

Ref: Docket No. E-2, sub 1150

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Dear North Carolina Utilities Commission,



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OCT 16 2017

ELECTRIC DIVISION
PUBLIC STAFF
October 5, 2017

My name is Dr. Casey Liverman Johnson. I am a property owner that will be affected by the current proposed route for the Cleveland Matthews transmission line project. My family owns a farm at 935 Parkertown Rd. in Four Oaks. Our property is close to the end of where the approximately 11 mile long transmission line will run perpendicular to our property as well as many neighbors and parallel with the road essentially cutting us all in half.

FILED
OCT 16 2017

Clerk's Office
N.C. Utilities Commission

It may be interesting to know that this is the second time my family has faced a large corporation in the last 12 months with the process of eminent domain looming. Last year our farm along with 500 acres of neighboring families was offered by our local government to CSX corporation to potentially build a intermodal hub. Thankfully with much work and involvement by our families we were able to show CSX we were not interested in selling our properties and they chose another location. With that being said you can guess that when we received notification of public meetings and potential routes in November we, along with many others, were devastated. My husband and I attended both meetings as well as our neighbors voicing our concerns and expressing we did not want any part of a transmission line across our properties. When I read the docket filed it mentions that only a small number of property owners complained on our route compared to the heavily populated Cleveland area, thus Duke concluded we didn't have much concern. I ask you as the utilities commission to think about the statement in relation to how many property owners make up this area affected compared to Cleveland areas 95 complaints. Take for instance my 50 acre farm, at 1/2 to 1 acre lots you could easily put 100 homes on my farm thus yielding 100 complaints. That argument to me doesn't hold much merit. We chose to live in a less populated area. Most families on my road have been there all their lives and generations before and after to come. Look at percentages and how much resell goes on in the Cleveland area.

When looking at potential routes, I feel it is necessary to keep the affected area to the location of need. Four Oaks and the surrounding area has nothing to do with the overpopulated and continued growth in the Cleveland area. What measures are being taken for renewable energy sources? Why should my families property be devalued for a line that will not benefit me or neighbors for that matter? Essentially Duke energy will make revenue of a line running through my property while my land value and home depreciates because of it. The route chosen is the longest of all potential routes. Aside from some wetland issues, most I read states the route chosen was because the least complaints reported. When looking at the route it takes an southeast path the entire time only until it reaches Old School Rd taking a west turn running parallel with Parkertown Rd. Reviewing the map you will see this turn runs with homes on either side all the way down cutting each property in half. The other route through Four Oaks goes at angles mostly across open fields. When asked why this route was better than the other Four Oaks route I was told by Drew Gilmore that there was 1 more home versus our route that made us score better (please see included message for clarification in which he later replied 9 homes on our route vs 12 within 500 ft of line). I asked for this to be investigated again by Duke representatives because using their online map i measured all homes from centerline going both routes and came up with more homes following our route the exact opposite of what he told me 12 on our route versus 9 the other south route within 600 ft. I have included these measurements for your review. For each sheet provided I followed the route and measured from

centerline to each home identified on the map for segment 38 and 39. I ask that Utilities Commission also do further research of this and have a site visit to follow each line the preferred route and alternate route. The closest home on the alternate route is uninhabitable. With that being said I feel neither southeast route is the best choice because again this line should be limited to and only affect the area of need.

This land is both of our young daughters inheritance. The current path will essentially make it impossible for us to half the land between our daughters and all road frontage for future homes will be taken. Although we would regretfully hate to ever leave our home and land we do not feel it would be safe to raise our family near this line. Randy and I as a young couple have worked two jobs each to pay for this property and be good tax paying citizens of North Carolina. The comment "nothing is ever really yours" has been said over and over to us when our family and friends talk to us about our unfortunate luck within the last 12 months concerning our property. When I asked Duke if they were looking at our property during the CSX intermodal hub proposal, they replied they watched it closely because they knew this line ran right through it. To think that they saw all of our families on the news fighting for our homes and farms and still continued to look at the same land is unimaginable to me. Their response when questioned if they would have still chose this route if the intermodal hub was built was "rail and industry get along well." It just really makes the American Dream feel no more. We are saddened by this possibility and our hard work being destroyed. Please look closely at this path and you will see it destroys our property and all of our neighbors as well in Four Oaks.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. Casey L. Johnson, PharmD, RPh.

Dr. Casey L. Johnson, PharmD, RPh.
935 Parkertown Road
Four Oaks, NC 27524
(919)291-5644

Drew

have recently figured out how
to iMessage from their iPad.
Texting has become second
nature for me 😂



Thursday 11:20 AM

Drew. Thanks again for meeting
with us. I know Tim said one
more home at turn versus our
route. How far out do we go. I
counted 9 to 15
As far as footage

Thursday 3:48 PM

Hi, Casey - we look at a 1,000-
ft corridor. In other words, 500-
ft each side of centerline of the
proposed right of way.

Thanks

I just got back to my desk and



Andrew Gilmore
Public Engagement Coordinator
Transmission

o: 919.541.6808
c: 919.777.7482
www.duke-energy.com

andrew.gilmore@duke-energy.com

NC3 | 410 S. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

I just got back to my desk and checked our data tables. We show 9 homes within 500ft of centerline along Segment 39 and 12 homes within 500ft along Segment 38.

