

LAND USE ANALYSIS

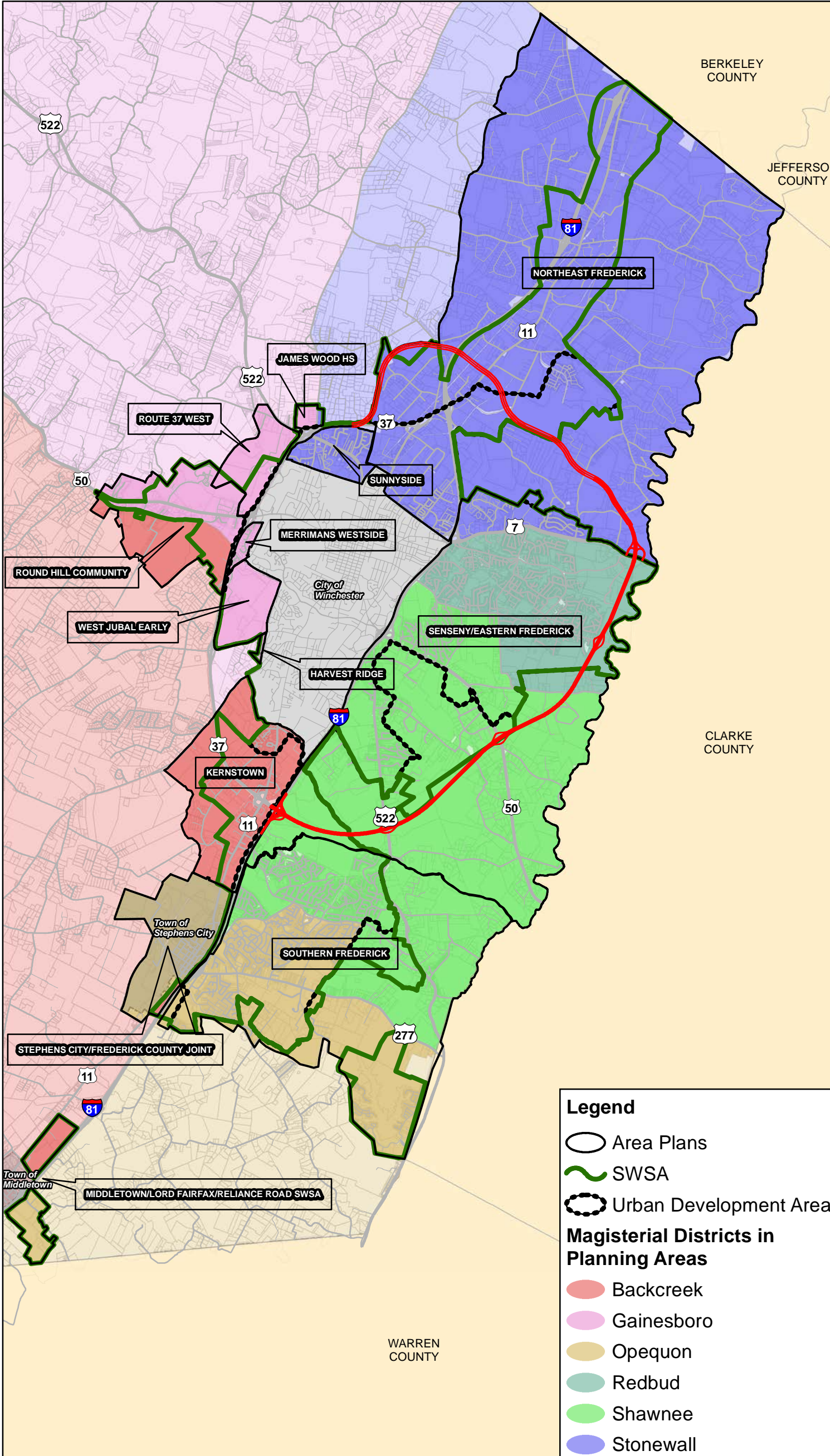
PLANNING AREA ANALYSIS 2015

The Land Use Analysis includes the Planning Area Analysis and a review of the UDA (Urban Development Area) Report. When combined together, these two pieces of information help to provide an understanding of the current make-up of the County in terms of zoning, land use, and residential development. It also helps us to understand the future development of the County and the demands associated with the growth and development of the County. This information is useful in many ways but has been used to better understand the balance of future land uses so the County can continue to strive for a balanced approach to the 25% Commercial/Industrial – 75% Other Real Estate Tax Assessment Ratio and the water and wastewater needs associated with the Frederick County Sanitation Authority.

