

Tindale-Oliver
& Associates, Inc.

National Impact Fee Roundtable

Public Safety Impact Fees and Alternatives –
Fire Flow Methodology

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October 20-22, 2004



Presentation Overview

1. Methodology

2. Standards and Service Area

3. Basic Formula

4. Fee Schedule

5. Pro's and Con's



Public Safety Impact
Fees and Alternatives
Fire Flow Methodology

Methodology

Guide for Determination of Needed Fire Flow

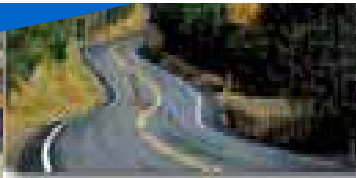
Edition 10-2001

GUIDE FOR DETERMINATION OF NEEDED FIRE FLOW



545 Washington Blvd
Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1686
(800) 888-4ISO (4476)
www.iso.com

EDITION 10-2001



A Look at Details Methodology

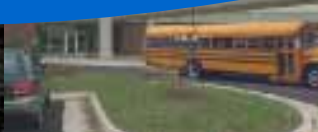
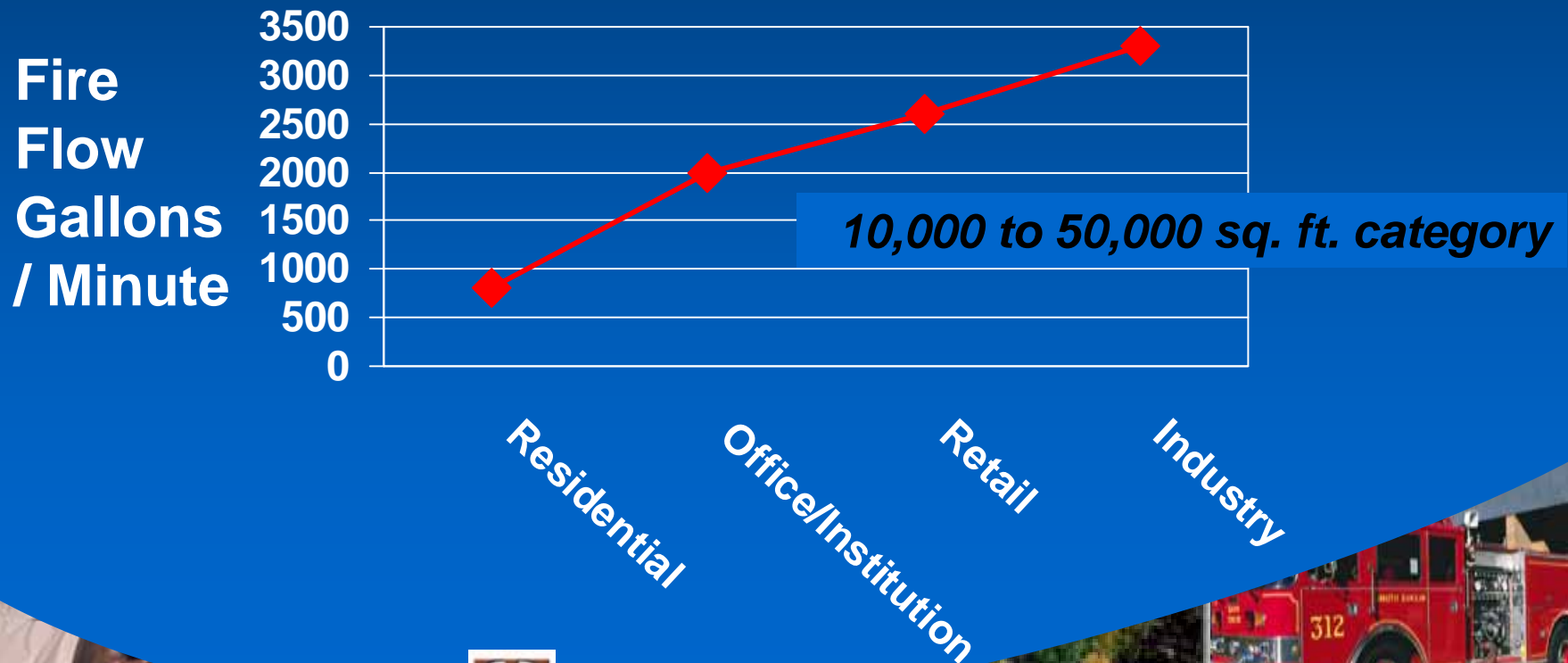
Definition of Fire Flow

