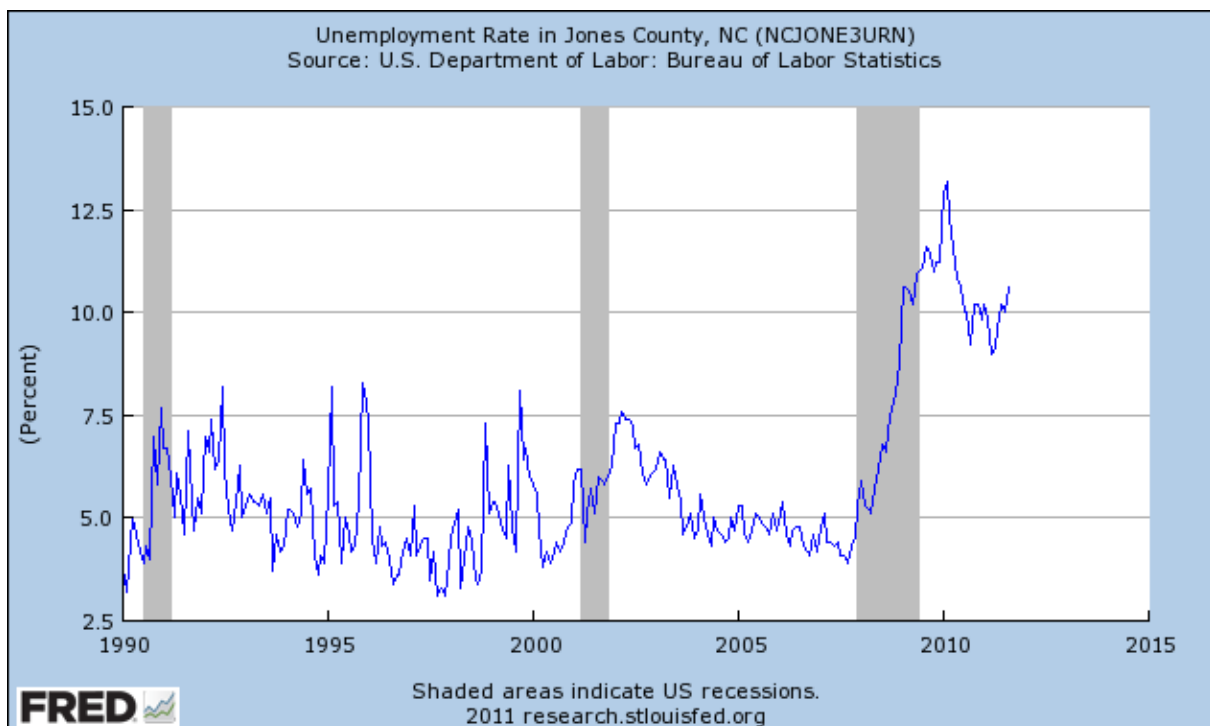


Table 4. Jones County Workers Top Places of Residence

County	Number	% of Total Workers
Craven Co. NC	1,318	30.89
Jones Co. NC	1,175	27.54
Lenoir Co. NC	766	17.95
Onslow Co. NC	632	14.81
Pitt Co. NC	73	1.71
Carteret Co. NC	53	1.24
Duplin Co. NC	52	1.22
Wayne Co. NC	36	0.84
Beaufort Co. NC	23	0.54
Surry Co. NC	22	0.52
Columbus Co. NC	17	0.40
New Hanover Co. NC	11	0.26
Emporia City VA	9	0.21
Greene Co. NC	8	0.19
Nash Co. NC	8	0.19
Mecklenburg Co. NC	7	0.16
Pamlico Co. NC	7	0.16
Buncombe Co. NC	6	0.14
Cleveland Co. NC	6	0.14
Forsyth Co. NC	6	0.14
Hertford Co. NC	6	0.14
Wilkes Co. NC	6	0.14
Johnston Co. NC	5	0.12
Robeson Co. NC	4	0.09
Cuyahoga Co. OH	3	0.07
Durham Co. NC	2	0.05
Rockingham Co. NC	2	0.05
Wilson Co. NC	2	0.05
Bladen Co. NC	1	0.02
Kershaw Co. SC	1	0.02
Total	4,267	100

Income and Unemployment Data

Table 5. Changes in Income

	2000	2009	2014
Per Capita	\$15,916	\$18,904	\$20,001
Median Household	\$30,626	\$37,098	\$38,634
Median Family	\$35,142	\$42,619	\$45,846

Table 6. Unemployment Trends

Year	Jones County	State of NC
2003	5.6	6.5
2004	4.8	5.5
2005	4.9	5.3
2006	4.5	4.7
2007	4.5	4.7
2008	6.5	6.2
2009	10.2	10.6
2010	10.9	10.7
2011	11.1	10.9
2012	11.2	9.9
2013	10.5	8.9

Employment by Wages

Table 7. Jones County Employment and Wages by Industry (2011-2012)

Industry Sector	Annual Employment	Avg. Weekly Wage
Total All Industries	1795	\$556
Total Government	22	\$1001
Total Private Industry	963	\$432
Agriculture Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	129	\$484

Industry Sector	Annual Employment	Avg. Weekly Wage
Mining	0	\$0
Utilities	0	\$0
Construction	113	\$491
Manufacturing	44	\$605
Wholesale Trade	21	\$856
Retail Trade	206	\$376
Transportation and Warehousing	67	\$710
Information	0	\$0
Finance and Insurance	0	\$0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	\$0
Professional and Technical Services	0	\$0
Management of Companies, Enterprises	0	\$0
Administrative and Waste Services	36	\$424
Educational Services	281	\$688
Health Care and Social Assistance	311	\$724
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0	\$0
Accommodation and Food Services	0	\$0
Other Services Ex. Public Administration	25	\$431
Public Administration	7	\$820
Unclassified	0	\$0

Table 8. Jones County Major Employers

Company	Industry	Employment Range
Jones County Board of Education	Education and Health Services	250-499
County of Jones	Public Administration	100-249
Eastern Carolina Internal	Education and Health Services	100-249
Brook Stone Living Center	Education and Health Services	50-99
PRC Industries	Professional and Business Services	50-99
NC Dept. of Transportation	Public Administration	Below 50
Food Lion LLC	Trade- Transportation- and Utilities	Below 50
Smithfield Foods Inc	Manufacturing	Below 50
Olsten Certified Healthcare Corp	Education and Health Services	Below 50
Preston Taylor Foods Inc	Trade- Transportation- and Utilities	Below 50
D Robinson Trucking LLC	Trade- Transportation- and Utilities	Below 50
Joe Stilley & Son	Natural Resources and Mining	Below 50
Lenoir Community College	Education and Health Services	Below 50
Blue Rock Structures Inc	Construction	Below 50
Jones County Cotton Gin Inc	Natural Resources and Mining	Below 50
Nurses Plus Behavioral Health Services	Education and Health Services	Below 50
Beacon House	Education and Health Services	Below 50
Hardees Food Systems Inc	Leisure and Hospitality	Below 50
Riverwalk Deli & Grill	Leisure and Hospitality	Below 50
M & W Signs Inc	Manufacturing	Below 50
U S Postal Service	Trade- Transportation- and Utilities	Below 50
Liberty Propane Operations LLC	Trade- Transportation- and Utilities	Below 50
Home Health and Hospice Care	Education and Health Services	Below 50
Sasse's Mill Livestock Inc	Natural Resources and Mining	Below 50
Crop Production Services	Trade- Transportation- and Utilities	Below 50

Cultural, Environmental and Water Resources

The abundant natural resources in Jones County make the county a veritable paradise for outdoors lovers and water sports enthusiasts alike.

The Trent River, which begins near the Comfort area as a small stream, flows through Jones County and converges with the Neuss River in New Bern. The river is deep and mostly navigable from Pollocksville on to New Bern, where it reaches a width of approximately a half mile. Its light current and geographic location providing shelter from the wind, allow for calm glassy water conditions perfect for water sports such as water skiing, pleasure boating or fishing. Public access to the river is available in Pollocksville, NC as well as many private ramps along its shores.

The White Oak River, to the south, creates the border between Jones and Onslow County. Tributaries for the White Oak begin in the Hoffman Forrest and flow through Maysville, then east to Swansboro, NC and the eastern seaboard. The White Oak River Paddle trail leads paddle patrons along the entirety of the river, from Hoffman Forrest to Swansboro, with many camping sites nestled on the banks along the way.

In addition to the beautiful rivers, Jones County also has several miles of streams for fishing and observation along with 4,300 acres of lakes in the Croatan National Forrest to meet the needs for most water based activities (www.jones.co.nc.us).

Drinking water is drawn from one of two deep well aquifers, Castle Hayne in the eastern region and the Pee Dee Formation to the west.

Water based resources are only the beginning. Jones County is home to two protected forest lands that account for nearly 65% of the 467 square miles that make up Jones County.

The Hoffman Forest is the largest forest laboratory in the country. It boasts approximately 78,000 acres of land, nearly 32,000 of which are in Jones County, and contains the White Oak Pocosin wetlands. The forest, established by the NC Forest Foundation in 1934, is home to a large variety of species of wildlife and vegetation and is used by NC State University as a research facility (www.northcarolinavisitorsnetwork.com).

The Croatan National Forest was established by the United States Forest Service in 1936. Like the Hoffman Forest, it too is home to an elaborate variety of wildlife. There are several established trails and many opportunities for camping within the forest.

Other activities that attract visitors and are encouraged in the forest are hunting, fishing, and swimming. Trees in the forest range from long-leaf pines to cypress hardwoods in the wetland areas. Rare species, such as the carnivorous Venus Fly Trap also thrive in the wild.

The forest land and water related activities cement Jones County's reputation as a haven for outdoor recreation and has also allowed Jones County to become a provider in the lumber industry.

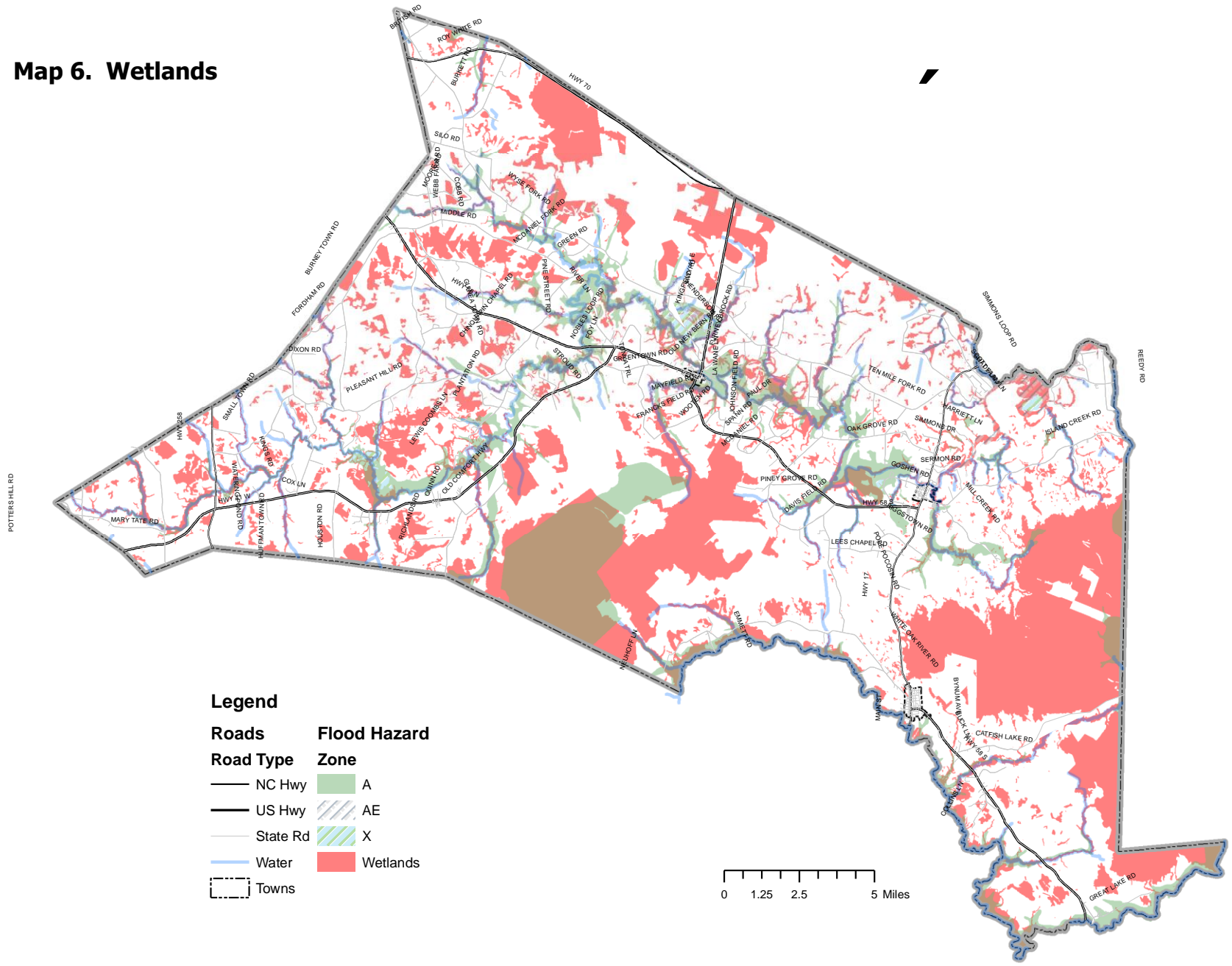
Water Resources

- Trent River
- White Oak River
- 40 miles of streams and tributaries
- Many acres of lakes and ponds
- Catfish Lake
- Great Lake
- Pee Dee Formation (ground water aquifer)
- Black Creek aquifer
- Castle Hayne aquifer

Wet Lands

- Great Dover Swamp (north)
- White Oak Pocosin (south and central)
- Lake Pocosin (east)

Map 6. Wetlands



Protected Forests

- Croatan National Forest
- Hoffman Forest

Historic Places

In addition to the vast environmental and natural resources in and around Jones County, the County has a rich history and proud culture dating back to the native inhabitants, the Tuscarora Indians, prior to colonial settlement in 1710. There are several structures in the County that have been placed on the National Registry of Historic Places. Below is a review of these properties, year and number in which they were added to the National list. (*Source: National Registry of Historic Places*)

