Sampson County Board of Commissioners

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SAMPSON COUNTY LAND USE PLAN 2022

Adopted June 18, 2022

Amended May 2, 2022

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LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND PURPOSE OF THE SAMPSON COUNTY LAND USE PLAN

Pursuant to NCGS 160D-501 for Sampson County to legally enforce Zoning Regulations, a land use plan that sets forth goals, policies, and programs intended to guide the present and future physical, social, and economic development of Sampson County must be adopted. Pursuant to NCGS 160D-501(c) this plan is an advisory document and not a regulatory document, this plan does not expand, diminish, or alter the authority for development regulations set forth in NCGS 160D or any other Ordinance or Regulation adopted by the Sampson County Board of Commissioners.

This plan shall be reviewed by the Planning Board and Board of Commissioners when considering proposed amendments to the Sampson County Zoning Ordinance or Sampson County Zoning Map per NCGS 160D-604 & 605.

Section 1: Background

Geography and Location

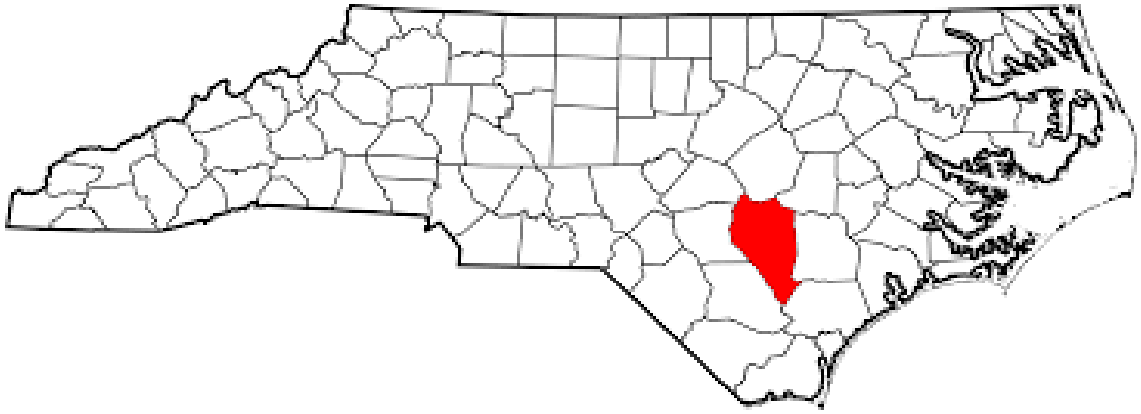
Sampson County is located in the inner southeastern coastal plain of North Carolina (Map 1-1). According to the United States Census Bureau, the county covers 944.74 square miles of land, which is equivalent to at least 604,633 acres. Sampson is North Carolina's second largest county in land area with Robeson County being slightly larger at 949.22 square miles. The topography of Sampson is gently rolling with various elevation ranges across the County.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2020 dataset classifies Sampson County as being located in Climate Division 6: Southern Coastal Plain, the mean annual temperature for this division is 63.9 degrees, and the annual rainfall was 64.1 inches in 2020. Sampson County annual rainfall can have significant variation for example the annual rainfall in 2011 was 40.15 inches and in 2018 annual rainfall was 71.47 inches. Summers tend to be hot and humid due to moist maritime air from the coast. Winters are short, only moderately cold, and snow accumulation is rare. Farming is the principal occupation in Sampson, although the county has considerable industry.

The South River forms the western and southern boundaries of Sampson County. The Great Coharie Creek and Six Run Creek flow from the northern part of the County to form the Black River in the southern portion of the County. The Black River and South River join near the southern tip of the County. The Black River continues eastward joining the Cape Fear River just west of Wilmington before flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. Sampson County lies almost entirely within the Cape Fear River basin.

Seven counties bound Sampson County: Harnett and Johnston to the north, Wayne, Duplin and Pender to the east and Bladen and Cumberland to the west.

Sampson County (Map 1-1)



History of Sampson County

Early inhabitants of Sampson County include the Coharie Indian Tribe. Scotch-Irish, English, French and Swiss settlers began arriving in the area now known as Sampson County as early as 1740. Early settlers moved up the Cape Fear, South, and Black Rivers from the seacoast at Wilmington.

Sampson County was created in 1784 from the western portion of Duplin County. Additional lands were later added from New Hanover County and Wayne County.

Prominent Sampson County citizens include William Rufus King, ambassador to England and France, and Vice-President of the United States to Franklin Pierce. King died in 1853, shortly after taking the oath of office for the Vice Presidency. Theophilus Holmes, Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army and the highest ranking North Carolinian officer during the civil war.

Colonel John Sampson, after whom Sampson County was named, was an active figure in the Revolutionary War. Sampson's stepson, Richard Clinton served as one of the first members of the House of Commons, representing the County of Duplin, Clinton continued as a representative of Duplin County until the creation of Sampson County. Clinton was responsible for the passage act to create Sampson County and proposed the name Sampson to honor his stepfather. Micajah Autry, a Sampson County native, died with Davy Crockett in the Battle of the Alamo.

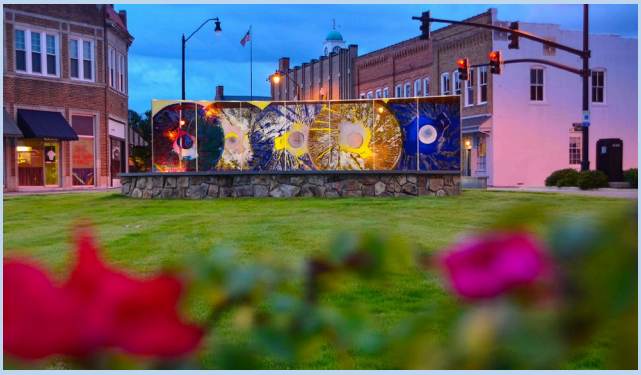
Other notables include James Kenan, planter, soldier, and legislator; Robert Herring Wright, the president of East Carolina Teachers College; and James Franklin Highsmith, organizer of the Hospital Association of NC and founder of a hospital in Fayetteville.

Municipalities (Map 1-2)

Sampson County has nine incorporated municipalities – the City of Clinton and the towns of Autryville, Falcon (partially in Sampson County but primarily in Cumberland County), Garland, Harrells, Newton Grove, Roseboro, Salemburg, and Turkey. The Town of Faison, located in Duplin County was previously granted a small area of extraterritorial planning jurisdiction along Interstate 40 in northeast Sampson County. There are also a number of crossroad communities (listed below) that hold special significance for County residents.

Clinton

Clinton, the county seat, is the largest and oldest municipality in Sampson County. Clinton, near the geographical center of the County, was incorporated in 1852. The City incorporates approximately 7.68 square miles of land area and had a 2020 Census population of 8,383 persons. Downtown Clinton hosts a historic courthouse square, which is the traditional center of commercial activity in the County.



Source: Downtown Clinton

Autryville

Autryville, incorporated in 1891, is located along the western boundary of Sampson County. The town incorporates 321 acres of land (half of a square-mile). Autryville had a 2020 Census population of 167 persons. Autryville was founded by Captain James L. Autry, who was instrumental in the location of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad through the town. The town government is comprised of a mayor and five commissioners.

Source: Steve Tysinger

Faison

Faison located primarily in Duplin County, has extraterritorial planning jurisdiction in Sampson County and was incorporated in 1871. Faison had a 2020 Census population of 784 persons, none of whom had lived in Sampson County Faison incorporates 512 Acres, or .80 square-miles. The government of Faison consists of a mayor and five commissioners.

Source: Steve Tysinger

Falcon

Falcon, located primarily in Cumberland County but with some land area in Sampson County, was incorporated in 1913. In the 2020 Census, Falcon had a population of 324 persons. The town incorporates 1.4 square miles of land area. Falcon's government consists of a mayor and four commissioners.

Source: Gerry Dincher

Garland

Garland, located in the southwest section of Sampson County, was incorporated in 1907. According to the 2020 Census, the Town of Garland had a population of 595 persons. Garland incorporates 1.10 square miles of land. The government of Garland is composed of a mayor and five commissioners.

Source: Pete Allen

Harrells

Harrells, incorporated in 1943, is located primarily in the southeast portion of Sampson County, with its northeastern edge extending into Duplin County. The town incorporates approximately 3.2 square miles of land. Harrells had a 2020 Census population of 160, persons. The town government consists of a mayor and five alderman.

Source: Mett Ausley

Newton Grove

Newton Grove, incorporated in 1879 and again in 1935, is located at the northern end of Sampson County. Newton Grove incorporates 3.10 square miles of land area. The town had a 2020 Census population of 585 persons. A Civil War battle site, Bentonville Battleground, is located approximately five miles outside the city limits. A mayor and five commissioners govern Newton Grove.

Source: Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church

Roseboro

Roseboro, located in the central western portion of the County, was incorporated in 1891. The town incorporates 1.20 square miles of land area. Roseboro had a 2020 Census population of 1,163 persons. Roseboro was named for John M. Rose, the Secretary of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway. A mayor and five commissioners govern the town.

Source: Gerry Dincher

Salemburg

Salemburg, located in the central western portion of the County just north of Roseboro, was incorporated in 1905. The town incorporates 1 square mile of land area. Salemburg had a 2020 Census population of 457. A mayor and six commissioners govern the town.

Source: Salemburg Baptist Church

Turkey

Turkey, located along the eastern boundary of the County, was incorporated in 1913. The town is comprised of 0.40 square miles of land and is one of the smallest municipalities in Sampson County geographically. Turkey had a 2020 Census population of 213. A mayor and four commissioners govern the town.

Source: Mett Ausley

Municipal Boundaries Map 1-2

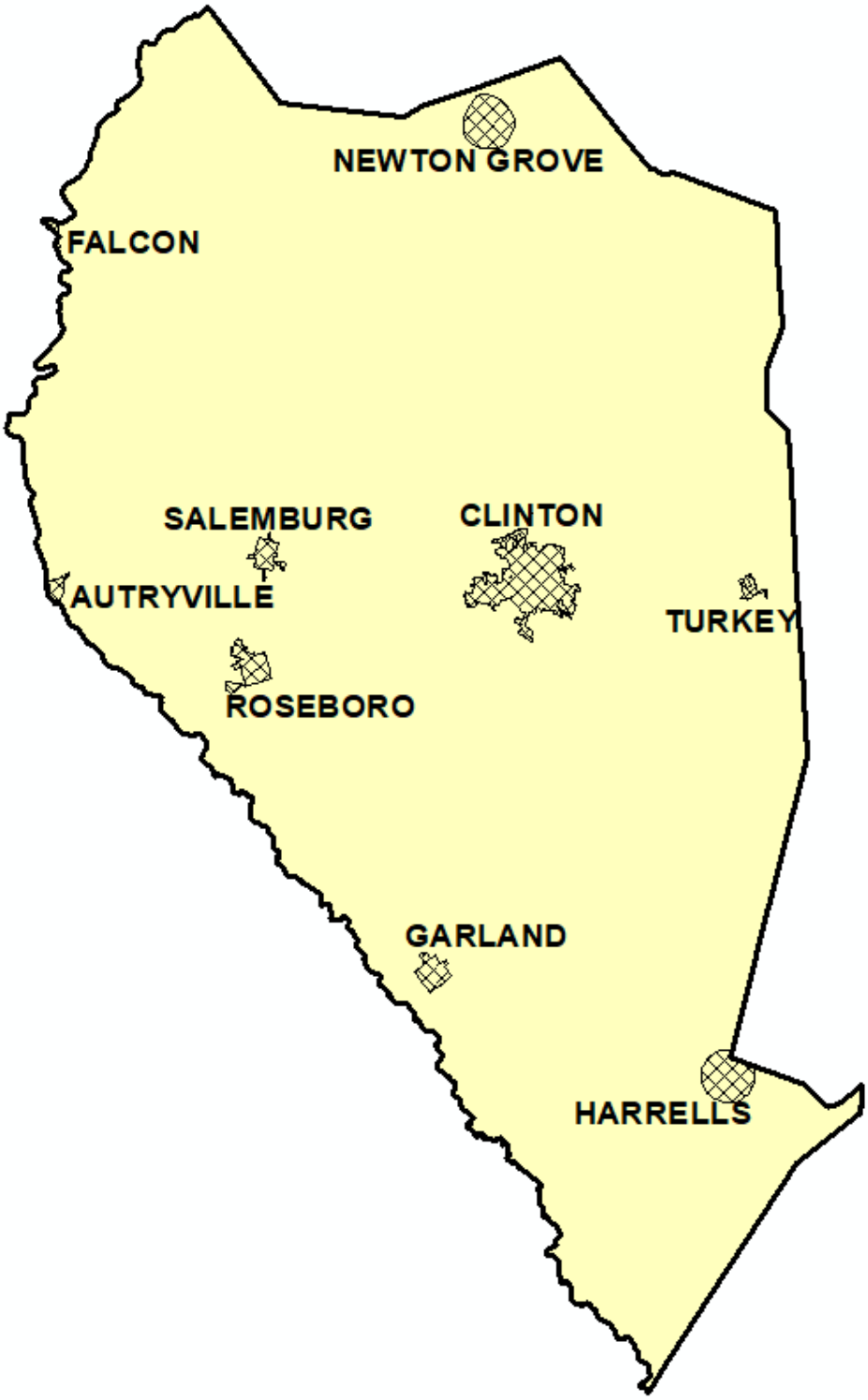


Figure 1-1: Population Differential of Municipalities in Sampson County between 2010 and 2020

Municipality	2010	2020	Percent Change
Clinton	8,639	8,383	-2.96%
Autryville	196	167	-14.79
Faison*	961	784	-18.41%
Falcon*	258	324	25.58%
Garland	625	595	-4.8%
Harrells	202	160	-20.79%
Newton Grove	569	585	2.81%
Roseboro	1,191	1,163	-2.35%
Salemburg	435	457	5.05%
Turkey	292	292	-27.05%

Source: United States Decennial Census
**The towns of Faison and Falcon are located primarily in Duplin and Cumberland respectively, but their boundaries extend into Sampson.*

Crossroad Communities

Crossroad communities within Sampson County include Bearskin, Bonnetsville, Butlers Crossroads, Concord, Delway, Elliot, Highsmiths, Huntley, Ingold, Ivanhoe, Keener, Kerr, Kitty Fork, McDaniels, Mintz, Moltonville, Newtons Crossroads, Plain View, Piney Green, Parkersburg, Reynolds Crossroads, Spiveys Corner, Suttontown, Taylors Bridge, and Tomahawk.

Planning History

A historically agrarian community, Sampson County did not adopt its first land use plan until the year 2001.

In 1998, Sampson County adopted a Manufactured Home Park Ordinance to address rising citizen concerns regarding mobile homes and mobile home parks. In November of 1999, the county adopted a set of subdivision regulations. Sampson County contracted with the City of Clinton's planning services in July of 2004, leading to the implementation of zoning throughout the unincorporated areas of the county. In July of 2018 Sampson County established a County Planning and Zoning division and ended its contract with the City of Clinton. Currently every town in the county, with exception to Autryville, has adopted their own zoning ordinance. Sampson County currently has the following ordinances as they relate to land use planning, several of which have been amended:

- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (adopted May 6, 1991; amended May 3, 2021)
- Manufactured Home Park Ordinance (adopted April 20, 1998; amended May 3, 2021)

- Subdivision Regulations (adopted November 1, 1999; amended May 3, 2021)
- Cell Tower Ordinance (adopted December 5, 2000; amended May 3, 2021)
- Sampson County Zoning Ordinance (adopted October 4, 2004; amended May 3, 2021)
- Airport Height Restriction Ordinance (adopted October 4, 2004)
- Public Nuisance Ordinance (adopted March 31, 2007)
- Sampson/Duplin Counties Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (adopted April 4, 2016)
- Sampson County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (adopted April 7, 2016)

Elements of this Plan

In preparing for the land use planning process, County staff identified the following elements to be included in the land use plan:

Land Use/Growth and Development

- General study of the historical trend of development within Sampson County.
- Generalized inventory of the existing land development pattern.
- Development of a future land use map that designates the general distribution, location, and extent of the use of land for housing, business, industry, open space, education, and public buildings

Economic Development

- Analysis of the local economy and projections of future economic activity.
- Location of existing and proposed sites for new and expanding business and industry.

Transportation

- Location of existing and proposed major highways, scenic roads, railroads, airports, and other public transportation facilities.

Open Space and Recreation

- Location of existing and proposed open space for the preservation of natural resources and for public recreation use.

Community Service Facilities

- Identification of existing and proposed service areas and infrastructure improvements.

Conservation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- Identification of potential conservation areas including farmland, rivers, and streams

Hazard Mitigation Planning

The Sampson Duplin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted April 4, 2016, as a separate planning document. FEMA approved the updated version of this plan on April 23, 2021, the approval is valid until 2026.

- The Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies areas within Sampson and Duplin counties prone to nature-induced disasters, primarily flooding.
- The Hazard Mitigation Plan content is organized as follows: Introduction, Community Profiles, Hazard Identification & Analysis, Community Capability Assessment, Vulnerability Assessment, Mitigation Strategies, Plan Maintenance & Implementation Procedures.

North Carolina Emergency Management summarizes hazard mitigation as follows:

"Hazard mitigation involves the use of specific measures to reduce the impact of hazards on people and the built environment. Measures may include both structural and non-structural techniques, such as protecting buildings and infrastructure from the forces of nature or wise floodplain management practices. Actions may be taken to protect both existing and/or future development. It is widely accepted that the most effective mitigation measures are implemented before an event at the local government level, where decisions on the regulation and control of development are ultimately made."

Citizen Participation

The Clinton-Sampson Planning Department (expired 2018), Sampson County Planning Board, and Sampson County Land Use Plan Steering Committee were responsible for developing the Sampson County Land Use Plan. The Sampson County Planning & Zoning Department were responsible for final formation and presentation of the Sampson County Land Use Plan. The Steering Committee was comprised of the Sampson County Planning Board and five appointees, one from each voting district in Sampson County. Near the end of the planning process, the Planning Board formed a recommendation of approval and forwarded the plan to the Sampson County Board of Commissioners for further consideration and adoption. The Commissioners held a public hearing on May 2nd, 2022 and voted to adopt the Land Use Plan.

All Planning Board and Land Use Plan Steering Committee meetings were open to the public and held immediately following a Sampson County Planning Board meeting, which are public meetings. In addition, four public input meetings were held during the land use planning process.

The first public input meeting was held in 2017 at the Royal Chapel Baptist Church in Ivanhoe, NC. At this meeting, Planning staff (Clinton-Sampson Planning Department) and Sampson County Land Use Plan Steering Committee members reviewed the purpose of land use planning, the proposed elements of the Sampson County Land Use Plan, other public input meeting opportunities, and the proposed schedule for completion of the plan. The Planning staff (Clinton-Sampson Planning Department), Land Use Plan Steering Committee members and the public in attendance then reviewed and discussed a proposed list of land use topics to be addressed during the land use planning process and reviewed the following land use plan maps: Sampson County Flood Hazard Area Map, Public Facilities Map, Public Water Map and Existing Land Use Map.

The second public input meeting was held in 2017 at the Spiveys Corner Fire Department.

The third public input meeting was held in 2017 at the Salemburg Fire Department.

The fourth and final public input meeting was held in 2017 at the Clinton City Hall auditorium in conjunction with the August Sampson County Land Use Plan Steering Committee meeting.

The Sampson County Planning & Zoning Department presented a final draft of the proposed Sampson County Land Use Plan to the Sampson County Planning Board on April 11, 2022. The Sampson County Planning Board recommended the proposed plan to the Sampson County Board of Commissioners for review and approval.