The Planning Area Analysis has been completed revised to better reflect the **improvements made in the County's Area Plans in support of the 2035 Comprehensive Plan**. Each Planning Area directly relates to each Area Plan and also includes those urban areas not covered in specific Area Plans. All of the County's Urban Areas are included in the Planning Area Analysis.

Planning Area Analysis 2016 - Frederick County's Urban Areas

Planning Areas



Gross Acreage - 54340 acres
 UDA Acreage - 17181 acres
 Total SWSA Acreage - 29131 acres
 Main SWSA Acreage - 27469 acres
 Lake Frederick SWSA Acreage - 1113 acres
 Middletown SWSA Acreage - 549 acres
 (All acreages based on Parcel calculated acreages)

Residential

RESIDENTIAL UNITS	# UNITS
Existing	18668
Planned	13563
Potential RP	2992

Zoning

ZONING	TOTAL ACRES	VACANT ACRES
B1	57	26
B2	3010	1289
B3	449	196
EM	1361	489
HE	30	9
M1	3335	1421
M2	600	234
MH1	441	67
MS	180	50
R4	1622	1494
R5	931	759
RP	7728	3811
RA	33607	17850

Land Use

Land Use	TOTAL ACRES	VACANT ACRES
Residential	1254	557
MHC	68	3
PUD	1392	1247
Urban C	2414	1507
N Village	304	204
Res, 4 u/a	6672	2717
HDR, 6 u/a	85	85
HDR, 12 u/a	916	599
Business	2966	1531
Mixed-Use	61	50
MUCO	201	136
Highway C	69	23
B2 / B3	1008	644
Industrial	6177	3319
MUIO	2455	1410
Warehouse	337	141
H Industrial	141	72
E Mining	1372	485
Employment	370	342
Commercial R	306	35
REC	300	134
NRR	161	101
Park	545	475
ERR	1235	1235
Hist / DSA	2507	1571
Institutional	2221	783

Legend

- Area Plans
 - SWSA
 - Urban Development Area
- Magisterial Districts in Planning Areas**
- Backcreek
 - Gainesboro
 - Opequon
 - Redbud
 - Shawnee
 - Stonewall

ACHIEVING FISCAL BALANCE THROUGH LAND USE PLANNING

THE 25% COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL – 75% OTHER REAL ESTATE TAX ASSESSMENT RATIO

Local governments throughout the country rely on the revenue collected from real estate taxes to fund their general operation. Therefore, it is understandable that the revenue-generating potential for properties receives strong consideration during land use and development decisions. In many **circumstances, a site's ability to generate revenue, and an applicant's** capability to adequately mitigate negative fiscal impacts, are driving factors behind the development approval process.

Prompted in part by fiscal concerns, local governments plan and ultimately zone large tracts of land for commercial and industrial use, to ensure that there is not only adequate land available for current demand but also for future demand. This practice of using land use policies (a.k.a. Comprehensive Plan) and the zoning ordinance to achieve fiscal objectives rather than purely land-use objectives is commonly referred to as **'fiscal zoning'**. Under the fiscal zoning approach, local governments discourage proposed developments that have the potential to create a net financial burden on the county and will instead encourage development that promises a net financial gain. Fiscal consideration is a significant element of land use planning.