- **Bryan—Bell Farm:** added in 1989, registry number: 89002155. (Pollocksville)
Also known as *Oakview Plantation*
- **Foscue Plantation House:** added in 1971, registry number: 71000598.
(Pollocksville)
- **Foscue and Simmons Plantations:** added in 1998, registry number: 98000197. (Pollocksville) Also known as *Foscue Plantation*
- **Grace Episcopal Church:** added in 1972, registry number: 72000966.
(Trenton)
- **Lavender, Bryan, House:** added in 1985, registry number: (Pollocksville) Also known as *Roscoe Barrus House*
- **Sanderson House:** added in 1971, registry number: 71000599. (Pollocksville)
- **Trenton Historic District:** added 1974, registry number: 74001357. (Trenton)

Water Distribution

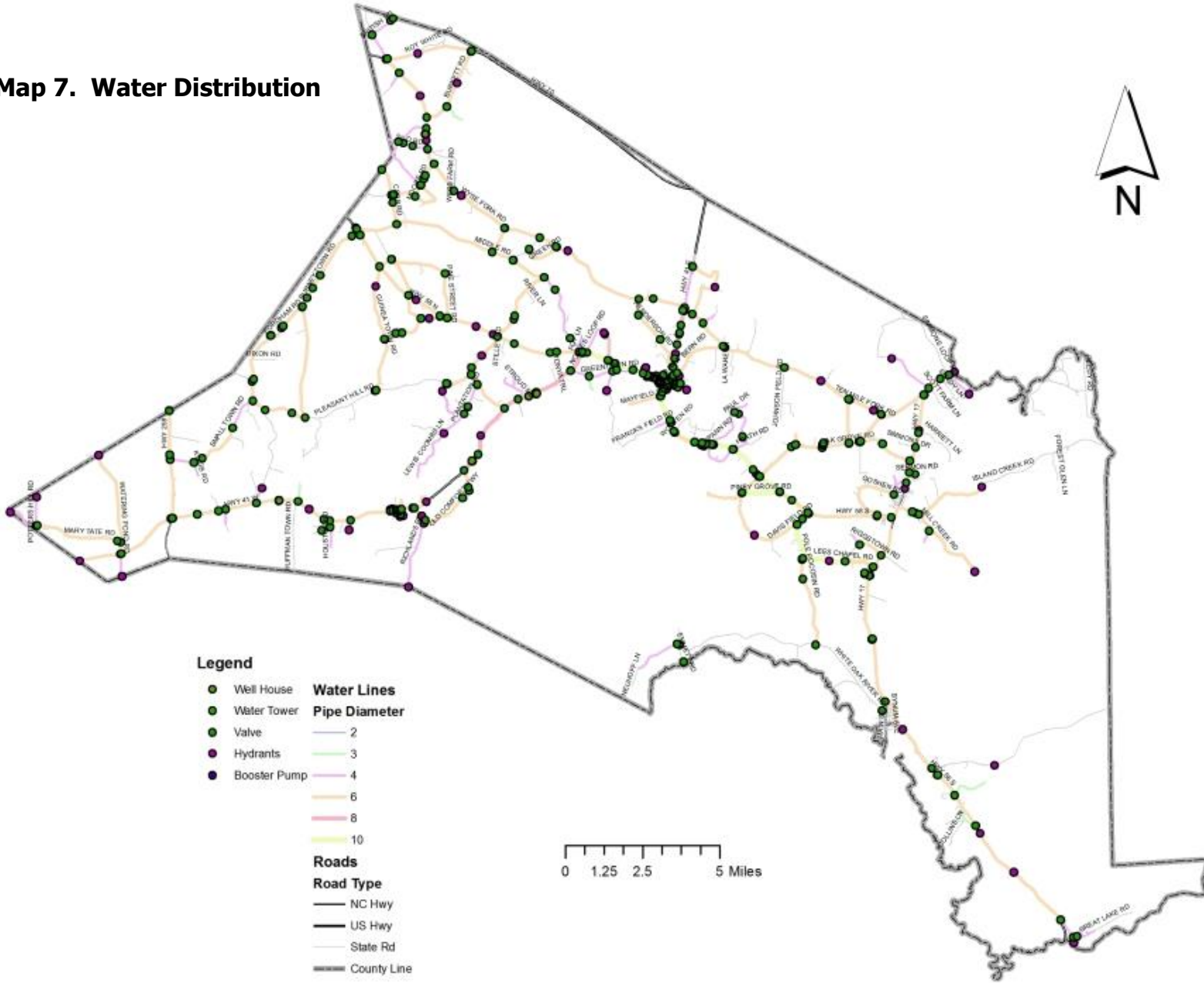
The Jones County Water Company is responsible for providing clean drinking water to residents and businesses throughout the county. Currently only an estimated 100 residences receive water through their own private supply wells, the rest of the county, aside from those in Maysville and Pollocksville, relies on Jones County to supply water to their homes. Serving 9,048 customers as of January 1, 2011, the Jones County Regional Water System consists of the following:

- Supplied from two groundwater aquifers: Black Creek and Pee Dee Formation
- Approximately 555 miles of water distribution lines
- 5 elevated water storage towers (2 hold 150,000 gallons; 3 hold 250,000 gallons)

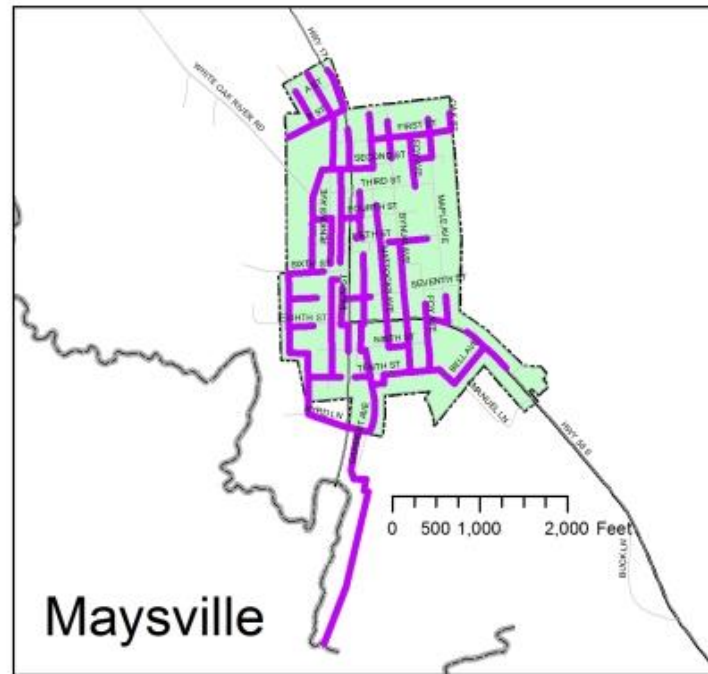
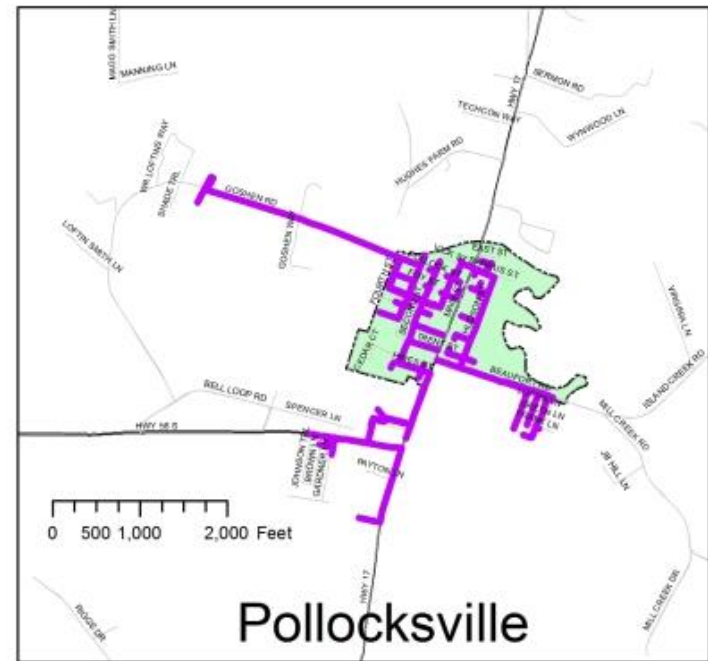
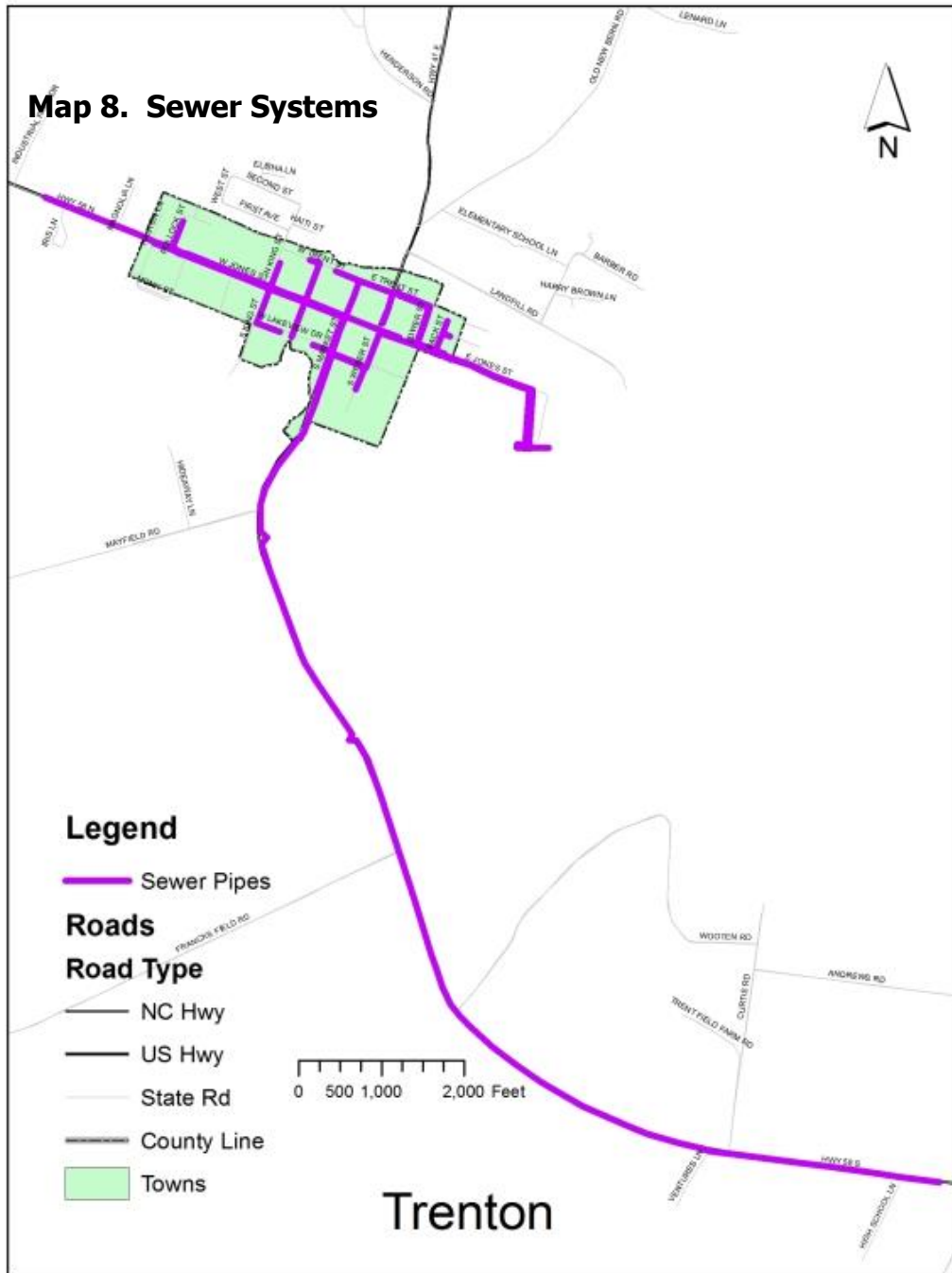
A new well is currently under construction, set to tap into the Pee Dee Formation. Unfortunately, this new well will not improve capacity as the County is currently under restrictions to limit the amount of water extracted from the Black Creek aquifer.

While the Town of Trenton receives its water service from the County, both Maysville and Pollocksville have and manage their own water supply systems.

Map 7. Water Distribution



Map 8. Sewer Systems



Sewerage

Sewer service and facilities are provided by Trenton, Maysville and Pollocksville to the residents of those towns. The County currently has no plans for sewer facilities.

Planning for Future Water and Sewer Demands

Development typically follows infrastructure. The future development patterns of Jones County will rely heavily upon where the necessary amenities are available. Planning for water service expansion is an essential component to the future of Jones County.

Federal Threatened or Endangered Species

As of January 2012, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed a number of species as Endangered, Threatened, Federal Species of Concern, and Candidate Species.

Table 9. Endangered Species, Threatened Species, Federal Species of Concern, and Candidate Species

Jones County, North Carolina



Updated: 09-22-2010

Common Name	Scientific name	Federal Record Status	
Vertebrate:			
American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	T (S/A)	Current
American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	FSC	Current
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	FSC	Current
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens waynei</i>	FSC	Current
Carolina crawfish frog	<i>Rana capito capito</i>	FSC	Historic
Carolina madtom	<i>Noturus furiosus</i>	FSC	Current

Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	E	Current
Southern hognose snake	<i>Heterodon simus</i>	FSC	Obscure

Invertebrate:

Vascular Plant:

Carolina bogmint	<i>Macbridea caroliniana</i>	FSC	Obscure
Godfrey's sandwort	<i>Minuartia godfreyi</i>	FSC	Historic
Spring-flowering goldenrod	<i>Solidago verna</i>	FSC	Current
Venus' fly-trap	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	FSC	Historic
Wagner's spleenwort	<i>Asplenium heteroresiliens</i>	FSC	Current
a quillwort	<i>Isoetes microvela</i>	FSC	Current

Nonvascular Plant:

Lichen:

Definitions of Federal Status Codes:

E = endangered. A taxon "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range."
T = threatened. A taxon "likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range."
C = candidate. A taxon under consideration for official listing for which there is sufficient information to support listing. (Formerly "C1" candidate species.)
BGPA =Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. See below.
FSC = federal species of concern. A species under consideration for listing, for which there is insufficient information to support listing at this time. These species may or may not be listed in the future, and many of these species were formerly recognized as "C2" candidate species.
T(S/A) = threatened due to similarity of appearance. A taxon that is threatened due to similarity of appearance with another listed species and is listed for its protection. Taxa listed as T(S/A) are not biologically endangered or threatened and are not subject to Section 7 consultation. See below.
EXP = experimental population. A taxon listed as experimental (either essential or nonessential). Experimental, nonessential populations of endangered species (e.g., red wolf) are treated as threatened species on public land, for consultation purposes, and as species proposed for listing on private land.
P = proposed. Taxa proposed for official listing as endangered or threatened will be noted as "PE" or "PT", respectively.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGPA):

In the July 9, 2007 Federal Register(72:37346-37372), the bald eagle was declared recovered, and removed (de-listed) from the Federal List of Threatened and Endangered wildlife. This delisting took effect August 8,2007. After delisting, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) becomes the primary law protecting bald eagles. The Eagle Act prohibits take of bald and golden eagles and provides a statutory definition of "take" that includes "disturb". The USFWS has developed National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines to provide guidance to land managers, landowners, and others as to how to avoid disturbing bald eagles. For mor information, visit <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/baldeagle.htm>

Threatened due to similarity of appearance(T(S/A)):

In the November 4, 1997 Federal Register (55822-55825), the northern population of the bog turtle (from New York south to Maryland) was listed as T (threatened), and the southern population (from

Virginia south to Georgia) was listed as T(S/A) (threatened due to similarity of appearance). The T(S/A) designation bans the collection and interstate and international commercial trade of bog turtles from the southern population. The T(S/A) designation has no effect on land management activities by private landowners in North Carolina, part of the southern population of the species. In addition to its official status as T(S/A), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service considers the southern population of the bog turtle as a Federal species of concern due to habitat loss.

