



Chris Platé, Monroe-Union County Economic Development Commission NCEDA Webinar Series – March 19, 2024





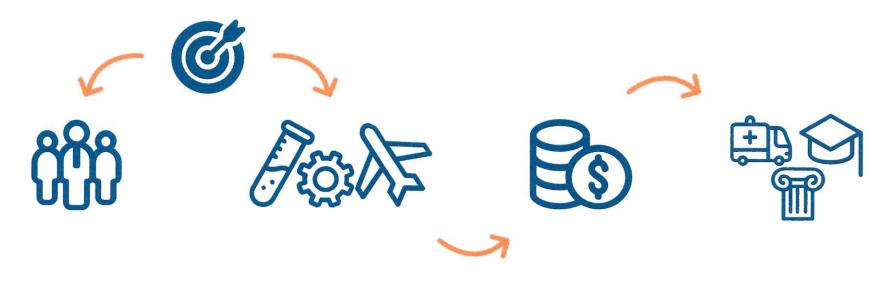
Areas we will discuss:

- Primary land uses
- The values of each
- How they can affect your community's economy (costs-to-serve)
- EDC's role to advocate for their proper application





Purpose of Economic Development?



Building the local economy





Land Uses of a local Economy?

3 Primary Categories:

- Residential
- Commercial / Industrial
- Agricultural / Farming











Balance of Uses

- Residential investment is key to:
 - provide workforce
 - catalyst for retail development
 - support the education network
- Residential development creates a demand on services with on-going costs and maintenance
- Residential development has an extremely high "Cost to Serve" vs. other land uses

















Balance of Uses

- Commercial / Industrial is the most valuable acreage in your community
- Provides most of the career and job opportunities
- Shoulders the tax burden, paying for almost all the services for the residents
- Generates a majority of philanthropic funding











Balance of Uses

- Agricultural parcels is productive land that generates sustainable jobs
- Provides necessary food sources for locals and beyond
- Increases the value of land near it by 10%











Balance of Uses

Local economies thrive with balance

Textbook Ratios:

- Residential = 60%
- Non-Residential* = 40%

Industrial, Commercial and Agriculture are part of the non-residential ratio

Community planning is critical to ensure balanced development





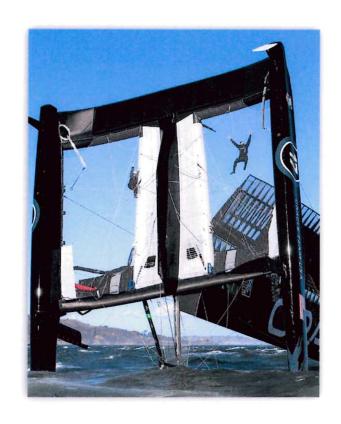


Balance of Uses

Prioritize development from land uses that generate a "high revenue" tax base

Without BALANCE in the tax base

- · taxes will need to increase
- · services will have to be cut
- all residents' quality of life will suffer
- · people with the means, will leave
- children may not return after going away due to high costs and lower quality of life







Balance of Uses

Uses are interdependent and all have value



Residential growth will lower property tax rates by increasing tax base











"While residential development brings with it new tax revenue, it also brings demand for local government services. The cost of providing these services exceeds the revenue generated by the new houses in every case studied"

Prof. Jeffrey H. Dorfman, UGA





Example: Duplin County

			Property Tax	NC	US
Tax Base	Revenue	Costs	Coverage Ratio	Average	Average
Residential:	55%	90.5%	1:1.14	1:1.23	1:1.16
Industrial/Commercial:	25%	4.64%	1:0.30	1:0.34	1:0.30
Agriculture:	19%	4.84%	1:0.41	1:0.59	1:0.37



Source: Prof. Jeffery H. Dorfman Study 2016





Example: Lee County

			Property Tax	NC	US
Tax Base	Revenue	Costs	Coverage Ratio	Average	Average
Residential:	60%	74.6%	1:1.32	1:1.23	1:1.16
Industrial/Commercial:	35%	14.5%	1:0.47	1:0.34	1:0.30
Agriculture:	5%	10.9%	1:0.31	1:0.59	1:0.37



Source: Prof. Jeffery H. Dorfman Study 2017





Other Counties

Residential	Property	y Tax
-------------	----------	-------

Coverage Ratio
1:1.15
1:1.54
1:1.31
1:1.47
1:1.14
1:1.16
1:1.12
1:1.18
1:1.23
1:1.16

