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The appeals court in turn drew a distinction between zoning ordinances and subdivision ordinances. Subdivision ordinances are concerned with the creation of new lots or separate parcels of land.

Under state law, however, zoning ordinances may only "regulate and restrict the height,

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number of stories and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lots that may be occupied, the size of yards, courts and other open spaces, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes."

Counties may also use zoning to address the adequate provision of schools. When read together, these provisions do not allow counties to impose adequate public facility ordinances.

"Although defendant is entitled to use its zoning authority to facilitate the efficient and adequate provision of schools, it must achieve this goal using the tools authorized by the zoning statute," wrote Judge Barbara Jackson for the appeals court.

The county argued that it could impose an APFO under its authority to regulate the subdivision of land. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 153A-331(a), for example, states that such regulations "provide for the orderly growth and development of the county ... in a manner that will avoid congestion and overcrowding and will create conditions that substantially promote public health, safety, and the general welfare." Other sections call specifically for the "the construction of community service facilities in accordance with county plans" and reservation of school sites.

The Court of Appeals was again not persuaded, noting that Durham Land Owners Association v. County of Durham (2006) concluded that counties were primarily responsible for providing adequate school capacity.

"Defendant may not use the APFO to obtain indirectly the payment of what amounts to an impact fee given that defendant lacks the authority to impose school impact fees directly," Jackson wrote.

The case is Union Land Owners v. County of Union (09-35).

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