Definitions of Record Status:

Current - the species has been observed in the county within the last 50 years.

Historic - the species was last observed in the county more than 50 years ago.

Obscure - the date and/or location of observation is uncertain.

Incidental/migrant - the species was observed outside of its normal range or habitat.

Probable/potential - the species is considered likely to occur in this county based on the proximity of known records (in adjacent counties), the presence of potentially suitable habitat, or both.

(Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service)

Public Services and Facilities

Jones County Public Schools strive for excellence in academics. In recent years, the County has drastically increased its standings with in the State of North Carolina. Jones County consists of a total of six public schools, four elementary, one middle and one high school. The school system employs a total of 222 people, both licensed as teachers and non-licensed staff employees. There are also 23 people employed in the Central Office and Board of Education. A total of 1207 students are currently enrolled in Jones County Public Schools.

Table 10. Jones County Public Schools

School Names	Licensed	Non-Licensed	Total Employees	Total Students
Central Office Board of Education	5	18	23	-
Comfort Elementary	14	11	25	171
Maysville Elementary	11	11	22	147
Trenton Elementary	19	16	35	246
Pollockville Elementary	16	14	30	158
Jones Middle School	18	12	30	162
Jones Senior High School	36	21	57	323
Totals	119	103	222	1207

Source: Jones County Public Schools

There are options for higher education available in Jones County as well. Lenoir Community College has a satellite campus building on Highway 58 in Trenton. Only a limited amount of courses are offered through the satellite campus at the Jones County Center, but if students desire a full catalog of courses, Jones County is only a short drive from both Craven Community College in New Bern and Lenoir Community College in Kinston.

Recreation

In addition to the abundant outdoors and nature oriented recreation available in Jones County, the County also has a wide variety of organized recreation programs to satisfy any interest. The Recreation Program offers activities for the youth such as soccer, tee ball, baseball, basketball and football. They also offer a recreation Pep Squad which performs at county games. Seniors citizens of the county can partake in a variety of exercise classes.

The County has recently constructed a 245,000 square-foot county recreational park that includes lighted baseball and softball fields, a soccer field, a pavilion, picnic tables, grills and a fitness center.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

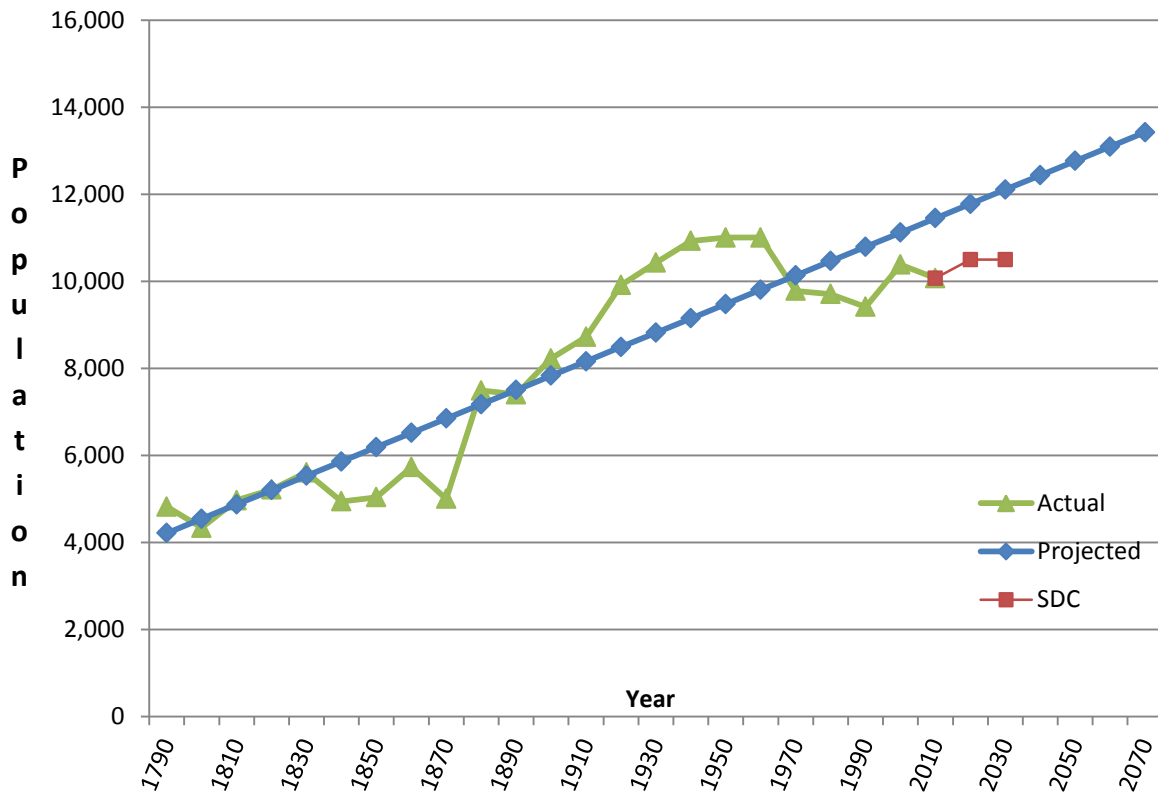
The goals and objectives detailed in this plan are founded on six guiding principles. These six principles were developed with the assistance of public input and direction provided during the development of the plan. Adherence to these principles will be necessary in order to implement this plan.

1. Maximize Liberty and Freedom
2. Provide for Economic Freedom and Efficient Markets
3. Promote and Assist Economic Development Efforts
4. Enhance the Quality of Life for County Residents
5. Coordinate the Development of Infrastructure
6. Balance the Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Rural Character with Private Property Rights

GROWTH MANAGEMENT AND FUTURE LAND USE

Jones County has experienced dynamic population growth over the past 200 years, with the population peaking around the middle of the 20th Century and a gradual decline over the past 40 years. Population growth projections show various trajectories for future growth; the North Carolina State Data Center predicts no significant population increase over the next 20 years, while a North Carolina Division of Community Planning model predicts a slow growth trend.

Chart 2: Population Trends



The amount of land available for development provides capacity to build enough housing and commercial development for the expected population increases. Orderly growth patterns that efficiently maximize public services and respect the rural character of the community can guide growth to appropriate areas and reduce haphazard development.

Historically, land use planning efforts in the County have been undertaken as independent actions. As growth continues to occur, impacts of County-wide and regional consequences are being felt by the County and its municipalities. Intergovernmental approaches to land use planning are needed to ensure that the community goals are met in a coordinated fashion. Because of the size of the County, this plan will subdivide the County into the 7 townships for planning purposes.

A build-out potential analysis shows the maximum potential for future growth under current regulations. This analysis indicates that, at full build-out, the County can support a population of 1,029,469 persons in the unincorporated areas. This analysis does not include the populations living within the planning jurisdiction of the three municipalities.

Table 11: Build-Out Potential Analysis

Planning Area (Township)	Acres of Developable Land	New Houses Under Build-Out*	New Population Under Build-Out **
Beaver Creek	31,808	63,616	156,495
Chinquapin	23,276	46,552	105,208
Cypress Creek	21,348	42,696	108,875
Pollocksville	57,245	114,490	267,907
Trenton	37,604	75,208	181,251
Tuckahoe	28,274	56,548	142,501
White Oak	22,571	45,142	113,758
Total ***	150,884	327,277	881,235

* "New Houses under Build-Out" is calculated by multiplying the developable acres by the number of units allowed in the various future land use categories

** "New Population Under Build-Out" is calculated by multiplying the 'New Houses Under Build-Out' by the 2010 Census Persons Per Household for each township

*** The Total for the entire County may differ from the sum of each township. The "New Population Under Build-Out" was calculated by multiplying the "New Houses Under Build-Out" by the 2010 Census Persons Per House for Jones County (2.41 Persons Per Household)

Development Regulations

Jones County has adopted county-wide subdivision regulations that regulate development, in terms of lot sizes, setbacks, and density. Additionally, the County has a number of stand-alone police power ordinances that regulate various forms of development (flood hazard prevention, manufactured home parks).

Land Use Planning

Historically, the County and the municipalities have undertaken independent land use planning efforts. Trenton, Maysville, and Pollocksville all have zoning (but no extraterritorial jurisdictions) that are administered independent of the County. The County does not have any form of zoning. Coordinated planning between the County and the municipalities should be one of the primary efforts during the next 20 years.

Regional Land Use Planning and a Growth Management Framework

This document will serve to provide a guide for future growth in Jones County. Jones County is included in numerous state and federal regional planning efforts. One primary regional planning effort is the North Carolina Department of Transportation Improvement Program. This capital budgeting effort by the State of North Carolina will have arguably the greatest impact on growth in Jones County.

Additionally, Jones County's inclusion in regional economic development efforts will influence growth also. The Eastern Region, a state regional economic development partnership consisting of 13 counties, will play a major role in the recruitment of business and industry to the area. Finally, Jones County's inclusion in state and federal planning efforts for groundwater or river basin planning will influence future growth.

This plan builds on all of these efforts to create a unified vision for future growth.

EXISTING LAND USE

A land use survey of the County, conducted in late 2011, shows that the vast majority of land is used for agricultural uses and/or undeveloped. Over 95% of the County is undeveloped. Almost half of the County is used for agriculture (49.4%). A little over 3% is used for single-family residential and 1% is developed for manufactured housing.

Commercial and institutional uses comprise 0.2% and 0.5%, respectively. Less than a handful of tracts are developed for multi-family uses.

Table 12: Entire County – Existing Land Use

Use	# of Parcels	Acres	% of Juris
Commercial	98	654	0.2%
Agricultural	2,012	148,267	49.4%
Institutional	59	1,630	0.5%
Manufactured Housing	508	1,700	0.6%
Residential	3,555	10,625	3.5%
Multi-family	3	6	0.0%
Undeveloped	929	3,232	1.1%
Forest	127	133,962	44.6%
Hoffman Forest	1	31,108	10.4
Croatan Forest	7	40,770	13.6%
Total	7,291	300,077	100.0%

Map 9. Townships

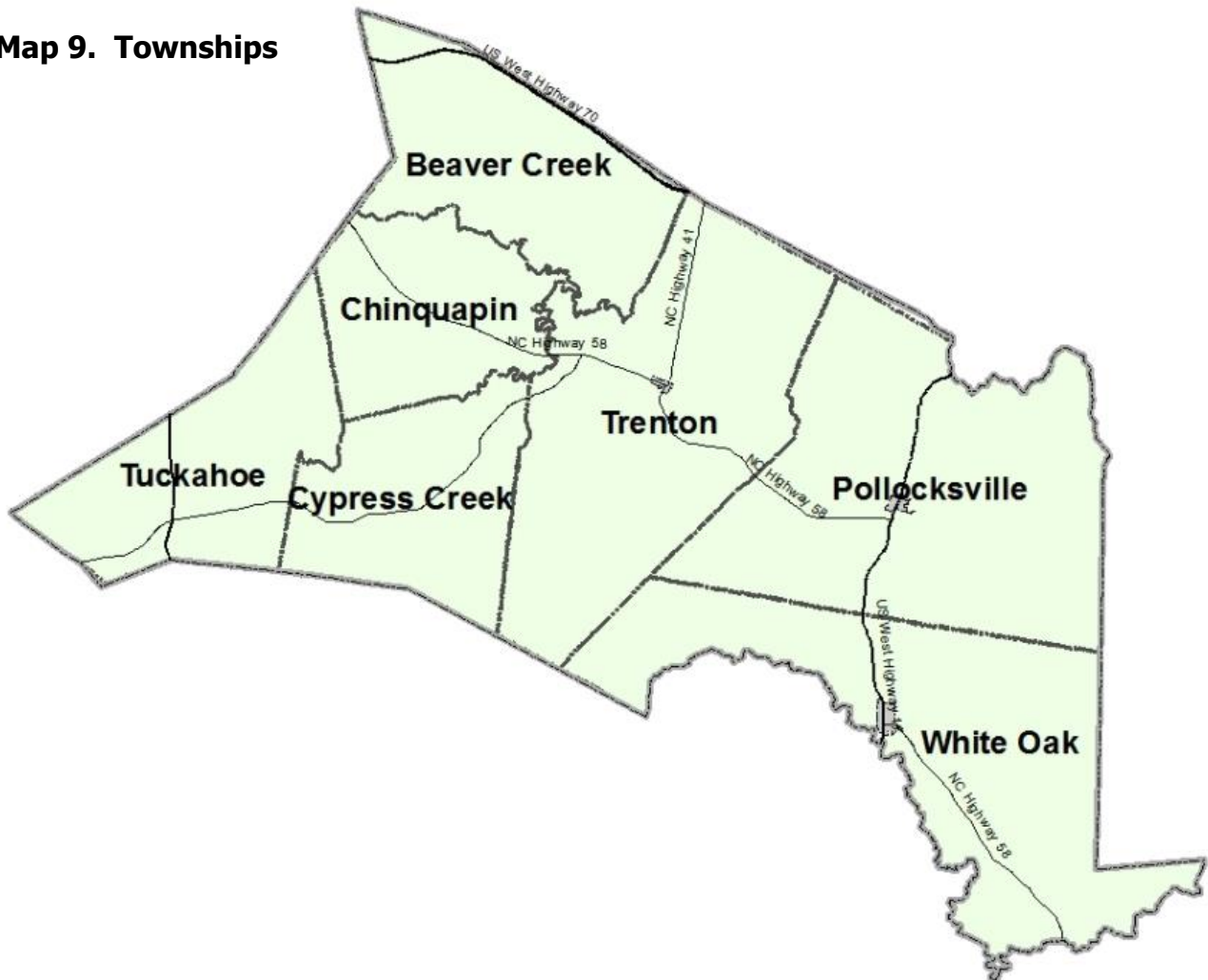


Table 13: White Oak* – Existing Land Use

Use	# of Parcels	Acres	% of Juris
Commercial	12	143	0.2%
Agricultural	247	15,577	27.0%
Institutional	11	29	0.1%
Manufactured Housing	63	189	0.3%
Residential	340	797	1.4%
Undeveloped	89	426	0.7%
Forest	15	40,447	70.2%
Hoffman Forest	1	5,376	9.3%
Croatan Forest	4	28,503	49.5%
Total	777	57,608	100.0%

*Unincorporated areas outside of Maysville’s planning jurisdiction only

The White Oak Township, located in the southeast corner of the County, contains 91 square miles (58,260 acres). This township contains a portion of Maysville’s planning. Approximately 57,862 acres of the township are unincorporated.