Section 2: Inventory and Analysis

Inventory and Analysis

The inventory and analysis component of the land use plan includes two elements. The first element is a listing of the overall goals of the planning process and a list of the land use issues identified by the Planning Board/Land Use Plan Steering Committee. The second element is an inventory and analysis of 1) past and projected demographic data with an assessment of the planning implications of this data; and 2) physical conditions which will affect the location and intensity of the County's future growth.

Overall Goals of the Planning Process

- Provide for orderly growth and development to ensure the efficient use of land so that it benefits the citizens of Sampson County.
- To provide necessary areas for infrastructure and economic development.
- Identify areas suitable for different types of land uses, i.e., for residential and non-residential development.
- Protect public investment in community infrastructure – transportation facilities, water and sewer systems, school system and park and recreational sites.
- Protect the environmentally sensitive ecosystems that are present in the County.
- Actively work to ensure that a high quality of life is available for all citizens of Sampson County, promote equality and a diversified economy so that all citizens needs may be served. Provide an excellent school system, invest in the County's past, and present traditions, affordable quality health and elder care, and support community cleanliness and the natural beauty of Sampson County.
- Provide for development in areas that will minimize conflict with farming operations and other non-urban land uses.

Issue Identification

The following issues and questions were identified at the first public forum:

Land Use/Growth and Development

- What are appropriate locations for different types of land uses?
- Maintain property values.
- Reduce rural/urban sprawl.
- Formulate policies that consider long term implications of development.
- Address land use conflicts created when residential uses locate near industrial and farm operations, and, in particular, larger intensive livestock operations.

- Cooperation/coordination among local governments needed to plan for growth and development.

Housing

- What are the housing needs/problems within the County and how can land use planning address these?
- Are limited housing options a problem?
- As manufactured housing becomes more prevalent, should this housing type be allowed in all areas of the County? Should there be criteria for appearance and siting of manufactured homes?

Economic Development

- What are the weaknesses and strengths of the local economy?
- What are the projections for future economic activity?
- Identify and protect appropriate sites for economic development.

Public Infrastructure

- Is delineating and prioritizing service areas for public water and sewer a key priority?
- Should utility extension policies encourage development in specific areas identified for growth and discourage growth elsewhere?
- How can the County best provide public water and sewer services in a cost effective and reasonable manner?

Transportation

- Identify and protect new highway alignments from inappropriate development.
- Consider access management regulations along major highways to help preserve capacity for growth, promote safer driving conditions, and protect scenic vistas.
- Should commercial development along major existing and proposed highways be encouraged to occur at identified commercial intersection nodes while traditional strip commercial development is discouraged.
- Consider impact of development on NC-242 – designated as a scenic route in North Carolina.

Community Service Facilities

- Identify potential sites for new schools, fire stations, emergency service stations and other public building and facilities.

Community Character/Appearance

- Preserve rural character and scenic vistas.
- Preserve and encourage appropriate adaptive re-use of historic structures.
- Protect the appearance of major transportation corridors from consequences of inappropriate land use and development, especially NC 242 (designated as a NC Scenic Byway).

Open Space/Conservation/Recreation

- Preserve natural resources for current and future use.
- Identify rivers, major creeks, streams, and drainage ways as opportunities for development of a future greenway trail system.
- Should prime farmland, soils, and slopes unsuitable for development be identified and protected?

Existing Land Uses

Outside of the incorporated municipalities, the character of Sampson County is primarily rural agriculture. The predominant land use is farming. Major farming operations fall primarily into three categories: swine, poultry, and crops.

Spread throughout the rural areas of the County, are single family detached dwellings and manufactured homes sited on both individual lots and in manufactured home parks. Major residential subdivision and growth has occurred in the northwest portion of the County predominantly in the Plainview and Midway areas.

Minor non-residential land uses – mainly convenience store, service stations and churches – are scattered throughout the County. There are also a few major industrial sites located in the County

Natural Heritage Sites

The North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation has identified several Natural Heritage sites within Sampson County. These sites consist of significant natural habitats and are more specifically identified as Coastal bottomland hardwoods (blackwater subtype) Coastal Plain levee forest (blackwater subtype), Piedmont/Coastal Plain heath bluff, small depression pond, or wet pine flatwoods.

Outstanding Resource Waters

The North Carolina Division of Water Quality has designated portions of the Black and South Rivers as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs). Only a small percentage of North Carolina's surface waters have excellent water quality (based on biological and chemical sampling) that warrant designation as ORWs. The protected ORW areas within Sampson County cover over 30 miles of river frontage and total 58,830 acres (9.7% of the County's total acreage).

Special protection measures that apply to ORWs are set forth in 15A NCAC 2H.1000. At a minimum, no new wastewater effluent discharges or discharge expansions are permitted and storm water controls for most new developments are required within the ORW Management Area which extends 1 mile on either side of the protected section of the stream or river.

Generally, ORWs have one or more of the following qualities:

- Outstanding fisheries resource.
- Unusually high level of water-based recreation or potential for such kind of recreation.
- Some special designation such as North Carolina Natural and Scenic River or National Wildlife Refuge.
- Important component of state or national park or forest, or
- Special ecological or scientific significance (rare or endangered species habitat, research, or educational areas).

Historic Properties (Figure 2-1)

A comprehensive architectural inventory conducted in 1979 collected information on almost six-hundred potential historical structures within Sampson County. The inventory was supervised by the Historic Preservation Office and funded in part by a federal grant, which was matched with funds from Sampson County, the City of Clinton, and the towns of Roseboro, Garland, Harrells, and Salemburg. The NC Historic Preservation Office assisted the City of Clinton in publishing the results of the architectural survey in *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Sampson County, North Carolina* in 1981.

Sampson County currently has over fifty listings on the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 2-1).

The individually listed properties in Sampson County consist mostly of farmhouses and mid-19th Century plantations. Few of these properties have a precise address listing, and despite certain buildings being listed under the National Register, some historic buildings have been demolished.

Figure 2-1: National Register Listings in Sampson County

Site	Initial Construction	Registered	Type	Location
Beatty-Corbett House	Circa 1850	1986	Plantation House	Ivanhoe
Bethune-Powell Buildings	1902	1986	Commercial Buildings	Clinton
Asher W. Bizzell House	Circa 1820	1986	Residence	Rosin
Black River Presbyterian and Ivanhoe Baptist Churches	1859	1986	Church	Ivanhoe
General Thomas Boykin House	Circa 1810	1986	Residence	Clinton
Thomas Bullard House	1856	2014	Residence	Autryville
Marion Butler Birthplace**	Circa 1860	1986	Residence	Salemburg
Dan E. Caison, Sr. House	1924	1986	Residence	Roseboro
Cherrydale	1832	1986	Residence	Turkey
Clear Run	Late 19th Century	1986	Rural Community	Clear Run
Clinton Commercial Historic District	1830s	2002	District	Clinton
Clinton Depot	Circa 1915	1986	Train Station	Clinton
College Street Historic District	Mid-19th Century	1986	District	Clinton
Dell School Campus	1902	1986	School Campus	Delway
Delta Farm	1910	1986	Farmstead	Ivanhoe
William E. Faison House	Circa 1870	2005	Plantation House	Giddensville
Graves-Stewart House	1840s	1983	Residence	Clinton
Robert Herring House	1910s	1986	Residence	Clinton
Troy Herring House	1912	1986	Residence	Roseboro
Lewis Highsmith Farm	Circa 1840	1986	Farmstead	Harrells
Hollingsworth-Hines Farm	Circa 1785	1986	Farmstead	Turkey
Howard-Royal House	1892	1986	Residence	Salemburg
Howell-Butler House	1900	1986	Residence	Roseboro
Johnson Building	Circa 1902	2000	Commercial Building	Clinton
Samuel Johnson House and Cemetery	Circa 1840	1986	Plantation House	Ingold
James Kerr House	1844	1986	Plantation House	Kerr
Marcheston Killett Farm	Circa 1865	1986	Residence	Clinton
Marshall Kornegay House and Cemetery	1835	1986	Plantation House	Suttontown
James H. Lamb House	1835	1986	Plantation House	Garland
Lovett Lee House	Circa 1880	1986	Residence	Giddensville
Dr. James O. Matthews Office*	Circa 1900	1986	Doctor's Office	Taylors Bridge
Fleet Matthis Farm*	Circa 1930	1986	Farmstead	Taylors Bridge
Jonas McPhail House and Annie McPhail Store	Late 19th Century	1986	Residence and Commercial Building	Rosin
Murphy-Lamb House and Cemetery	Circa 1835	1986	Plantation House	Garland
Oak Plain Presbyterian Church	1859	1986	Church	Waycross
Livingston Oates Farm	1870s	1986	Farmstead	Clinton
Owen Family House and Cemetery*	Circa 1800	1986	Residence	McDaniels
Patrick-Carr-Herring House	Circa 1904	1993	Residence	Clinton
Pigford House*	Circa 1850	1986	Residence	Clinton
Pope House*	Circa 1846	1986	Residence	Clinton

Francis Pugh House	Circa 1850	1986	Residence	Clinton
Pugh-Boykin House	1850s	1986	Residence	Clinton
Royal-Crumpler-Parker House	Circa 1918	1986	Residence	Clinton
Dr. John B. Seavey House and Cemetery	1841	1986	Plantation House	Harrells
Dr. David Dickson Sloan Farm	Circa 1849	1986	Plantation House	Garland
Thirteen Oaks	1902	1990	Farmstead	Newton Grove
West Main-North Chesnutt Streets Historic District	19th Century	1986	District	Clinton
Isaac Williams House	Circa 1867	1984, Boundary Increase in 1989	Residence	Newton Grove
John E. Wilson House	Circa 1878	1986	Residence	Dunn

Source: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
**Demolished*
***Relocated*

Census Demographics

Demographic data used in this study was gathered from 1980 through 2020 with sources from the United State Census, University of North Carolina's Department of Demography, and the North Carolina Office of State Planning. The study compares Sampson County's demographics to those of its seven neighboring counties and the entire State of North Carolina.

Population Growth (Figures 2-2, 2-3)

The most recent census data indicates that between the year of 2010 and 2020, the population has slightly decreased in Sampson County the population has decreased by 6.9% from a population of 63,431 in 2010 to a population of 59,036 in 2020.

Figure 2-2: Population Differential of Townships in Sampson County between 2010 and 2020

Township	2010	2020	Percent Population Change*
Belvoir	2,160	1,946	-9.9%
Dismal	4,054	3,814	-5.92%
Franklin	2,228	1,905	-14.49%
Halls	2,476	2,382	-3.79%
Herring	1,876	1,758	-6.28%
Honeycutt	3,124	2,954	-5.44%
Lisbon	1,964	1,638	-16.59%
Little Coharie	6,215	5,404	-13.04%
McDaniels	1,317	1,254	-4.78%
Mingo	2,770	2,727	-1.55%
Newton	2,130	1,939	-8.96%
North Clinton	11,242	11,153	-0.79%
Piney Grove	2,774	2,417	-12.86%
Plain View	5,095	4,969	-2.47
South Clinton	6,877	6,507	-5.38%
South River	1,748	1,609	-13.8%
Taylors Bridge	1,344	1,388	-7.95%
Turkey	2,181	1,734	-20.49%
Westbrook	1,812	1,745	-3.69%
Total	63,431	59,243	-6.60%

Source: United States Decennial Census

** Percent growth has been calculated by subtracting the population in 2010 from the population in 2020 and dividing that difference by the original population.*

Of the eight counties compared, Sampson County had the fifth largest population base in both 2000 and 2010. Bladen, Pender, and Duplin maintained the smallest population bases, while Harnett, Johnston, Wayne, and Cumberland maintained the largest population bases. Historical

census information indicates that Sampson County's population dwindled in the 1980s before experiencing a surge of growth throughout the 1990s, increasing the population by at least a quarter by the year 2000.

Between 2010 and 2020, Sampson County decreased by 6.92% from a population of 63,431 persons to 59,036 persons, indicating that the growth rate for the County has diminished since the 2010 Census. In comparison to surrounding counties, Sampson County experienced a similar population decrease to Duplin County (-16.73%), and Bladen County (-15.86%), though to a lesser extent (Figure 2-3).

Figure 2-3: Population Differential of Selected Counties from 1990 to 2020

County	1990	2000	2010	2020	1990-2000 % Change	2000-2010 % Change	2010-2020 % Change
Sampson	47,297	60,161	63,431	59,036	27.2%	5.4%	-6.92%
Cumberland	274,713	302,963	319,431	334,728	10.3%	5.4%	4.78%
Harnett	67,833	91,025	114,678	133,568	34.2%	26%	16.47%
Johnston	81,306	121,965	168,878	215,999	33.3%	38.5%	27.90%
Wayne	104,666	113,329	122,623	123,025	8.3%	8.2%	0.32%
Duplin	39,995	49,063	58,505	48,715	22.7%	19.2%	-16.73%
Pender	28,855	41,082	52,217	60,203	42.4%	27.1%	15.29%
Bladen	28,663	32,278	35,190	29,606	12.7%	9%	-15.86%
North Carolina	6,632,448	8,081,986	9,953,687	10,439,388	21.9%	18%	4.87%

Source: United States Decennial Census

Planning Implications of Population Growth Data

Though the population between 2010 and 2020 slightly decreased, Sampson County considers the effect that the COVID-19 pandemic among other variables that may have had an impact on an accurate US Census count. Sampson County also acknowledges that despite the population numbers not showing an increase, this doesn't necessarily mean that development has stopped. As the County anticipates a future resurgence in population, it is important to know where this growth may occur to preserve those significant features that the County values. If the new persons moving into the County work primarily in locations outside the county, traffic on major transportation routes will become more congested.

Age Distribution

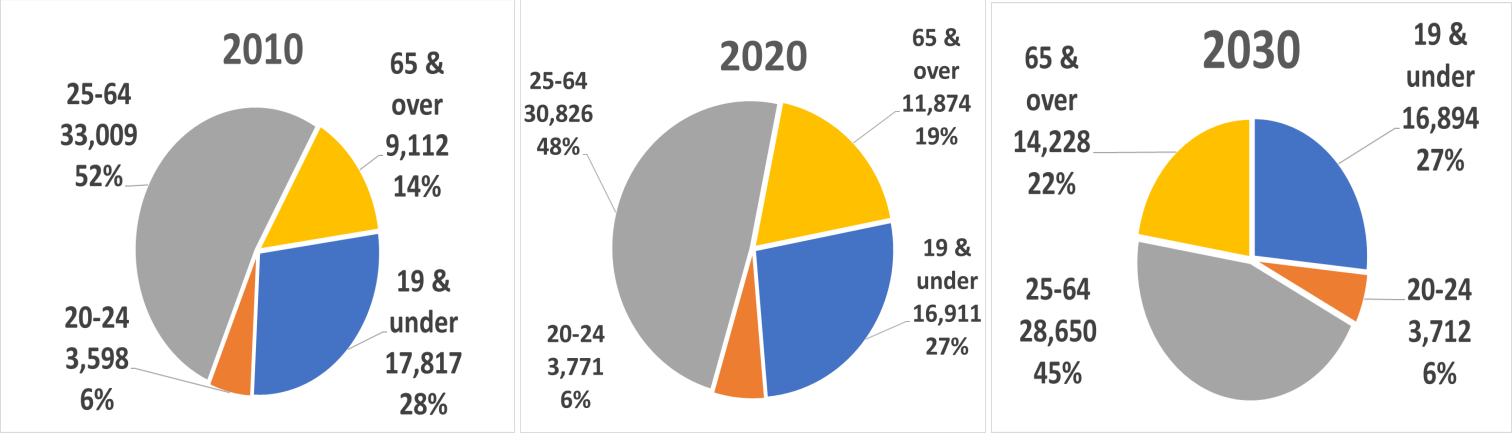
A comparison of the 2020 age distribution between counties indicates that the overwhelming majority of Sampson County's population is within the 18–64-year age range which is on par with the other surrounding counties and in close proximity to the state average. Sampson County does have a slightly higher than average population in the 65 and over age category which could have an impact in future population counts and estimates. Sampson County recognizes its aging population in future planning efforts as well as the large percentage of residents under the age of 18.

Figure 2-4: Age Distribution of Selected Counties in 2020

County	Under 5	5-18	18-64	65 and Over
Sampson	6.4%	24.5%	75.5%	17.4%
Cumberland	7.6%	24.7%	75.3%	11.6%
Harnett	7.4%	26.4%	73.6%	12.2%
Johnston	6.3%	25.7%	74.3%	13%
Wayne	6.7%	23.8%	76.2%	16%
Duplin	6.3%	24.3%	75.7%	17.9%
Pender	5.6%	22.3%	77.7%	17.7%
Bladen	5.3%	20.9%	79.1%	21%
North Carolina	5.7%	21.9%	78.1%	16.7%

Source: United States Decennial Census

Figure 2-5: Historical and Projected Age Distribution of Sampson County from 2010 to 2030



Source: US Census Bureau, US Health Department, NC Department of Commerce

Median Age

The median age for Sampson County had gradually increased since the 2010 Census; however, that number is projected to slightly decrease between 2030 and 2050.

Of the counties for comparison, Bladen County had the highest median age in 2020 and is projected to maintain one of the highest median ages. Cumberland County (31.50 years) had the lowest median age in 2020 and is projected to maintain the lowest median age. While Sampson County (40.30 years) had a substantially higher median age than Cumberland County in 2020, the difference in their median age is projected to decrease from 2030 through 2050.

Figure 2-6: Historical and Projected Median Age of Selected Counties from 2000 to 2050

	Historical			Projected		
County	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Sampson	35.08	38.26	40.30	38.68	38.39	38.09
Cumberland	29.76	31.22	31.50	33.42	34.33	34.58
Harnett	32.53	33.50	34.80	35.92	36.77	37.77
Johnston	34.25	36.38	38.90	39.89	40.74	41.87
Wayne	34.81	36.56	37.70	38.37	38.78	39.44
Duplin	34.91	37.79	40.50	39.79	40.66	42.27
Pender	38.88	41.16	42.70	43.14	43.80	44.29
Bladen	37.88	41.22	44.50	42.17	43.60	45.28
North Carolina	35.31	37.36	39.10	40.41	41.24	42.10

Source: US Decennial Census
Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management County/State Population Projections

Planning Implication for Age Data

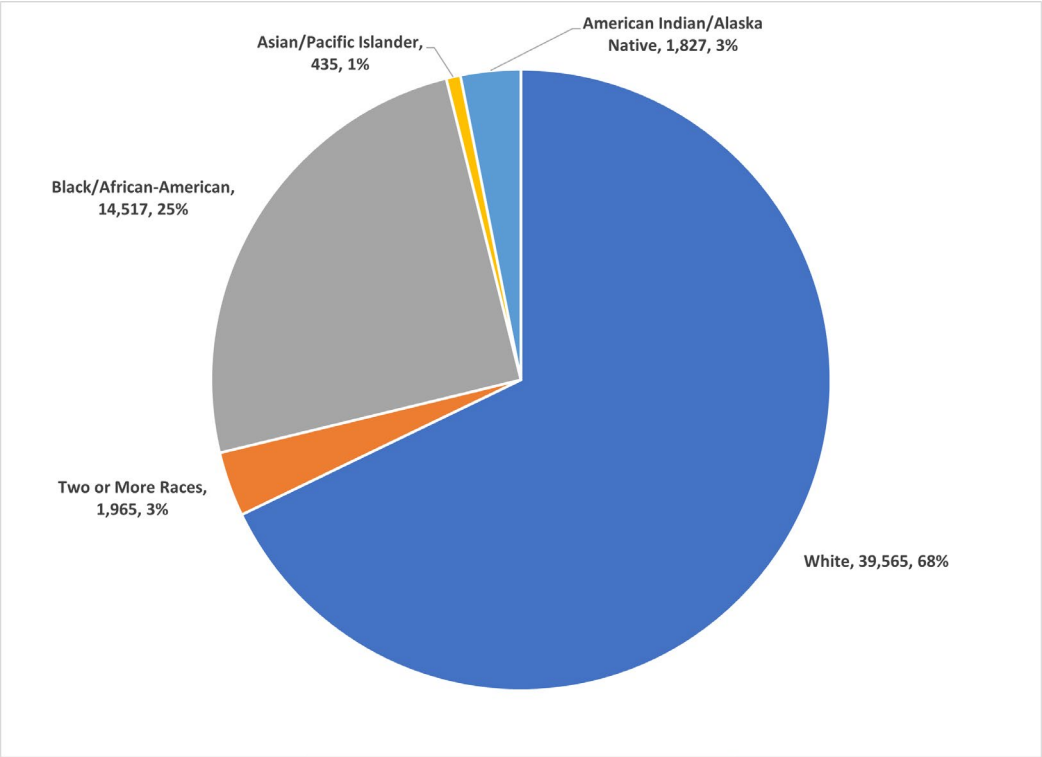
As the median age of the population in Sampson County remains slightly higher than the median age of the population in North Carolina overall, it is anticipated that middle age and older citizens as the largest age component of the population will demand specialized services to meet retirement needs. These needs could include independent and assisted living facilities, high quality/accessible health care, passive/active recreational opportunities, and planned communities near essential commercial services. As an attractive, rural community with easy access to larger urban areas, including excellent medical care, Sampson County could be a very attractive location for retirement-age seniors.