Number of gallons of water needed per minute to effectively extinguish a fire



A Look at Details Methodology

Residential vs. Non-residential Land Uses



A Look at Details Methodology

(Needed Fire Flow (NFF))

$$\text{NFF} = (\text{C})(\text{O})(1 + (\text{X} + \text{P}))$$

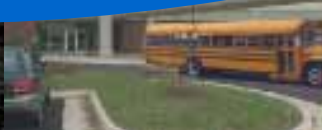
Where:

C = Construction Type Factor

O = Occupancy Type Factor

X = Exposure Factor Between Buildings

P = Communication Factor (Passageways)



A Look at Details Methodology (Fire Flow for Construction Type Factor)

$$C = (18)(F)(A)^{(0.5)}$$

Where:

C = Fire Flow for Construction Type Factor

F = Coefficient For Each Construction Class

A = Effective Floor Area of Building



A Look at Details Methodology

Residential Land Uses

Factors Considered in Service Delivery:

- Distance Traveled
- Coverage Area
- Number of Homes in Coverage Area



A Look at Details Methodology

Non - Residential Land Uses

- Measured in Fire Flow
- Several Factors Affect Calculation
- Converted to Percent of Residential



Standards & Service Area

Service Area

- Response Distance
(Travel Speed x Response Time Standard)
- Coverage Area *(Square Miles)*
- Density *(Maximum Units in Coverage Area)*



Standards & Service Area

Standards

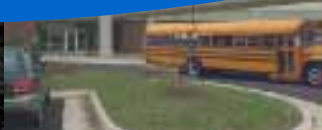
Response Time 



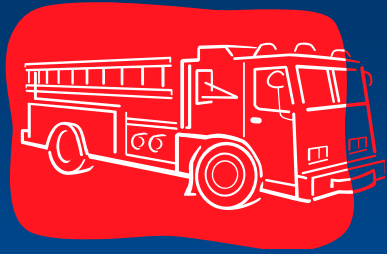
4 Stations



Stations Per Population

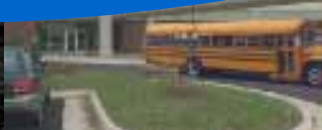


Basic Formula



$$\text{Impact Fee} = (\text{Demand} \times \text{Unit Cost}) - (\text{Credit})$$

$$\text{Impact Fee} = (\text{New Growth}) - (\text{New Revenue})$$



Basic Formula

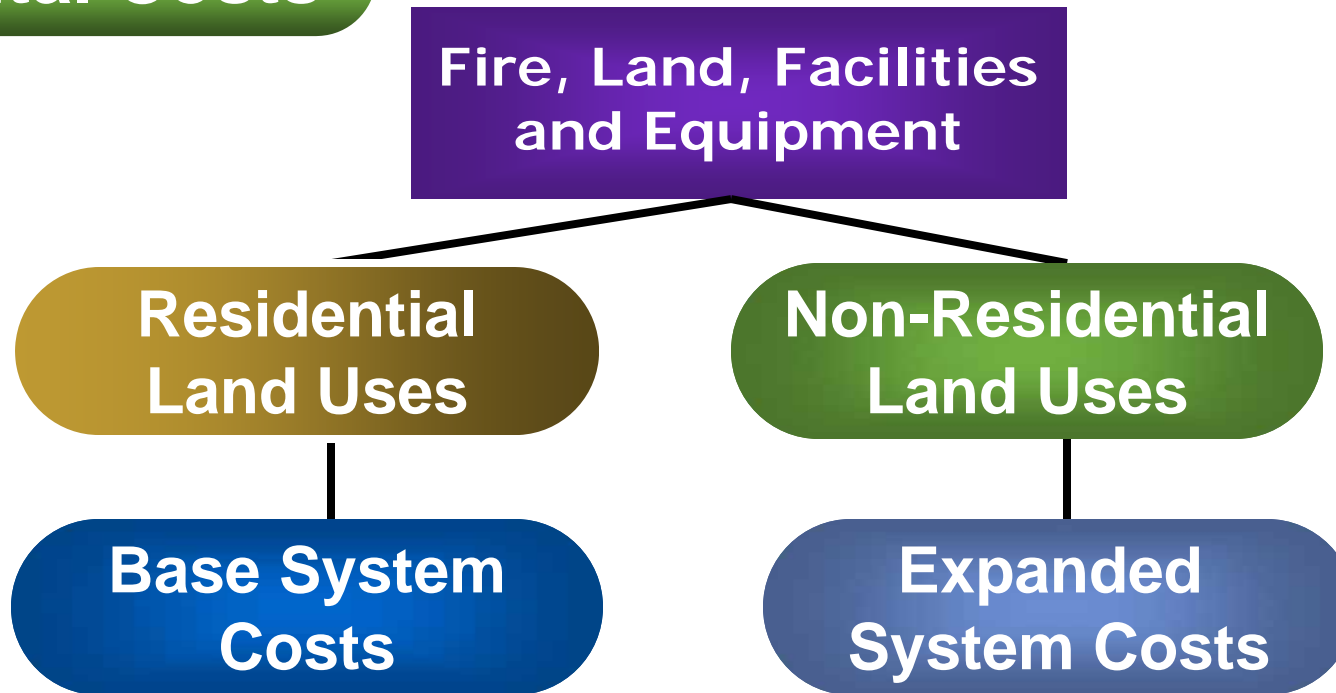
Non-Residential Fire Flow Demand as a Percent of Residential Demand