The township has a 2010 population of 2,038 persons, with a population density of 22 persons per square mile. There are 830 occupied houses, of which 594 are owner occupied and 236 renter occupied. The average household size is 2.45 persons. The mean price in 2010 for residences was \$93,700.

Table 14: Tuckahoe – Existing Land Use

Use	# of Parcels	Acres	% of Juris
Commercial	11	93	0.3%
Agricultural	328	22,095	71.3%
Institutional	7	47	0.2%
Manufactured Housing	74	506	1.6%
Residential	138	2,089	6.7%
Forest	36	6,179	19.9%
Total	594	31,009	100.0%

The Tuckahoe Township, located in the southwestern corner of the County, contains 38.1 square miles (24,384 acres). The township has a 2010 population of 900 persons, with a population density of 24 persons per square mile. There are 419 occupied houses, of which 275 are owner occupied and 82 renter occupied. The average household size is 2.52 persons. The median price in 2010 for residences was \$88,400.

Table 15: Trenton* – Existing Land Use

Use	# of Parcels	Acres	% of Juris
Commercial	30	130	0.2%
Agricultural	411	26,677	46.3%
Institutional	26	433	0.8%
Manufactured Housing	77	219	0.4%
Residential	671	1,309	2.3%
Undeveloped	228	622	1.1%
Forest	25	28,225	49.0%
Hoffman Forest	1	17,920	31.1%
Total	1,471	57,621	100.0%

*Unincorporated areas outside of Trenton’s planning jurisdiction only

The Trenton Township, located in the central portion of the County, contains 90 square miles (57,875 acres). The township has a 2010 population of 1,981 persons, with a population density of 22 persons per square mile. There are 816 occupied houses, of which 613 are owner occupied and 203 renter occupied. The average household size is 2.41 persons. The median price in 2010 for residences was \$99,800.

Table 16: Pollocksville* – Existing Land Use

Use	# of Parcels	Acres	% of Juris
Commercial	28	205	0.3%
Agricultural	364	31,611	48.1%
Institutional	6	1,052	1.6%
Manufactured Housing	114	174	0.3%
Residential	1,015	2,428	3.7%
Undeveloped	442	1,448	2.2%
Forest	19	28,813	43.8%
Hoffman Forest	1	3,205	4.9%
Croatan Forest	2	1,422	2.2%
Total	1,988	65,732	100.0%

*Unincorporated areas outside of Pollocksville’s planning jurisdiction only

The Pollocksville Township, located in the central portion of the County, contains 103 square miles (66,207 acres). The township has a 2010 population of 2,612 persons, with a population density of 25 persons per square mile. There are 1,088 occupied

houses, of which 810 are owner occupied and 278 renter occupied. The average household size is 2.34 persons. The median price in 2010 for residences was \$122,500.

Table 17: Cypress Creek – Existing Land Use

Use	# of Parcels	Acres	% of Juris
Commercial	8	9	0.0%
Agricultural	261	17,050	61.9%
Institutional	10	27	0.1%
Manufactured Housing	82	227	0.8%
Residential	374	1,315	4.8%
Undeveloped	78	115	0.4%
Forest	22	8,788	31.9%
Hoffman Forest	1	4,605	16.7%
Total	835	27,532	100.0%

The Cypress Creek Township, located in the southwestern portion of the County, contains 43 square miles (27,548 acres). The township has a 2010 population of 907 persons, with a population density of 21 persons per square mile. There are 355 occupied houses, of which 285 are owner occupied and 70 renter occupied. The average household size is 2.55 persons. The median price in 2010 for residences was \$63,100.

Table 18: Chinquapin – Existing Land Use

Use	# of Parcels	Acres	% of Juris
Commercial	8	61	0.2%
Agricultural	318	19,419	77.7%
Institutional	1	0	0.0%
Manufactured Housing	50	196	0.8%
Residential	296	1,450	5.8%
Undeveloped	36	132	0.5%
Forest	16	3,725	14.9%
Total	725	24,983	100.0%

The Chinquapin Township, located in the western region of the County, contains 39 square miles (25,001 acres). The township has a 2010 population of 641 persons, with a population density of 16 persons per square mile. There are 284 occupied houses, of

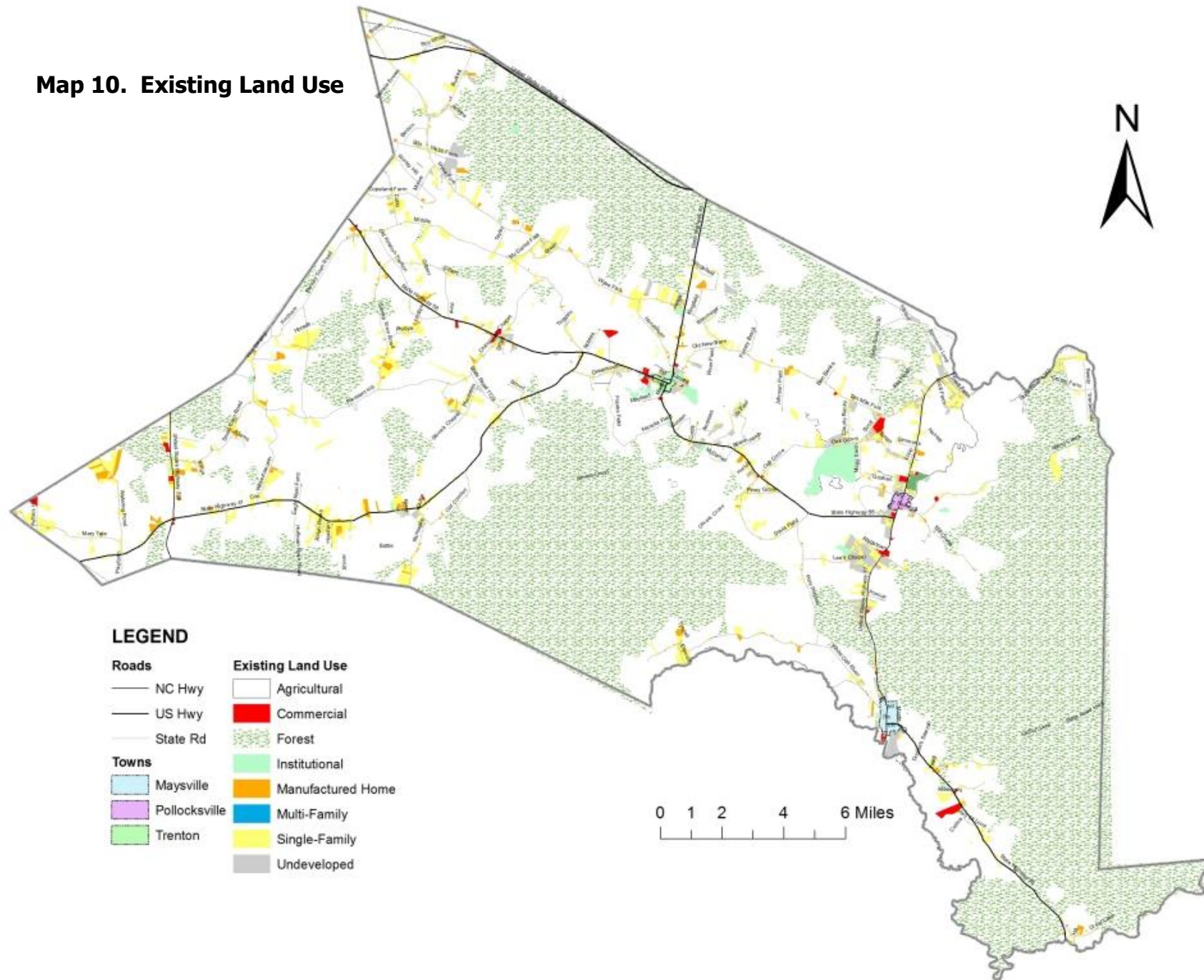
which 217 are owner occupied and 67 renter occupied. The average household size is 2.26 persons. The median price in 2010 for residences was \$72,000.

Table 19: Beaver Creek – Existing Land Use

Use	# of Parcels	Acres	% of Juris
Commercial	2	3	0.0%
Agricultural	259	15,558	46.8%
Institutional	2	42	0.1%
Manufactured Housing	48	183	0.6%
Residential	432	1,182	3.6%
Undeveloped	63	481	1.4%
Forest	21	15,769	47.5%
Total	827	33,218	100.0%

The Beaver Creek Township, located in the northwestern corner of the County, contains 52 square miles (33,279 acres). The township has a 2010 population of 1,074 persons, with a population density of 21 persons per square mile. There are 437 occupied houses, of which 330 are owner occupied and 107 renter occupied. The average household size is 2.46 persons. The median price in 2010 for residences was \$86,700.

Map 10. Existing Land Use



LEGEND

Roads		Existing Land Use	
— NC Hwy	— US Hwy	— State Rd	— Agricultural
— US Hwy	— State Rd	— Commercial	— Forest
Towns		— Institutional	— Manufactured Home
— Maysville	— Pollockville	— Multi-Family	— Single-Family
— Trenton	— Undeveloped		

0 1 2 4 6 Miles

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Future Land Use

Goal: Coordinate land use and infrastructure planning in order to promote cost effective, responsible, orderly growth

Objective: Increase the tax base of the County by fostering opportunity through land use planning

Strategy: Encourage continued cooperative endeavors between the County and Municipalities to enhance opportunities throughout Jones County

Strategy: Establish a regularly scheduled annual meeting between County and Municipal representatives and officials to create better communication and awareness of opportunity and need

Strategy: Identify and map areas that could be developed in the most cost effective, cohesive and nonintrusive manner

Goal: Preserve and enhance the quality of life enjoyed in Jones County through land use planning

Objective: Increase potential for development and industry, while protecting the positive attributes already in place

Strategy: Continue to designate preferred areas for development of all kinds in order to minimize the potential impact on surrounding areas and existing development

Strategy: Consider spatial requirements or buffers separating conflicting land uses

Strategy: Continue to monitor and update this plan as needed

Agricultural Preservation

Goal: Preserve the rural character of the County

Objective: Protect and enhance the agricultural prevalence historically enjoyed in the County

Strategy: Partner with federal and state agricultural agencies to determine prime agricultural lands within the County and identify them on the land use map

Strategy: Encourage smaller farming outfits by taking measures to preserve farming uses in agricultural residential areas

Strategy: Ensure that farming operations have an adequate supply of water resources

Goal: Enhance the economic viability of the agricultural industry in the County

Objective: Ensure agriculture is a profitable endeavor in the future

Strategy: Continue to support the local farming community by attracting and encouraging agriculture-related industry to the area

Strategy: Utilize relationship with U.S. military installations and personnel in the area to provide locally grown and processed crops and meats for use and consumption on local bases

Strategy: Research the potential for cultivation and production of “energy” crops in the County

Transportation

Goal: Prioritize regional transportation needs and necessary improvements

Objective: Partner with Municipalities and the NC Department of Transportation to create a needs-based schedule for future transportation improvements in the County

Strategy: Identify areas primed for growth

Strategy: Assess the current needs of those areas identified

Strategy: Develop a comprehensive transportation plan

Goal: Work with the state to create an appealing, useful transportation network to attract new industry and business to the County

Objective: Increase the tax base through ease of access and reduction of congestion on major thoroughfares in the County

Strategy: Increase the capacity of major thoroughfares in the County

Goal: Promote safety along rural routes

Objective: Address safety concerns along roads shared by vehicular traffic and farm equipment

Strategy: Provide signage to alert drivers to the potential of farm equipment

Environmental Resources

Goal: Provide adequate public water service throughout the County

Objective: Ensure capacity to support future development

Strategy: Partner with municipalities in the County that provide water and sewer service to expand existing water and sewer service systems in the areas of the County near municipality boundaries

Strategy: Work with State and Federal agencies to find adequate sources for future drinking water service

Strategy: Map and prioritize areas for expansion and future ground water resources

Goal: Ensure the protection and longevity of existing natural resources

Objective: Use existing natural resources in responsible sustainable manner

Strategy: Encourage low impact development along the rivers and around environmentally sensitive areas

Economic Development

Goal: Create and support a vibrant, successful local economy

Objective: Encourage the development and expansion of new and existing business endeavors throughout the county

Strategy: Coordinate transportation and infrastructure planning to targeted economic development sites

Strategy: Ensure that targeted sites have no negative impact on prime agricultural lands

Strategy: Continue to support the County Economic Development Committee and offer local incentives to new and existing businesses and evaluate the impacts of the incentives on the local tax base

Goal: Diversify and increase local tax base

Objective: Expand the existing tax base and increase opportunity for economic development

Strategy: Seek to attract military-related industry to the area

Strategy: Encourage local entrepreneurship

Strategy: Encourage new industries related to the abundant natural resources, such as eco-tourism

Goal: Become a leading natural resource provider in the State

Objective: Use the natural resources in Jones County to create and foster local opportunity

Strategy: Consider the development of fuel crops and production as well as other alternative energy resources

Strategy: Consider allowing for the harvest of wood-biomass from the County's forests for use as an alternative energy source

Strategy: Consider the expansion of rock and sand quarries already operating in the area

FUTURE LAND USE

Through future land use classifications, this plan will detail how best to accommodate future housing, commercial, and employment development. The Future Land Use Map was developed over the course of several months and included input from the community and County planning officials.

