



# North Summit Fire District

## Public Safety Impact Fee Facilities Plan



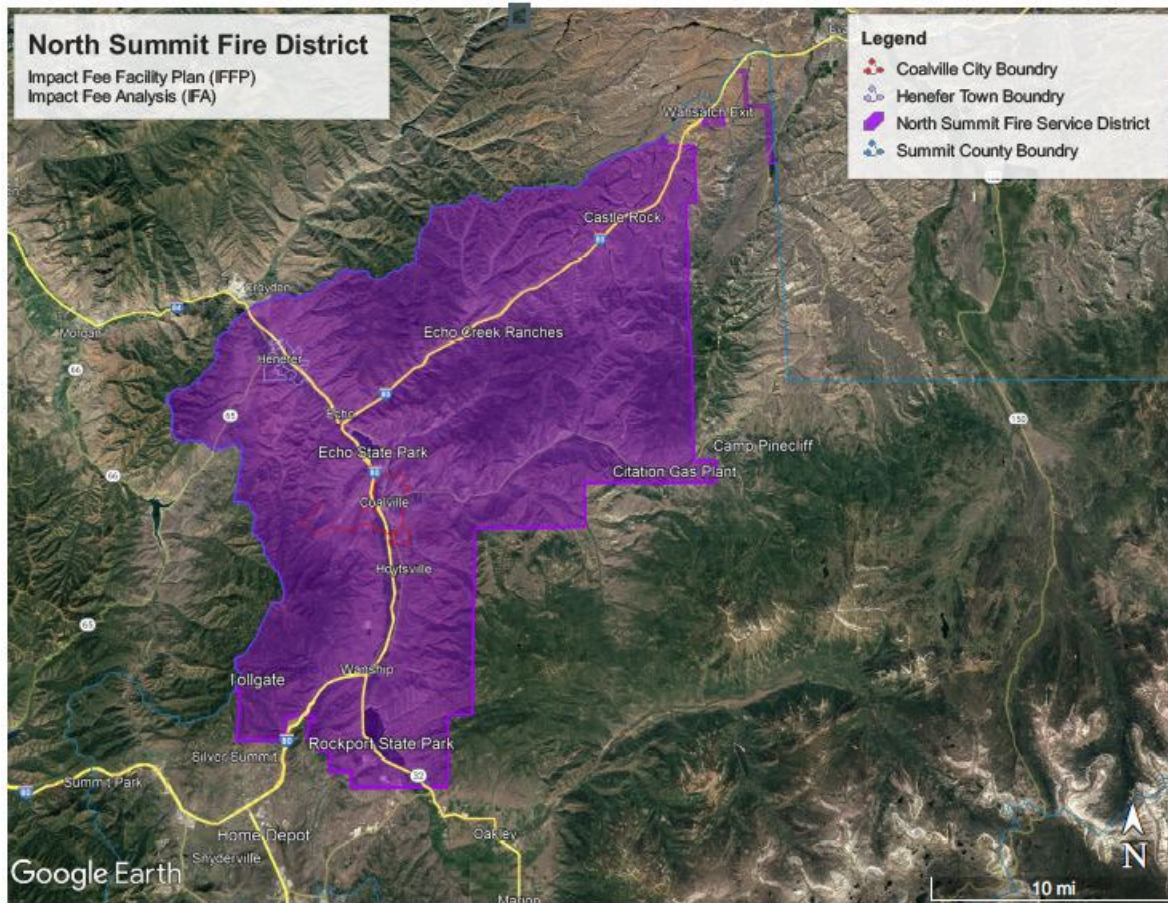
ZIONS PUBLIC FINANCE, INC.

# IMPACT FEE FACILITIES PLAN NORTH SUMMIT FIRE DISTRICT

## Executive Summary

### Background

This Impact Fee Facilities Plan (IFFP) was prepared to meet the requirements of Utah Code §11-36a. Impact fees are a one-time fee charged to new development to help offset the capital costs associated with new growth in a community or special district. North Summit Fire District is one service area that covers areas of northern Summit County and that includes the entirety of North Summit Fire District.