I'm also asking our siting team to verify and confirm.

Ok thank you

Not a problem! We want to be every bit as sure.

I will ride the line myself.

Let's take the Ranger!

Monday 4:16 PM

Can you please email me any property identify as wetland on 38 or 39

Read Monday

Preferred Route

Section 39

- ① 329 ft *
- ② 816 ft
- ③ 1594 ft
- ④ 1024 ft
- ⑤ 586 ft *
- ⑥ 389 ft *
- ⑦ 402 ft *
- ⑧ 879 ft
- ⑨ 1542 ft
- ⑩ 978 ft
- ⑪ 641 ft
- ⑫ 623 ft
- ⑬ 368 ft *
- ⑭ 622 ft
- ⑮ 1386 ft
- ⑯ 777 ft
- ⑰ 1173 ft
- ⑱ Future Home Site
- ⑲ 614 ft
- ⑳ 765 ft
- ㉑ 1144 ft
- ㉒ 572 ft *
- ㉓ 514 ft *

- ㉔ 858 ft
- ㉕ 805 ft
- ㉖ 883 ft
- ㉗ 842 ft
- ㉘ 818 ft
- ㉙ 471 ft *
- ㉚ 684 ft
- ㉛ 256 ft *
- ㉜ 289 ft *
- ㉝ 255 ft *
- ㉞ 452 ft *

12 within 600 ft

Alternate Route Section 38

- ① 863 ft
- ② 390 ft *
- ③ 837 ft
- ④ 475 ft * unoccupied
- ⑤ 933 ft
- ⑥ 1079 ft
- ⑦ 261 ft *
- ⑧ 377 ft *
- ⑨ 594 ft *
- ⑩ 352 ft *
- ⑪ 779 ft
- ⑫ 931 ft
- ⑬ 484 ft *
- ⑭ 196 ft *
- ⑮ 952 ft
- ⑯ 561 ft *

9 within 600 ft

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OCT 16 2017



6 Oct 2017

From: Oliver L. Canaday, 713 Camellia Ave, Panama City, FL 32404

- (pertains to farm o/a 909 Parker Town Rd, Four Oaks, N.C.)

To: -Duke Energy Progress, Attn: Timothy J. Same, 410 South Wilmington Street,
- Raleigh, N.C. 27601

→ -Christopher J. Ayers, Executive Director, Director Public Staff, 4326 Mail
- Service Center, Raleigh, N.C. 27699-4300

Ref: (a) Duke Energy Progress Application for Transmission Line for Cleveland area.
- Johnston County, N.C.; Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150

- (b) Order Requiring Duke Energy Progress, LLC to Provide Additional Information;
- via N.C. Utilities Commission (per Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150)

Encl: (1) **BiolInitiative 2012**, A Rational for Biologically-based Exposure Standards for
- Low-Intensity Electromagnetic Radiation; **Table of Contents**; (the complete
- report pulls up on line by name)

Subj: Reply to N.C. Utilities Commission Letter, Provide Additional Information,
- of 25 Sept. 2017

-Background: I know you see a Florida address; --I grew-up o/a Parker Town Road,
Four Oaks, N.C.; --I am a property owner, this is my interest & reason for this letter.

1. When Duke replies with additional information, to comply with reference (b),
question – 4. , request EMF health issues shown on enclosure (1) starting with "Section
5 thru Section 20" be addressed. I am interested in this reply

2. I wrote a concern, via Reference (a), 16 August 2017 to: Chief Clerk N.C. Utility
Commission; to N.C. AG Josh Stein; & Cc to N.C. DEQ reporting EMF reading and
Radiation readings, follow-up call to N.C. DEQ -was they didn't do EMF pollution.

a. I did Gauss Master meter EMF reading --30 Jun/5 Jul 2017 at different times,
on/about 50 meters from the Erwin/Selma 230kV line crossing Parker Town Road.
Each Gauss meter reading was --mill gauss (mG) 10. --Would like to know what long
term effects of (mG)10. **10mG X 24 hrs = 240 mG per day, X 365 days = 87,600 mG
per year, X 40 years = 3,504,000mG

-What are health effects on people receiving 3,504,000 mG over 40 years?...

-What are health effects on livestock receiving 87,600mG per year, & 5/10/15
years?

-What are EMF stress effects on plants, (soybeans, corn, tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes etc.) during growing season at 240mG per day?

b. I used a Radiation Meter, Model DCV-717, No. 1 to take radiation reading at same dates, location, and distance, different times; got a reading of .2r/hr each time. .2r/hr. over time is $.2\text{r/hr} \times 24 \text{ hrs} = 4.8\text{r/hr} \times 365 \text{ days} = 1752\text{r/year} \times 40 \text{ years} = 70,080\text{r}$.

-What are health effects for people receiving 70,080r over 40 years?

-what are health effects for livestock receiving 1752r per year, 5/10/15 years?

**I am interested in Duke scientist reply to effects of EMF and r/hr shown above,-will be looking for reply via reference (b).