The following section describes the land use classifications used on the Future Land Use Map. These classifications are intended to assist in future development decisions, and to provide a basis for regional infrastructure and economic development efforts.

Agricultural-Residential

Agricultural-Residential lands are located in the rural areas that lie outside of the municipalities in Jones County. These lands are not intended to be served by sanitary sewer services during the planning period. The intent of these lands is that they will remain rural in character and have a maximum density of two (2) dwelling units per acre. This classification contains the prime agricultural lands in the County. Uses within this area generally include some farming operations, single-family residences, manufactured housing, churches, and institutional uses.

Low-Density Residential

Low-Density Residential areas include traditional low-density subdivision developments and future low-density neighborhoods. Low density lands may be serviced by neighboring municipalities at some point in the future. The intent of these lands is that they provide a transition in intensity from rural to more urban uses and that they maintain a low-density residential character. Maximum densities within low-density residential areas should generally be three (3) dwelling units per acre. Uses within this area generally include single-family residences, accessory dwelling units, churches, and institutional uses.

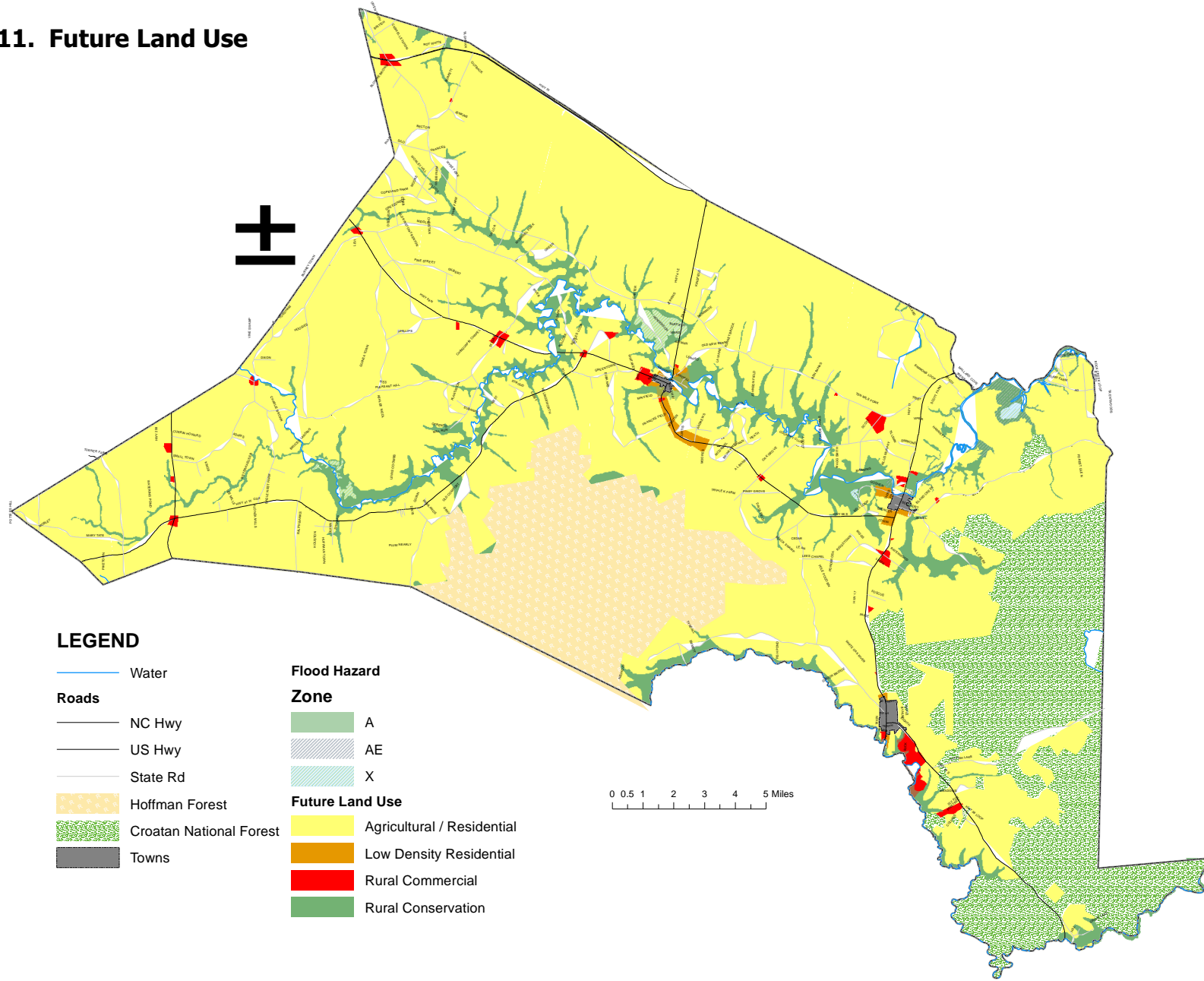
Rural Commercial

Rural Commercial areas include existing neighborhood commercial areas and areas that will likely experience commercial development in the future. These commercial nodes are typically located along major thoroughfares and crossroads. The intent of these areas is that they will remain rural in character for the planning period and will not be serviced by sanitary sewer systems. Uses within this area include supporting farm services, small markets, convenience stores, small neighborhood businesses, restaurants, churches, and institutional uses.

Rural Conservation

Rural Conservation lands are generally found along creeks and streams and are located within the 100-year floodplain. Because of the poor soil types and potential for frequent flooding, these areas are not generally suitable for large-scale development. These areas will not be generally served by sanitary sewer systems during the planning period. Maximum densities within Rural Conservation areas generally should be two (2) dwelling units per acre. Limited uses within this area should include some farming operations, single-family residences, manufactured housing, churches, and institutional uses.

Map 11. Future Land Use



USE OF THE LAND USE PLAN

The Land Use Plan, as adopted by the Jones County Commissioners, and as may be amended from time to time, should serve as the primary basis upon which to make land use policy decisions. Every land use policy decision should be measured for consistency with the goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations of the Land Use Plan. The County Commissioners and staff should utilize the Land Use Plan as the basic policy guide in the administration of all land development regulatory tools. Persons involved in the land development business as well as the general public can also utilize the Land Use Plan to guide private decisions regarding land use and land development.

The policy statements and recommendations of the Land Use Plan can also be of assistance to the County Commissioners in making long-range decisions regarding such matters as the provision of water and wastewater services, thoroughfare planning, water supply watershed protection planning, implementation of an economic development strategy, recreational facility planning, preparation of annexation feasibility reports, and implementation of housing and community development programs.

PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING OR UPDATING THE PLAN

The goals, policies, and land classifications of the Land Use Plan may be amended from time to time to meet the changing needs of the County. The County Commissioners, the staff, or any other person or agency should initiate an amendment to the Land Use Plan.

Planning is a continuous process and updating the Land Use Plan should be a part of that process. The County Commissioners should annually review the plan and should update the plan every five years.

Following the adoption of the Land Use Plan, the County Commissioners should review its land use regulatory tools to ensure they are implementing the policies, goals, and objectives specified in the Plan.

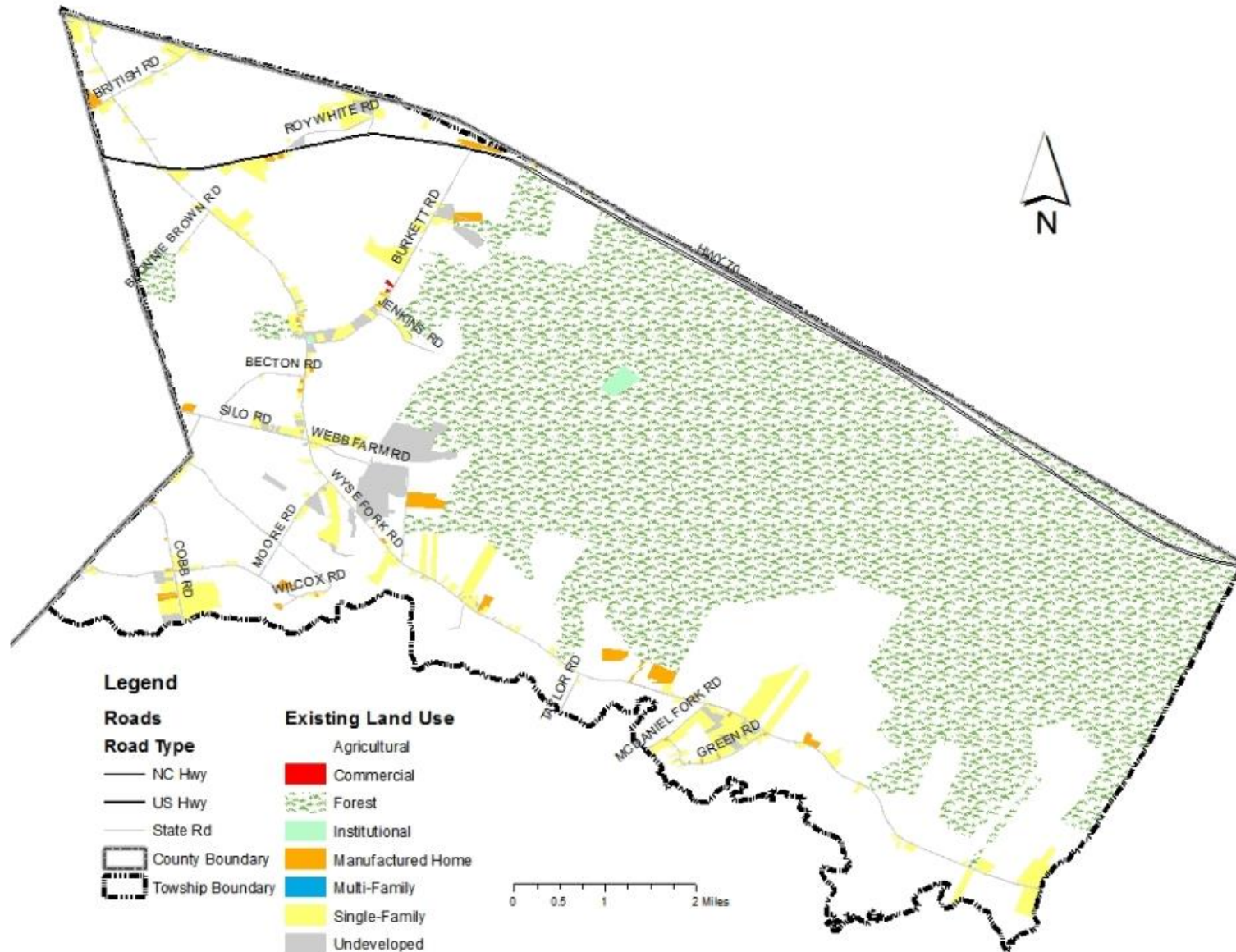
SUMMARY

To achieve these goals and objectives will require major effort on the part of the County Commissioners, the staff, and citizens in the planning area. Existing ordinances and land use control tools and enforcement of these controls are the most efficient method of implementing the Land Use Plan. These tools, when properly enforced, will assure implementation of the Land Use Plan.

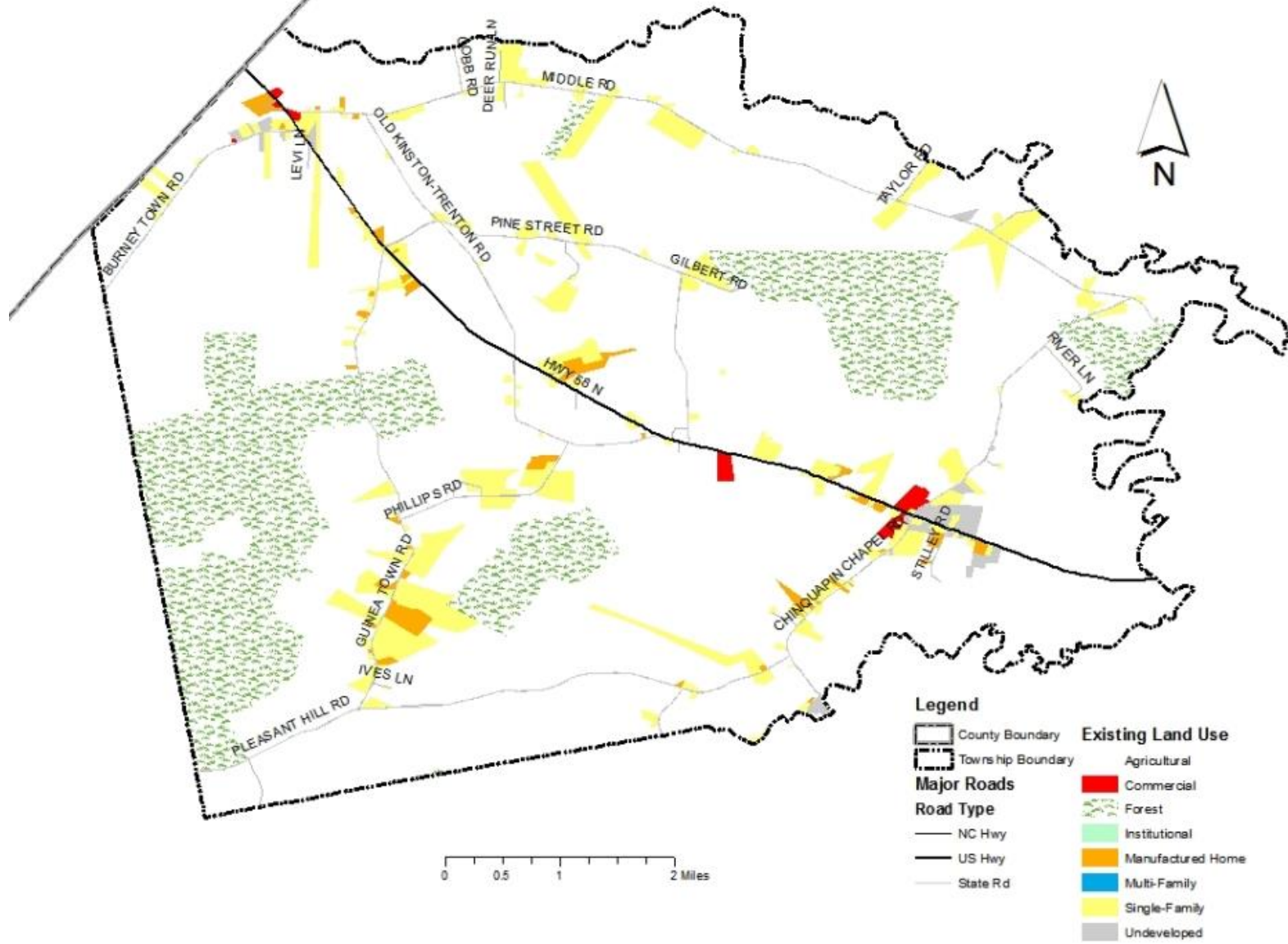
The issues, policy statements, and implementation strategies identified within this plan should serve as primary decision-making tools to aid Jones County in the day-to-day operation of the planning program. Adherence to these policies will minimize arbitrary planning decisions. Any deviation from the policies contained within this plan should be discouraged. If deviation is necessary, the County Commissioners will, for the record, specify the reasons for the nature of such deviation and, if deemed necessary, amend this plan to reflect the new policy direction.