### New Development and Growth

Residential and non-residential growth creates the demand for new fire public safety capital facilities. Projected growth is shown in the following table:

TABLE 1: GROWTH PROJECTIONS

Year	Total Households	Non-Residential Square Feet
2022	2,210	486,168
2032	2,444	537,595

### Identify the Existing and Proposed Levels of Service and Excess Capacity

*Utah Code 11-36a-302(1)(a)(i)(ii)(iii)*

The IFFP considers only *system* facilities in the calculation of impact fees. For the District, this has been determined to mean fire buildings, as well as fire vehicles that were or will be acquired within the next six years at a cost of \$500,000 or more.

Existing service levels are based on the current capital facilities (i.e., building square feet) as measured per demand unit. Demand units increase with development which generates more calls for service and, therefore, the need for more public building space. In addition, existing service levels for fire include fire vehicles acquired at a cost of \$500,000 or more.

The District currently has 16,050 square feet of building space at the following stations: Coalville, Henefer and Wanship.

The District had a total of 485 calls for service in 2022, with 29 of those calls for mutual aid and 21 pass-thru traffic calls.<sup>1</sup> The District projects a total of 536 calls in 2032. New development is not responsible for paying for the growth-related costs of pass-thru traffic and mutual aid but only the calls directly attributable to the new development itself. Of the total 536 calls in 2032, it is projected that 481 will be impact-fee eligible.

On average, there are 0.1028 calls per residential dwelling unit annually and 0.00043 calls annually per nonresidential square foot of space.

TABLE 2: EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE - 2022

	Calls in 2022	Units in 2022	Calls per Unit
Residential	227	2,210	0.1028
Non-Residential	207	486,168	0.00043

With 485 total calls for service in 2022 and 16,050 occupied building square feet, the existing level of service is 33.09 building square feet per call. Calls for service from new development will place additional demands on the existing space which will require some renovations in order to serve the additional demand.

<sup>1</sup> Pass-thru traffic calls are for traffic calls from trips that do not originate or have a destination within the District.

## Identify Demands Placed Upon Existing Public Facilities by New Development Activity at the Proposed Level of Service

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### *Utah Code 11-36a-302(1)(a)(iv)*

Additional personnel will be needed, and space must be available to accommodate them, to meet the demands from the additional calls for service associated with new development.

## Identify How the Growth Demands Will Be Met

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### *Utah Code 11-36a-302(1)(a)(v)*

In order to maintain service levels, the District intends to redesign approximately 3,800 square feet of space to include dormitories that will allow for more personnel at the facilities to answer the increased calls for service.

## Consideration of Revenue Sources to Finance Impacts on System Improvements

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### *Utah Code 11-36a-302(2)*

This Impact Fee Facilities Plan includes a thorough discussion of all potential revenue sources for public safety improvements. These revenue sources include grants, bonds, impact fees and any anticipated or accepted dedications of system improvements.

## Utah Code Legal Requirements

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Utah law requires that communities prepare an Impact Fee Facilities Plan before preparing an Impact Fee Analysis (IFA) and enacting an impact fee. Utah law also requires that communities give notice of their intent to prepare and adopt an IFFP. This IFFP follows all legal requirements as outlined below. The District has retained Zions Public Finance, Inc. (ZPFI) to prepare this Impact Fee Facilities Plan in accordance with legal requirements.

### *Notice of Intent to Prepare Impact Fee Facilities Plan*

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A local political subdivision must provide written notice of its intent to prepare an IFFP before preparing the Plan (Utah Code §11-36a-501). This notice must be posted on the Utah Public Notice website.

### *Preparation of Impact Fee Facilities Plan*

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Utah Code requires that each local political subdivision, before imposing an impact fee, prepare an impact fee facilities plan. (Utah Code 11-36a-301).