3. All reports on EMF & articles I have read the last two months from all sources, USA, and foreign indicate EMF pollution usually shows after a time period typically 5 to 30 years. (The exception is leukemia & brain cancer in kids; it shows early, thought to be due to growth/growing of youth.)

Sincerely yours, .


Oliver L. Canaday



BioInitiative 2012

A Rationale for Biologically-based Exposure Standards for Low-Intensity Electromagnetic Radiation

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ENCL (1)

OL CANADAY

713 CAMELLIA AVE

PANAMA CITY FL 32404-6939



CERTIFIED MAIL



7016 2070 0000 5801 5547

OCT 2017 PM

U.S. POSTAGE
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PANAMA CITY, FL
32401
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Route

Route 24

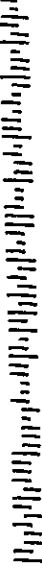
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Commerce

4326

Christopher J. Ayres, Esq.
Director Public Staff
4326 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, N.C. 27699-4

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27699-432699

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5 Oct. 2017

ELECTRIC DIVISION
PUBLIC STAFF



From: Oliver L. Canaday, 713 Camellia Ave., Panama City, FL., 32404

- (Ref.- Farm Property on/about (o/a) 909 Parker Town Rd., Four Oaks, N.C.)

→ To: Christopher J. Ayers, Executive Directive Director Public Staff, 4326 Mail Service
- Center, Raleigh, N.C. 27699-4300

Ref: (a) Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental
- Compatibility and Public Convenience and Necessity to Construct Trans-
- mission Line in the Cleveland Area of Johnston County, N.C.
- Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150 (179 page document)

Encl: (1) 2016 State Agriculture Overview for North Carolina, Farm Operations,
- (Acres Operated, Livestock Inventory, Milk Production) & Value of Production
- Sorted by Value of Production in Dollars

(2) Forestry Economic Impacts to state of N.C. & Johnston County; by N.C. State
- University, 2012 State and County Data (latest date found)

(3) **Agricultural Review** by N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer
- Services, Volume 91 – No.4; April 2016; article: -From the Tractor by Agri-
- culture Commissioner Steve Troxler

Subj: **Second Discovery of Fraud; Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150**, (see Ref: (a))

(-Business of crops, livestock, forest/timber: (witnessed by my eyes); on/about Parker
- Town Road, south of Four Oaks, N.C., and northward thru King Mill Road, N.C. are:
- tobacco, corn, soybeans, hay, peanuts, cotton, wheat, and sweet potatoes. Live-
- stock produced in area, mostly hogs/pigs and beef cow/calf operations.) -Woods
- (forest business) -harvested/cut when mature and price per board foot favors
- property owner. – **Also, Duke Energy Environmental Responsibility** -Hand -Out
- with Duke Logo, addresses: -Compliance, -Performance Accountability, - Minimizing
- Impacts, -Stewardship and Transparency, & -Management and Employee
- Commitment.)

1.- Enclosure (1) and (3) –Discovery- shows/demonstrates crop land & farmers is a
multi-billion dollar business in N.C. **This demonstrates fraud information is
presented to N.C. Utility Commission in reference (a).**

2.- Reference (a), write-ups & matrices (on pages 44, 46, 48, 52, 60/179) describing
properties **omits agribusiness** (farming/crop land = yield per acre, example: bushel/
ton). This study gives agribusiness a value of 0; (No Business is recognized on Route
31). This misrepresents to Commission the businesses conducted on Preferred Route

(31), right-of-way (ROW). -Agribusiness man rents/leases cropland to farm for yield/product/profit. (Each acre is a business unit, example: tobacco-lbs./acre, corn-bu./acre, hay-ton/acre, etc.; -home sold in subdivision/development is a business unit.

a. Discovery of fraud requires weight value system (raster-based suitability surface) be recalculated; residences were given a 5 weight, farmer agribusiness is not recognized and I believe cropland has an underweighted score. (I believe a weight of 5 per acre for business & cropland weight of 5; -Forest/business weight of 4 and forest-land weight of 4.)

-Reason – On Preferred Route 31; the sum total of agribusiness/farmer/forest /cropland via food & forest products produced--contributes greater to general welfare of all the public, (local- community, state, and country—when compared to sum total contribution subdivisions & developments in Cleveland area. Yes, Duke states, land can be farmed, but requires worker operate metal equipment (tractors/combindes) under 230kV powerlines? -I would not work or ask a worker operate equipment under 230kV lines. The forest once destroyed, powerline sited thru property, that land is removed from forest product production, see value on enclosure (2).

b. - Residence in subdivision/development, (growth, progress area), -Probable single biggest investment of a young family, (say home cost \$200,000.00, with mortgage), provides shelter for family & kids, they eat, sleep, & live there, and work business is someplace else. (I got that, & developers, building contractors, & all support systems earn a living via economic growth and progress; I got that.)

c.- Agribusiness/Farmer on cropland (rents/leases/maybe owns), -works/farms as that's his business. This entails: -say his home cost \$200,000.00 (with mortgage)—(same as couple in subdivision), - provides shelter for family & kids and they eat, sleep, & live there. I got that.

d. Providing shelter for family is primary need. Choosing a work profession (or a job) is usually a choice. -Present agribusiness & forest business; (area -King Mill Road south to area of I-95 now, "via preferred route 31"; was established 100 years prior to business of subdivisions/developments in Cleveland area. There is no coherent-logic to export EMF pollution & decreased land value to existing residences choosing a rural lifestyle to favor residences in subdivisions and land development business.