APPENDIX A. EXISTING LAND USE

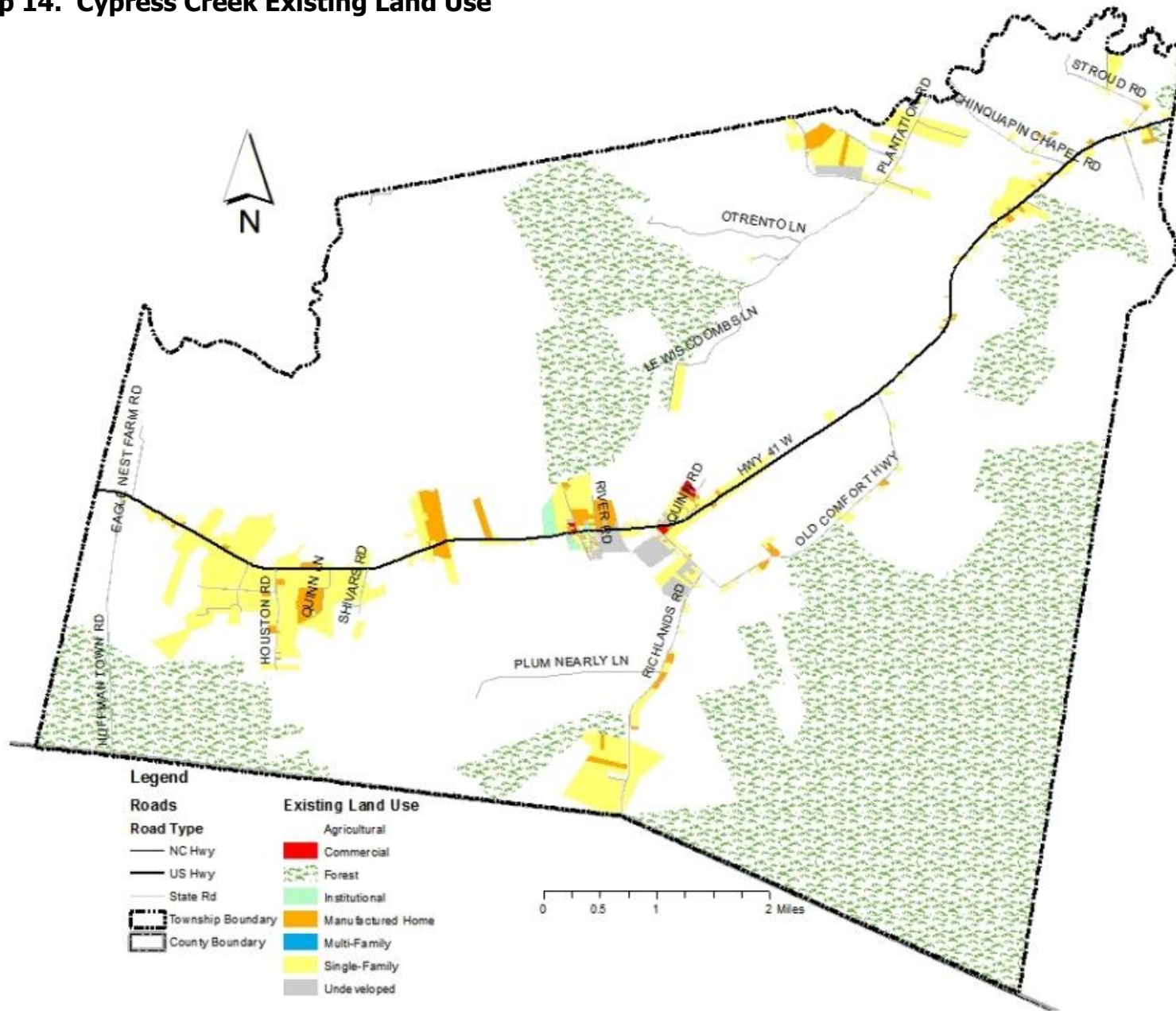
Map 12. Beaver Creek Existing Land Use



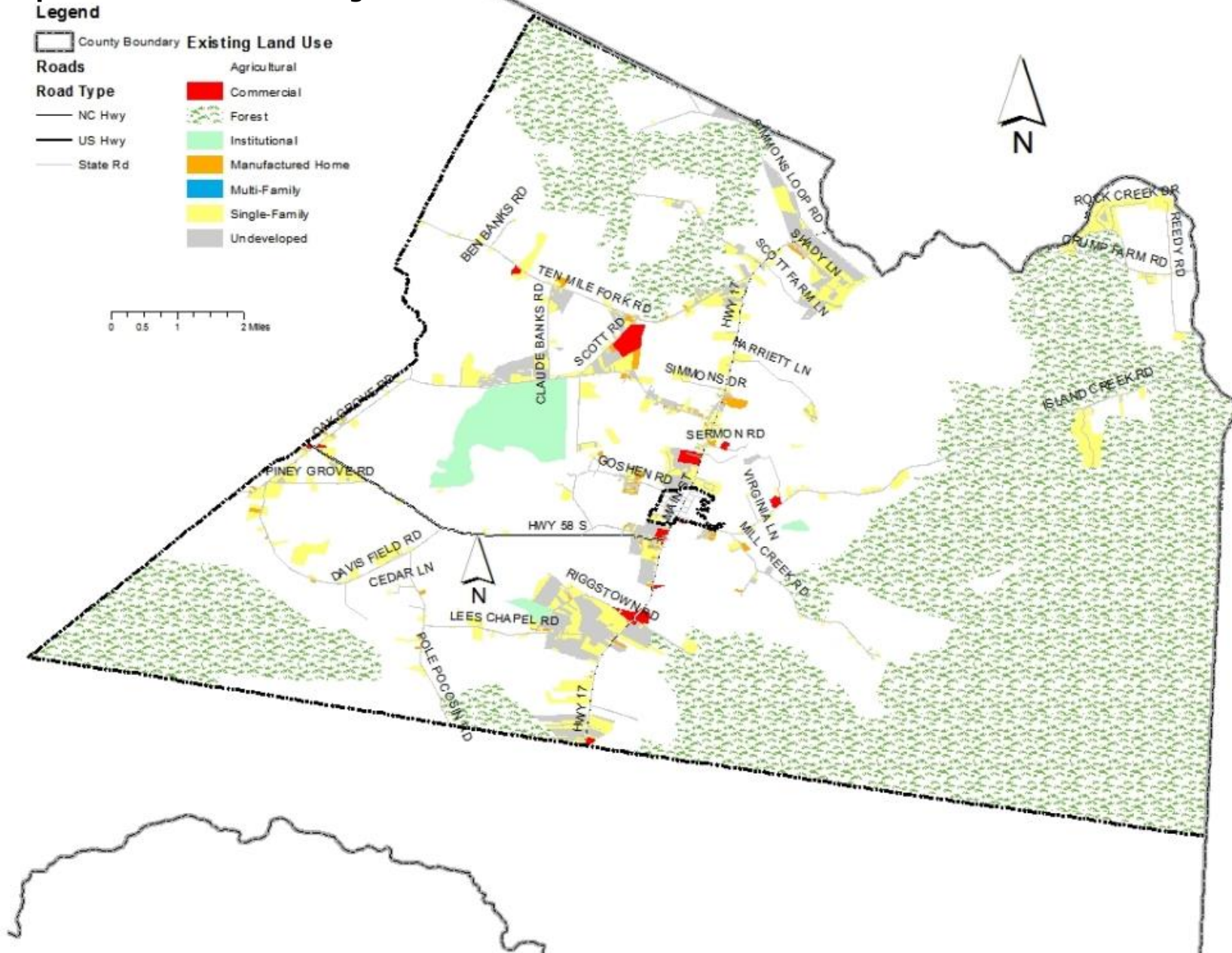
Map 13. Chinquapin Existing Land Use



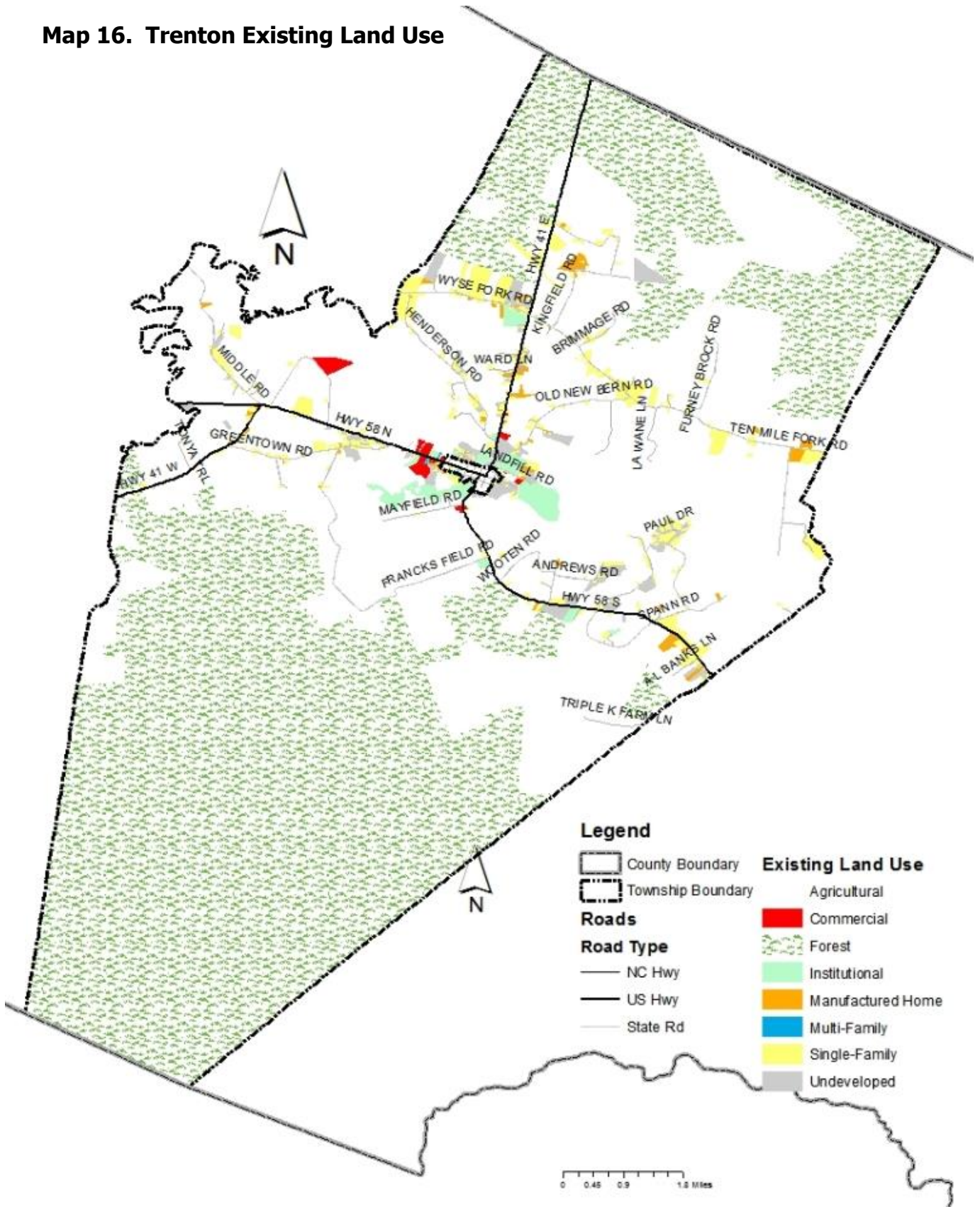
Map 14. Cypress Creek Existing Land Use



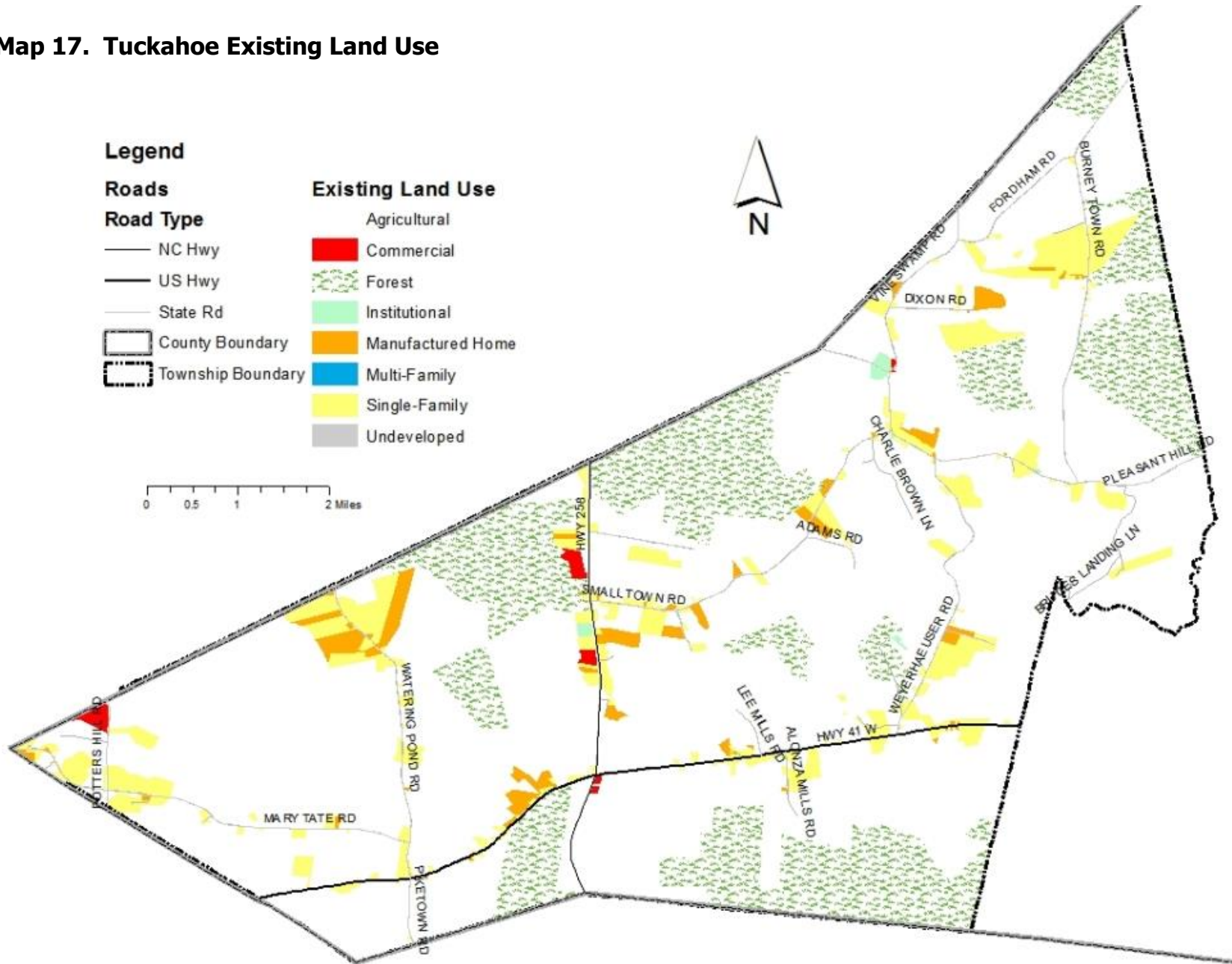
Map 15. Pollocksville Existing Land Use