Section 11-36a-302(a) of the Utah Code outlines the requirements of an IFFP which is required to identify the following:

- (i) identify the existing level of service
- (ii) establish a proposed level of service
- (iii) identify any excess capacity to accommodate future growth at the proposed level of service

- (iv) identify demands placed upon existing facilities by new development activity at the proposed level of service; and
- (v) identify the means by which the political subdivision or private entity will meet those growth demands.

Further, the proposed level of service may:

- (i) exceed the existing level of service if, independent of the use of impact fees, the political subdivision or private entity provides, implements, and maintains the means to increase the existing level of service for existing demand within six years of the date on which new growth is charged for the proposed level of service; or
- (ii) establish a new public facility if, independent of the use of impact fees, the political subdivision or private entity provides, implements, and maintains the means to increase the existing level of service for existing demand within six years of the date on which new growth is charged for the proposed level of service.

In preparing an impact fee facilities plan, each local political subdivision shall generally consider all revenue sources to finance the impacts on system improvements, including:

- (a) grants
- (b) bonds
- (c) interfund loans
- (d) transfers from the General Fund
- (e) impact fees; and
- (f) anticipated or accepted dedications of system improvements.

#### *Certification of Impact Fee Facilities Plan*

Utah Code states that an impact fee facilities plan shall include a written certification from the person or entity that prepares the impact fee facilities plan. This certification is included at the conclusion of this analysis.

## Existing Service Levels

*Utah Code 11-36a-302(1)(a)(i)(ii)(iii)*

### Growth in Demand

Impacts on fire safety facilities will come from both residential and non-residential growth. Residential growth projections were based on information provided by Summit County's Economic Development department. Non-residential square feet were obtained from the Summit County Assessor's database. Future projections for non-residential square feet maintain the same proportion of square footage per household as at present.

TABLE 3: GROWTH PROJECTIONS, 2022-2032

Year	Households	Non-Residential Square Feet
2022	2,210	486,168
2023	2,234	491,310
2024	2,257	496,453

Year	Households	Non-Residential Square Feet
2025	2,281	501,596
2026	2,304	506,739
2027	2,327	511,881
2028	2,351	517,024
2029	2,374	522,167
2030	2,397	527,310
2031	2,421	532,452
2032	2,444	537,595

Source: Summit County Economic Development; Summit County Assessor's Office; ZPFI

Residential and nonresidential growth will create increased demand for fire safety services as demonstrated by the increased calls for service that are projected to occur.

The increased calls for service, originating within the District, are projected as shown in the following table. While calls are received for pass-through traffic, these calls are not included in the calculation of impact fees.

TABLE 4: PROJECTED GROWTH IN CALLS FOR SERVICE

Year	Residential Calls	Non-Residential Calls	Mutual Aid	Pass-Thru Traffic Calls	TOTAL Calls
2022	227	207	29	21	485
2023	230	210	30	21	490
2024	232	212	30	22	495
2025	234	214	30	22	500
2026	237	216	31	22	506
2027	239	218	31	22	511
2028	242	221	31	23	516
2029	244	223	31	23	521
2030	246	225	32	23	526
2031	249	227	32	23	531
2032	251	229	32	23	536

### Existing Service Levels

The District currently has 16,050 square feet of building space.

TABLE 5: EXISTING FACILITIES

Location	Year	Total SF	Structure	Land	Actual Cost
Coalville Station	1983	9,000	\$320,000	\$0	\$320,000
Henefer Station	1985	3,450	\$123,500	\$20,000	\$143,500
Wanship Station	1995	3,600	\$351,896	\$20,000	\$371,896
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,050</b>			<b>\$835,396</b>

The District projects a total of 485 calls for service in 2022, with 29 of those calls for mutual aid and 25 pass-thru traffic calls.<sup>2</sup> The District projects a total of 536 calls in 2032. New development is not responsible for paying for the growth-related costs of pass-thru traffic and mutual aid but only the calls directly attributable to the new development itself. Of the total 536 calls in 2032, it is projected that 481 will be impact-fee eligible.

On average, there are 0.1028 calls per residential dwelling unit annually and 0.00043 calls annually per nonresidential square foot of space.