The comparatively average percentage of the population in childhood or adolescence (persons under 18) indicates a need for either development or maintenance of public facilities geared towards youth, including recreational areas designed in such a way that they do not impede on the rural character of Sampson County.

Racial Composition (Figures 2-7, 2-8)

In 2021, the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management estimated that the population of Sampson County was 68% white and 32% other races.

Figure 2-7: Racial Composition of Sampson County 2021



Source: NC Budget and Management, "Projected County Totals by Race"

Figure 2-8: Estimated Racial Composition of Selected Counties in 2021

County	American Indian Alaska Native	Asian Pacific Islander	Black African-American	Two or More Races	White	Total
Sampson	1,827	435	14,517	1,965	39,565	58,309
Cumberland	6,839	11,533	131,666	21,807	162,815	327,821
Harnett	2,074	2,138	28,853	7,197	94,585	134,847
Johnston	3,172	2,552	37,127	8,732	172,392	223,975
Wayne	1,348	1,880	36,303	4,640	71,923	116,094
Duplin	1,013	322	11,742	1,239	32,727	47,043
Pender	573	456	7,760	2,438	49,878	61,105
Bladen	896	98	9,422	929	17,426	29,667
North Carolina	176,098	383,928	2,218,033	413,164	7,343,982	10,535,205

Source: NC Budget and Management, "Projected County Totals by Race"

Planning Implication for Racial Composition Data

As Sampson County continues to host a diverse population, there will be a need to maintain open lines of communication and to be inclusive in planning for the County's future. Though specific nation of origin is not addressed in racial composition data, the 2020 Census has identified (20.6%) residents of Sampson County as being of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Household Characteristics

Housing Occupancy Status (Figures 2-10, 2-11)

2020 Census data indicates that 69.3% of housing units were owner occupied and 30.7% of housing units were renter occupied. The ratio of owner-occupancy to occupied housing units in Sampson was the fifth highest percentage out of the eight compared counties and was higher than the statewide average of 65.3%.

Figure 2-10: Housing Occupancy of Selected Counties in 2019

County	Total Housing Units (2020)	Occupied Housing Units (2020)	% Occupied	No. Owner Occupied	No. Renter Occupied	% Owner Occupied	% Renter Occupied
Sampson	25,481	22,562	88.5%	16,228	7,188	69.3%	30.7%
Cumberland	142,175	128,978	90.72%	64,091	64,044	50%	50%
Harnett	52,876	48,083	90.94%	30,058	16,358	64.8%	35.2%
Johnston	84,340	79,053	93.74%	54,042	19,525	73.5%	26.5%
Wayne	52,551	45,997	87.53%	29,515	18,967	60.9%	39.1%
Duplin	23,704	19,195	87.53%	15,106	6,360	70.4%	29.6%
Pender	29,927	22,962	76.73%	17,654	4,086	81.2%	18.8%
Bladen	15,131	12,410	82.02%	9,732	3,904	71.4%	28.6%
North Carolina	4,708,710	4,160,856	88.37%	2,642,709	1,403,639	65.3%	34.7%

Source: 2019 Occupancy Characteristics, American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates. 2020 Decennial Census Data was available for Total Housing Units and Occupied Units

Figure 2-11: Housing Vacancy of Selected Counties in 2020

County	Total Vacant Units
Sampson	2,919
Cumberland	13,197
Harnett	4,793
Johnston	5,287
Wayne	6,554
Duplin	4,509
Pender	6,965
Bladen	2,721
North Carolina	547,854

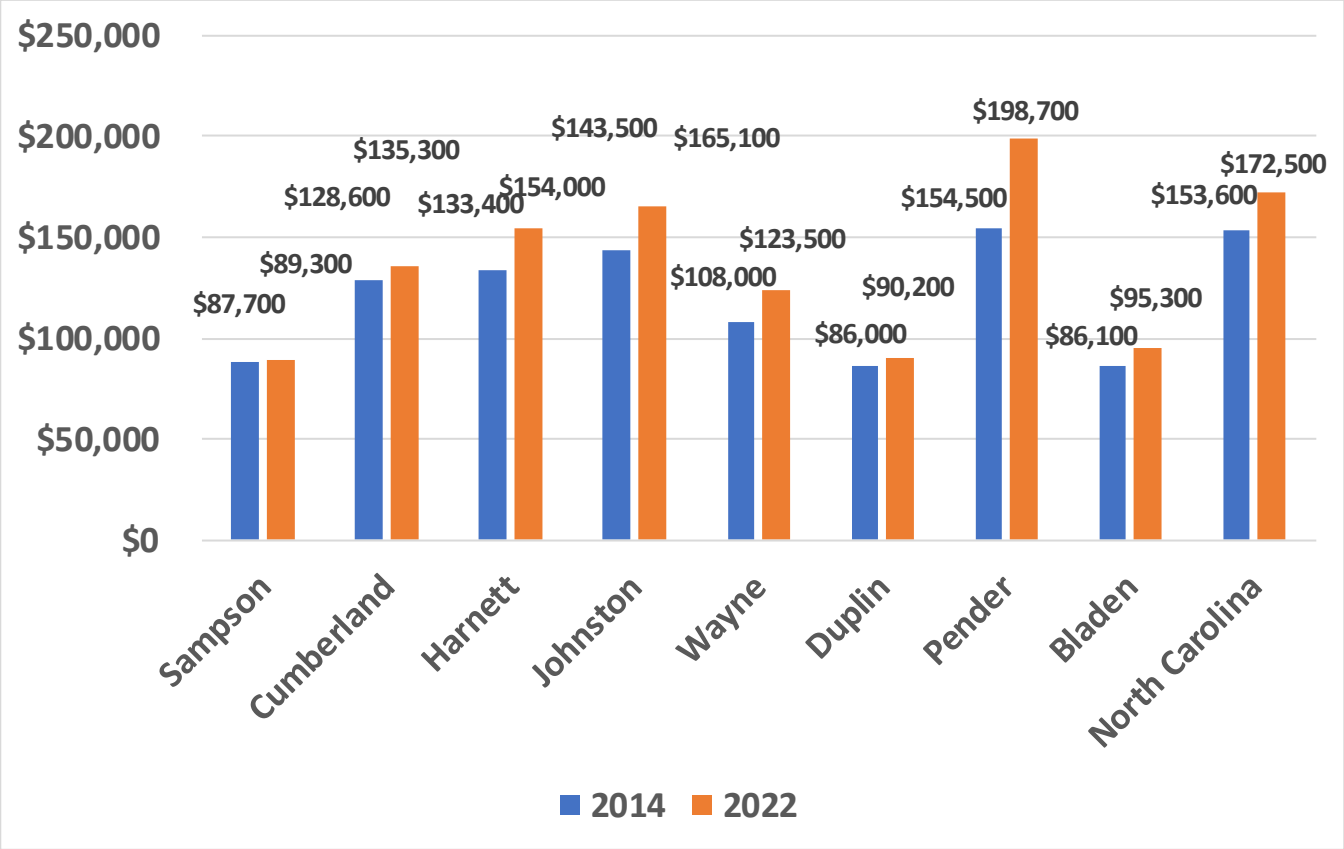
Source: 2020 Decennial Census.

Median Housing Value (Figure 2-12)

According to the United States Census American Community Survey Data, 2022 median value of owner-occupied homes for Sampson County was $89,300. This was significantly less than the statewide median value of $172,500. Out of the seven selected counties, Sampson had the lowest median house value coming in behind Duplin County at $90,200. Out of the seven selected

counties, Pender was the only selected county to exceed the statewide median housing value in 2022.

Figure 2-12: Median Value for Owner Occupied Housing of Selected Counties between 2014 and 2022



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.

Household Population (Figure 2-13)

In 2019, the number of persons per occupied dwelling in Sampson County averaged to be 2.66 persons. 2.9% of occupied dwellings in Sampson County had 1.01 or more persons per room. The average number of persons per occupied dwelling in Sampson is slightly higher than the North Carolina average of 2.52 persons per room.

Figure 2-13: Household Population of Selected Counties in 2019

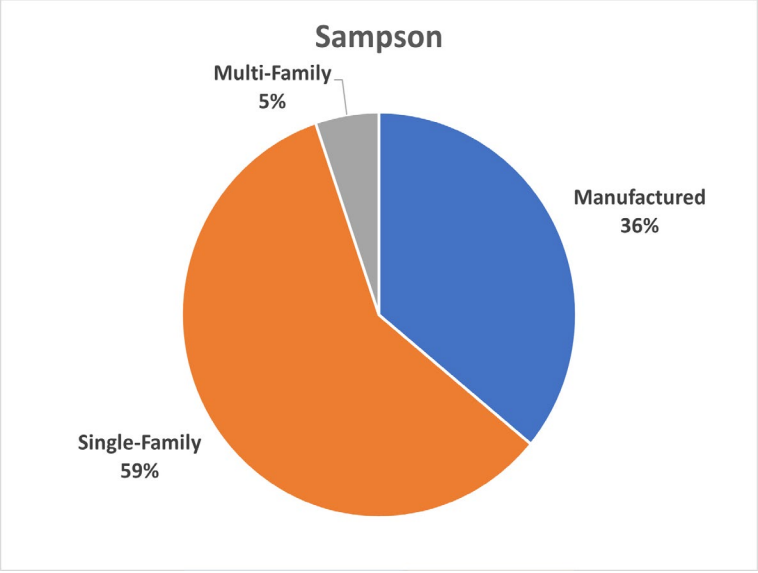
County	No. W/ 1.01 or more persons per room	% W/ 1.01 or more persons per room	Persons Per Occupied Dwelling
Sampson	686	2.9%	2.66
Cumberland	2,384	1.9%	2.49
Harnett	516	1.2%	2.86
Johnston	1,329	1.8%	2.82
Wayne	1,100	2.2%	2.48
Duplin	932	4.5%	2.73
Pender	352	1.6%	2.72
Bladen	247	1.8%	2.42
North Carolina	94,294	2.3%	2.52

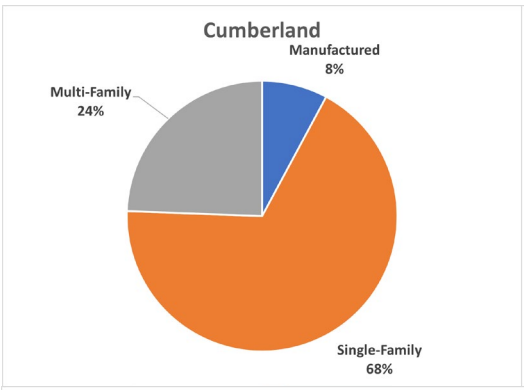
Source: 2019 Occupancy Characteristics/Households and Families, American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates.

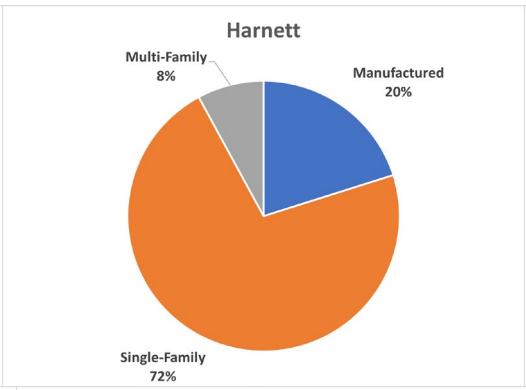
Housing by Structure Type

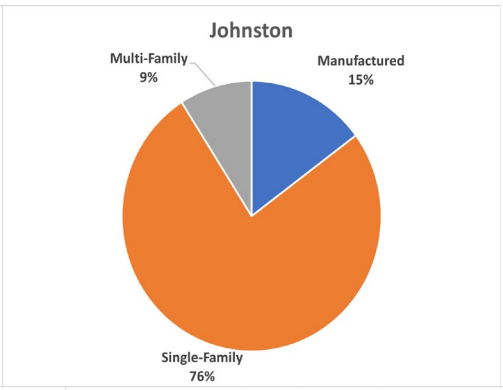
2019 American Community Survey data on housing by structure type indicates that 59% of Sampson County's occupied housing stock consisted of single-family units and that 36% of that housing stock was manufactured homes. Sampson County ranks in the lowest percentage of single-family dwellings in comparison to the seven selected counties and the entirety of North Carolina. Sampson County ranks as a leader in percentage of manufactured housing

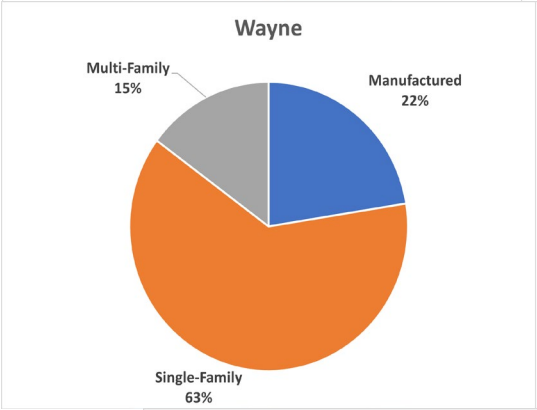
Figure 2-14: Housing by Structure Type in Selected Counties in 2019

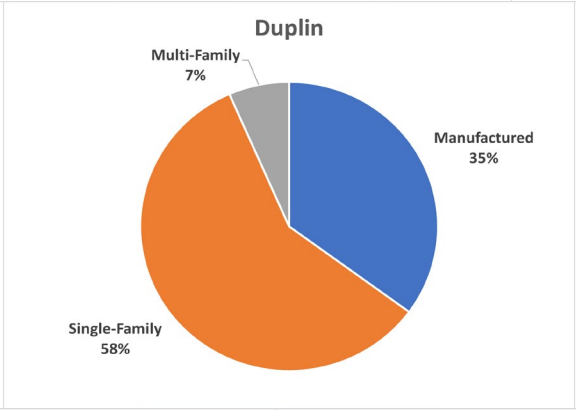


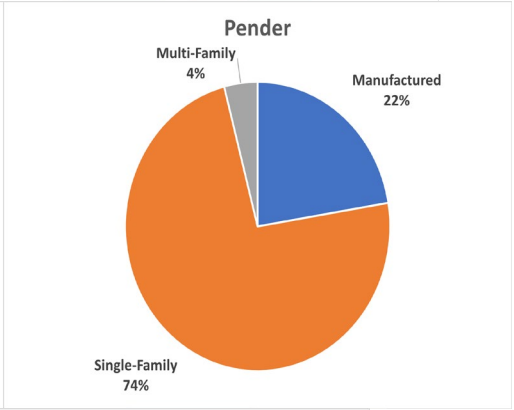


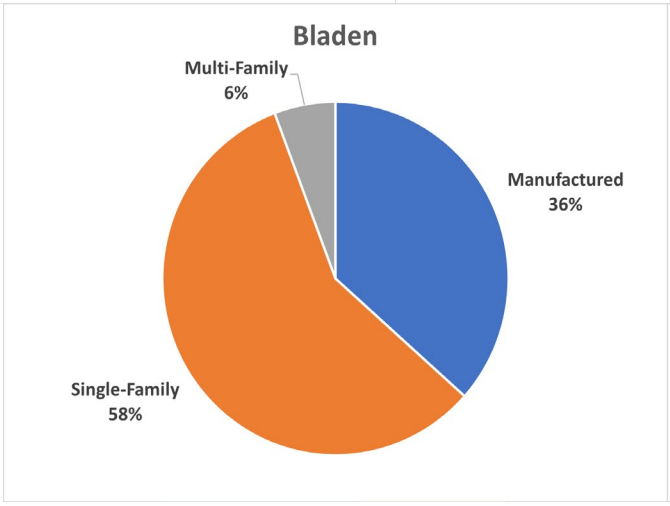


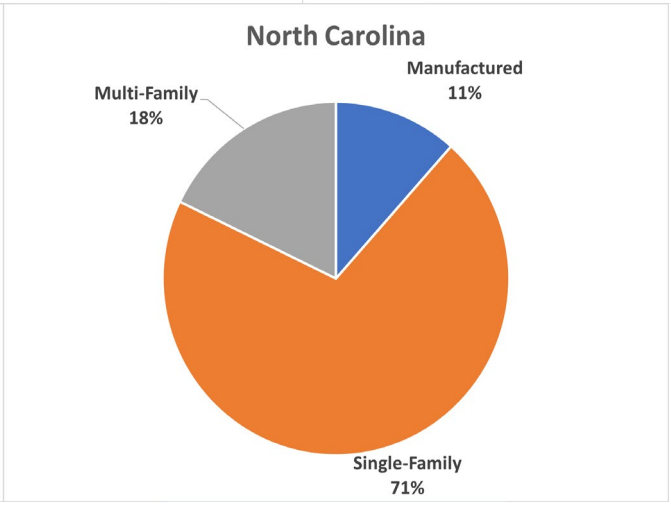












Source: 2019 Housing Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units, American Community Survey 5 year Estimates

Planning Implication for Housing Data

While home ownership is low in Sampson County, relative to the mean percentage of home ownership in the whole State of North Carolina, this is primarily due to a lack of multi-family housing and an abundance of pre-manufactured housing units, including single wide and double wide manufactured homes. Due to Sampson County's rural character and sparse population, multi-family development outside urban areas is also unlikely without public sewer. Despite the comparatively low demand for multiple-family apartments, there should be other options for

affordable housing. The current housing stock limits new residents to purchasing or renting a mobile home, many of which are located on properties that are isolated from local amenities.