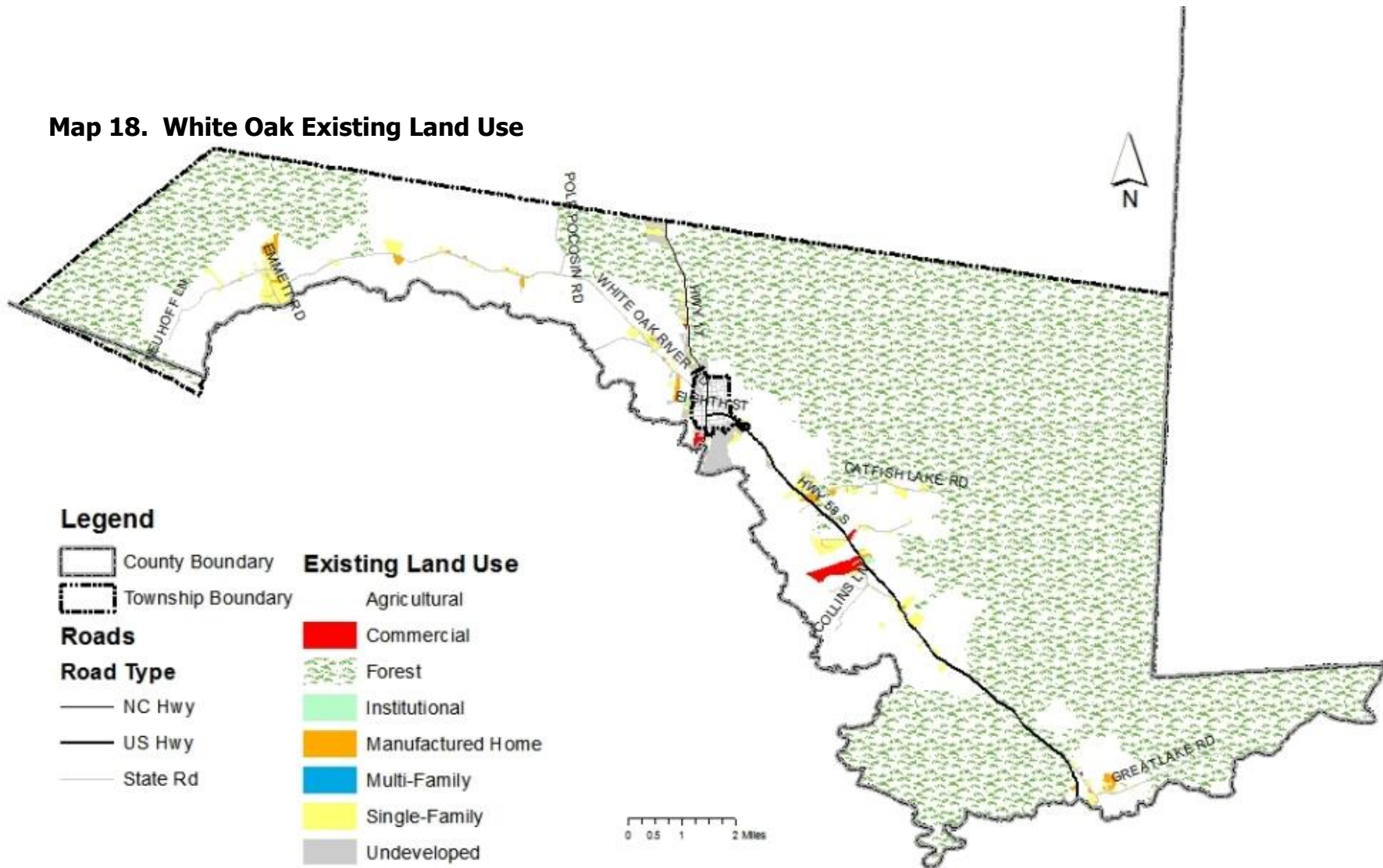
Map 16. Trenton Existing Land Use



Map 17. Tuckahoe Existing Land Use

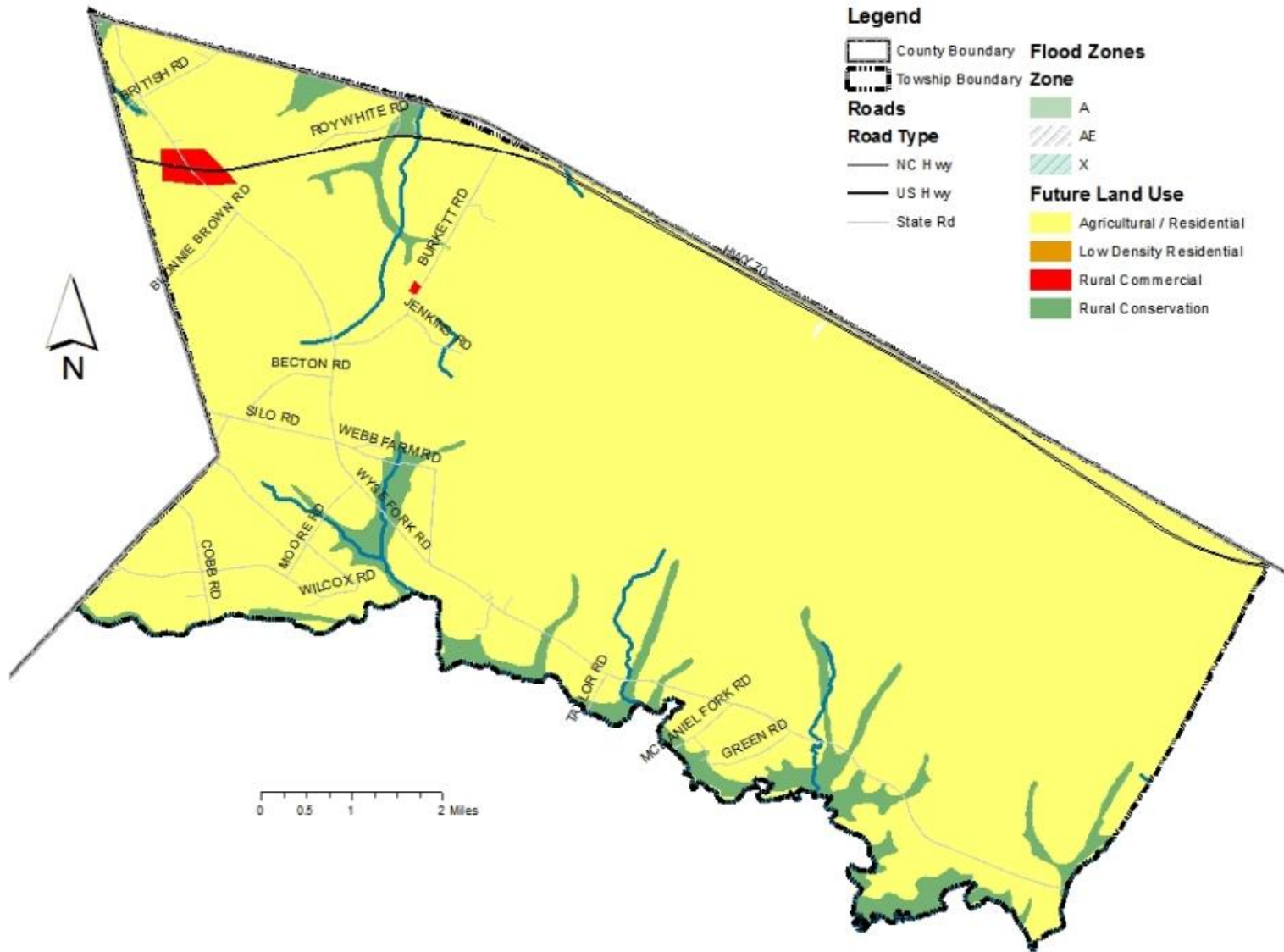


Map 18. White Oak Existing Land Use

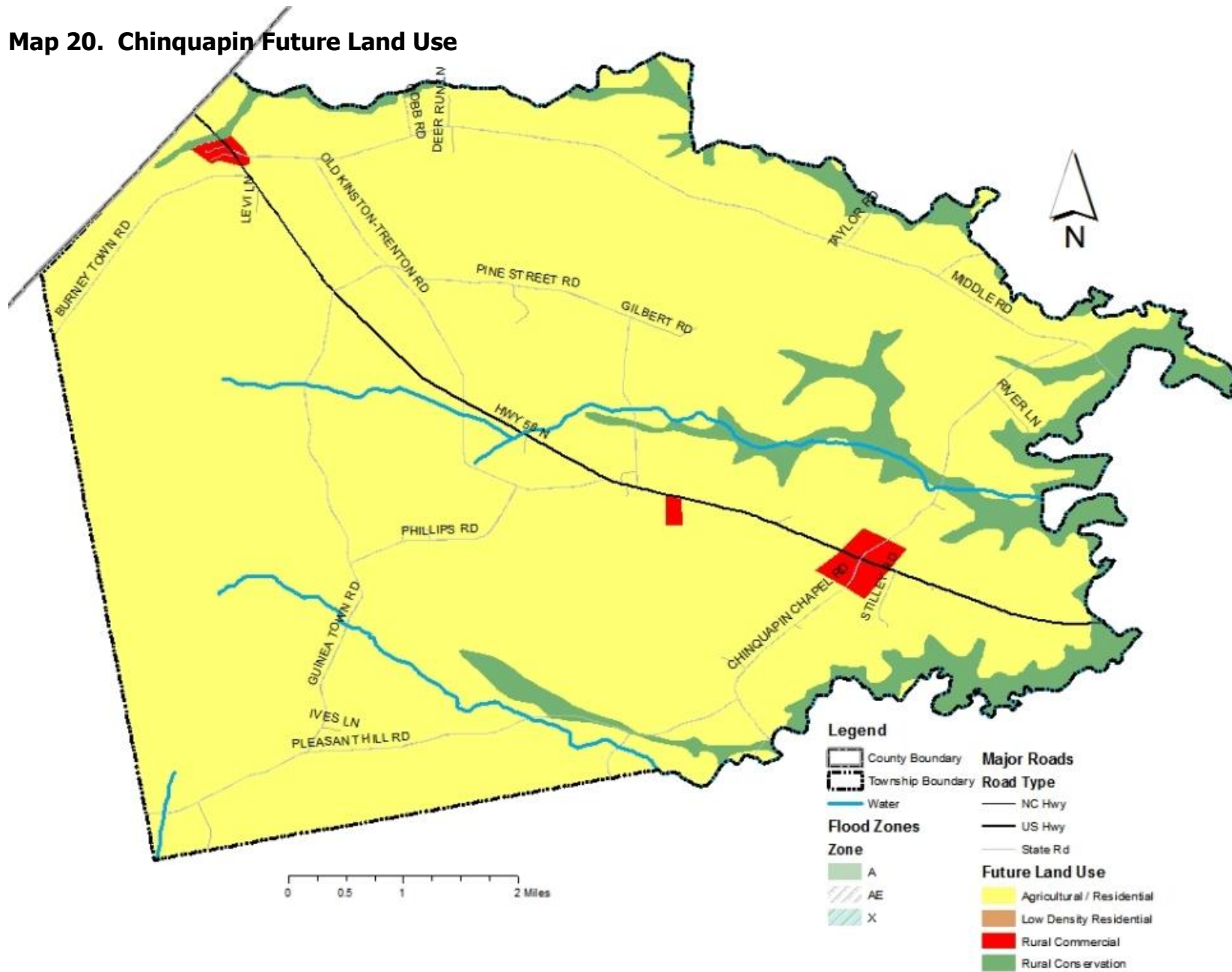


APPENDIX B. FUTURE LAND USE

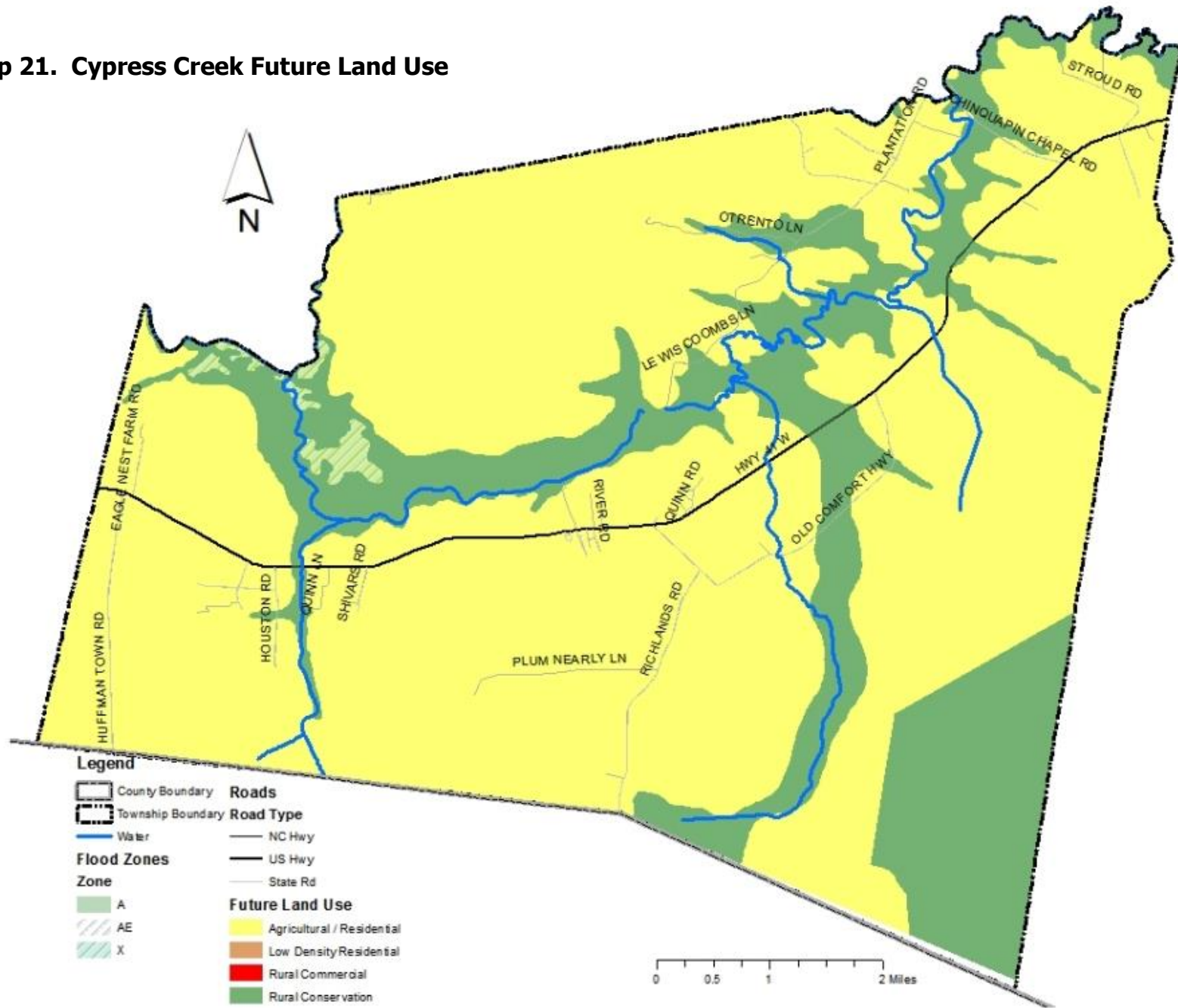
Map 19. Beaver Creek Future Land Use