| Land Use | Type of Const. Factor | AVG Floor Area | Base Fire Flow Need | Occupancy Factor | Exposure | Total Fire Flow Need | % of Single Family Home |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| SINGLE FAMILY Single Family Unit | 1.0 | 1,500 | 697 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 837 | 100% |
| INDUSTRY Over 100,000 sf | 0.8 | 150,000 | 5,577 | 1.25 | 0.00 | 6,971 | 465% |
| OFFICE 10,001-50,000 sf | 0.8 | 30,000 | 2,494 | 0.75 | 0.05 | 1,964 | 100% |
| RETAIL 10,001-50,000 sf | 0.8 | 30,000 | 2,494 | 1.00 | 0.05 | 2,619 | 175% |
| INSTITUTION 10,001-50,000 sf | 0.8 | 30,000 | 2,494 | 0.75 | 0.05 | 1,964 | 100% |



Basic Formula

Capital Costs



Basic Formula

Capital Costs

| EQUIPMENT Capital Item | Total Inventory | Average per Station | Cost Per Unit | Capital Cost/Station |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Total Equipment Cost Per Station | | | | \$956,667 |
| Total Land & Improvement Cost Per Station | | | | \$1,123,750 |
| Total Capital Cost Per Station | | | | \$2,080,417 |
| Total Base Station Cost (For Single Family Home) | | | | \$1,690,417 |



Basic Formula

Capital Costs As A Percent of Residential

| Fire Flow (Gallons per minute) | Stations Req'd and Other Equipment | Quick Attack / Brush- Tanker Truck Req'd | Pumper Tank Req | Ladder Truck Req'd | Total Cost | % of Residential Unit ($<1,500$ GPM) Total Response Cost |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| Less than 1,000 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | \$1,690,417 | 100% |
| 1,001 – 2,000 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | \$1,690,417 | 100% |
| 2,001 – 3,000 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | \$2,736,350 | 162% |
| 3,001 – 4,000 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | \$3,506,100 | 207% |
| 4,001 – 5,000 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | \$3,964,000 | 234% |
| 5,001 – 6,000 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 1.0 | \$4,883,750 | 289% |
| Over 6,000 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | \$6,388,500 | 378% |
| AVG Unit Cost | \$1,173,760 | \$150,000 | \$275,000 | \$585,000 | | |

Basic Formula

Credit and Recoupment

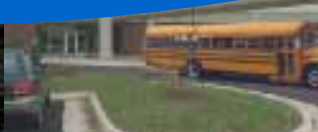
- Considers Both:
 - o Actual Historical Expenditures
 - o Policy / CIP Planned Future Expenditures
- Calculation Options:
 - o Average Unit Valuation by Land Use
 - o Per Capita Expenditure
- Expressed as Present Value



Fee Schedule

Based on Varying Response Time

| LAND USE TYPE | Unit | SqFt | OPTION 1 | OPTION 2 | OPTION 3 | OPTION 4 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| RESIDENTIAL Single Family | Dwelling | 1500 | \$196 | \$110 | \$70 | \$49 |
| INDUSTRIAL 10,001-50,000 sf | Building | 1000 | \$290 | \$163 | \$104 | \$72 |
| OFFICE 10,001-50,000 sf | Building | 1000 | \$130 | \$73 | \$47 | \$33 |
| RETAIL 10,001-50,000 sf | Building | 1000 | \$228 | \$128 | \$82 | \$57 |
| INSTITUTIONAL 10,001-50,000 sf | Building | 1000 | \$130 | \$73 | \$47 | \$33 |



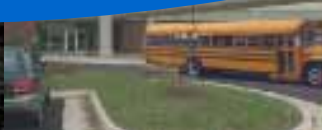
Pro's and Con's of Fire Flow

PRO's

- ISO Standardized Formulas, Process
- Relates Demand to Cost
- Direct Relationship to Fire Services

CON's

- ✓ Nexus Related to Other Services (EMS, Prevention, etc.) Not as Direct



Public Safety Impact
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Questions & Answers

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