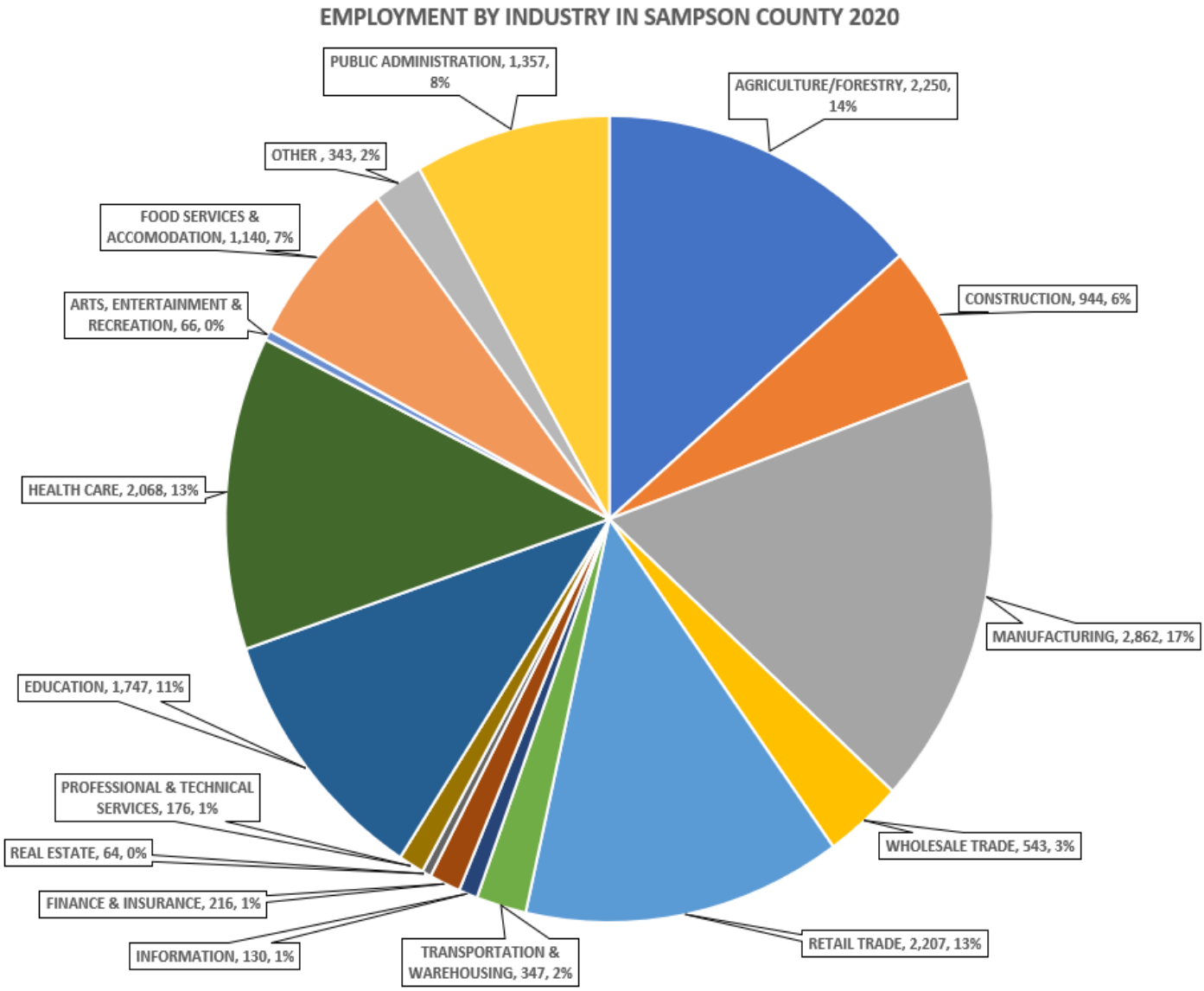
Economic Statistics

Employment

When observing employment in Sampson County, Figure 2-15 shows there are a wide range of occupations in the County but the main concentration of employment in Sampson County consists of Agriculture/Forestry, Manufacturing, Health Care, Education, and Retail Trade. With a population that participates in many types of professions, Sampson County can provide a wide array of employment opportunities for its citizens.

Figure 2-16 highlights the major employers in Sampson County. The 5 major employers in Sampson County are as follows: Smithfield Foods Inc., Sampson County Schools, Prestage Farms Inc., Sampson County Government, and Hog Slat Inc.

Figure 2-15: Employment by Industry in Sampson County in 2020



Source: North Carolina Commerce, Labor, and Economic Analysis Division, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages

Figure 2-16: Largest Employers in Sampson County in 2020

Company	Location	Staff Size	Sector
Smithfield Foods Inc	Clinton	1000+	Manufacturing
Sampson County Schools	Clinton	1000+	Education & Health Services
Prestage Farms Inc	Clinton	500-999	Agriculture
County of Sampson	Clinton	500-999	Public Administration
Hog Slat Inc	Newton Grove	500-999	Manufacturing
Sampson Regional Medical Center	Clinton	500-999	Education & Health Services
Clinton City Schools	Clinton	250-499	Education & Health Services
Wal-Mart Associates Inc.	Clinton	250-499	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities
Dept of Public Safety	Clinton	250-499	Manufacturing
McDonalds	Multiple	100-249	Accommodation & Food Services
Sampson Community College	Clinton	100-249	Education & Health Services
Liberty Healthcare Group LLC	Clinton	100-249	Education & Health Services
Food Lion	Multiple	100-249	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities
Mears Construction of GA LLC	Georgia	100-249	Construction
Natures Way Farms Inc	Faison	100-249	Agriculture
Sampson Bladen Oil Co Inc	Clinton	100-249	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities
Carlie C's Operation Center Inc	Clinton	100-249	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities
City Of Clinton	Clinton	100-249	Public Administration
Payroll Plus Corporation	Clinton	100-249	Professional & Business Services
Lowes Home Centers Inc	Clinton	100-249	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities
Commwell Health Center	Clinton	100-249	Education & Health Services
Dubose Strapping Inc	Clinton	100-249	Manufacturing
Bugout/Arrow	Clinton	100-249	Other
Temporary Connections	Clinton	100-249	Other
Dubose National Energy Services Inc	Clinton	100-249	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities

Source: North Carolina Commerce, Labor, and Economic Analysis Division, Top 25 Employers by NC County

Income Characteristics (Figure 2-17)

The 2019 per capita income for Sampson County was $35,871. The county's per capita income ranks 6 out of 8 in comparison to the surrounding counties.

The 2019 mean household income in Sampson County was $45,997. The county's mean household income ranks 5 out of 8 in comparison to the surrounding counties.

Figure 2-17: Mean Household Income and Per Capita Income 2019 County Comparison

County	Mean Household	Per Capita
Sampson	$45,997	$35,871
Bladen	$42,260	$36,312
Cumberland	$46,599	$40,233
Duplin	$44,929	$35,208
Harnett	$55,619	$35,484
Johnston	$62,835	$41,327
Pender	$60,405	$38,338
Wayne	$45,634	$39,894

Source: NC Department of Commerce Labor and Economic Analysis Division

Figure 2-19: Average Weekly Earnings by Industry in Sampson County in 2020

Industry	NAICS* Code	County	State	% Compared to State
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	$799	$768	104%
Construction	23	$886	$1,139	78%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	$883	$811	109%
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	$798	$1,069	75%
Transportation and Warehousing	48	$1,044	$988	106%
Finance & Insurance	52	$876	$2,118	41%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	53	$577	$1,077	54%
Manufacturing	31	$1,061	$1,217	87%
Retail Trade	44	$547	$621	88%
Wholesale Trade	42	$1,071	$1,568	68%
Accommodation and Food Service	72	$294	$370	79%
Education	61	$815	$980	83%
Public Administration	92	$802	$1,041	77%

Source: North Carolina Commerce, Labor, and Economic Analysis Division, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages
** NAICS is the abbreviation for North American Industry Classification System*

Poverty

Based upon the data provided by the American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 25.5% of Sampson County residents were living below poverty level in the year 2015. This percentage had decreased by 2019 when only 20.9% of Sampson County were living below poverty level.

In 2015, over one-quarter of the county was living in poverty. Between 2015 and 2019, Sampson and the seven selected counties all experienced a decrease in the number of residents living below

poverty level. The State of North Carolina also experienced a decrease in the percentage of population living below poverty level.

Figure 2-20: Poverty Levels of Selected Counties between 2015 and 2019

County	2015		2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sampson	16,050	25.5%	13,059	20.9%
Cumberland	58,949	18.9%	57,598	18.1%
Harnett	22,094	18.3%	22,415	16.9%
Johnston	27,086	15.4%	28,284	13.6%
Wayne	27,037	22.3%	23,488	19.4%
Duplin	15,606	26.7%	12,375	21.2%
Pender	9,925	18.5%	8,334	14.1%
Bladen	9,342	27.4%	8,008	24.3%
North Carolina	1,607,835	16.4%	1,386,122	13.6%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

Education Attainment (Figure 2-22)

The 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates show that 75% of Sampson County's population had at least a high school diploma or equivalent, and 13.7% of the county's population had at least one bachelor's degree. Out of the eight counties selected for comparison, Duplin was the only county that had a smaller percentage of its population as college graduates than Sampson County. Sampson and the eight selected counties each had a smaller college degree attainment rate and a higher high school dropout rate than the whole state of North Carolina, with the exception of Cumberland County which has a dropout rate of 4.7%.

Figure 2-22: Education Attainment in Selected Counties in 2019

Subject	Did not Finish High School		High School Diploma or Equivalent/Some College/Associates degree		Bachelor's degree or Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sampson	9,861	11.3%	65,601	75%	11,932	13.7%
Cumberland	23,113	4.7%	359,676	73.3%	107,568	21.9%
Harnett	12,497	6.5%	139,973	73.3%	38,453	20.14%
Johnston	19,916	6.9%	209,443	72.2%	60,573	20.9%
Wayne	14,289	8%	133,083	74.3%	31,858	17.7%
Duplin	10,758	13.5%	59,232	74.2%	9,803	12.3%
Pender	5,987	6.2%	66,172	68.8%	24,021	25%
Bladen	4,987	10%	37,098	74.6%	7,619	15.3%
North Carolina	980,110	6%	10,834,278	66.5%	4,467,200	27.4%

Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Planning Implications for Local Economy Data

Education to prepare the population for changing job opportunities continues to be critical to the success of the County's residents and economy. Economic recruiting, sound public education and higher education efforts should continue to receive high priority as the County helps its citizens prepare for the future.

Lower per capita income levels continue to indicate a need to attract higher paying employers to the County. Lower income levels will also make it increasingly difficult for Sampson County residents to afford home ownership.

Educational attainment is another indicator of individual economic potential. The County needs to continue providing higher education and skilled training opportunities through Sampson Community College and ensure that public high school graduates can compete favorably for college admission or enter immediately into the workforce with a specific skillset.

Regional Economic Development Organization

Sampson County participates in North Carolina's Southeast, a regional public-private partnership that markets the southeast region, nationally and globally to encourage new economic growth. Business and government leadership work together in this partnership to promote the region and its assets through *The Southeastern Partnership*, a 501c6 organization.

Property Tax Base

Sampson County evaluates property for tax purposes every eight years. The property tax rates for 2021 are shown in Table 2-23.

Figure 2-23: Tax Rates in Sampson County 2021

Locality	Tax Rate/$100 Assessed Property Value
Property Tax	$0.82
Special School District – Clinton Supplemental	$0.14
Fire Service Districts	
Autryville	$0.50
Clinton City	$0.40
Clinton Special Downtown	$0.18
Garland	$0.72
Harrells	$0.19
Newton Grove	$0.38
Roseboro	$0.64
Salemburg	$0.30
Turkey	$0.27
Special Fire Districts	
Clement	$0.10
Coharie	$0.08
Franklin	$0.10
Godwin-Falcon	$0.10

Goshen	$0.04
Halls	$0.07
Herring	$0.08
Honeycutt-Salemburg	$0.10
Jordan's Chapel	$0.06
Newton Grove	$0.07
Piney Grove	$0.07
Plainview	$0.09
Spivey's Corner	$0.10
Taylors Bridge	$0.07
Turkey	$0.07
Vann's Crossroads	$0.10

Source: Sampson County Manager's Office

Agriculture

Sampson County farmers are primary producers of a variety of crops and livestock. Forestry products are a secondary crop. According to the 2019 North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Sampson County was among one of the top counties in the state in agricultural production and cash receipts Figure2-26 & Figure 2-28. Agriculture contributes substantially to the economy of Sampson County and is one of the leading sources of income for the State of North Carolina as a whole.

Table 2-24: Largest Agribusiness Employers in Sampson County in 2020

Company	Location	Staff Size	Product
Smithfield Foods Inc	Clinton	1000+	Hogs
Prestage Farms Inc	Clinton	500-999	Turkeys, Hogs
Hog Slat Co Inc	Newton Grove	500-999	Agricultural Products
Nature's Way Farms Inc	Faison	100-249	Vegetables, Produce
Quality Equipment LLC	Clinton	100-249	Agriculture Equipment Sales

Source: Sampson County Economic Development Commission

Table 2-25: Agriculture Statistics of Sampson County in 2017

Category	Number
Number of Farms	960
Total Land in Farms*	301,248 acres
Average Farm Size	314 acres
Harvested Cropland	177,866 acres
Average Age of Farmers	57 years
Average Value of Farm and Buildings	$1,473,352,000
Estimated Value of all Machinery and Equipment	$258,705,000
Average Value of Machinery/Equipment per Farm	$269,484
Average Total Farm Production Expenses	$939,242

Source: North Carolina Department of Agriculture, North Carolina State University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Table 2-26: Major Crops of Sampson County from 2019 to 2020

Crop	Year	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Rank in NC
Tobacco (pounds)	2015	13,600	2,165	2,470,000	1
Cotton (480 lb. bales)	2019	20,700	974	42,000	8
	2020	10,600	557	12,300	Not Available
Soybeans (bushels)	2019	53,500	38	2,031,000	4
	2020	55,300	33	1,814,000	6
Corn for Grain (bushels)	2019	37,300	85	3,169,000	11
	2020	34,000	104	3,550,000	7
Wheat (bushels)	2019	9,200	51	466,000	4
	2020	12,400	54	673,000	5
Sweet Potatoes (Hundredweight)	2019	15,200	175	2,686,000	1
	2020	15,800	165	2,590,000	1

Source: NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

Table 2-27: Livestock of Sampson County from 2019 to 2020

***Cattle Statistics for 2021 were available at time of publishing**

Livestock	Year	Quantity	Rank in NC
Hogs*	2019	2,030,000	2
	2020	1,850,000	2
All Cattle	2020	22,500	6
	2021	22,000	7
Chickens (Broilers)	2019	38,000,000	8
	2020	40,000,000	8
Chickens (Layers)	2019	350,000	12
	2020	350,000	9
Turkeys	2019	7,600,000	1
	2020	7,150,000	1

Source: NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
**Estimated to have the same number as Duplin County in 2014*

Table 2-28: Agricultural Cash Receipts of Sampson County in 2019

Category	Dollars	Rank in NC
Livestock	$796,267	2
Crops	$162,892	2
Total	$973,773	2

Source: NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services.

Transportation

The adequacy and efficiency of the transportation system can greatly influence the local economy. If the transportation system fails to provide for quick and convenient transportation of people and goods, the local economy will fail to reach its ultimate potential.

Transportation plans in North Carolina are developed with assistance from the State Department of Transportation and then mutually adopted by the local governing board and the NC Board of Transportation. Transportation plans anticipate future growth and plan for major road improvement projects. Although major road projects will be the financial responsibility of the NCDOT, the County can provide valuable assistance through enforcement of subdivision regulations that establish minimum road standards.

A Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) is a long-range multimodal plan that identifies transportation improvement need and proposes solutions for the next 25 to 30 years. The Sampson County CTP is a plan that looks toward the year 2040. It is a joint effort between the following municipalities and organizations: Sampson County, Town of Autryville, City of Clinton, Town of Garland, Town of Harrells, Town of Newton Grove, Town of Roseboro, Town of Salemburg, Town of Turkey, Mid-Carolina Rural Planning Organization (RPO), and North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). The Sampson County CTP was adopted by Sampson County and its municipalities and endorsed by the Mid-Carolina RPO. The North Carolina Board of Transportation mutually adopted the Sampson County CTP on April 7, 2016.

It is important that the County require that new development comply with the transportation plan by not compromising future widening projects or blocking roads proposed on new alignment. The Sampson County Subdivision Regulations requirement of construction of proposed subdivision streets to NCDOT standards also reduces maintenance costs and simplifies the transfer and acceptance of these streets to the state highway system for perpetual maintenance, or to a property owners/homeowners association.

Highways

Interstate 40 serves as a major east-west highway linking Sampson County with coastal North Carolina and other parts of the State to the west. I-40 is also a major link to Interstate 95 that runs north-south just beyond the County's western boundary. These two major interstate highways provide excellent access for industries as well as quick transportation for citizens who commute for work or entertainment to larger metropolitan areas east and west of the County's border.

Other US highways that serve Sampson County include US 701 running north-south, US 421 running northwest-southeast, and US 13 running southwest-northeast across the northwest quadrant of the County.

Other highways in the County include NC 55, NC 242, NC 24, NC 411, NC 903, NC 41, NC 403, and NC 50.

Transportation Improvement Projects

The North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is a multi-year capital improvement document which denotes the scheduling and funding of construction projects across the state. NCDOT's STIP covers a 10-year period, with the first six years referred to as the delivery STIP and the latter four years as the developmental STIP. The

STIP is typically updated every two years and developed in concert with federal and state revenue forecasts, North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT's) Strategic Prioritization process, preconstruction, and project development timetables, and in adherence with federal and state laws.

The current NCDOT 2020-2029 STIP includes one major highway project within Sampson County. Project R-2303 is the widening of NC 24 from I-95 in Cumberland County, through Sampson County, to I-40 at Warsaw in Duplin County. NC 24 will be improved to a four-lane divided highway on new location. The R-2303 project is divided into 7 sections and construction began in 2015. The first 5 sections of the project are completed and extend from Cumberland County to Clinton. The project's E section is currently under construction and expected to be completed in 2023 extending from Sunset Avenue to Cecil Odie Road. The project's last piece is section F which will extend from Cecil Odie Road in Sampson County to I-40 in Duplin County. The R-2303 F section is scheduled to begin the right-of-way acquisition and utility relocation phase in 2029, however, the funding for construction of the project's F section has not yet been secured.

The current STIP also includes a bicycle and pedestrian project EB-6011, which includes a sidewalk along Beaman Street that extends from North Boulevard to Sampson Regional Medical Center. This project is anticipated to undergo construction in 2027.

Source: NC Department of Transportation

NC 242 Scenic Byway

A 39-mile section of NC 242 from US 421 in Sampson County to US 701 in Elizabethtown, passing through three counties – Sampson, Cumberland, and Bladen – is designated as a North Carolina Scenic Byway. The NC 242 Scenic Byway section in Sampson County starts at the intersection of US 421 North of Salemburg.

The Scenic Byway passes through Salemburg founded in 1874 and named for the Salem Academy located there. The historic Salem Academy site is now home to the NC Justice Academy where state law enforcement officers obtain advanced education in criminal justice. In downtown Salemburg, the byway passes a wall mural depicting the heritage of the area.

The scenic byway continues three miles to the Town of Roseboro, crossing Little Coharie Creek on the way. Roseboro was established in 1839 as Owensville, and was renamed Roseboro in 1891, to honor George Rose, Chief Counsel, for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. From here, the portion of NC 242 designated as a scenic byway continues 5 miles crossing the Sampson County line at South River before continuing through Cumberland and Bladen Counties to Elizabethtown.

Rail

CSX has a major north-south route paralleling US 117 just east of Sampson County. CSX has a spur line that runs west to Moltonville and the Clinton Terminal Railroad then continues on into Clinton.

Airport

The Sampson County Airport is located 2 miles southwest of Clinton. The public facility has a 5,000-foot asphalt runway which was extended in 2006. Airport services include agricultural operations (aerial spraying), air ambulance, charter flights, flight instruction, aircraft rental and aircraft sales.