3.- Enclosure (2) -Discovery- shows Forest Land (saw logs & pulp) owned by property owners is a business and produces income for owner. The 2012 Forest Industry Economic Impact (includes stumpage & delivered forest products), for Johnston County, N.C created a multi-million dollar business impact for Johnston County & 794 jobs. This demonstrates, reference (a), as presented to Commission has fraud, via forest land not weighted in matrix as a business, (page 44, 46, 48, 52, 60/179). I believe timber land

(referred to as upland forest) be given a weight of 4 & caring for Forest/Business given a weight of 4. This is where much hunting occurs when in season. When season is out, many times, it is used for livestock. (The forest land gives back more than "Open Green Space" which is weighted as 5, -the way I look and weigh issue.)

4. Reference (a), page 139/179 addresses **Environmental Responsibility being a core value**. Duke hand-out states; "...will conduct business according to the following principles:" -Compliance, -Performance Accountability, - Minimizing Impacts, -Stewardship and Transparency, -Management and Employee Commitment. **-I will address one principle, -Minimizing Impacts**, under this, two issues; **"-1-Effectively manage waste"** and **"-2-promote the prevention of pollution"**. At present Duke has Docket No. E-2, Sub 1142 filed with N.C. Utility Commission to raise rates. A large percent of rate increase looks to be ear-marked for cleaning up coal-ash-pits pollution. I mention Docket No. E-2, Sub 1142 as this **-Discovery- demonstrates Duke Energy's environment failure -1 -effectively manage waste & -2 -in prevention of pollution of -1- ground water & -2- running streams. (This Environmental Responsible statement hand-out contains Fraud.)** I cannot find where Duke has done "Due Diligence" for environmental impact on electric magnetic fields (EMF) pertaining to people, livestock, & plants in Application – Docket No. E-2, Sub 1150. -When EMF pollution via health public safety, livestock, and plants is prevalent enough for Federal Government EPA action -anticipate thousands of citizens be (At Risk) for various sickness related to EMF. -Would expect Duke Energy action address EMF pollution same as pollution of fresh water via coal ash pits; -meaning consumers/ customers pay for incompetence of leadership, management, lack of skills, knowledge, abilities of Dukes engineers and scientist. (-Water pollution may be seen and tasted.) (-EMF pollution is not identified via five senses, except sometimes you hear it & still not considered harmful.) **I have no confidence in Duke Energy's Leadership &, Management nor confidence in (Skills, Knowledge, & Ability) of Duke's Engineers and Scientist pertaining to EMF pollution.** -The only safety factor from EMF pollution I can find (reading/studying), is distance, & safe distance depends on electrical strength involved. (Solving EMF issue by: -siting power lines thru length of crop fields (less populated areas); requiring farm workers on metal tractors operate under 230kV power lines; operating -tractors pulling 6/8 row planters & -6/8 row combines around twin-utility poles; is not a safe work environment. -This is more than inconvenience, ask a farmer that works crop fields.)

Sincerely yours,


Oliver L. Canaday

2016 STATE AGRICULTURE OVERVIEW

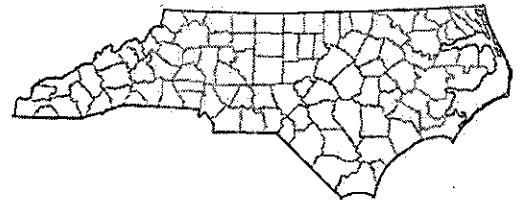
North Carolina

† Survey Data from Quick Stats as of: Sep/06/2017

Farms Operations[†]

Farm Operations - Area Operated, Measured in Acres / Operation
 Farm Operations - Number of Operations
 Farm Operations - Acres Operated

171
 48,000
 8,200,000



Livestock Inventory[†]

Cattle, Cows, Beef - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Cattle, Cows, Milk - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Cattle, Incl Calves - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Goats, Meat & Other - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Goats, Milk - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Sheep, Incl Lambs - Inventory (First of Jan. 2017)
 Hogs - Inventory (First of Dec. 2016)
 Chickens, Broilers - Production, Measured in Head
 Turkeys - Production, Measured in Head

370,000
 45,000
 830,000
 50,000
 6,400
 30,000
 9,300,000
 818,700,000
 33,500,000

Milk Production[†]

Milk - Production, Measured in Lb / Head
 Milk - Production, Measured in \$
 Milk - Production, Measured in Lb

20,978
 165,015,000
 965,000,000

Crops - Planted, Harvested, Yield, Production, Price (MYA), Value of Production[†] Sorted by Value of Production in Dollars