TABLE 6: EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE - 2022

	Calls in 2022	Units in 2022	Calls per Unit
Residential	227	2,210	0.1028
Non-Residential	207	486,168	0.00043

With 485 total calls for service in 2022 and 16,050 occupied building square feet, the existing level of service is 33.09 building square feet per call. Calls for service from new development will place additional demands on the existing space which will require some renovations in order to serve the additional demand.

## Proposed Level of Service

The proposed level of service for fire station facilities is to maintain existing service levels by redesigning space to accommodate additional personnel to service the increased calls for service.

The District plans on the following new construction within the timeframe of this study.

TABLE 7: PROPOSED FUTURE FACILITIES

Location	Construction Year	Square Feet	Cost in \$2022	Construction Year Expense
Coalville Dorm Addition	2023	1,000	\$100,000	\$103,000
Henefer Dorm Addition	2026	1,400	\$60,000	\$67,531
Wanship Dorm Addition	2023	1,400	\$60,000	\$61,800
<b>New Facilities Total</b>		<b>3,800</b>		<b>\$232,331</b>

## Excess Capacity

The existing fire stations are at full capacity to serve the calls for service currently received.

<sup>2</sup> Pass-thru traffic calls are for traffic calls from trips that do not originate or have a destination within the District.

## Identify Demands Placed upon Existing Facilities by New Development Activity at the Proposed Level of Service

Demand will come from the increased residential and non-residential development, with calls for service increasing by 52 calls over the timeframe of this study.

## Identify the Means by Which the Political Subdivision or Private Entity Will Meet Those Growth Demands

The District intends to renovate space to accommodate additional personnel as shown by the new construction costs in Table 7.

## Manner of Financing for Public Facilities

*Utah Code 11-36a-304(2)(c)(d)(e)*

Impact fees will be used to fund the established growth-driven fire safety facilities.

### Credits Against Impact Fees

*Utah Code 11-36a-304(2)(f)*

The Impact Fees Act requires credits to be paid back to development for future fees that may be paid to fund system improvements found in the IFFP, and that benefit existing development, so that new development is not charged twice. Credits may also be paid back to developers who have constructed or directly funded items that are included in the IFFP or donated to the District in lieu of impact fees, including the dedication of land for system improvements. This situation does not apply to developer exactions or improvements required to offset density or as a condition for development. Any item that a developer funds must be included in the IFFP if a credit is to be issued and must be agreed upon with the District before construction of the improvements.

The standard impact fee can also be decreased to respond to unusual circumstances in specific cases in order to ensure that impact fees are imposed fairly. In certain cases, a developer may submit studies and data that clearly show a need for adjustment.

At the discretion of the District, impact fees may be modified for low-income housing, although alternate sources of funding must be identified.

### Grants

The District is unaware of any potential grant sources for future public safety facilities. However, should it be the recipient of any such grants, it will then look at the potential to reduce impact fees.

### Bonds

The District has no outstanding bonds.



## Impact Fees

Because of the growth anticipated to occur in the District, impact fees are a viable means of allowing new development to pay for the impacts that it places on the existing system. This IFFP is developed in accordance with legal guidelines so that an Impact Fee Analysis may be prepared and the District may charge impact fees for public safety.

## Anticipated or Accepted Dedications of System Improvements

Any item that a developer funds must be included in the IFFP if a credit against impact fees is to be issued and must be agreed upon with the District before construction of the improvements.

## Certification

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Zions Public Finance, Inc. certifies that the attached impact fee facilities plan:

1. Includes only the costs of public facilities that are:
  - a. allowed under the Impact Fees Act; and
  - b. actually incurred; or
  - c. projected to be incurred or encumbered within six years after the day on which each impact fee is paid;
  
2. Does not include:
  - a. costs of operation and maintenance of public facilities; or
  - b. costs for qualifying public facilities that will raise the level of service for the facilities, through impact fees, above the level of service that is supported by existing residents;
  
3. Complies in each and every relevant respect with the Impact Fees Act.