The county has successfully utilized the Comprehensive Policy Plan to designate areas of the county for future commercial and industrial (C/I) land use opportunities since the early 1970s. Over the years this practice has helped reserve designated land for vital tax generating land uses. Through the policies of the Comprehensive Plan areas designated for C/I land uses can be implemented through the rezoning process, which then allows the property owner to develop the site into commercial and/or industrial uses. Once the C/I use has been constructed, the county is then able to bring in additional tax revenues from the site. Through the support and encouragement of C/I uses, the county over the past decade has successfully maintained a relatively low (0.51 to 0.71 percent) real estate tax rate while continuing to provide a high quality of public services to its citizens.

The Frederick County 2035 Comprehensive Plan strives to incorporate a more comprehensive analysis of the C/I land uses and their contribution towards **the county's fiscal health into its overall community planning effort. The** importance of the C/I land use has elevated in recent years as the country strives to overcome the challenging economic times. In an effort to plan for **the county's prosperous future, the** 2035 Comprehensive Plan has been drafted to designate sufficient acreage for C/I land use opportunities that is necessary to generate tax revenue that is **necessary to offset the county's** costs for providing public services to the important but more financially burdensome residential land use.

APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING STUDIES

It is the county’s goal to create a policy plan that balances land uses and their associated tax contributions to ensure that those contributions offset the countywide cost of community services. This goal should be achieved by utilizing the land use plan to assist the county in achieving a real estate tax assessment ratio of 25 percent C/I to 75 percent Other land uses such as residential. Ultimately, the land use plan should be designed to plan for adequate revenue opportunities to ensure that the county is capable of providing its citizens with desired public services without having to place additional tax burdens on those citizens to fund the services.

This document strives to provide additional background materials and a better understanding in support of the C/I policies and goals of Frederick County.

ANALYSIS

Evaluation of Costs of Community Services (COCS) by land use

A Cost of Community Services study is one of the simplest forms of fiscal analysis available to local government. This study groups major land use categories together and evaluates all revenues and expenditures of the land uses throughout the county. In 2003, the American Farmland Trust (AFT), in **working with the Frederick County Farm Bureau, analyzed Frederick County’s FY02 budget, its revenue and expenditures, in an effort to determine the Costs of Community Services (COCS) by land use.** This study was targeted to illustrate the minimal impact that agricultural lands place on county services, but residential and commercial/industrial land uses were also analyzed. The study concentrated on fiscal year 2002 (July 2001 to June 2002), and represented a 12 month ‘snap-shot’.

The American Farmland Trust study of Frederick County, VA found the following:

Land Use	Cost of Service per \$1 Revenue Generated
Residential	\$ 1.19
Commercial/Industrial	\$ 0.23
Agricultural/Open Space	\$ 0.33

The AFT study found that residential land uses receive \$1.19 in community services for every \$1 contributed in tax revenue. More importantly, this study also found that the revenue generated by C/I land uses are more than four times their projected costs for community service.

While it is noted that this study was conducted a few years ago, the premise **behind the analysis does capture a key aspect of the county’s typical financial situation: C/I is vital to the county’s tax base, and that in 2002, the C/I land uses contributed 18.82% of the total real estate tax revenue.**

APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING STUDIES

In order to project the capital fiscal impacts that would be associated with residential developments, Frederick County utilizes a Development Impact Model (DIM). This DIM is a micro-level model with the ability to analyze site specific land use data. In 2010, as part of the annual review of the DIM, the Development Impact Model-Oversight Committee (DIM-OC) utilized the DIM to evaluate the costs for service for residential land uses. The DIM projects **fiscal analysis over a 20 year period (a 20 year 'snap-shot'), and considers full** revenue contributions and expenditure demands, traditional budget elements as well as the associated Capital Improvement Plan projects. The DIM considers the various revenue sources such as real estate and property taxes, as well as sales, meals, and other potential taxes enabled within the community. The findings that were generated from the residential analysis were surprising. The DIM projected that over a 20 year period a single family residence valued at \$270,000 would cost the county \$1.95 for every \$1 **contributed. The DIM's projections indicate a significant disparity in the** relationship between residential tax contributions and its associated service expectations.