There is an Airport Height Overlay District around the airport which requires review of all development in this district to assure all overlay district requirements are met.

Commercial air service is available at Fayetteville Regional Airport in Cumberland County.

Water and Sewer

Sampson County first began planning for a County water distribution system in the late 1980's. A long-range plan was developed which encompassed several phases of construction over an extended period. For organizational purposes, the County created water and sewer districts.

Water and Sewer District 1 was formed in the early 1990's. Funding for this initial phase was secured and the construction of water lines was completed in 1995. Construction of Water and Sewer District II is an ongoing development that has been parceled into various phases, as indicated in Figure 2-29.

Sampson County is in the process of planning a well that will provide water to the industrial corridor around the intersection of Highway 403 and Interstate 40. The county plans to treat existing wells for the removal of manganese dioxide from the water supply.

Figure 2-29: Timeline of Water Districts in Sampson County

Phase	Time of Completion	Description	Customers Served	Gallons of Water
District I				
	1995		1075	
District II				
I	May 1998	Garland	115	
	January 1999	Part 1- Highway 421 Tank Erected	925	500,000 Stored
	April 2002	Part 2	680	
	November 2003	Line Additions	180	
II	July 2003	Highway 701 Tank Erected	990	500,000 Stored
	May 2005	Additions	120	
III	November 2005		475	

IV	February 2006	Ingold Tank Erected	556	200,000 Stored
Basstown Addition	April 2006		75	
Construction of Wells	October 2012	Three wells built		
	May 2015	Developed two of the three wells		600 per well
Enviva Line Extension	March 2016	Faison Highway Tank Erected		500,000
Water line extension	2019	Installed 12,300' water line	20	
Johnston Phase I	2020	Installed booster pump		150,000 gallons per day
Johnston Phase I & II	2020	Booster pump Warren Mill	Sell bulk water to Johnston County	
Greenpath Rd.	2021	Installed 6,000' water line	86	
Johnston Phase II	Under Construction	Piping Oak Grove Church Rd.		
King Rd.	Under Construction	Piping		
Enviva Well	Under Construction	New well/Water treatment		
South Eldridge Rd.	Planned to begin construction in 2022	Piping		
NC 403 Well @ Timberlake	Planned to begin construction in 2022	Water treatment		

Source: Sampson County Public Works

Public Sewer

There is no sewer in the unincorporated areas of Sampson County currently. There are also no short- or long-range plans for public sewer in the unincorporated areas of Sampson County which will limit high density residential and commercial development.

Utility Services

Natural Gas Service

Piedmont Natural Gas

Telephone Service

Century Link, and Star Telephone

Electric Service

- Four County Electric Membership Cooperative
- South River Electric Membership Cooperative
- Tri-County Electric Membership Cooperative
- Duke Energy

Community Services and Facilities

A number of building and facility improvements have been completed since the 2001 Sampson County Land Use Plan. In January of 2005, the Clinton-Sampson Airport's runway was extended to at least 5,000 feet in length. Figure 2-30 lists various infrastructural projects that have been completed or are still under construction from 2007-2021. The Emergency Services Facility began construction in 2021 and is anticipated to be completed sometime between 2022-2023.

Figure 2-30: Timeline of Building Projects in Sampson County from 2007 to 2021

Time of Completion	Description of Project	Total Cost Estimate
February 2007	Cooperative Extension was constructed	$1,868,000
	Sampson County Detention Center was Constructed with a floor area of 68,429 square feet	$11,125,000
May 2007	Animal Shelter was constructed	$555,000
September 2007	Public Works was moved to the Renovated Kennedy Woodworks Facility	$862,800
April 2008	Administration was moved to renovated Mental Health facility	$1,134,585
August 2008	Human Services was constructed	$8,450,415
Under Construction 2021	Emergency Services/911/Emergency Operation Center Building	$18,632,510

Source: Sampson County Public Works

Fire and Rescue

There are 19 fire departments, with approximately 500 plus volunteer fire fighters serving County residents. Many volunteer departments operate with paid staffing during the day and several departments have added sub-stations to their districts in recent years to improve response times and insurance ratings. All fire departments in Sampson County are rated through the North Carolina Department of Insurance with ratings ranging from 4 to 9.

Sampson County Emergency Medical Services provides non-stop county wide paramedic level coverage. Sampson County accomplishes non-stop coverage with 7 paid staff ambulances and 1 quick response vehicle. Sampson County EMS is supplemented by 4 volunteer EMS squads that provide EMT basic and advanced EMT level care. The volunteer squads are located in Roseboro, Clinton, Newton Grove, and Suttontown.

Public Schools (Figure 2-31)

During the 2021-2022 school year, 5,565 students were enrolled in grades K-8 and 2,322 students were enrolled in grades 9-12 (Sampson County Schools). The total number of students enrolled in Sampson County public schools totaled 7,887.

Clinton City Schools are separate from the Sampson County School system. During the 2021-2022 school year, there were a total of 1,525 students enrolled in grades Pre-Kindergarten-5, these enrollment numbers are split between 3 separate schools. Sampson Middle School had an

enrollment of 703 students and Clinton High School had an enrollment of 808 students. The total number of students enrolled in Clinton City public schools totaled 3,036.

Figure 2-31: Public School Enrollment in Sampson County 2021-2022

School Name	Total Enrollment 2021-2022	Location
Clement Elementary	330	Autryville
Hargrove Elementary	362	Faison
Hobbton Elementary	455	Newton Grove
Hobbton High	472	Newton Grove
Hobbton Middle	421	Newton Grove
Lakewood High	460	Salemburg
Midway Elementary	517	Dunn
Midway High	735	Newton Grove
Midway Middle	545	Dunn
Plain View Elementary	374	Dunn
Roseboro Elementary	405	Roseboro
Roseboro-Salemburg Middle	412	Roseboro
Salemburg Elementary	457	Salemburg
Sampson Early College High	238	Clinton
Union Elementary	463	Clinton
Union High	417	Rose Hill
Union Intermediate	392	Clinton
Union Middle	432	Clinton
Butler Avenue Elementary (1st Grade-2nd Grade)	456	Clinton
Clinton High	808	Clinton
L C Kerr Elementary (Pre-Kindergarten Kindergarten)	362	Clinton
Sampson Middle	703	Clinton
Sunset Avenue Elementary (3rd Grade-5th Grade)	707	Clinton

Source: Sampson County Schools, Clinton City Schools

Sampson Community College

Sampson Community College, one of the 58 institutions in the North Carolina System of Community Colleges, was established in September 1965. Sampson Community College is a public two-year college with an open-door admissions policy. The college provides educational programs that are designed to prepare students to enter selected occupations, to enable students to transfer to other educational institutions, to further individual academic and cultural enrichment, and to improve professional or occupational skills.

Four-year Colleges

There are several four-year public colleges within driving distance of Sampson County.

- UNC at Wilmington, Wilmington
- Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville
- North Carolina State University, Raleigh
- University of Mount Olive, Mount Olive
- East Carolina University, Greenville

Natural Environment

Sampson County has an abundance of natural resources – adequate surface and subsurface water supplies, soils that support a variety of crop and timber growth, an excellent climate, adequate rainfall, and favorable topography.

Black River/Northeast Cape Fear River Basin

Most of Sampson County is in the Northeast Cape Fear River Basin. The majority of the eastern portion of the County including Newton Grove, Clinton, Turkey, Roseboro, Ingold and Ivanhoe areas are located in the Black River sub-basin. Little Coharie Creek, Great Coharie Creek and Six Runs Creek are major waterways, which form in the northern part of the County and merge in the southern part of the County to create the Black River.

Mingo Swamp and the South River form the western edge of the County. The South River joins the Black River just below the Bladen-Pender County line and then the Black River flows into the Cape Fear River. Portions of southern Sampson County are in large bays or pocosins, which drain poorly and are unsuitable for development.

Upper Neuse River Basin

The northern tip of Sampson County is in the Goshen Swamp watershed, which flows eastward into the Upper Neuse River Basin. This area of the County tends to be flat and generally swampy with many creeks and rivers. Large bays and wetlands located in the northwestern part of the County are unsuitable for development.

River Basin Protection

The State of North Carolina is in the process of evaluating and protecting all river basins within the State. The Cape Fear River Basin is currently being studied and, in the future, will be protected with river basin rules like those already in effect.

The State has enacted river basin protection rules for the Neuse and Tar-Pamlico River Basins. The rules are intended to protect water quality by reducing nitrogen and phosphorus loading associated with farming and land development. The NC Division of Water Quality will enforce the rules, or a local government can request that enforcement of the rules be delegated to the local government unity by adopting a local ordinance.

The current river basin rules require that farmers and developers use mitigation techniques to reduce phosphorus and nitrogen run-off from the land. The rules are performance-based rather than perspective meaning there is a choice of best management practice options from which land users, developers, and local governments can choose. Rules include provisions for riparian buffers along all water bodies (rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams but not manmade ditches) and use of swales, created wetlands and detention/retention ponds to reduce nutrient loading.

Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency mapped the 100-year floodplain within Sampson County in 1978. The 100-year flood designation depicts the areas within the County that have a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. This 1% chance, however, can occur at any time as North Carolina has experienced major flooding events due to the impact Hurricanes have had on our floodplains. Hurricanes that have had a significant impact on Sampson County in the last 30 years are as follows; Hurricane Bertha 1996, Hurricane Fran 1996, Hurricane Floyd 1999, Hurricane Matthew 2016, and Hurricane Florence 2018.

Flooding in Sampson County occurs in low-lying areas throughout the County. The principal floodplains border the South River, Black River, Little Coharie Creek, Great Coharie Creek, Six Runs Creek, Turkey Creek and Steward Creek.

Soil Suitability (See Appendix "Soil Suitability")

Located in the Coastal Plain physiographic region of North Carolina, Sampson County has gently rolling topography ranging from 20' above sea level in the southeastern portion of the County to 210' above sea level in the northwest portion of the County. The land surface is mostly level to gently sloping but there are steeper side slopes along shallow stream valleys. The soils are primarily sedimentary soils transported from other areas by rivers and the ocean. Soil wetness is the major limitation to most land uses.

Section 3: Goals and Objectives

Purpose

Establishing goals and objectives for future land development is a key component of the land use planning process. The goals, objectives, and implementation strategies outlined in this section serve as a guide to County leaders to ensure consistency in the decision-making process.

Goals are typically used to provide a general direction for the development of plans; thus, they rarely change over time. Objectives set milestones for measuring progress as it relates to said goals. Implementation strategies detail means to achieve stated objectives and are shorter-term. Sampson County's goals and objectives are organized into the following categories: Land use, economic development, transportation, community character and appearance, public water and sewer infrastructure, parks and recreation services, natural environment, and hazard mitigation.

Overall Goals of the Planning Process

- Identify areas suitable for different types of land uses, i.e., for residential and non-residential development.
- Provide for orderly growth and development.
- Provide for cluster subdivision design and higher density development.
- Provide zoning districts which allow for various types of housing.
- Formulate policies that consider long term implications of development.
- Protect public investment in community infrastructure – transportation facilities, water and sewer systems, school system, and parks and recreation sites.
- Reduce rural/urban sprawl to maximize wise and efficient use of limited natural and manmade resources.

Land Use

Land Use development goals include promoting a mixture of residential and non-residential land uses while protecting prime agricultural areas from the adverse effects of more intensive development. The pattern of land development within the County has a tremendous impact on the viability of farm operations. It also impacts the "livability," or quality of life, for both present and future County residents.

Goal 1

Promote an orderly and efficient land use development pattern, which allows for a variety of land uses while being sensitive to environmental concerns.

Objective 1-1

Manage an effective, area-wide land use regulatory program.

Implementation Strategies

1. Use the Land Use Plan consistently as a guide in reviewing and approving development proposals.
2. Encourage development to occur at densities appropriate for their location. Considering what types of services are available and whether the location of development is in an environmentally sensitive area.
3. Include language in the Ordinance and County Policy that allows for existing parts of the natural environment to serve as buffers when practical.

Objective 1-2

Minimize conflicts between incompatible land uses by preserving large tracts of prime agricultural land from early development.

Implementation Strategies

1. Discourage incompatible non-farm development from intruding into prime agricultural areas.
2. Consider establishing voluntary agricultural districts to protect the effectiveness of farming facilities.
3. To discourage rural sprawl into prime agricultural areas, adopt a policy to not extend public infrastructures into key agricultural areas.
4. Encourage commercial clusters and commercial development to occur in the proximity of intersections of major thoroughfares to limit and prevent commercial development "leap-frogging" into agricultural areas.

Objective 1-3

Provide for a variety of housing types, densities, and price ranges.

Implementation Strategies

1. Amend the subdivision regulations to allow for clustering of residential lots to conserve open space, reduce infrastructure installation and maintenance costs, and reduce storm water runoff.
2. Coordinate public investment in infrastructure to encourage increased residential densities in specific locations to improve housing affordability.

3. Discourage low-density residential development (rural/urban sprawl) in rural areas where investment in public infrastructure is not economically viable.
4. Encourage larger-scale, master-planned developments, which incorporate mixed land uses, including recreational areas and support services, to create a stronger sense of community.
5. Accommodate to the development and appropriate placement of a variety of housing types, including single-family homes, accessory dwelling units, manufactured homes, modular homes, and apartments.

Objective 1-4

Provide for heavy and light industrial development.

Implementation Strategies

1. Advanced planning shall take place shall take place to identify land that is suitable for industrial development. Suitability shall be based off locational advantages for the industry and the overall physical characteristics of the land.
2. Plan and provide for industrial uses and zoning districts to have access to appropriate thoroughfares.
3. Encourage for new industrial development to locate in existing industrial parks/properties when practical.
4. Future development in the county will be made aware of industrial sites and uses to protect these uses from non-compatible uses encroaching upon industrial uses.

Objective 1-5

Provide for Commercial growth and commercial business opportunities in the County.

Implementation Strategies

1. New commercial development will be encouraged to coordinate their site design with nearby businesses to provide access and stub outs to their property to promote planned commercial development and interconnectivity amongst commercial development.
2. Commercial uses shall be encouraged to develop as an expansion of existing commercially zoned property when practical and when it is not encroaching upon a planned residential area.

Economic Development

Vision: Sampson County will be a leader in growth and diversification of business and industry

Mission: To serve as a catalyst and resource for business development and growth in Sampson County

Economic development is an expressed priority of the County Board of Commissioners. Economic development successes correlate with increased jobs that pay a higher-than-average wage, resulting in heightened prosperity for residents of our county. Success also includes an increased non-residential tax base that allows the county to expand our infrastructure, support schools, and other priorities determined by the Board of Commissioners.

Sampson County provides tax grant back incentives to eligible new and expanding companies, a Revolving Loan fund for smaller and mid-size existing companies, and team members dedicated to spurring economic development successes across the county. In addition, the County invests, annually, to be an active member of two regional economic development entities: Southeastern Economic Development Commission (SEDC), focused on supporting member communities per Economic Development Administration (EDA) grants; and NC's Southeast, a regional economic development arm focused on business attraction.

Team member efforts are largely focused on increasing the non-residential tax base and net new jobs paying a higher-than-average wage. While team members will support companies across varied industry sectors, (light) manufacturing and distribution and logistics continue to be priority sectors. Primary activities include product (building and site) development, and business attraction, retention, and expansion.

Team members leverage an Advisory Board, appointed by Board of Commissioners, made up of business, education, and government leaders who help guide ongoing efforts. Too, local, regional, and state business resource partners are regularly leveraged by economic development team members to further assist existing companies.

2020-2025 Strategic Goal

Increase the non-residential tax base by $150M and net new jobs by 350

Objective 1-1

Educate citizens on the function of the Sampson County Economic Development Commission.

Implementation Strategies

1. Create a library of outreach materials and stories
2. Develop and implement a "drip" outreach campaign for two primary audiences
    A. Targeted manufacturers, site selection consultants, industrial real estate professionals, EDPNC, and NCSE.
    B. Sampson County leadership, municipal leadership, and community at-larg

3.Track data

- Inventory the number of available industrial buildings
- Inventory the number of available industrial sites
- Inventory the number of active citizens in contact with Economic Development whom are actively pursuing investment and job opportunities
- Inventory the number of successes that the County has experienced in investments and jobs and observe the status of average county wages
- Examine why the County is unable to compete for certain new potential projects.

Objective 1-2

Expand Sampson County's manufacturing tax base and number of net new jobs.

Implementation Strategies

1. Actively work to create developable areas at the Southeast Business Center.
2. Actively work towards the acquisition or development of one or more new industrial park(s).
3. Seek funding to build one or more incubator or shell building(s) for light industrial users.
4.Implement a collaborative Business Retention and Expansion (BRE) program for the manufacturing community

Objective 1-3

Target investment in small businesses or collaborative small business initiatives.

Implementation Strategies

1. Use the Revolving Loan Fund to help small business owners grow their business.
2. Invest in collaborative initiatives that help small business owners/entrepreneurs be more aware of business resources.

Transportation

In April of 2012, the Transportation Planning Branch of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and Sampson County initiated a study to cooperatively develop the Sampson County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP). A Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) is a long-range multimodal plan that identifies transportation improvement needs and proposes solutions for the next 25 to 30 years. The Sampson County CTP is a plan that looks toward the year 2040. It is a joint effort between the following municipalities and organizations: Sampson County, Town of Autryville, City of Clinton, Town of Garland, Town of Harrells, Town of Newton Grove, Town of Roseboro, Town of Salemburg, Town of Turkey, Mid-Carolina Rural Planning Organization (RPO), and North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). The Sampson County CTP was adopted by Sampson County and its municipalities and endorsed by the Mid-Carolina RPO. The North Carolina Board of Transportation mutually adopted the Sampson County CTP on April 7, 2016.

Three primary recommendations which came from the plan process were as follows:

- US 701 Business: Convert the existing facility to a four-lane divided boulevard with bicycle and pedestrian accommodations in Clinton from Eliza Lane to NC 24 (Warsaw Road).
- NC 24 (TIP Project R-2303): Upgrade to a four-lane divided boulevard from just west of Maxwell Road (SR 1006) in Cumberland County to I-40 in Duplin County with segments of the project on new location.
- NC 242-NC 24 Southern Connector (TIP Project R-4456): New two-lane major thoroughfare facility from the NC 242/NC 411 intersection to NC 24 (TIP No. R-2303), east of Roseboro municipal limits.

Goal

Provide for orderly development along existing and proposed major transportation routes to minimize disruption to free flow of traffic.

Objective 1

Protect major thoroughfares (US 421, US 13, US 701, NC 24, NC 50, NC 403 and NC 411) by establishing appropriate regulations to control access to these corridors.

Implementation Strategies

1. Protect roadway capacity and promote public safety by adopting an access management plan to regulate driveway access on major thoroughfares.
2. Minimize commercial strip development characterized by numerous driveway access points and disconnected uses.
3. Require all new subdivisions created along major highways and roads to reserve or dedicate sufficient right-of-way to allow for future widening of these primary transportation routes.

Objective 3

Ensure that streets within new developments are properly designed, built, and maintained.

Implementation Strategies

1. Integrate and coordinate existing and proposed subdivision streets to address street jogs, block lengths, dead-end streets and interconnectivity to increase public safety and provide for more efficient delivery of public services.

Community Character & Appearance

Citizens often cite visual character as a key element in the attractiveness of their community as a place to both live and work. Much of Sampson County enjoys rural scenery and the ambiance of small-town living environments.

Goal

Maintain and enhance the rural character and scenic vistas of Sampson County, including the protection of established rural communities, farmlands, woodlands, historic sites, and other features that represent the county's heritage.

Objective 1-1

Protect the appearance of I-40, US 421, US 13, US 701, and NC 24 as major community gateways.