Commodity	Planted All Purpose Acres	Harvested Acres	Yield	Production or Sales	Price per Unit	Value of Production or Sales in Dollars
TOBACCO						
TOBACCO		166,000	1,999 LB / ACRE	331,800,000 LB	1.94 \$ / LB	647,046,000
SOYBEANS						
SOYBEANS	1,690,000	1,660,000	35 BU / ACRE	58,100,000 BU	9.85 \$ / BU	572,285,000
CORN						
CORN, GRAIN		940,000	129 BU / ACRE	121,260,000 BU	4.05 \$ / BU	491,103,000
CORN	1,000,000					
CORN, SILAGE		40,000	15.5 TONS / ACRE	620,000 TONS		
SWEET POTATOES						
SWEET POTATOES	98,000	95,000	180 CWT / ACRE	17,100,000 CWT	18.1 \$ / CWT	342,000,000
HAY						
HAY		687,000	2.31 TONS / ACRE	1,587,000 TONS	116 \$ / TON	184,805,000
HAY, (EXCL ALFALFA)		680,000	2.3 TONS / ACRE	1,564,000 TONS	115 \$ / TON	179,860,000
HAY, ALFALFA		7,000	3.3 TONS / ACRE	23,000 TONS	215 \$ / TON	4,945,000
HAY & HAYLAGE						
HAY & HAYLAGE						184,805,000
HAY & HAYLAGE, ALFALFA	1,000					
COTTON						
COTTON, UPLAND	280,000	255,000	646 LB / ACRE	343,000 480 LB BALES	0.63 \$ / LB	108,864,000
COTTON, COTTONSEED				99,000 TONS	184 \$ / TON	20,240,000
COTTON	280,000	255,000	646 LB / ACRE	343,000 480 LB BALES		
PEANUTS						
PEANUTS	101,000	99,000	3,450 LB / ACRE	341,550,000 LB	0.213 \$ / LB	75,824,000
WHEAT						
WHEAT, WINTER	420,000	355,000	41 BU / ACRE	14,555,000 BU	4.61 \$ / BU	66,953,000
WHEAT	420,000	355,000	41 BU / ACRE	14,555,000 BU	4.61 \$ / BU	66,953,000
BLUEBERRIES						
BLUEBERRIES, TAME, UTILIZED			6,390 LB / ACRE	46,000,000 LB		66,924,000
BLUEBERRIES, TAME, FRESH MARKET				34,800,000 LB	1.73 \$ / LB	60,204,000
BLUEBERRIES, TAME, PROCESSING				11,200,000 LB	0.6 \$ / LB	6,720,000
BLUEBERRIES, TAME		7,200		46,600,000 LB	1.45 \$ / LB	
TOMATOES						
TOMATOES, IN THE OPEN, FRESH MARKET						51,894,000
TOMATOES, IN THE OPEN	3,200	3,100	310 CWT / ACRE	961,000 CWT		51,894,000

P. 1/4

ENCL (1)

TOMATOES, FRESH MARKET					54 \$ / CWT	
TOMATOES					54 \$ / CWT	
TOMATOES, IN THE OPEN, UTILIZED				961,000 CWT		
POTATOES						
POTATOES	14,000	13,600	220 CWT / ACRE	2,992,000 CWT	10.9 \$ / CWT	32,613,000
CUCUMBERS						
CUCUMBERS	11,000	10,800	138.3 CWT / ACRE	1,494,000 CWT	19.1 \$ / CWT	28,553,000
CUCUMBERS, UTILIZED				1,493,200 CWT		
CUCUMBERS, FRESH MARKET					(D) \$ / CWT	(D)
CUCUMBERS, PROCESSING					(D) \$ / TON	(D)
STRAWBERRIES						
STRAWBERRIES, FRESH MARKET					187 \$ / CWT	26,928,000
STRAWBERRIES	1,300	1,200	120 CWT / ACRE	144,000 CWT	187 \$ / CWT	26,928,000
STRAWBERRIES, UTILIZED				144,000 CWT		
APPLES						
APPLES, UTILIZED				103,000,000 LB		24,461,000
APPLES, FRESH MARKET				48,000,000 LB	0.363 \$ / LB	17,424,000
APPLES, PROCESSING				55,000,000 LB	256 \$ / TON	7,037,000
APPLES		5,100	20,400 LB / ACRE	104,000,000 LB	0.237 \$ / LB	
PUMPKINS						
PUMPKINS	3,800	3,600	260 CWT / ACRE	936,000 CWT	24.8 \$ / CWT	23,169,000
PUMPKINS, UTILIZED				936,000 CWT		
PUMPKINS, PROCESSING					(D) \$ / TON	(D)
PUMPKINS, FRESH MARKET					(D) \$ / CWT	(D)
MELONS						
MELONS, WATERMELON	6,600	6,300	230 CWT / ACRE	1,449,000 CWT	14.8 \$ / CWT	21,431,000
MELONS, CANTALOUPE, FRESH MARKET					32 \$ / CWT	6,624,000
MELONS, CANTALOUPE	1,200	1,100	188 CWT / ACRE	207,000 CWT	32 \$ / CWT	6,624,000
MELONS, CANTALOUPE, UTILIZED				207,000 CWT		
MELONS, WATERMELON, UTILIZED				1,449,000 CWT		
MELONS, WATERMELON, FRESH MARKET					(D) \$ / CWT	(D)
MELONS, WATERMELON, PROCESSING					(D) \$ / TON	(D)
PEPPERS						
PEPPERS, BELL	2,400	2,300	250 CWT / ACRE	575,000 CWT	33 \$ / CWT	18,975,000
PEPPERS, BELL, FRESH MARKET					33 \$ / CWT	18,975,000
PEPPERS, BELL, UTILIZED				575,000 CWT		
CABBAGE						
CABBAGE, FRESH MARKET					18 \$ / CWT	12,528,000
CABBAGE	3,000	2,900	240 CWT / ACRE	696,000 CWT	18 \$ / CWT	12,528,000
CABBAGE, UTILIZED				696,000 CWT		
SQUASH						
SQUASH, FRESH MARKET					30 \$ / CWT	6,510,000
SQUASH	3,200	3,100	70 CWT / ACRE	217,000 CWT	30 \$ / CWT	6,510,000
SQUASH, UTILIZED				217,000 CWT		
BEANS						
BEANS, SNAP	5,900	5,000	38.5 CWT / ACRE	193,000 CWT	32.5 \$ / CWT	6,262,000
BEANS, SNAP, UTILIZED				193,000 CWT		
BEANS, SNAP, PROCESSING					(D) \$ / TON	(D)
BEANS, SNAP, FRESH MARKET					(D) \$ / CWT	(D)
SORGHUM						
SORGHUM, GRAIN		37,000	55 BU / ACRE	2,035,000 BU	5.2 \$ / CWT	5,926,000
SORGHUM	45,000					
SORGHUM, SILAGE		4,000	10 TONS / ACRE	40,000 TONS		
PEACHES						
PEACHES, FRESH MARKET				3,600 TONS	1,290 \$ / TON	4,644,000
PEACHES, UTILIZED				3,600 TONS		4,644,000
PEACHES		1,200	3 TONS / ACRE	3,600 TONS	1,290 \$ / TON	
GRAPES						
GRAPES, UTILIZED				4,900 TONS		4,386,000
GRAPES, PROCESSING				4,310 TONS	700 \$ / TON	3,017,000
GRAPES, FRESH MARKET				590 TONS	2,320 \$ /	1,369,000