2010 Development Impact Model (DIM) projections over 20 year period		\$270,000 Single Family Dwelling
Tax Revenue		\$72,881
	Real Estate (<i>direct contributions</i>)	\$26,125
	Personal Property, Sales, Meals, etc (<i>indirect contributions</i>)	\$46,756
County Service Expenditures		\$142,394
	Capital (schools, public safety, library, etc)	\$ 21,672
	Operations	\$120,722

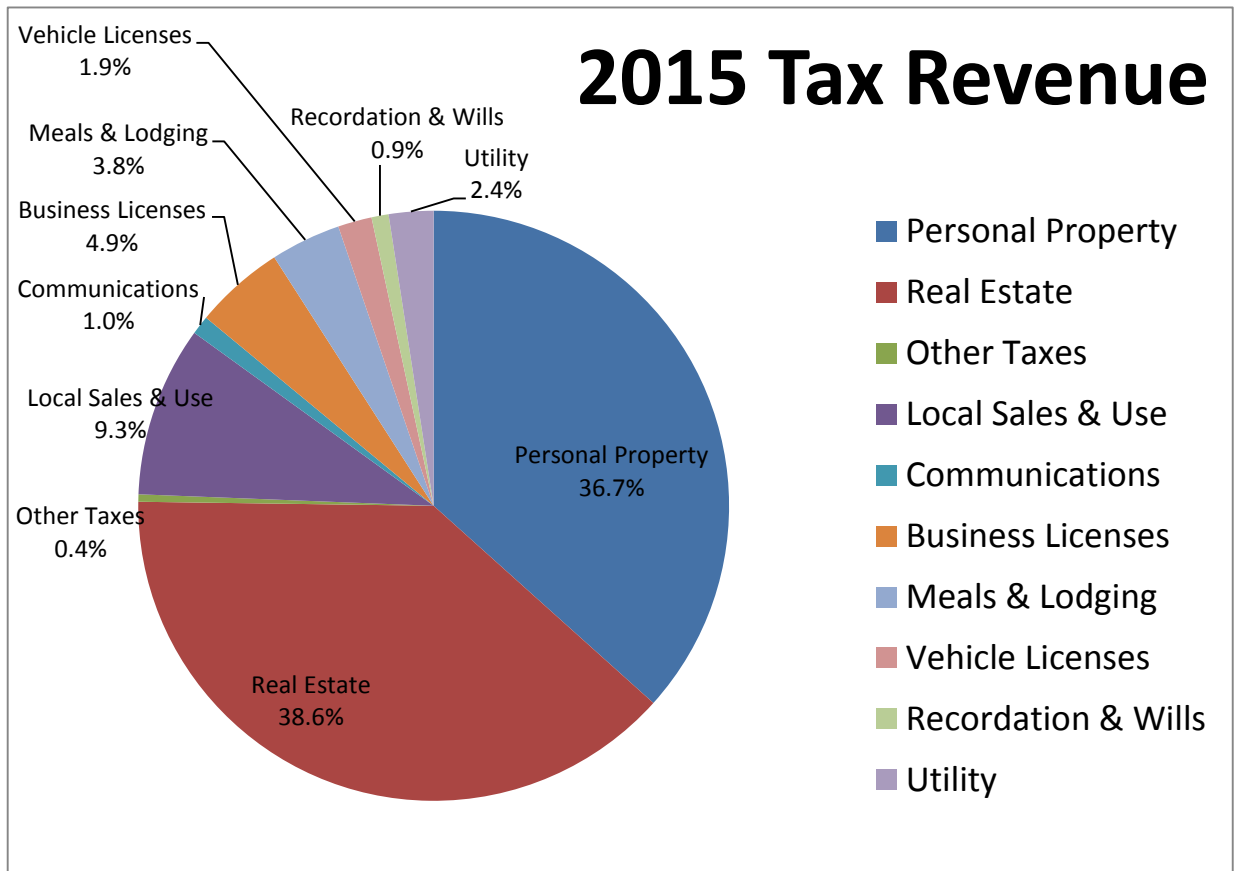
These two studies reinforce the generally accepted belief that residential land uses require more services than their associated tax contributions cover, while on the other hand commercial and industrial land uses offer significant tax revenues which exceed their associated cost for community services. More importantly, these two studies show that the revenues generated by C/I land uses are essential in the county being able to mitigate the residential land use costs for community services, and provide for more opportunities and quality of life elements that make for a great community.

APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING STUDIES

Evaluation of County Tax Revenue and Expenditures

Utilizing figures for the county's fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, one gains a better understanding from where funds are derived, and where those funds are then spent.

Real Estate taxes represented 38 percent of the County's tax revenue in 2015, down from 43 percent (\$41.1 million) of the county's tax revenue in 2010.

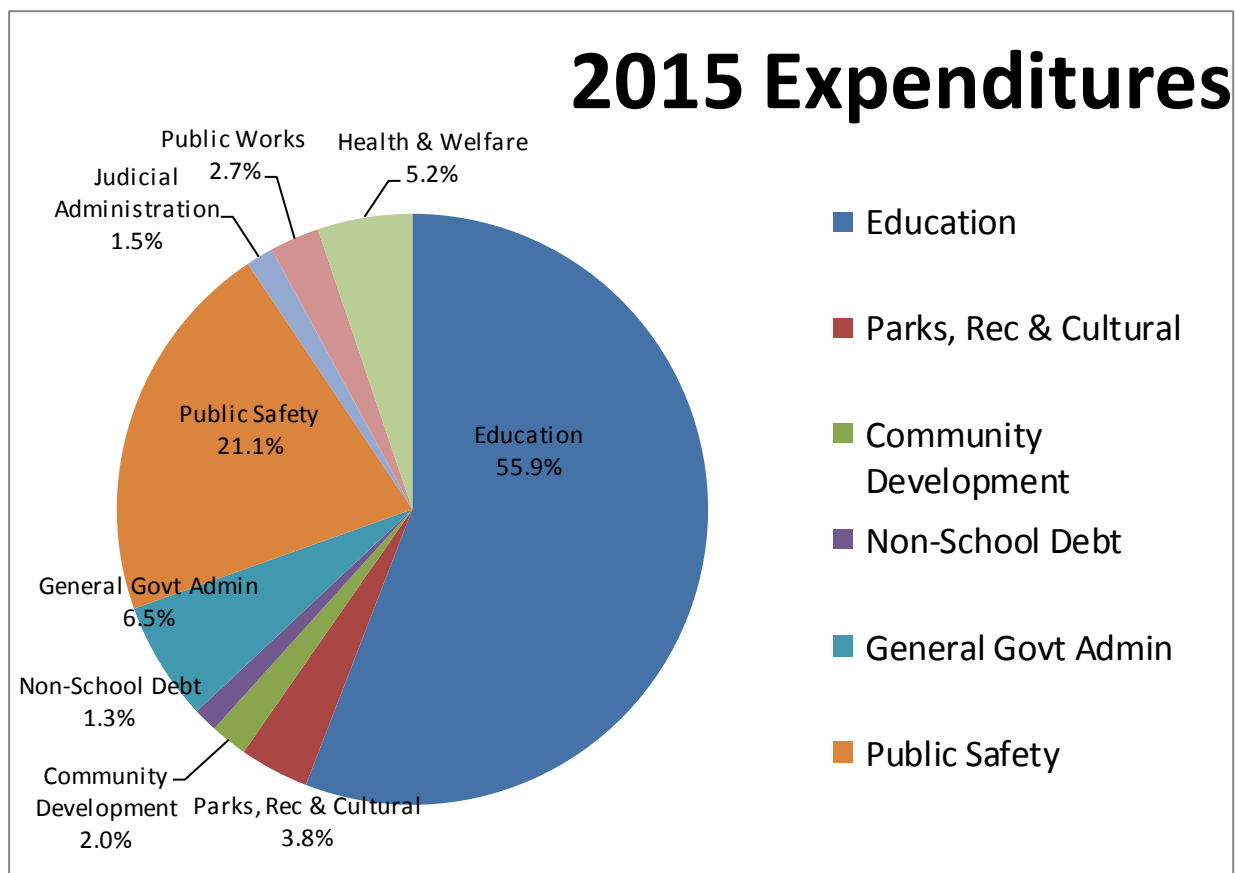


This real estate tax revenue is derived from various land uses: residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural. In 2010 C/I land uses brought in \$5.6 million in real estate taxes, or 13.56 percent of the total real estate tax revenue. It should be noted that C/I uses only occupy 1.79 percent of the County's total land area and contribute \$1,229.5 per acre in real estate taxes.

APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING STUDIES

In addition to real estate taxes, C/I land uses are also significant contributors to personal property, local sales, meals and lodging, business license, and other local taxes. C/I land uses are vital contributors to the local tax revenue and ultimately contribute over 75 percent of the County's total tax revenue. At the other end of the spectrum, residential land uses brought in \$24.3 million in real estate taxes, or 59.2 percent of the total real estate tax revenue. Residential land uses make up 27 percent of the County's total land area and contribute an average of \$353.40 per acre in real estate taxes.

In reviewing the county's expenditures for the same period, a significant portion of the county's funds are directed towards education (\$65.3 million). At 52.1 percent of the expenditures, the county is clearly committed to educating its residents, preparing for the future, and providing for a high quality of life. In 2015, 55.9 percent of the expenditures are directed towards education, an increase over 2010.



APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING STUDIES

This review of the **County's** 2015 tax revenues and expenditures clearly illustrates that while residential land use contribute a majority of the real estate taxes collected by the County, the costs for covering services provided to those resident far exceeds their contributions. As depicted in the chart above, the expenditures for education (which is a service connected with residential land uses), is more than three times the contributions made from residential property.

Through solid land use and financial planning, the county has maintained a stable, relatively low real estate tax rate for the past decade while continuing to provide top notch services to its residents. Utilizing the benefits of C/I, an increase in C/I land uses would offer the county an even greater ability to provide services or cover the increasing costs of services.

Recognition of C/I Contributions to the Tax Base

Commercial and industrial land uses offer significant benefits to the community, in terms of tax contributions (real estate, meals, machinery, room, etc.) with minimal expectations and impacts on county services. C/I land uses also offer key employment opportunities for the residents of the county to help improve their individual quality of life and achieve their personal goals.

Based on the 2015 tax revenues, C/I properties represented more than 13 percent of the total real estate property assessments in the county, but accounted for less than 2 percent of the land area within the county. While land values will certainly fluctuate with the ebb and flow of the economy, **C/I values will continue to be significant contributors to the county's tax base and more importantly, C/I tax contributions will offset the residential land use cost for services.**

Target: Plan for C/I to Represent 25 Percent of Real Estate Assessments

In an effort to maintain the county's ability to provide high quality services while at the same time maintaining low real estate tax rates, the 2030 Comprehensive Plan is utilizing land use planning and C/I opportunities to offset impacts from existing and planned residential uses. If it is a goal for Frederick County to have 25 percent of the total county assessments come from C/I land use values, then it is obvious that at only 13.56 percent (4,556 acres) the county needs additional developed C/I uses. To achieve the 25 percent assessment target in 2010, an additional 2,761 developed acres of C/I land uses would have been needed.

Recognizing the county's 2.9 percent annual growth rate over the past 3 decades, the 2035 Comprehensive Plan should be designed to accommodate an additional 4,859 acres of new C/I opportunities. This projection indicates that the 2030 Comprehensive Plan should contain a minimum designation of 12,176 acres for C/I land uses within the Sewer and Water Service Area

APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING STUDIES

(SWSA). Further fluctuations may be anticipated with additional residential growth.

2035 Comprehensive Plan

The 2035 Comprehensive Plan has been developed to incorporate a balance of land uses in order to achieve needed tax revenues. The Plan achieves the land use policy target of ensuring that 25 percent of the projected assessments will be in C/I land uses. This is accomplished by designating 16,700 acres for future C/I land uses, which will occupy approximately 2/3 of the 25,000-acre Sewer and Water Service Area (SWSA).

The Plan also incorporates opportunities for mixed use developments and single family residential uses at a minimum density of 4 units per acres within the designated Urban Development Area (UDA). The policy of directing residential growth into the UDA also promotes a more efficient use of land and community services, ultimately offering additional cost savings to the county.