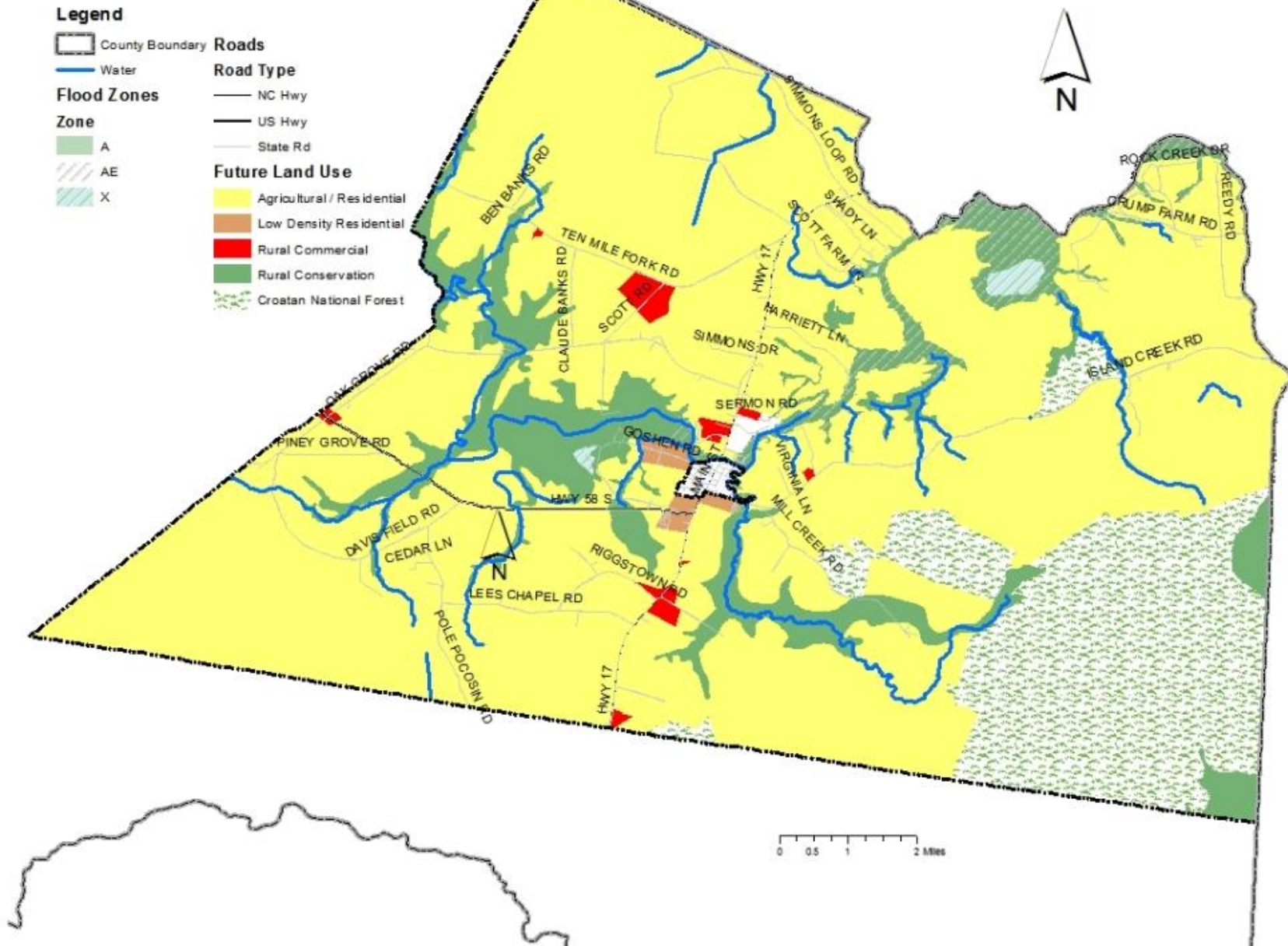
Map 20. Chinquapin Future Land Use



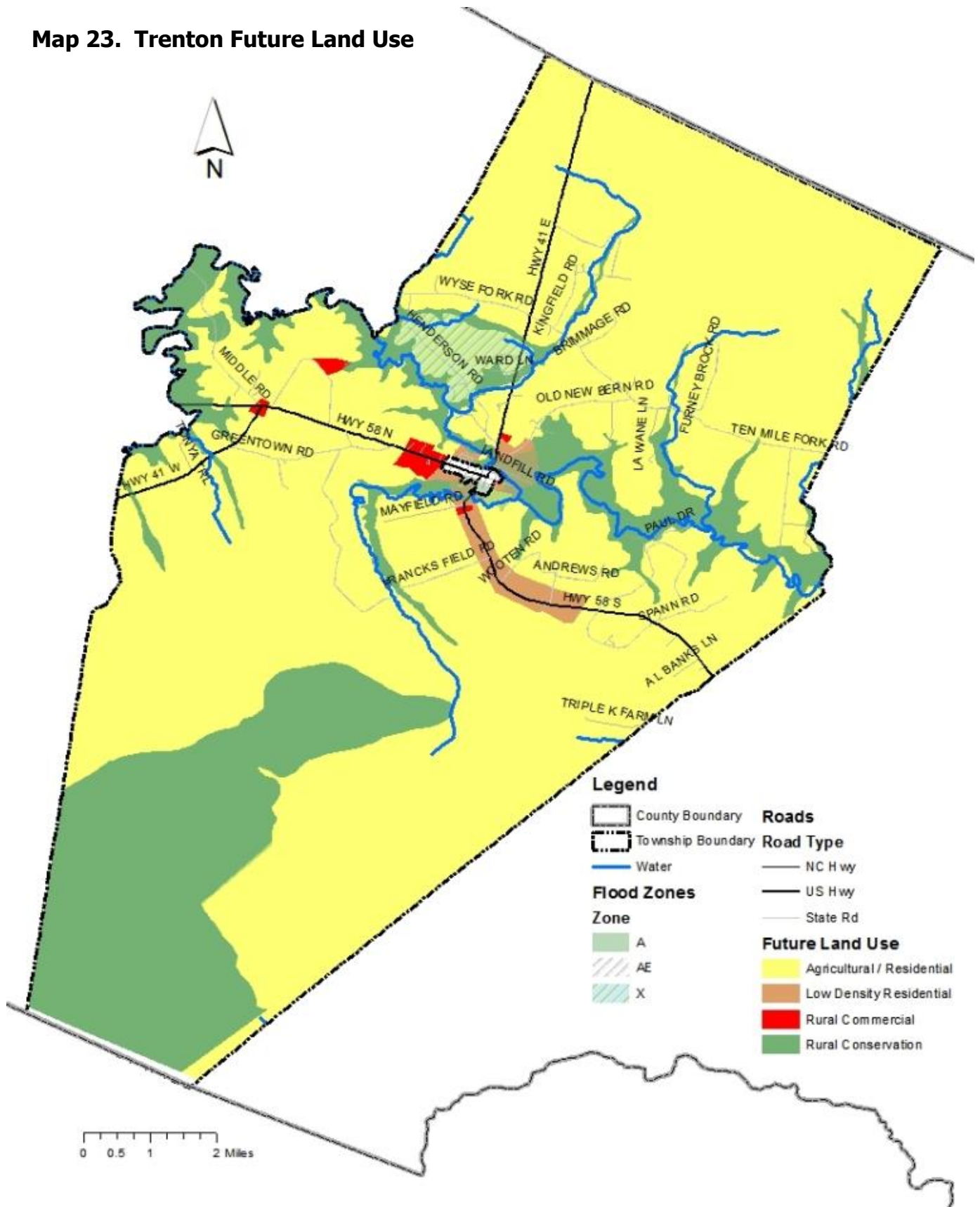
Map 21. Cypress Creek Future Land Use



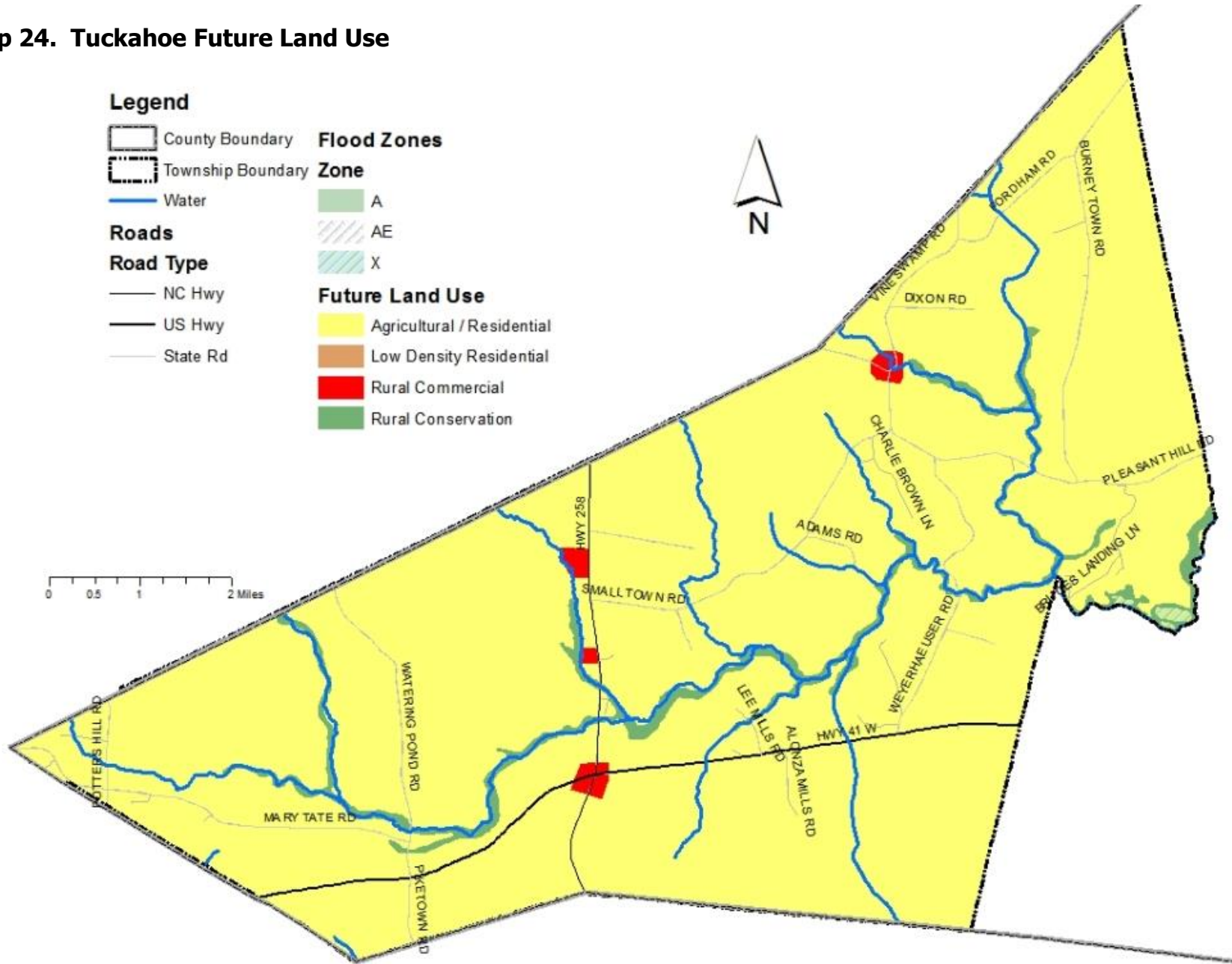
Map 22. Pollocksville Future Land Use



Map 23. Trenton Future Land Use



Map 24. Tuckahoe Future Land Use



Map 25. White Oak Future Land Use