P. 2/4

					TON	
GRAPES		2,300	2.13 TONS / ACRE	4,900 TONS	895 \$ / TON	
OATS						
OATS	35,000	9,000	60 BU / ACRE	540,000 BU	2.2 \$ / BU	1,188,000

(NA) Not Available

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations

(S) Insufficient number of reports to establish an estimate

(X) Not Applicable

(Z) Less than half the rounding unit

Census State Profile: North_Carolina

Ranked Items Within The U.S., 2012

Item	Quantity	U.S. Rank	Universe ¹
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD (\$1,000)			
Total value of agricultural products sold	12,588,142	8	50
Value of crops, including nursery and greenhouse	4,302,877	18	50
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	8,285,265	6	50
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP (\$1,000)			
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	1,774,127	18	50
Tobacco	732,772	1	19
Cotton and cottonseed	403,366	5	17
Vegetables, melons, potatoes and sweet potatoes	434,974	10	50
Fruit, tree nuts, and berries	85,150	17	50
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture and sod	580,230	7	50
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	67,097	2	49
Other crops and hay	225,162	26	50
Poultry and eggs	4,837,026	1	50
Cattle and calves	332,733	34	50
Milk from cows	179,265	29	50
Hogs and pigs	2,873,988	2	50
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk	7,251	31	50
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	23,548	17	50
Aquaculture	23,365	16	50
Other animals and other animal products	8,089	33	50
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)			
Soybeans for beans	1,564,806	15	45
Corn for grain	803,020	18	49
Wheat for grain, all	753,713	13	49
Winter wheat for grain	753,489	10	48
Forage-land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	643,186	28	50
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)			
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	148,251,469	4	50
Turkeys	17,191,277	2	50
Layers	13,091,384	8	50
Hogs and pigs	8,901,434	2	50
Pullets for laying flock replacement	6,239,251	8	50

Other State Highlights, 2012

Economic Characteristics	Quantity	Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Farm by value of sales		Principal operators by primary occupation	
Less than \$1,000	13,837	Farming	24,574
\$1,000 to \$2,499	5,457	Other	25,644
\$2,500 to \$4,999	5,891	Principal operators by sex	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6,307	Male	43,765
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4,424	Female	6,453
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,155	Average age of principal operator	
\$25,000 to \$39,999	2,087		58.9
\$40,000 to \$49,999	783	All operators by race²	
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,946	American Indian or Alaska Native	840
\$100,000 to \$249,999	1,836	Asian	325
\$250,000 to \$499,999	1,420	Black or African American	2,141
\$500,000 or more	5,075	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2
Total farm production expenses (\$1,000)	10,061,152	White	69,328
Average per farm (\$)	200,350	More than one race	269
Net cash farm income of the operations (\$1,000)	2,864,522	All operators of Spanish, Hispanic or Latino Origin²	
Average per farm (\$)	57,042		795

Note: See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.

¹ Universe is number of states in U.S. with item.