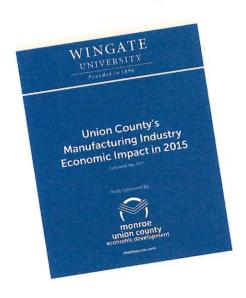


Source: Studies by Prof. Jeffery H. Dorfman UGA and Prof. Mitch Renkow NCSU





Example:

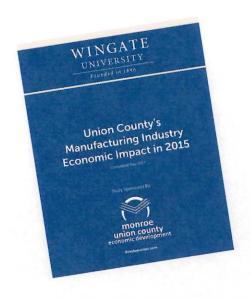


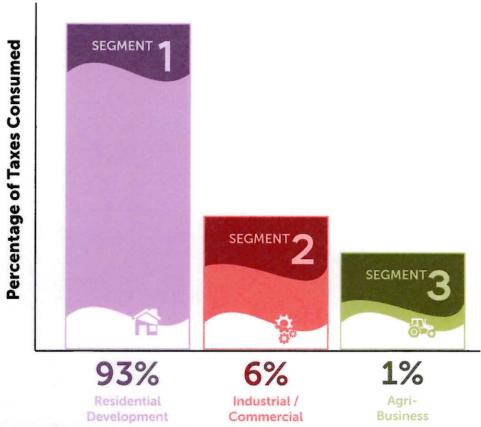






Example:

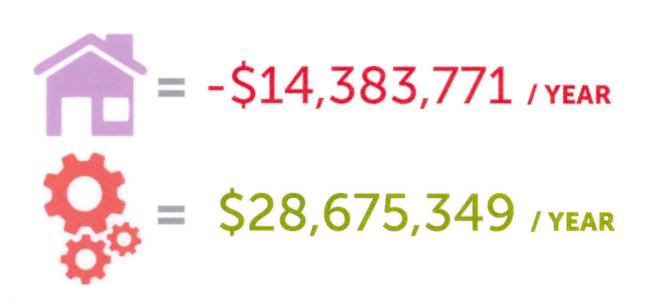






Example:







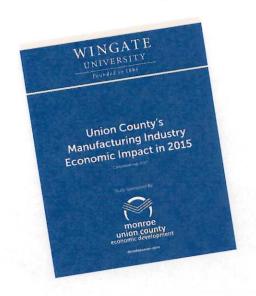
Example:

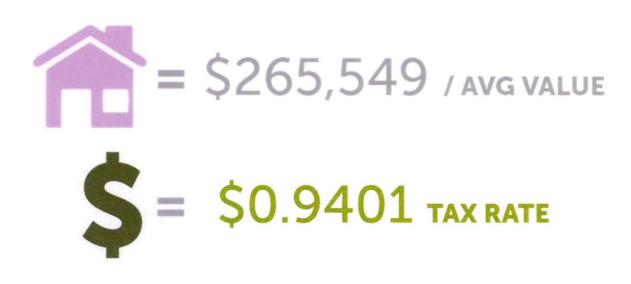






Example:









Example:

Union County, NC:





The next **5,000** homes built must average **\$1.1** million each in tax value





Example:



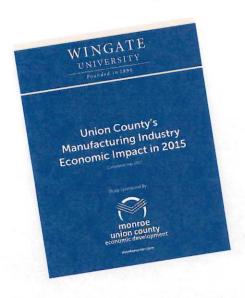






Example:

Union County, NC:



- Municipalities are not exempt from the differential from their residential tax base
- Our office conducted a "Cost to Serve" analysis for one of our towns:

-Avg Home Value: \$295,181 -Avg Home Built: \$400,000

-Ind/Comm Value: \$1m per acre

- After costs to serve, the industry zoning net "profit" is 383% more than residential zoning
- 5.3 homes = 1 Ind / Comm acre
- 2.7 residential acres = 1 Ind / Comm acre





Ways to achieve balance

- Land Use policies should focus on "cost-to-serve" as a part of the UDO process
- Densifying your Residential Development
- Avoid Sprawl and "Leapfrog" Development







Ways to achieve balance

- Land Use policies should focus on "cost-to-serve" as a part of the UDO process
- Densifying your Residential Development
- Avoid Sprawl and "Leapfrog" Development
- TAX your way out of it...







Ways to achieve balance

- The single highest valued land use in any community is Industrial / Commercial
- Find the acreage offset for your industrial to residential ratio
- Work toward setting aside new industrial and commercial property (and utilities needed to serve them)







Thank You