Mixed use developments also offer additional revenues to address the demands for services generated by the residential uses. Mixed-use developments – such as urban center and neighborhood villages – are planned developments that encourage and accommodate a mix of land uses.

These projects include an appropriate mix of commercial, office, and residential development. They provide an efficient development pattern that can foster economic development, provide diversity in land use, and reduce the number and the length of automobile trips. These mixed uses projects are encouraged in appropriate locations in the 2035 Comprehensive Plan.

CONCLUSION

The land use designations contained within the 2035 Comprehensive Plan accommodate the goal of providing 25 percent C/I land uses to 75 percent Other land uses. Maintaining a healthy C/I ratio will help the county maintain its current tax rates while continuing to enhance the services provided the residents - particularly in the area of education. It is through the use of land use policies contained within the Comprehensive Plan that these goals will be supported and achieved.

In an effort to reinforce a sound policy basis that balances land use planning and fiscal policies, the ratio of 25/75 between C/I and other land uses in terms of available land areas and taxable value of the land uses shall be the established benchmark. This policy shall dictate that at least 25 percent of the taxable land value (land plus improvement value) in the county should contain C/I land uses, and conversely that no more than 75 percent of the taxable land area should be for uses other than C/I land. By achieving this

APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING STUDIES

policy goal, the County will ensure that taxable land values equate to the projected expenditures.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREA (UDA)
Residentially Zoned Development Information - vacant lot summary
Frederick County, Virginia
(Through December 2015)

Vacant Land - No Approved GDPs

2,992 potential units based on permitted densities on
442 acres of vacant
land

Zoned Land - Approved GDPs

0 Units (maximum yield based on proffered
densities)
1,153 Acres

Master Development Planned Projects

6,095 Total residential lots/units
planned
1,471 single family lots planned
1281 townhouse, duplex, multiplex lots/units planned
262 multi-family units planned
mixed units
3,081 planned

(Current Status) Residential Subdivisions Under Development - platted, vacant lots

2,627 Total residential lots/units
available
1,305 single family-detached lots available
701 townhouse, duplex, multiplex lots available
621 multi-family units available

Grand Total: **11,714** approved, planned, or potential residential
lots/units.

285 Single Family-Detached permits have been issued in 2015 within the UDA
115 Townhouse/Duplex/Multiplex permits have been issued in 2015 within the UDA
137 Apartments permits (units) have been issued in 2015 within the UDA
83% Percentage of all new residences constructed in 2015 where within the UDA

Notes:

APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING STUDIES

- 682 Vacant single family-detached platted lots are within 6 of the single-family residential subdivisions which currently have approved subdivision plans within the UDA. (Abrams Pointe, Meadows Edge, Old Dominion Greens, Red Bud Run, Shenandoah and Snowden Bridge)
- 3,722 The number of lots planned within Age-Restricted communities
2,463 Vacant lots within Age-Restricted Communities
- Denotes an age-restricted community or component
- 5,453 The number of vacant lots within the R5 zoned residential communities in the western portion of Frederick County, outside the UDA. These communities (Lake Holiday, Shawneeland, and Mountain Falls Park) contain a total of 7,916 recorded lots.
- 1,787 The number of vacant lots within The Shenandoah development, which is located outside the Urban Development Area on the south side of Fairfax Pike; however, the proximity of the UDA will directly impact land development decisions in the county's development area. The Shenandoah MDP calls for 593 age-restricted and 1,537 traditional residential units in a community of 2,130 total residential units on 926.26 acres.

Revised: 01/06/16

APPENDIX II – BACKGROUND ANALYSIS AND SUPPORTING
STUDIES

Race and Ethnicity				
	1990	2000	2009	2014
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	2.4%
Asian	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	1.5%
Black	1.8%	2.6%	5.2%	7.3%
White	97.4%	95.0%	91.2%	88.2%
Other	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Multi-Race		1.0%	0.8%	0.3%
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	2.4%
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.6%	1.7%	7.8%	12.0%