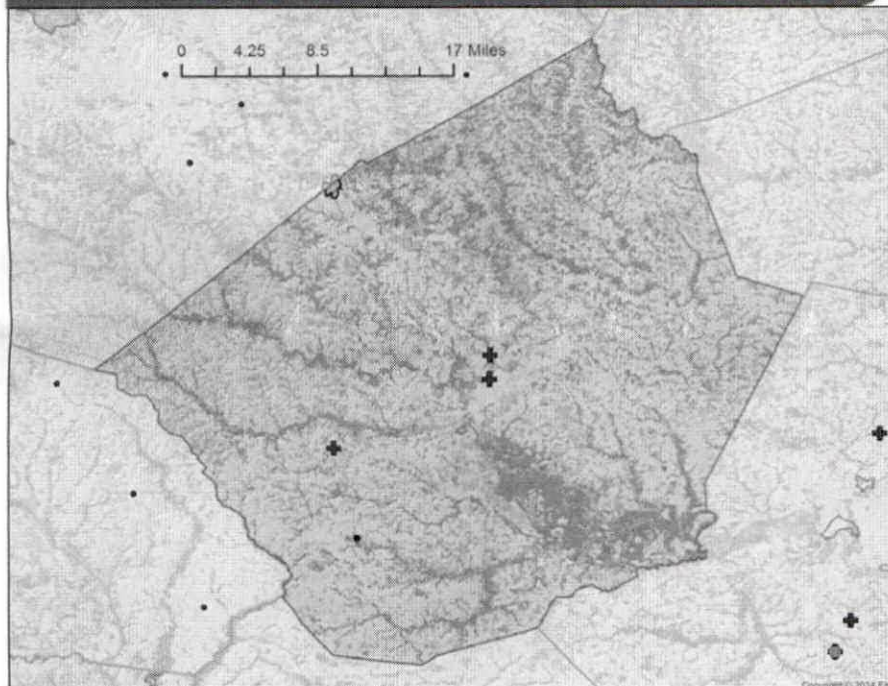
² Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

- Represents zero.

FORESTRY IMPACTS

Johnston County, NC



Map Legend

- Chip Mills (pulpwood)
- OSB / MDF (pulpwood)
- Pellets (pulpwood / residue)
- Pulp and Paper (pulpwood)
- ✚ Sawmill (sawlogs)
- Hardwoods (Includes Woody Wetlands)
- Softwoods
- Boundaries
 - Federal
 - State
 - Tribal

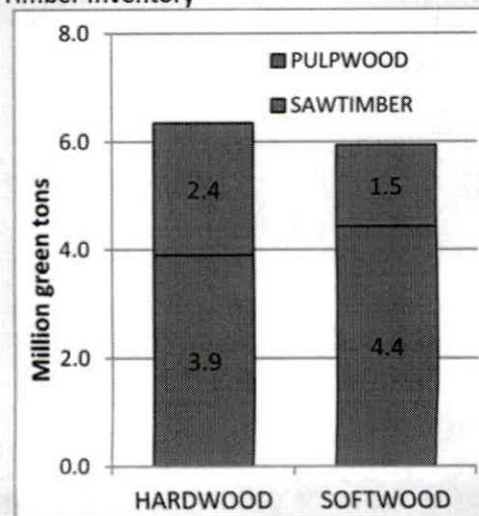
NC STATE UNIVERSITY

2012 State and County Data

Timberland³ and Reserved Forestland⁴ by Ownership

Ownership	NC	Johnston County
Acres		
Public Timberland	2,678,104	7,329
Private Timberland	15,443,362	219,135
Reserved Forestland	380,130	0
Total	18,501,596	226,464
All Land	31,531,452	509,126
%Timberland	59%	44%
%Reserved	2%	0%

Timber Inventory



2012 Forest Industry Economic Impact

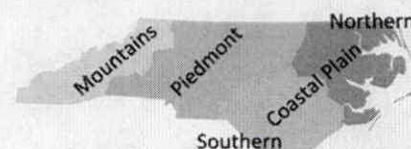
Income From Timber Sales¹:

Income Source	NC	Johnston County
Forest stumpage (\$mill.)	\$ 391.5	\$ 1.9
Delivered forest products (\$mill.)	\$ 774.9	\$ 3.9

Timber Growth Vs Harvests⁵

Volume Estimate	NC	S. Coastal Plain
Million green tons		
Growth	49.2	13.2
Harvest	33.7	9.45
Growth:Harvest ratio	1.46	1.40

This region is producing 40% more volume in timber than harvesting



Forest Industry Economic Impact²

Total Impact	NC	Johnston County
Output (\$mill.)	\$21,700	\$147.7
Labor income (\$mill.)	\$5,525	\$35.6
Employment	103,000	794

ENCL (3)

Agricultural REVIEW

Volume: 91 - No. 4

April 2016

Raleigh, N.C.

Save the date: Got to Be NC Festival runs May 20-22

The Got to Be NC Festival returns to the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh May 20-22, highlighting agriculture and agribusiness, the state's No. 1 industry.

This family-friendly event proudly showcases the best of North Carolina at the Got to Be NC Food, Wine & Beer Homegrown Fare, presented by Lowes Foods. Also, there will be plenty of kids' activities, lumberjack shows, tractor displays, food, carnival rides and a barbecue cooking contest fundraiser.

If you love antique tractors and farm equipment, you won't have any problem finding them in all colors and sizes. Restored examples, along with rare tractors are on display each day, with many participating in the daily tractor parade at 1 p.m.