Implementation Strategies

1. Amend the Zoning Ordinance when necessary to include language that requires certain development standards be met when properties along major community gateways are developed.

Objective 2

Protect the scenic quality of NC 242 – designated as a scenic route in North Carolina.

Implementation Strategies

1. In cooperation with the NC Department of Transportation, develop and adopt overlay development regulations to protect the scenic quality of route NC 242.

Objective 3

Establish design standards that ensure future development contributes to the aesthetic appearance of the County while limiting development of unsightly uses that detract from community appearance.

Implementation Strategies

1. Review current setbacks, particularly along major roads and highways, to ensure that setbacks are adequate to protect the appearance of these major community gateways.
2. Adopt buffering requirements along road frontages, in parking lots, and around the perimeter of development sites.

3. Identify significant crossroad communities, landmarks, and archeological features. Educate the public about the importance of protecting these community assets.
4. Preserve and encourage appropriate adaptive re-use of historic properties and structures.
5. Consider adopting an amortization period to bring substandard manufactured home parks into compliance with minimum regulations or require that expanding manufactured home parks bring existing parks into compliance.

Community Facilities and Services

The quality of community services and facilities has a great impact on the County's potential for economic growth. Both businesses seeking favorable working environments and newcomers seeking rural and suburban lifestyle opportunities will base decisions to move to Sampson County on the type and quality of community services and facilities that are available. Community services and facilities discussed here include public water and sewer infrastructure, and parks and recreation services.

Public Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Sampson County first began planning for a public water distribution system in the late 1980s. The County established water and sewer districts and has been phasing in construction of the water system over several years. Approximately 7,000 County residents are now connected to the water system.

The County is also addressing the need to provide public sewer service to strategic growth areas. Priority is to first provide sewer service to schools in the northwest quadrant of the County, and then to the more heavily populated and fastest growing sectors of the County.

Goal

Provide efficient, high quality public services and facilities in a manner that encourages planned growth and development.

Objective

Coordinate the development of phased and prioritized plans for providing infrastructure to strategic growth areas of the County.

Implementation Strategies

1. Utilize the provision of infrastructure as a tool to stimulate or control land development.
2. Prioritize and phase infrastructure plans in cooperation with the municipalities within the County to first serve areas where economic development opportunities are greatest.

3. Coordinate the County's Capital Improvements Program (CIP) with those of the incorporated municipalities to ensure that priority goals to encourage growth and development are met.
4. Research fee policies of surrounding counties and then develop a similar impact fee policy/ordinance to help recapture a portion of the costs of extending public infrastructure and to help finance extension of services more quickly into additional areas.
5. Study feasibility of adopting an adequate facilities ordinance to ensure community services to support new development are in place or are being provided by new development.

Parks and Recreation Services

Parks and recreation programs are a key element in providing a high quality of life for County residents. In 1998, the County established four recreation districts – Western, Northern, Southern, and Eastern. A county-wide recreation advisory board is comprised of members represented from each of the four districts. In the 2000-2001 fiscal year, the County allocated funds to hire a Countywide Recreation Director to guide the implementation of a countywide recreation program.

Goal

Improve the parks and recreation program to meet citizens' needs based on their age group and by the type and location of recreational facilities.

Objectives:

1. Develop and expand recreational lands and facilities for the use and enjoyment of all Sampson County citizens.
    1. Provide equitable recreation and park amenities and services to various population groups and areas of the County.
    2. Preserve and protect the natural features, resources, and amenities to maintain and enhance the character of Sampson County.
    3. Coordinate with other public and private agencies to provide lands, facilities, and programs for the enrichment of leisure activities for the citizens.

Implementation Strategies:

1. Develop a program to guide the acquisition and development of Sampson County parks for the next twenty years.
2. Establish a budget and funding methodology from which a logical course of implementation can be realized.
3. Consider requiring, through subdivision regulations, parkland dedication or fee in lieu of land dedication for new residential development.

Natural Environment

Protection and preservation of the natural environment has received much attention over the last few decades. The Federal government and state governments have adopted several regulations to help protect sensitive environmental areas from inappropriate development. Many of these regulations have been issued to reduce soil erosion, protect drinking water supplies, and lessen downstream flooding. Sampson County has a flood damage prevention ordinance that sets standards for development within identified floodplain areas.

Goal

Protect water quality, significant natural features, and other natural resources that have ecological, recreational, or other important values.

Objective

Discourage development in unsuitable or sensitive environmental areas that have natural or man-made constraints or limitations for development.

Implementation Strategies

1. Preserve and protect designated floodplains, wetlands, and critical natural areas as environmentally sensitive areas.
2. Protect private investments and minimize public expense by promoting less intensive and more responsible development in floodplains so as not to create flood hazards or reduce natural flood storage capacities.
3. Study the need for managing surface water runoff generated by new developments, especially in environmentally sensitive areas, to minimize soil erosion and protect water quality.
4. Review current soil erosion and sedimentation control procedures. Consider adopting a local ordinance to provide for local oversight and enforcement to ensure on-going maintenance of ground covers and other erosion control devices.
5. Coordinate development of regulations and review of proposed development plans with other professional staff who can provide specialized expertise, e.g., the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Natural Resource Conservation Service.
6. Work with the State on educating the public regarding the importance of conserving critical natural resources.
7. Update Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (Statewide Floodplain Mapping Initiative). Protect these areas from inappropriate development.
8. Establish program to identify and purchase endangered properties for public ownership and protection.

Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation planning has become a priority issue in eastern North Carolina following the devastating floods of Hurricane Bertha 1996, Hurricane Fran 1996, Hurricane Floyd 1999, Hurricane Matthew 2016, and Hurricane Florence 2018. Hazard mitigation planning generally provides for the identification of the natural hazards most likely to cause disaster and establishes goals to minimize future threats to life and property.

The Sampson Duplin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted April 4, 2016, as a separate planning document. FEMA approved the updated version of this plan on April 23, 2021, the approval is valid until 2026. The Sampson County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance also addresses issues related to hazard mitigation, specifically flooding.

Goal

Establish and implement goals and objectives to reduce natural hazard danger to Sampson County citizens and property.

Objective

Discourage development in unsuitable or sensitive environmental areas where damage from natural hazards is more likely.

Implementation Strategies

1. Identify and analyze each type of natural hazard that could impact Sampson County.
2. Assess County's vulnerability to natural hazards – inventory critical facilities, estimate cost of potential damage, map highly vulnerable populations and areas of greatest risk.
3. Assess County's capability to respond to a natural disaster. Inventory existing and proposed hazard mitigation and flood damage prevention programs, evaluate effectiveness of current programs, and technical and fiscal capabilities of the County to implement hazard mitigation objectives.
4. Evaluate County policies and ordinances by identifying current hazard mitigation goals and objectives including any existing goals that may hinder hazard mitigation, with a determination of need to modify current goals and objectives.
5. Develop hazard mitigation strategies to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards.
6. Amend and review the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as necessary to ensure that the Ordinance is up to date with FEMA requirements and that it also contains provisions that put the safety of Sampson County citizens at its forefront.

Section 4: Future Land Use Map

The purpose of the Future Land Use Map is to graphically depict a general land development pattern that adheres to and seeks to achieve land use plan goals and objectives. With a planning horizon of 10 years, the Future Land Use Map, with updates as necessitated through the years, should serve as a land use guide through the year 2032. To be effective, the Future Land Use Plan and Map must be consistently consulted when reviewing and evaluation proposed land development plans.

The development of the Future Land Use Map is based on the results of the two earlier phases of the land use planning process – the inventory and analysis of existing conditions and the preparation of goals and objectives to guide future development.

Please note that the Future Land Use Map cannot be interpreted independently from the land use plan goals and objectives.

Land Use Categories

Conservation (Light Blue)

Use appropriate to this land use category include resource conservation, agriculture, forestry, recreation, and very limited low-density residential uses. Lands placed within this category include 100-year floodplains, Natural Heritage Sites and Outstanding Resource Water Management Areas of Environment and Natural Resources. Lands placed in this category are suitable for very limited development with private wells and septic tank systems.

- **Corresponding Zoning District:** Conservation
- **Appropriate Uses:** parks, playgrounds, recreation areas, open space, campsites
- **Inappropriate Uses:** intensive development (commercial, industrial, residential)

Rural Residential/Agricultural (Green)

The purpose of the Rural Residential/Agricultural district is to preserve the agricultural areas of Sampson County. This districts intent is to provide a place for low-density residential development that does not detract from the rural nature of the County. Limited commercial development and other types of development that supports agricultural uses or services utilized by the public can be expected.

Locational criteria for non-residential uses include frontage and access to a major State highway or secondary road, proximity to similar uses and spatial separation from non-compatible uses such as existing residential development. Land uses within this category would be expected to develop with public water or private wells and with private septic tank systems.

- Corresponding Zoning District: Residential Agricultural (RA), Residential (R), Mixed Residential District (MRD)

- Appropriate Uses: low-density residential development, agriculture/forestry activities, uses supporting agriculture, commercial/public institutional development meeting locational criteria intended to serve immediate surrounding areas.

- Inappropriate Uses: high-density residential development, uses detrimental to agriculture, large commercial development, industrial development.

Residential Growth Area (Orange)

The purpose of the Residential Growth area is to support low to medium density residential development that is intermingled with commercial uses that meet locational criteria, that serve the surrounding neighborhoods and communities in the immediate area.

Locational criteria for non-residential uses include frontage and access to a major State highway or secondary road, proximity to similar uses and spatial separation from non-compatible uses such as existing residential development. Land uses within this category would develop with public water and with or without public sewer.

- Corresponding Zoning District: Residential Agricultural (RA), Residential (R), Mixed Residential District (MRD)

- Appropriate Uses: low to medium density residential development, commercial/public institutional development meeting locational criteria intended to serve immediate surrounding areas.

- Inappropriate Uses: high-density residential development, uses detrimental to agriculture, large commercial development, industrial development.

Commercial/Industrial Growth Nodes (Red)

These areas are identified as having a potential for substantial commercial or industrial development. These areas are concentrated along major thoroughfares/intersections in the County as well as along the limits of municipal ETJ's where sewer services may be available that could support large scale commercial or industrial development.

- **Corresponding Zoning District:** Commercial (C), Light-Industrial (L-I)
- **Appropriate Uses:** retail uses, light-industrial uses, office areas, restaurants, event centers, hotels
- **Inappropriate Uses:** low-density residential development, heavy industrial uses

Industrial Growth Corridor (Purple)

Major Industrial Growth Corridor areas have been designated along some of the major thoroughfares and transportation routes in the County. The corridor is prime for industrial growth due to availability of public water and natural gas. Industrial uses are encouraged to develop in Industrial Parks or other types of clustered industrial development in an effort to prevent strip development.

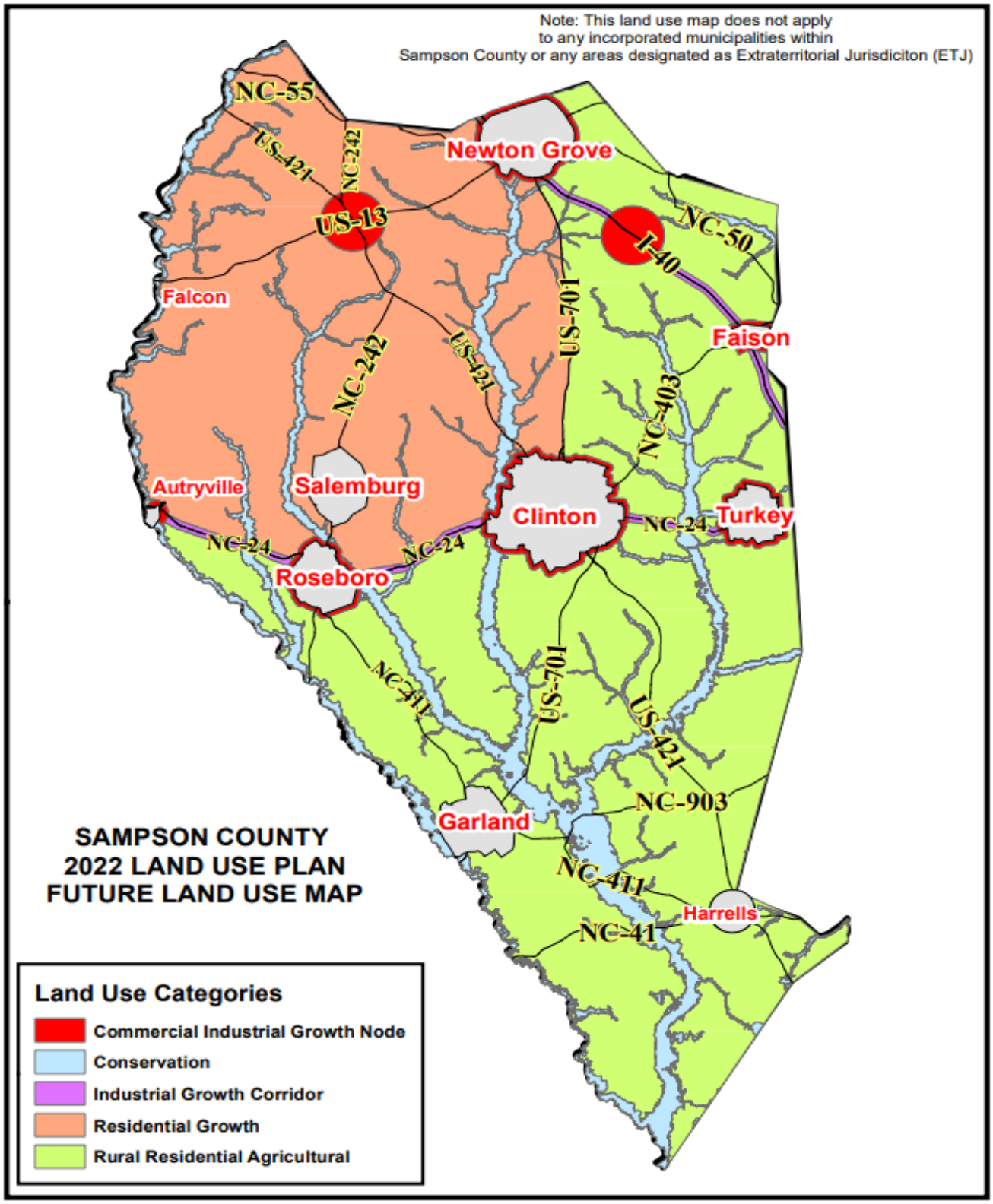
- **Corresponding Zoning District:** Industrial (I), Light-Industrial (L-I),
- **Appropriate Uses:** large scale industrial uses which are not detrimental to Sampson County safety, health or welfare, light-industrial uses, office areas, commercial uses, institutional uses
- **Inappropriate Uses:** residential development

Procedure for Amending the Land Use Plan

Initiations of Amendments

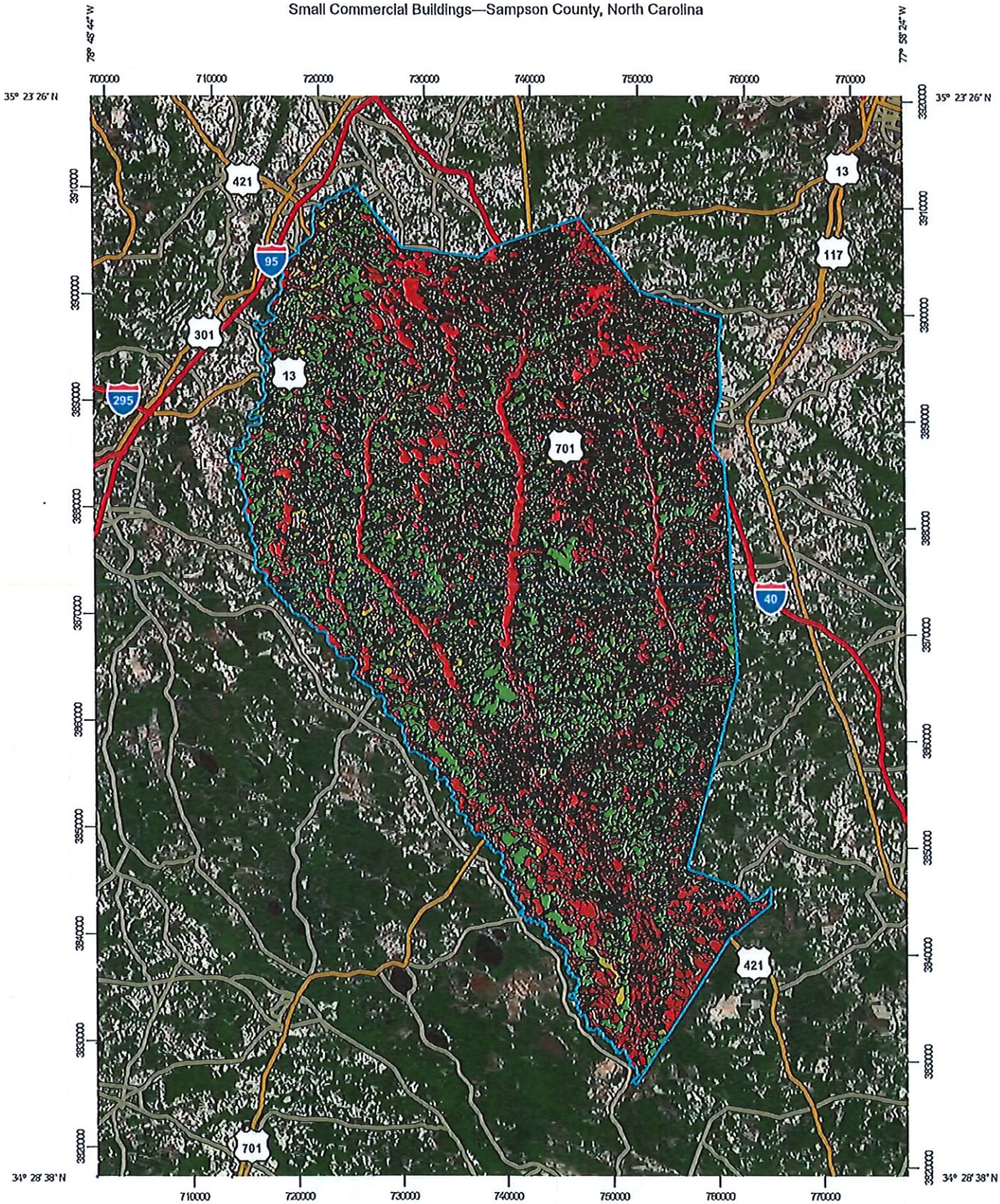
An amendment to the Land Use Plan shall follow the process mandated for zoning text amendments outlined in NCGS 160D-601. Amendments to the Land Use Plan be initiated by the Board of Commissioners or upon the recommendation of the Sampson County Planning Board, the Sampson County Manager's Office, or any other person or agency. A petition to amend the Land Use Plan shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapter 3 of the Sampson County Zoning Ordinance.