Festival admission is free, with pay-as-you-go rides and food, and \$3 admission for the food, wine and beer expo. Gates open Friday from noon to 10 p.m., Saturday, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Sunday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

To find out more about the festival, go to <http://gottobencc-festival.com/>.

Caution urged with spring debris burning

The N.C. Forest Service is urging residents across the state to think safety and exercise caution during the spring fire season, which typically lasts from March to May.

During the spring fire season, people do a lot of yard work that often includes burning leaves and yard debris. There are many factors to consider before doing any burning.

"If you're thinking about burning debris, contact your county forest ranger first," said Agriculture Commissioner Steve Troxler. "The forest ranger can offer technical advice and explain the best options to help maximize safety for people, property and the forest."

For people who choose to burn debris, the NCFCS urges them to adhere to the following tips to protect property and prevent wildfires:

- Consider alternatives to burning. Some yard debris, such as leaves and grass, may be more valuable if composted.
- Check with your county fire marshal's office for local laws on burning debris. Some communities allow burning only during specified hours; others forbid it entirely.
- Make sure you have an approved burning permit, which can be obtained at any NCFCS office, county-approved burning permit agent, or online at <http://ncforestservice.gov>.

- Check the weather. Don't burn if conditions are dry or windy.
- Only burn natural vegetation from your property. Burning household trash or any other man-made materials is illegal. Trash should be hauled away to a convenience center.

- Plan burning for the late afternoon when conditions are typically less windy and more humid.
- If you must burn, be prepared. Use a shovel or hoe to clear a perimeter around the area where you plan to burn.
- Keep fire tools ready. To control the fire, you will need a hose, bucket, a steel rake and a shovel for tossing dirt on the

fire.

- Never use flammable liquids such as kerosene, gasoline or diesel fuel to speed burning.
- Stay with your fire until it is completely out. In North Carolina, human carelessness leads to more wildfires than any other cause. In fact, debris burning is the No. 1 cause of wildfires in the state.
- These same tips hold true for campfires and barbecues, too. Douse burning charcoal briquettes or campfire thoroughly with water. When the coals are soaked, stir them and soak them again. Be sure they are out cold and carefully

(See Spring burning, pg. 2)

PayNow link makes it easier to pay for agronomic services

Consumers are pretty accustomed to loading up their online retail shopping carts, hitting the pay button and simply waiting for their merchandise to arrive in a few days. Online shopping is convenient, and it doesn't involve waiting in line or finding a parking space.

To help customers easily pay for services, the Agronomic Services Division recently rolled out a new PayNow feature on its PALS website, which lets customers pay by credit card and get instant access to their test results.

PALS stands for Public Access Laboratory-information-management System, a website where



Agronomic customers can now pay their testing fees online using a new PayNow feature on the Agronomic Services Division website.

farmers, homeowners and crop advisers can check on results of tests of soil, plant tissue, waste,

solution, soil-less media and nematode assays.

Before the PayNow feature

was added, customers would have to mail a check to the division to cover testing fees. Regular customers could create an escrow account for fees to be drawn against, but the process wasn't as quick and easy.

Since the feature's soft launch in mid-January, clients have found their way to the feature, without any real promotion of it.

"I've been pleased with the response so far," said Colleen Hudak-Wise, director of the Agronomic Services Division.

(See PayNow, pg. 8)

From the tractor



Commissioner Troxler

In late March, I was pleased to help N.C. A&T State University recognize Don and Alease Williams of Sampson County as the 2016 Small Farmers of the Year. This year marked the 30th anniversary of Small Farms Week, which highlights the important contributions of small farms

across this state.

The Williams' farm produces free-range pasture pork from farrow to finish using heritage breeds Hampshire and Chester White.

According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, we have around 50,000 farms in the state. Of that, 82 percent of them are 180 acres or less in size.

The economic impact of these businesses is anything but small, especially in our rural communities where farm dollars support ag supply stores, trucking operations and other community businesses and government.

North Carolina's agriculture and agribusiness industry is \$76 billion strong, leading our economy and creating jobs in areas

where big industry doesn't exist. This industry has been the foundation of our state and has helped build some of our biggest cities. I cannot begin to imagine what North Carolina would be without agriculture and agribusiness.

And we are working hard to support this industry and position it for future growth. I am confident that agriculture and agribusiness will be a \$100 billion industry moving forward.

Some people may look at agriculture as an industry of the past, but it is anything but that. In fact, with a growing global population that will need to eat, we are going to need each and every farm we can get to keep up with demand.

That represents a tremendous opportunity. We are fortunate in

North Carolina to have many farmers such as the Williamses, who understand what it takes to produce food. They are good at it and we can all be thankful for that. Their success means we have a locally grown safe, affordable and abundant supply of food choices.

As we head into the growing season, I encourage you to support your local farmers whenever possible. Look for local products in your grocery stores, at restaurants and at farmers markets and roadside stands. Your support helps boost our economy and keep agriculture strong in this state.

And thank you to those who toil to provide us with safe wholesome foods.



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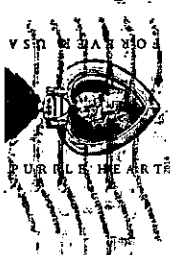
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