FUTURE LAND USE MAP



Appendix

Soil Suitability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Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sampson County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Jan 21, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 1, 1999—Dec 31, 2014

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Small Commercial Buildings

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Au	Autryville loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Autryville (90%)		34,277.1	5.7%
AyB	Aycock silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Not limited	Aycock (90%)		8,510.3	1.4%
BH	Bibb and Johnston soils, frequently flooded	Very limited	Bibb, undrained (80%)	Flooding (1.00)	43,126.7	7.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Johnston, undrained (10%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
BoB	Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Blanton (90%)		31,221.6	5.2%
CaB	Cainhoy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not limited	Cainhoy (80%)		14,896.9	2.5%
ChA	Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Chipley (80%)	Flooding (1.00)	12,582.0	2.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
Co	Coxville loam	Very limited	Coxville, drained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,596.5	0.4%
			Coxville, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
ExA	Exum silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Exum (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.39)	4,879.5	0.8%
FaA	Faceville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not limited	Faceville (90%)		1,678.8	0.3%
FaB	Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Faceville (85%)	Slope (0.00)	4,250.8	0.7%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fo	Foreston loamy sand	Somewhat limited	Foreston (90%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.39)	7,093.6	1.2%
Go	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Atlantic Flatwoods	Not limited	Goldsboro (85%)		2,739.9	0.5%
			Norfolk (8%)			
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	Not limited	Goldsboro (85%)		30,520.6	5.0%
			Norfolk (8%)			
Gr	Grantham loam	Very limited	Grantham, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	3,707.0	0.6%
			Grantham, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
GtC	Gritney fine sandy loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Gritney (90%)	Slope (0.88)	2,627.1	0.4%
				Shrink-swell (0.50)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
Jo	Johns fine sandy loam	Very limited	Johns (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	13,065.7	2.2%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
			Lumbee, undrained (5%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
JT	Johnston mucky loam	Very limited	Johnston, undrained (85%)	Ponding (1.00)	24,371.9	4.0%
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
			Johnston, drained (15%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
KaA	Kalmia loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Very limited	Kalmia (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	1,749.9	0.3%
LeA	Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Leon (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	13,761.0	2.3%
Lm	Lumbee sandy loam	Very limited	Lumbee, drained (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	7,243.5	1.2%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Lumbee, undrained (15%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Ln	Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Lynchburg (84%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	21,199.9	3.5%
			Rains (8%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Lu	Lynchburg-Urban land complex	Very limited	Lynchburg (40%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	543.0	0.1%
Ly	Lynn Haven sand	Very limited	Lynn Haven, undrained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	20,240.1	3.3%
M-W	Miscellaneous water	Not rated	Water (100%)		1,244.1	0.2%
MaC	Marvyn loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Very limited	Marvyn (80%)	Slope (1.00)	25,399.6	4.2%
Na	Nahunta loam	Very limited	Nahunta, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,216.8	0.4%
			Nahunta, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Grantham, undrained (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Rains, undrained (2%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
NoA	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not limited	Norfolk (83%)		51,612.4	8.5%
			Wagram (8%)			

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
NoB	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Norfolk (83%)	Slope (0.00)	38,804.6	6.4%
NuB	Norfolk-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Norfolk (60%)		2,455.0	0.4%
OrA	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not limited	Orangeburg (90%)		1,281.3	0.2%
OrB	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Orangeburg (90%)	Slope (0.00)	1,603.8	0.3%
Pm	Pamlico muck	Very limited	Pamlico, undrained (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	1,658.2	0.3%
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
				Subsidence (1.00)		
Pn	Pantego loam	Very limited	Pantego, drained (80%)	Flooding (1.00)	3,583.8	0.6%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Pantego, undrained (10%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Px	Paxville fine sandy loam	Very limited	Paxville, ponded (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	8,369.5	1.4%
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Paxville, drained (10%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Ra	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Rains, undrained (58%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	62,473.6	10.3%
			Lynchburg (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Pantego, undrained	Ponding (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			(8%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Ro	Roanoke loam	Very limited	Roanoke, undrained (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	584.0	0.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Roanoke, drained (15%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Tn	Toisnot fine sandy loam	Very limited	Toisnot, undrained (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	2,084.2	0.3%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Depth to thin cemented pan (1.00)		
				Depth to thick cemented pan (0.35)		
			Toisnot, drained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Depth to thin cemented pan (1.00)		
				Depth to thick cemented pan (0.35)		
To	Tomahawk sand	Somewhat limited	Tomahawk (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.39)	4,071.5	0.7%
Tr	Torhunta fine sandy loam	Very limited	Torhunta, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	6,455.1	1.1%
			Torhunta, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
UD	Udorthents loamy	Not limited	Udorthents (100%)		873.2	0.1%
W	Water	Not rated	Water (100%)		3,920.5	0.6%
WaB	Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Wagram (90%)		70,063.4	11.6%
Wo	Woodington loamy sand	Very limited	Woodington, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	10,469.5	1.7%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Woodington, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Totals for Area of Interest					606,107.6	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	287,481.6	47.4%
Not limited	250,130.5	41.3%
Somewhat limited	63,331.0	10.4%
Null or Not Rated	5,164.5	0.9%
Totals for Area of Interest	606,107.6	100.0%

Description

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification of the soil). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

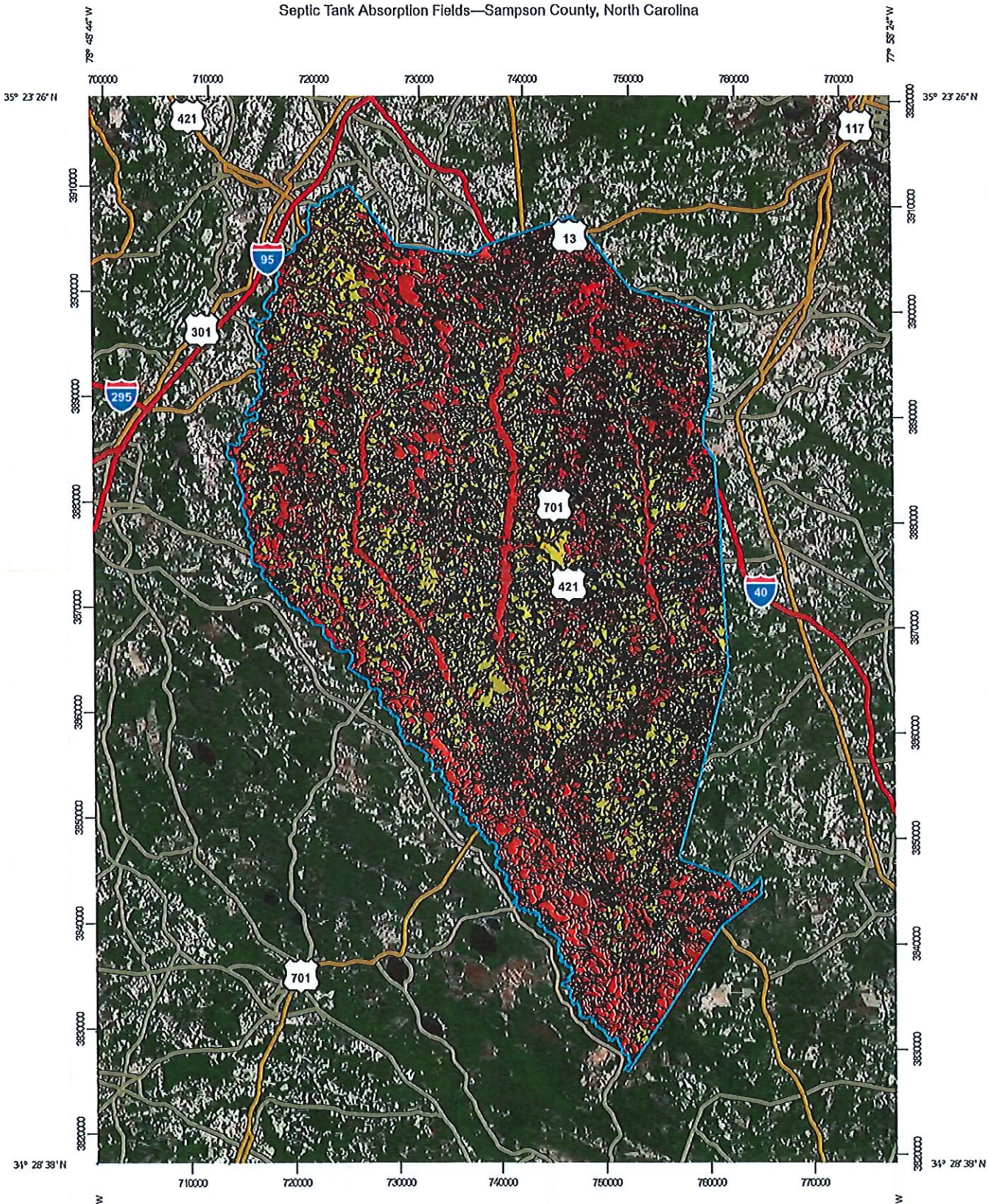
Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher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Feet
0 20000 40000 80000 120000
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sampson County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Jan 21, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 1, 1999—Dec 31, 2014

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Septic Tank Absorption Fields

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Au	Autryville loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Autryville (90%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	34,277.1	5.7%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
AyB	Aycock silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Aycock (90%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	8,510.3	1.4%
				Slow water movement (0.68)		
BH	Bibb and Johnston soils, frequently flooded	Very limited	Bibb, undrained (80%)	Flooding (1.00)	43,126.7	7.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
			Johnston, undrained (10%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
BoB	Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Blanton (90%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	31,221.6	5.2%
				Slow water movement (0.68)		
CaB	Cainhoy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Very limited	Cainhoy (80%)	Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)	14,896.9	2.5%
				Filtering capacity (1.00)		
ChA	Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Chipley (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	12,582.0	2.1%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Filtering capacity (1.00)		
				Flooding (0.40)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Co	Coxville loam	Very limited	Coxville, drained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,596.5	0.4%
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Coxville, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
ExA	Exum silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Exum (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	4,879.5	0.8%
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Grantham, undrained (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
FaA	Faceville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Faceville (90%)	Slow water movement (0.50)	1,678.8	0.3%
FaB	Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Faceville (85%)	Slow water movement (0.50)	4,250.8	0.7%
Fo	Foreston loamy sand	Very limited	Foreston (90%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	7,093.6	1.2%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Rains, undrained (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Woodington, undrained (2%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
Go	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Atlantic Flatwoods	Very limited	Goldsboro (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,739.9	0.5%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Lynchburg (7%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	Very limited	Goldsboro (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	30,520.6	5.0%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Lynchburg (7%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
Gr	Grantham loam	Very limited	Grantham, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	3,707.0	0.6%
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Grantham, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
GtC	Gritney fine sandy loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Very limited	Gritney (90%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,627.1	0.4%
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Bibb, undrained (3%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
Jo	Johns fine sandy loam	Very limited	Johns (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	13,065.7	2.2%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
			Lumbee, undrained (5%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
JT	Johnston mucky loam	Very limited	Johnston, undrained (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	24,371.9	4.0%
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
			Johnston, drained (15%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
KaA	Kalmia loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Very limited	Kalmia (85%)	Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)	1,749.9	0.3%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
LeA	Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Leon (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	13,761.0	2.3%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
Lm	Lumbee sandy loam	Very limited	Lumbee, drained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	7,243.5	1.2%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
			Lumbee, undrained (15%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
Ln	Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Lynchburg (84%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	21,199.9	3.5%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Goldsboro (8%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Rains (8%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.08)		
Lu	Lynchburg-Urban land complex	Very limited	Lynchburg (40%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	543.0	0.1%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ly	Lynn Haven sand	Very limited	Lynn Haven, undrained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	20,240.1	3.3%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
M-W	Miscellaneous water	Not rated	Water (100%)		1,244.1	0.2%
MaC	Marvyn loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Marvyn (80%)	Slow water movement (0.68)	25,399.6	4.2%
				Slope (0.37)		
Na	Nahunta loam	Very limited	Nahunta, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,216.8	0.4%
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Nahunta, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Grantham, undrained (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Rains, undrained (2%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
NoA	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Norfolk (83%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	51,612.4	8.5%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Wagram (8%)	Slow water movement (0.50)		
NoB	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Norfolk (83%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	38,804.6	6.4%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Wagram (10%)	Slow water movement (0.50)		
NuB	Norfolk-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Norfolk (60%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,455.0	0.4%
				Slow water movement (0.08)		
OrA	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Orangeburg (90%)	Slow water movement (0.50)	1,281.3	0.2%
OrB	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Orangeburg (90%)	Slow water movement (0.50)	1,603.8	0.3%
Pm	Pamlico muck	Very limited	Pamlico, undrained (80%)	Flooding (1.00)	1,658.2	0.3%
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
Pn	Pantego loam	Very limited	Pantego, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	3,583.8	0.6%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
			Pantego, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
Px	Paxville fine sandy loam	Very limited	Paxville, ponded (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	8,369.5	1.4%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Paxville, drained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
Ra	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Rains, undrained (58%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	62,473.6	10.3%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Rains, drained (24%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Lynchburg (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Pantego, undrained (8%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
Ro	Roanoke loam	Very limited	Roanoke, undrained (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	584.0	0.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Roanoke, drained (15%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Tn	Toisnot fine sandy loam	Very limited	Toisnot, undrained (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	2,084.2	0.3%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
			Toisnot, drained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (1.00)		
To	Tomahawk sand	Very limited	Tomahawk (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	4,071.5	0.7%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
			Leon (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
Tr	Torhunta fine sandy loam	Very limited	Torhunta, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	6,455.1	1.1%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
			Torhunta, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
UD	Udorthents loamy	Very limited	Udorthents (100%)	Slow water movement (1.00)	873.2	0.1%
W	Water	Not rated	Water (100%)		3,920.5	0.6%
WaB	Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Wagram (90%)	Slow water movement (0.50)	70,063.4	11.6%
Wo	Woodington loamy sand	Very limited	Woodington, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	10,469.5	1.7%
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
			Woodington, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Seepage, bottom layer (1.00)		
Totals for Area of Interest					606,107.6	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	329,784.2	54.4%
Somewhat limited	271,158.9	44.7%
Null or Not Rated	5,164.5	0.9%
Totals for Area of Interest	606,107.6	100.0%

Description

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

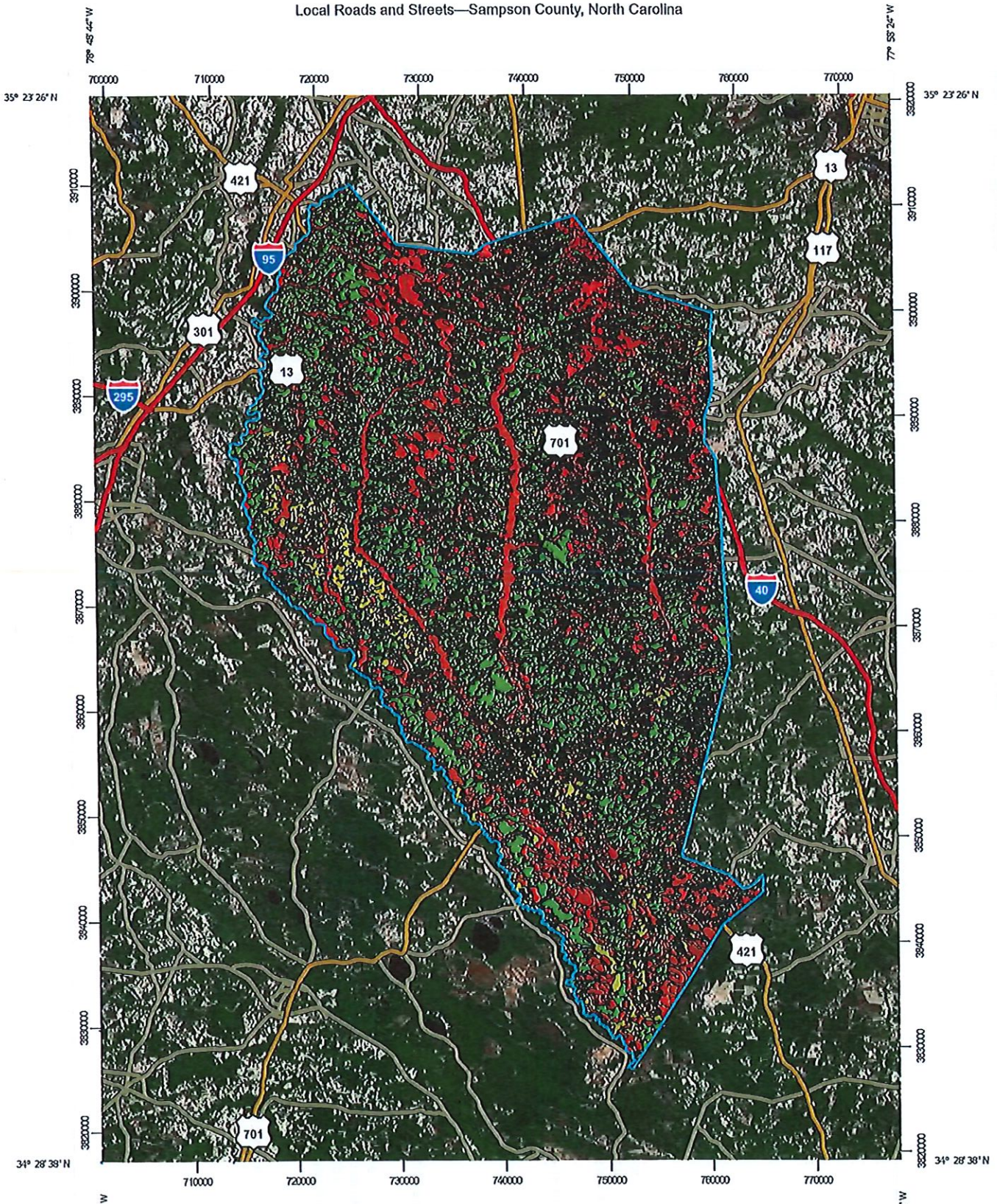
Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher


78° 49' 44" W
77° 55' 24" W
35° 23' 26" N
34° 28' 38" N
700000
710000
720000
730000
740000
750000
760000
770000
3920000
3910000
3900000
3890000
3880000
3870000
3860000
3850000
3840000
3830000
3820000
421
13
95
117
301
295
701
40
Map Scale: 1:494,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
Meters
0 5000 10000 20000 30000
Feet
0 20000 40000 80000 120000
N
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sampson County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Jan 21, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 1, 1999—Dec 31, 2014

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Local Roads and Streets

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Au	Autryville loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Autryville (90%)		34,277.1	5.7%
AyB	Aycock silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Aycock (90%)	Low strength (0.34)	8,510.3	1.4%
BH	Bibb and Johnston soils, frequently flooded	Very limited	Bibb, undrained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	43,126.7	7.1%
				Flooding (1.00)		
			Johnston, undrained (10%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
BoB	Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Blanton (90%)		31,221.6	5.2%
CaB	Calnhoy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not limited	Calnhoy (80%)		14,896.9	2.5%
ChA	Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Chipley (80%)	Flooding (0.40)	12,582.0	2.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.19)		
Co	Coxville loam	Very limited	Coxville, drained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,596.5	0.4%
				Low strength (0.63)		
			Coxville, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Low strength (0.63)		
ExA	Exum silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Exum (80%)	Low strength (0.34)	4,879.5	0.8%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.19)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
FaA	Faceville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Faceville (90%)	Low strength (0.04)	1,678.8	0.3%
FaB	Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Faceville (85%)	Low strength (0.04)	4,250.8	0.7%
Fo	Foreston loamy sand	Somewhat limited	Foreston (90%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.19)	7,093.6	1.2%
Go	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Atlantic Flatwoods	Not limited	Goldsboro (85%)		2,739.9	0.5%
			Norfolk (8%)			
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	Not limited	Goldsboro (85%)		30,520.6	5.0%
			Norfolk (8%)			
Gr	Grantham loam	Very limited	Grantham, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	3,707.0	0.6%
				Low strength (0.50)		
			Grantham, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Low strength (0.50)		
GtC	Gritney fine sandy loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Gritney (90%)	Low strength (0.92)	2,627.1	0.4%
				Shrink-swell (0.50)		
				Depth to saturated zone (0.19)		
Jo	Johns fine sandy loam	Somewhat limited	Johns (85%)	Flooding (0.40)	13,065.7	2.2%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.19)		
JT	Johnston mucky loam	Very limited	Johnston, undrained (85%)	Ponding (1.00)	24,371.9	4.0%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Johnston, drained (15%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
KaA	Kalmia loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Kalmia (85%)	Flooding (0.40)	1,749.9	0.3%
LeA	Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Leon (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	13,761.0	2.3%
Lm	Lumbee sandy loam	Very limited	Lumbee, drained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	7,243.5	1.2%
				Flooding (0.40)		
			Lumbee, undrained (15%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
Ln	Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Lynchburg (84%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	21,199.9	3.5%
			Rains (8%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Lu	Lynchburg-Urban land complex	Very limited	Lynchburg (40%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	543.0	0.1%
Ly	Lynn Haven sand	Very limited	Lynn Haven, undrained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	20,240.1	3.3%
M-W	Miscellaneous water	Not rated	Water (100%)		1,244.1	0.2%
MaC	Marvyn loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Marvyn (80%)	Slope (0.37)	25,399.6	4.2%
Na	Nahunta loam	Somewhat limited	Nahunta, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.94)	2,216.8	0.4%
				Low strength (0.45)		
			Nahunta, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.94)		
				Low strength (0.45)		
NoA	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2	Not limited	Norfolk (83%)		51,612.4	8.5%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
	percent slopes		Wagram (8%)			
NoB	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Norfolk (83%)		38,804.6	6.4%
			Wagram (10%)			
			Goldsboro (7%)			
NuB	Norfolk-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Norfolk (60%)		2,455.0	0.4%
OrA	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not limited	Orangeburg (90%)		1,281.3	0.2%
OrB	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Orangeburg (90%)		1,603.8	0.3%
Pm	Pamlico muck	Very limited	Pamlico, undrained (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	1,658.2	0.3%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Low strength (1.00)		
				Subsidence (1.00)		
Pn	Pantego loam	Very limited	Pantego, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	3,583.8	0.6%
				Flooding (0.40)		
			Pantego, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
Px	Paxville fine sandy loam	Very limited	Paxville, ponded (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	8,369.5	1.4%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
			Paxville, drained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (0.40)		
Ra	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Rains, undrained (58%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	62,473.6	10.3%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Pantego, undrained (8%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Ro	Roanoke loam	Very limited	Roanoke, undrained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	584.0	0.1%
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Low strength (1.00)		
			Roanoke, drained (15%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Low strength (1.00)		
Tn	Toisnot fine sandy loam	Very limited	Toisnot, undrained (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	2,084.2	0.3%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Depth to thin cemented pan (1.00)		
				Depth to thick cemented pan (0.35)		
			Toisnot, drained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Depth to thin cemented pan (1.00)		
				Depth to thick cemented pan (0.35)		
To	Tomahawk sand	Somewhat limited	Tomahawk (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.19)	4,071.5	0.7%
Tr	Torhunta fine sandy loam	Very limited	Torhunta, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	6,455.1	1.1%
			Torhunta, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
UD	Udorthents loamy	Not limited	Udorthents (100%)		873.2	0.1%
W	Water	Not rated	Water (100%)		3,920.5	0.6%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
WaB	Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Wagram (90%)		70,063.4	11.6%
Wo	Woodington loamy sand	Very limited	Woodington, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	10,469.5	1.7%
			Woodington, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Totals for Area of Interest					606,107.6	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Not limited	280,349.8	46.3%
Very limited	232,467.5	38.4%
Somewhat limited	88,125.7	14.5%
Null or Not Rated	5,164.5	0.9%
Totals for Area of Interest	606,107.6	100.0%

Description

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

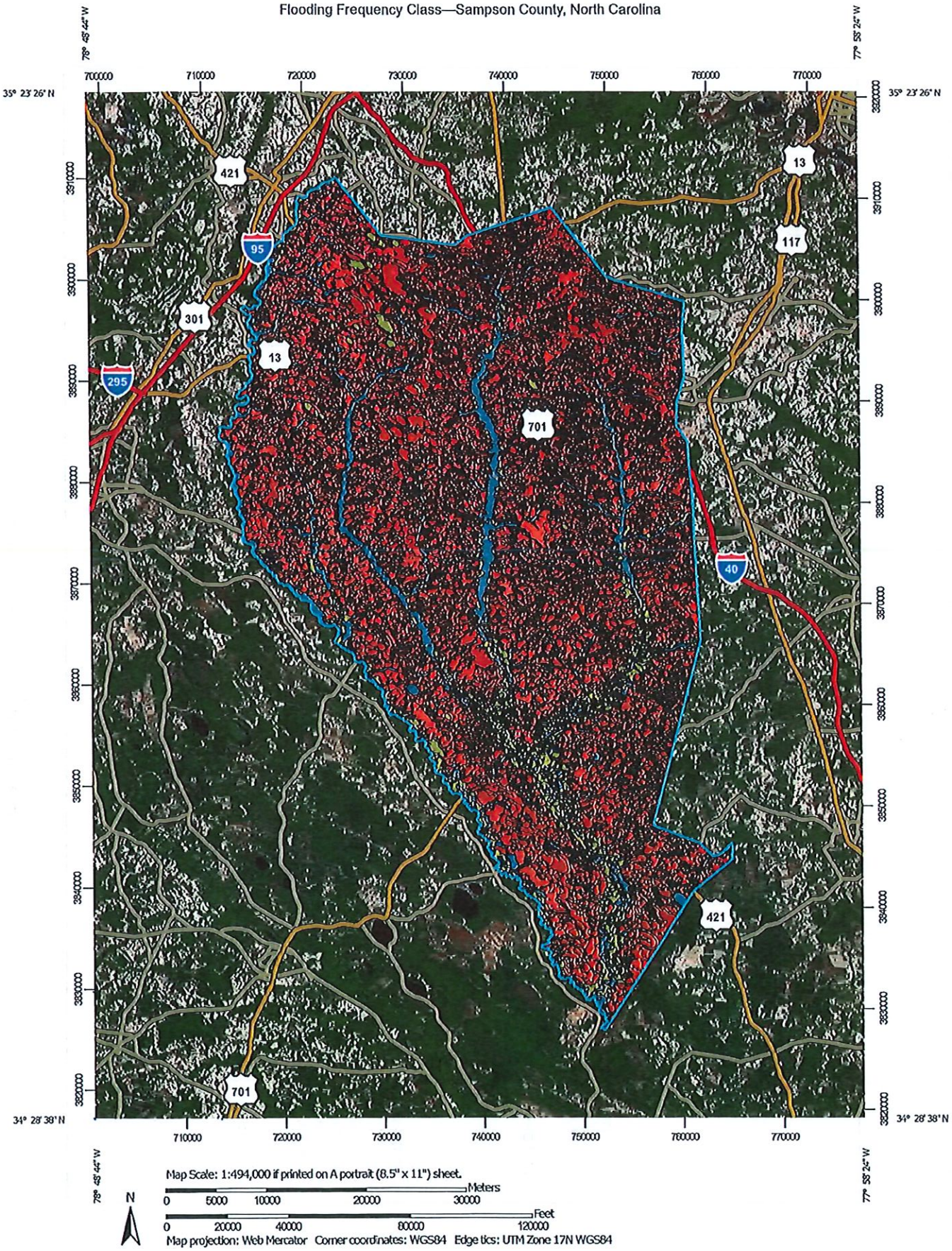
Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Flooding Frequency Class—Sampson County, North Carolina



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- None
- Very Rare
- Rare
- Occasional
- Frequent
- Very Frequent
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- None
- Very Rare
- Rare
- Occasional
- Frequent
- Very Frequent
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- None
- Very Rare
- Rare
- Occasional
- Frequent
- Very Frequent
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sampson County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Jan 21, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 1, 1999—Dec 31, 2014

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Flooding Frequency Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Au	Autryville loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	None	34,277.1	5.7%
AyB	Aycock silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	None	8,510.3	1.4%
BH	Bibb and Johnston soils, frequently flooded	Frequent	43,126.7	7.1%
BoB	Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	None	31,221.6	5.2%
CaB	Cainhoy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	None	14,896.9	2.5%
ChA	Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rare	12,582.0	2.1%
Co	Coxville loam	None	2,596.5	0.4%
ExA	Exum silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	4,879.5	0.8%
FaA	Faceville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	1,678.8	0.3%
FaB	Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	None	4,250.8	0.7%
Fo	Foreston loamy sand	None	7,093.6	1.2%
Go	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Atlantic Flatwoods	None	2,739.9	0.5%
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	None	30,520.6	5.0%
Gr	Grantham loam	None	3,707.0	0.6%
GtC	Gritney fine sandy loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	None	2,627.1	0.4%
Jo	Johns fine sandy loam	Rare	13,065.7	2.2%
JT	Johnston mucky loam	Frequent	24,371.9	4.0%
KaA	Kalmia loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Rare	1,749.9	0.3%
LeA	Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	13,761.0	2.3%
Lm	Lumbee sandy loam	Rare	7,243.5	1.2%
Ln	Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	21,199.9	3.5%
Lu	Lynchburg-Urban land complex	None	543.0	0.1%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ly	Lynn Haven sand	None	20,240.1	3.3%
M-W	Miscellaneous water	None	1,244.1	0.2%
MaC	Marvyn loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	None	25,399.6	4.2%
Na	Nahunta loam	None	2,216.8	0.4%
NoA	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	51,612.4	8.5%
NoB	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	None	38,804.6	6.4%
NuB	Norfolk-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	None	2,455.0	0.4%
OrA	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	1,281.3	0.2%
OrB	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	None	1,603.8	0.3%
Pm	Pamlico muck	Frequent	1,658.2	0.3%
Pn	Pantego loam	Rare	3,583.8	0.6%
Px	Paxville fine sandy loam	Rare	8,369.5	1.4%
Ra	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	62,473.6	10.3%
Ro	Roanoke loam	Occasional	584.0	0.1%
Tn	Tolsnot fine sandy loam	None	2,084.2	0.3%
To	Tomahawk sand	None	4,071.5	0.7%
Tr	Torhunta fine sandy loam	None	6,455.1	1.1%
UD	Udorthents loamy	None	873.2	0.1%
W	Water	None	3,920.5	0.6%
WaB	Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	None	70,063.4	11.6%
Wo	Woodington loamy sand	None	10,469.5	1.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			606,107.6	100.0%

Description

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent.

"None" means that flooding is not probable. The chance of flooding is nearly 0 percent in any year. Flooding occurs less than once in 500 years.

"Very rare" means that flooding is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year.

"Rare" means that flooding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year.

"Occasional" means that flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year.

"Frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year.

"Very frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

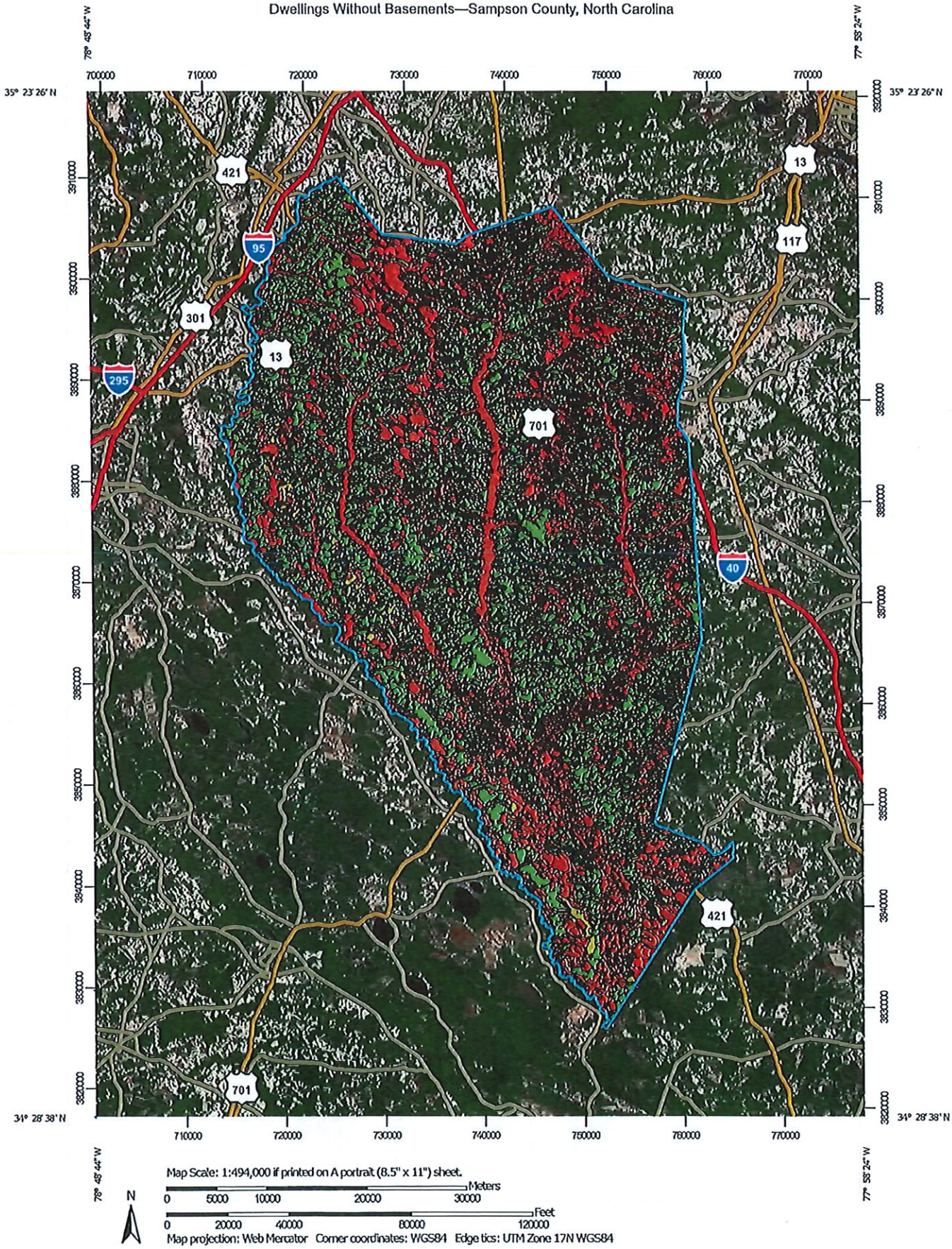
Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: More Frequent

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December

Dwellings Without Basements—Sampson County, North Carolina



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sampson County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Jan 21, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 1, 1999—Dec 31, 2014

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Dwellings Without Basements

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Au	Autryville loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Autryville (90%)		34,277.1	5.7%
AyB	Aycock silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Not limited	Aycock (90%)		8,510.3	1.4%
BH	Bibb and Johnston soils, frequently flooded	Very limited	Bibb, undrained (80%)	Flooding (1.00)	43,126.7	7.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Johnston, undrained (10%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
BoB	Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Blanton (90%)		31,221.6	5.2%
CaB	Cainhoy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not limited	Cainhoy (80%)		14,896.9	2.5%
ChA	Chipley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Chipley (80%)	Flooding (1.00)	12,582.0	2.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
Co	Coxville loam	Very limited	Coxville, drained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,596.5	0.4%
			Coxville, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
ExA	Exum silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Exum (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.39)	4,879.5	0.8%
FaA	Faceville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not limited	Faceville (90%)		1,678.8	0.3%
FaB	Faceville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Faceville (85%)		4,250.8	0.7%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fo	Foreston loamy sand	Somewhat limited	Foreston (90%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.39)	7,093.6	1.2%
Go	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Atlantic Flatwoods	Not limited	Goldsboro (85%)		2,739.9	0.5%
			Norfolk (8%)			
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	Not limited	Goldsboro (85%)		30,520.6	5.0%
			Norfolk (8%)			
Gr	Grantham loam	Very limited	Grantham, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	3,707.0	0.6%
			Grantham, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
GtC	Grltney fine sandy loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Grltney (90%)	Shrink-swell (0.50)	2,627.1	0.4%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
Jo	Johns fine sandy loam	Very limited	Johns (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	13,065.7	2.2%
				Depth to saturated zone (0.39)		
			Lumbee, undrained (5%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
JT	Johnston mucky loam	Very limited	Johnston, undrained (85%)	Ponding (1.00)	24,371.9	4.0%
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
			Johnston, drained (15%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
KaA	Kalmia loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Very limited	Kalmia (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	1,749.9	0.3%
LeA	Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Leon (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	13,761.0	2.3%
Lm	Lumbee sandy loam	Very limited	Lumbee, drained (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	7,243.5	1.2%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Lumbee, undrained (15%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Ln	Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Lynchburg (84%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	21,199.9	3.5%
			Rains (8%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Lu	Lynchburg-Urban land complex	Very limited	Lynchburg (40%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	543.0	0.1%
Ly	Lynn Haven sand	Very limited	Lynn Haven, undrained (85%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	20,240.1	3.3%
M-W	Miscellaneous water	Not rated	Water (100%)		1,244.1	0.2%
MaC	Marvyn loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Marvyn (80%)	Slope (0.37)	25,399.6	4.2%
Na	Nahunta loam	Very limited	Nahunta, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	2,216.8	0.4%
			Nahunta, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Grantham, undrained (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Rains, undrained (2%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
NoA	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not limited	Norfolk (83%)		51,612.4	8.5%
			Wagram (8%)			

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
NoB	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Norfolk (83%)		38,804.6	6.4%
			Wagram (10%)			
			Goldsboro (7%)			
NuB	Norfolk-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Norfolk (60%)		2,455.0	0.4%
OrA	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not limited	Orangeburg (90%)		1,281.3	0.2%
OrB	Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Orangeburg (90%)		1,603.8	0.3%
Pm	Pamlico muck	Very limited	Pamlico, undrained (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	1,658.2	0.3%
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
				Subsidence (1.00)		
Pn	Pantego loam	Very limited	Pantego, drained (80%)	Flooding (1.00)	3,583.8	0.6%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Pantego, undrained (10%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Px	Paxville fine sandy loam	Very limited	Paxville, ponded (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	8,369.5	1.4%
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Paxville, drained (10%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Ra	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Rains, undrained (58%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	62,473.6	10.3%
			Lynchburg (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Pantego, undrained (8%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Ro	Roanoke loam	Very limited	Roanoke, undrained (85%)	Flooding (1.00)	584.0	0.1%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Roanoke, drained (15%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Tn	Toisnot fine sandy loam	Very limited	Toisnot, undrained (80%)	Ponding (1.00)	2,084.2	0.3%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Depth to thin cemented pan (0.50)		
				Depth to thick cemented pan (0.35)		
			Toisnot, drained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Depth to thin cemented pan (0.50)		
				Depth to thick cemented pan (0.35)		
To	Tomahawk sand	Somewhat limited	Tomahawk (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (0.39)	4,071.5	0.7%
Tr	Torhunta fine sandy loam	Very limited	Torhunta, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	6,455.1	1.1%
			Torhunta, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
UD	Udorthents loamy	Not limited	Udorthents (100%)		873.2	0.1%
W	Water	Not rated	Water (100%)		3,920.5	0.6%
WaB	Wagram loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Wagram (90%)		70,063.4	11.6%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Wo	Woodington loamy sand	Very limited	Woodington, drained (80%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	10,469.5	1.7%
			Woodington, undrained (10%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
Totals for Area of Interest					606,107.6	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Not limited	294,789.8	48.6%
Very limited	262,081.9	43.2%
Somewhat limited	44,071.3	7.3%
Null or Not Rated	5,164.5	0.9%
Totals for Area of Interest	606,107.6	100.0%

Description

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper.

The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification of the soil. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher