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**DRAFT DEVELOPMENT  
IMPACT FEE JUSTIFICATION  
STUDY**

**CITY OF DELRAY BEACH, FLORIDA**

January 20, 2026

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## CITY OF DELRAY BEACH



## DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE STUDY UPDATE

Prepared for:

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## I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to adequately plan for new development and identify the public facilities and costs associated with mitigating the direct and cumulative impacts of new development, DTA was retained by the City of Delray Beach, FL (the "City") to update the existing impact fee program by preparing a new Development Impact Fee (DIF) justification study (the "Fee Study"). DIFs are one-time fees paid by all new development to help pay for the infrastructure needed by that new development. Per the Scope of the Request for Proposal (RFP), the Development Impact Fees to be presented in this Study include updating the one existing Parks Fee and the addition of five new fees; [1] Police, [2] Fire, [3] Water, [4] Sewer and [5] Stormwater Management Facilities at levels identified by the various City departments as being necessary to meet the needs of new development. The purpose of this Fee Study will be to establish a nexus between the anticipated development and public facilities needs for the City through 2040. Development Impact Fees generated in this Fee Study are one-time fees typically paid prior to the issuance of a building permit and imposed on development projects by local agencies responsible for regulating land use. The DIF amounts to be determined will be at levels identified as being necessary to meet the needs of new development through 2040.

Population information and forecasts for 2040 sources are the current [1] Delray Beach Housing Element, [2] the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida dated 2021 and [3] the 2024 South Florida Water Management District project population through the year 2040. In addition, although the City is currently considered to be "built out", there is currently potential growth through the addition of traditional infill development, or the potential that new development could replace older development either through changes in economic factors or rezoning to add new expansion. The Future Facilities and associated construction costs of new development in this Study are identified in the Facilities Inventory and Needs List, which is included in the Appendix section of the Fee Study. A description of the methodology used to calculate the fees is included in Section V. The purpose of this Fee Study is to ensure that all new development is required to pay its "fair share" of the cost of new infrastructure through the development fee program.

### A Organization of the Fee Study

This Fee Study will be presented in the following seven sections:

- Section I contains an Executive Summary and provides a brief introduction to the Fee Study and includes an overview of the proposed DIFs.
- Section II is an Introduction that includes a brief description of City surroundings and background information on development impact fee funding.
- Section III provides an overview of the legal requirements for implementing and imposing the development impact fee amounts identified in the Fee Study and satisfies the nexus requirements for each facility included as part of this Fee Study.

Included is a discussion of the findings and requirements necessary to be satisfied when establishing, increasing, or imposing a fee as a condition of new development.

- Section IV includes a discussion of land use characteristics and demand variables of projected new development such as the number of housing units and the number of non-residential building square feet, assuming current growth trends in residential and non-residential development projected through 2040.
- Section V contains a description of the methodology used to determine the Fees for Future Facilities and presents the fees for each of the land use types.
- Section VI presents the calculation of the Fees for each land use.
- Section VII presents a summary of the Fees.

This Fee Study also includes an appendix section presenting the calculations and other relevant material used to determine the findings presented in this Fee Study, as noted below:

- **Appendix A** includes the calculations used to determine the various Fee levels.
- **Appendix B** includes the Facilities Inventory and Needs List used to determine the various Fee levels.
- **Appendix C** includes the Land Inventory List for the purpose of estimating the land acquisition costs.

## B Development Impact Fee Summary

Per the results of this Fee Study, the Development Impact Fees listed in the Table below represent the maximum DIFs that the City of Delray Beach may impose under the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801, F.S) which states that Impact fees are one-time charges on new developments that help pay for new infrastructure and public services. The maximum DIF levels calculated in this Study are the highest the Commission can set the Fee levels at. Once these fees are in place, they are the base rate applied to all projects per unit for residential development, per room for hotel development, per meter for water and sewer, per impervious square feet for Stormwater Management Facilities, and per square foot for the other non-residential development. Its important to note that once these fees are in place, they apply to all projects within each individual fees category, they are not a changing fee based on individual projects.

DTA has applied the Amendments to the Florida Impact Fee Act made in 2021 which imposed limitations on how often impact fees can be increased. As described in more detail in the Legal Requirements presented in Section III, the statute now requires that fee increases not exceed 50% over four years and be increased by equal annual amounts. Aside from annual

increases, fees can only be increased once every four years. As the Parks Fee is the City's only current development impact fee, this will be the only fee this Act applies to.

**Table ES1: Preliminary Proposed Delray Beach Development Impact Fees <sup>6</sup>**

Land Use <sup>1 2 3 4</sup>	City Administration	Police	Fire	Parks <sup>5</sup>
Residential (per SF)	\$1.39	\$0.61	\$1.22	\$562.50 per Room
Hotel (Per Room)	\$858	\$378	\$757	\$562.50 per Room
Commercial / Retail (per SF)	\$2.32	\$1.02	\$2.05	-
Office (Per SF)	\$1.16	\$0.51	\$1.03	-
Industrial (Per SF)	\$0.48	\$0.21	\$0.42	-
Institutional / Other (Per SF)	\$0.97	\$0.43	\$0.85	-

Notes:

1. Non-residential Development Impact Fees can be broken out into square footage ranges later
2. Residential fees are presented on square footage of floor space; they include single-family, multi-family, and mobile homes.
3. Hotels include hotels, motels, spas, and resorts and are presented on a per-room basis.
4. Police and Fire non-residential fees are presented per square feet.
5. Parks fee residential and hotel fee increase are limited to levels allowed under HB 337, and are calculated per unit. \$562.50 for residential and \$528.50 for hotel are the maximum allowable fees for 2026. The maximum calculated allowable fee per HB 337 and must be phased in over four years. This is outlined in detail in Section VI of the report and in the appendix.

In contrast to the fees presented in **Table ES-1**, the proposed Water and Sewer DIFs presented in **Table ES-2** and **Table ES-3** below are presented by meter size.

**Table ES-2: Proposed Water DIF (Maximum Allowable Fee)**

Meter Size	Sizing Factor <sup>1</sup>	Water
≤ 1"	1.0	\$6,761
1.5"	1.67	\$11,292
2"	3.33	\$22,515
3"	5.33	\$36,038
4"	10.0	\$67,614
6"	16.7	\$112,712
8"	33.3	\$225,357

Note:

1. Hydraulic capacity factor (sizing) refers to a mathematical coefficient that quantifies the relationship between the water movement and the hydraulic gradient. It essentially reflects how easily water can flow through a given material under a certain hydraulic gradient.

**Table ES-3: Proposed Sewer DIF (Maximum Allowable Fee)**

Meter Size	Sizing Factor <sup>1</sup>	Water
≤ 1	1.0	\$1,000
1.5"	1.67	\$1,670
2"	3.33	\$3,330
3"	5.33	\$5,330
4"	10.0	\$10,000
6"	16.7	\$16,670
8"	33.3	\$33,329

The Stormwater Management Facilities fees presented Below in **Table ES-4** below are calculated based on the amount of impervious surface area on a property. Impervious surfaces, such as buildings, driveways, patios, parking lots, are hard surfaces that prevent rainwater from soaking into the ground, lead to increased stormwater runoff. This runoff needs to be managed to prevent flooding and protect water quality. In this analysis, the Stormwater Management Facilities fees are based on impervious acres.

**Table ES-4: Proposed Stormwater Management Facilities DIF Summary**

Land Use Category	Fee per Acre <sup>1,2</sup>
Residential	\$24,036
Hotel	\$34,052
Commercial/Retail	\$38,058
Office	\$36,055
Industrial	\$32,049
Institutional/Other	\$33,250

**\*Notes**

1 One acre = 43,560 Sq. ft.

2 Example Stormwater Management Facilities Fee Calculation

2,000 Sq. Ft. Residential structure on a 5,000 Sq. Ft. Lot.

$5,000 / 43,560 = .1148$

$.1148 \times \$24,036 \text{ per acre fee} = \$2,759 \text{ Stormwater Management Facilities Fee}$

The DIFs proposed in this Fee Study are based on Facilities costs in 2025 dollars. Florida law does not allow development impact fees to be increased directly by the cost of living index. Instead, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. This will be discussed further in the Legal Section of this report.

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## II INTRODUCTION

Located in Palm Beach County Florida, Delray Beach lies along the Atlantic coast and is about 20 miles south of West Palm Beach and 52 miles north of Miami. To the south, the City is Bordered by Boca Raton and to the North by Boynton Beach. The City is considered to be in the middle of Florida’s Gold Coast Region. According to the US Census Bureau, the City has a total land area of 15.81 miles and is home to an estimated population of over 68,000 people.

In order to adequately plan for new development and identify the public facilities and costs associated with mitigating the direct and cumulative impacts of new development, DTA was retained by the City of Delray Beach, FL (the “City”) to update the existing impact fee program by preparing a new Development Impact Fee (DIF) justification study (the “Fee Study”). DIFs are one-time fees paid by all new development to help pay for the infrastructure needed by that new development. Per the Scope of the RFP, the Development Impact Fees to be presented in this Study include updating the one existing Parks Fee and the addition of five new fees; [1] Police, [2] Fire, [3] Water, [4] Sewer and [5] Stormwater Management Facilities at levels identified by the various City departments as being necessary to meet the needs of new development. The purpose of this Fee Study will be to establish a nexus between the anticipated development and public facilities needs for the City through 2040. Development Impact Fees generated in this Fee Study are one-time fees typically paid prior to the issuance of a building permit and imposed on development projects by local agencies responsible for regulating land use. The DIF amounts to be determined will be at levels identified as being necessary to meet the needs of new development through 2040.

Population information and forecasts for 2040 sources are the current [1] Delray Beach Housing Element, [2] the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida dated 2021, [3] the 2024 South Florida Water Management District project population through the year 2040 and [4] the US Census. In addition, although the City is currently considered to be “built out”, there is currently potential growth through the addition of traditional infill development, or the potential that new development could replace older development either through changes in economic factors or rezoning to add new expansion. The Future Facilities and associated construction costs of new development in this Study are identified in the Facilities Inventory and Needs List, which is included in the Appendix section of the Fee Study. A description of the methodology used to calculate the fees is included in Section V

The purpose of this Fee Study is to ensure that all new development is required to pay its “fair share” of the cost of new infrastructure through the development impact fee program. The Fees generated in this Fee Study are one-time fees typically paid prior to the issuance of a building permit and imposed on development projects by local agencies responsible for regulating land use. These Fee amounts to be determined will be at levels identified as being necessary to meet the needs of new development through 2040.

Fees are calculated to fund the cost of facilities needed to meet the needs of new development. **Many of the calculations and totals presented in this Study are factored out to several decimal places and the results presented in the tables may not sum due to the rounding of calculated numbers in the tables provided throughout the Study.**

The steps followed in the Fee Study include:

1. **Demographic Assumptions:** Identify future growth that represents the increased demand for Future Facilities;
2. **Facility Needs and Costs:** Identify current facilities inventory to determine Level of Services ("LOS") requirements and determine the Future Facilities required to support new development and the costs of such facilities;
3. **Cost Allocation:** Allocate costs of Future Facilities on a per-equivalent-dwelling-unit or equivalent-benefit-unit basis; and
4. **Fee Schedule:** The residential and non-residential fees covered in this Study will be calculated per square foot, per room, per meter size or per impervious acre, depending on the fee category and land use.

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### III LEGAL REQUIREMENTS TO JUSTIFY DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

#### A. Legal Standards Overview and History

The City has identified the need to levy DIFs to pay for Parks, Police, Fire, Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Management Facilities. The Fees will finance facilities on the existing Inventory and Needs Lists at levels identified by the City as appropriate for new development or based on current level of service. Upon the adoption of the Fee Study and required legal documents by the City Council, all new development will be required to pay its “fair share” of the cost of facilities on the Needs Lists through these Fees. In calculating development impact fees, it is important to look at the current legal environment and latest legislation as the levy of impact fees is an important method of financing the public facilities necessary to mitigate the impacts of new development. Fees are typically paid by developers, builders, or other property owners that are seeking to develop property. In this manner, developers, and property owners pay their “fair share” of needed capital facilities. An impact fee may be levied for each type of capital improvement required for new development, with the payment of the fee typically occurring prior to the beginning of construction of a dwelling unit or non-residential building. Fees are often levied at final map recordation, upon the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, or more commonly, at building permit issuance.

In Florida, in order for an impact fee to be a constitutional fee and not an unconstitutional tax, the fee must meet a dual rational nexus test, in that the local government must demonstrate the impact fee is proportional and reasonably connected to, or has a rational nexus with: (a) the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by new residential or commercial construction; and (b) the expenditures of the funds collected and the benefits accruing to new residential or nonresidential construction.

Since the 1980s, legal requirements related to impact fees in Florida have been primarily established through case law rather than state statute. Impact fees needed to comply with the “dual rational nexus” test which required that they are supported by a study demonstrating that the fees are proportionate in amount to the need created by the new development paying the fee; and that the funds are spent using an established and recognized procedure that directs a proportionate benefit to new development, which is typically accomplished through establishment of benefit districts (if needed and appropriate) and a list of capacity-adding projects included in the City’s Capital Improvement Plan, Capital Improvement Element (“CIE”), Annual or Multi-Year Report, or another Planning Document/Master Plan.

In 2005, realizing the need for a more formal and comprehensive fee justification process, the Florida Legislature created the Florida Impact Fee Review Task Force (“Task Force”) to study the issue. The 15-member Task Force was charged with surveying the current use of impact fees, reviewing current impact fee case law, and making recommendations as to whether statutory direction was necessary with respect to specific impact fee topics. Despite the effort to codify the implementation of impact fees, the Task Force eventually voted against recommending statutory guidance regarding the legal burden of proof for

impact fee ordinance challenges. However, in 2006, the Legislature reexamined the issue and enacted s. 163.31801, F.S., the Florida Impact Fee Act to provide requirements and procedures to be followed by a county, municipality, or special district when it adopts an impact fee.

In use throughout the state, the Florida Impact Fee Act has been amended several times over the years; and currently states that an impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county or municipality or by resolution of a special district must, at a minimum, satisfy the following conditions:

1. The calculation of the impact fee must be based on the most recent and localized data.
2. The local government must provide for accounting and reporting of impact fee collections and expenditures. If a local governmental entity imposes an impact fee to address its infrastructure needs, the entity must account for the revenues and expenditures of such impact fee in a separate accounting fund.
3. Administrative charges for the collection of impact fees must be limited to actual costs.
4. The local government must provide notice not less than 90 days before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee. A county or municipality is not required to wait 90 days to decrease, suspend, or eliminate an impact fee. Unless the result is to reduce the total mitigation costs or impact fees imposed on an applicant, new or increased impact fees may not apply to current or pending permit applications submitted before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee.
5. Collection of the impact fee may not be required to occur earlier than the date of issuance of the building permit for the property that is subject to the fee.
6. The impact fee must be proportional and reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the new residential or commercial construction.
7. The impact fee must be proportional and reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the expenditure of the funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new residential or nonresidential construction.
8. The local government must specifically earmark funds collected under the impact fee for use in acquiring, constructing, or improving capital facilities to benefit new users.
9. Revenues generated by the impact fee may not be used, in whole or in part, to pay existing debt or for previously approved projects unless the expenditure is reasonably connected to, or has a rational nexus with, the increased impact generated by the new residential or nonresidential construction.

As noted, the dual rational nexus test requires the local government ordinance or resolution imposing the impact fee to earmark the funds collected for acquiring the new capital facilities necessary to benefit the new development.

#### B. Recent Developments (HB 337)

Using impact fees is still a subject of debate in the state and there are interests on both sides of the fee issue, including municipalities and developers, debating on how the fees are to be implemented. In June of 2021, the legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law the Impact Fee Act (HB 337) that limits the extent to which local governments may increase impact fees imposed on builders and developers. Impact fees help pay for the infrastructure needed to support the proposed development. For each infrastructure category, impact fee rates vary based on the type of development. The bill defines "infrastructure impact fees" as levies to pay the "related construction costs required to bring the public facility into service". This also includes a fire department vehicle, an emergency service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a police department vehicle, a school bus as defines in s.1006.25, and the equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle or bus for its official use. For independent special fire control districts, the term includes new facilities as defined in s.191.009 (4).

The new law places certain limits on increases to impact fees and provides specific limitations on the amount by which a local government may increase its impact fees. The limitations operate retroactively to January 1, 2021, and are as follows:

- Impact fees may only be increased once every four years;
- Impact fees may be increased by no more than 50%;
- Increases between 25% and 50% must be phased-in over four years in four equal installments; and
- Increases of less than 25% must be phased-in over two years in two equal installments.

The bill also changes current impact fee law:

- Defines the terms "infrastructure"<sup>1</sup> and "public facilities,"<sup>2</sup> used throughout the impact fee statutes, to specify that impact fees may be utilized only for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital outlays;

<sup>1</sup> Per HB 337, "Infrastructure" means a fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay, excluding the cost of repairs or maintenance, associated with construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of at least 5 years; related land acquisition, land improvement, design, engineering, and permitting costs; and other related construction costs required to bring the public facility into service. The term also includes a fire department vehicle, an emergency service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a police department vehicle, a school bus as defines in s.1006.25, and the equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle or bus for its official use. For independent special fire control districts, the term includes new facilities as defined in s.191.009 (4).

<sup>2</sup> Per HB 337, "Public Facilities" has the same meaning as in s.163.3164 and includes emergency medical, fire, and law enforcement facilities.

- Prohibits local government from increasing an impact fee retroactively for a previous or current fiscal or calendar year; and
- Requires special districts, in addition to local governments, to issue dollar-for-dollar impact fee credits for impacts on the same public facilities in exchange for other required contributions received (i.e., proportionate share agreement or other exactions.)

Under the HB 337, local governments can exceed the impact-fee limits but to do so, would require a study showing “extraordinary circumstances requiring the additional increase.” Also, the city or county would have to hold at least two workshops and approve the increases by at least a two-thirds vote.

The bill also provides an exception to these four specific requirements if a local government, school district, or special district increases an impact fee rate by first establishing the need for the increase pursuant to the rational nexus test. A local government or special district implementing this exception must use a study expressly demonstrating the extraordinary circumstances requiring the need to exceed the phase-in limitations, which study must be completed no earlier than 12 months before the adoption of the increase. In addition, the jurisdiction must hold at least two publicly noticed workshops on the extraordinary circumstances justifying the increase and must approve the increase by not less than a two-thirds majority vote of the governing body.

Finally, the bill requires the chief financial officer of a local government, school district, or special district to attest annually by affidavit that, to the best of his or her knowledge, all impact fees were collected and expended in compliance with the spending period provision in the local ordinance or resolution, and that impact fee funds were used only to acquire, construct, or improve specific infrastructure needs.

### **C. Recent Developments (SB 1080)**

Introduced in 2025, Florida's Senate Bill (SB) 1080 streamlines land use and permitting processes for developers, which can indirectly affect impact fees. The bill seeks to standardize the application process by requiring local governments to define minimum information requirements for zoning and other land-use requests, while also curtailing the ability of cities to restrict growth. The bill requires unanimous local government approval for impact fee increases beyond certain thresholds and mandates that such increases be implemented incrementally. It also requires local governments to perform a demonstrated-need study before raising fees and restricts them from demanding actions from applicants as a condition for permit processing.

One of the more critical components of SB 1080 is to provide that jurisdictions that have not increased impact fees within the last 5 years may not exceed the phase in limitations under the statute through the extraordinary circumstances process. SB 1080 prohibits or severely restricts increases in impact fees unless “extraordinary circumstances” are demonstrated in publicly noticed workshops. In addition to a written description of the

extraordinary circumstances, two workshops would need to be held on the issue within twelve months prior to adoption, and adoption would require a two-thirds vote of the governing body (four of the five commissioners). The act does not define what would constitute extraordinary circumstances but appears to leave that determination to a supermajority of the governing body. A dictionary definition of "extraordinary" is "going beyond what is usual, regular, or customary."

The Florida Impact Fee Act allows the phase-in limitations to be exceeded based on an analysis that "expressly demonstrates the extraordinary circumstances" that require exceeding them. The analysis for "extraordinary circumstances" under the Florida Impact Fee Act must be a **demonstrated-need study** completed within 12 months before the impact fee increase. This study must expressly justify the need to exceed the statutory phase-in limitations (which are generally capped at a 50% increase over four years) and typically includes data-driven factors

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## IV DEMOGRAPHICS

To determine the facilities needed to serve new development and establish fee amounts to fund such facilities, DTA has researched and reviewed material containing information of future land use development within the City through 2040. It is important to note that although the City is currently considered to be “built out”, there is currently potential growth through the addition of traditional infill development, or the potential that new development could replace older development either through changes in economic factors or rezoning to add new expansion. For the purpose of this Fee Study, DTA categorized developable residential land uses as residential which includes single-family, multi-family and mobile homes residences. Developable non-residential land uses within the City are categorized as Hotel, Commercial / Retail, Office, Industrial, and Institutional / Other categories and are summarized in detail in the following section.

DTA relied on the following sources to estimate the number of housing units and non-residential building square feet to be built within the City: the US Census, the Delray Beach Housing Element, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida, the 2024 South Florida Water Management District Study, the City’s Economic Prosperity Plan, the Open Space, Parks and Recreation Plan and the Nielsen Company, a leading information, measurement, and data analytics company

Additionally, DTA relied on the CoStar Real Estate Management Software Platform (“CoStar”) to estimate the existing non-residential development within the City. Notably, DTA utilized metrics (e.g., average household size, square footage, etc.) that standardized existing demographics with the projections found in the General Plan. Future residents and employees will create additional demand for facilities that existing public facilities cannot adequately service. In order to accommodate new development in an orderly manner, while maintaining the current quality of life in the City, the facilities on the Inventory and Facility Needs List (presented throughout Section VI and in the Appendix), as reviewed and approved by the City staff, will need to be constructed.

For those facilities that are needed to mitigate demand from new development, facility costs have been allocated to new development only. In those instances when it has been determined that the new facilities will serve both existing and new development, facility costs have been allocated based on proportionate benefit [see the Equivalent Dwelling Unit (“EDU”) and Equivalent Benefit Unit (“EBU”) discussion in Section VI].

In addition, DTA has determined that utilizing a Persons Served population, comprised of all residents and 50% of employees is common practice in quantifying the impact of a new development in a given service area and this metric will be used in both residential and non-residential employee population and calculations throughout this Fee Study.

**Table 1** presented below provides a summary of the land uses covered in this Fee Study. As indicated, the Fee Study will determine Fees for six (6) specific land use categories; Residential, Hotel, Commercial/Retail, Office, Industrial and Institutional/Other. Notably,

the table shown below is meant to provide an example of typical land uses found in each category and is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all the City’s potential land uses.

Table 1: Summary of Land Use Categories

Land Use Classification Fee Study	Definition
Residential	<p><b>Single Family</b>  <b>One unit detached:</b> Single Family homes that are not attached to any other housing unit. (Also includes Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs))  <b>One unit attached:</b> Single family homes that are attached to other housing units by a wall (aka firewall) extending from the ground to the roof, such as duplexes, row houses, or townhouses.</p> <p><b>Multi-Family</b>  <b>Two or more units attached:</b> Residential buildings containing units built one on top of another and those built side-by-side which do not have a ground-to-roof wall (aka firewall) and or have common facilities, (i.e., attic, basement, heating plant, plumbing, etc.)</p> <p><b>Mobiles Homes</b></p>
Hotel	Includes hotels, motels, spas and resorts
Commercial / Retail	<p>Includes but is not limited to buildings used as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retail</li> <li>▪ Service-oriented business activities, wineries/vineyards, and car washes;</li> <li>▪ Department stores, discount stores, furniture/appliance outlets, home improvement centers, shopping centers'</li> <li>▪ Entertainment centers;</li> <li>▪ Grocery stores, storage facilities.</li> </ul>
Office	<p>Includes but is not limited to buildings used as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Business/professional offices;</li> <li>▪ Medical/dental offices;</li> <li>▪ Office parks, research parks, and business parks; and</li> <li>▪ General Office Buildings</li> </ul>
Industrial	<p>Includes but is not limited to buildings used as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Light manufacturing, warehouse/distribution, and logistics wholesaling;</li> <li>▪ Wholesale and warehouse retail;</li> <li>▪ Food processing;</li> <li>▪ Industrial park; and</li> <li>▪ Industrial/light industrial.</li> </ul>
Institutional / Other	<p>Include but is not limited to buildings used as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Professional urgent care and private hospitals and rehabilitation centers;</li> <li>▪ Private schools, trade and vocational schools, and veteran’s organizations;</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation centers, assisted living, and memory care facilities; and</li> <li>▪ Churches, temples, mosques, and synagogues.</li> </ul>

**A Existing Residential Land Uses**

Based on the information provided by the City’s Housing Element, the US Census Bureau, and the Nielsen Company, a global company specializing in market research, data and analytics, there are currently 68,890 existing residents residing in 38,733 residential single-family, multi-family, and mobile home housing units in the City. The residential persons-per-unit figure of 1.78 was derived from 2025 data published by the US Census. Table 2 presented below summarizes the existing demographics for the City’s residential land uses.

**Table 2: Estimated Existing Residential Development <sup>1</sup>**

Residential Land Use	Existing Residents	Existing Housing Units	Residents per Unit
Residential	68,890	38,733	1.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,890</b>	<b>38,733</b>	<b>1.78</b>

Note:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

**B Existing Non-Residential Land Uses**

The existing non-residential square footage was compiled and estimated using the CoStar Real Estate Software Platform. (CoStar is a leading real estate and analytics source of information covering the real estate industry.) The company provides a wide range of real estate information, analytics, and online marketplaces, covering areas such as property listings, lease transactions, sales data, and market trends. CoStar Group updates its information frequently, with some data points updated in real-time, and property listings subject to removal if not verified within a 75-day window. Financial information is typically updated on a 30 to 60 day basis. In addition, the employees per square foot for non-residential land uses was based on information published in Nielsen Company *Employment Profiles* by NAICS Codes for 2025. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. The number of non-residential building square footage presented below in Table 3 is considered “existing non-residential development”.

As reflected in the table below, the City has approximately 20,998,924 total square feet of existing non-residential development. Per the Nielsen Company’s *Employment Profiles* (2025), the City has 39,973 employees in the non-residential sectors, specifically 1,524 hotel, 27,179 commercial/ retail, 5,147 Office, 1,915 industrial, and 4,208 institutional / other employees. These numbers were based on existing employee data and existing square footage data, generating employees-per-thousand-square-foot factors (“EPSFs”) of 1.0 for Hotel, 2.70 for commercial/retail, 1.35 for office, 0.56 for industrial and 1.13 for the institutional / other sector. These EPSF numbers are presented in detail in **Appendix A**.

Table 3: Estimated Existing Non-Residential Development <sup>1</sup>

Non-Residential Land Use	Existing Employees	Persons Served <sup>2</sup>	Hotel Rooms	Existing Building Square Footage
Hotel	1,524	762	1,524	
Commercial	27,179	13,590		10,049,596
Office	5,147	2,574		3,800,000
Industrial	1,915	958		3,411,076
Institutional / Other	4,208	2,104	1,524	3,738,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,973</b>	<b>19,987</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>20,998,924</b>

Notes:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
2. Persons served represent 50% of existing employees.

### C Future Residential Land Uses (2040)

Using information and population projections based on the Delray Beach Housing Element, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida and the 2024 South Florida Water Management District, DTA determined that the City is expected to grow by 11,663 residential units by the end of the 2040 build-out period in this Study. The projected residential growth rates were used over the build-out period to generate the number of future housing units shown below. As indicated in Table 4, given the assumed projected growth rates, DTA determined that the City is expected to grow by 6,557 residential units by the end of the 2040 build-out period.

Table 4: Projected Residential Development over Buildout Period through 2040 <sup>1</sup>

Residential Land Use	Future Residents	Future Housing Units	Residents per Unit
Residential	11,663	6,557	1.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,663</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>1.78</b>

Note:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Using building permit information for the years 2019 to 2024 and information from Zillow Real Estate, DTA worked with the City staff to determine the average square footage for both single-family and multi-family residences. Using this information DTA calculated that the combined average residential square foot unit was 2,202 square feet across single-family and multi-family residences. Based on the total anticipated future residential development of 6,557 units, this results in a total of 14,437,688 sq. ft. of future residential development, as shown in the table below.

Table 5: Future Residential Development Sq. Ft.

Category	Total
Projected Units	6,557
Average Sq. Ft. per Unit	2,202
<b>Total Residential Sq. Ft.</b>	<b>14,437,688</b>

**D Future Non-Residential Land Uses (2040)**

To generate the 2040 non-residential build-out square footage totals presented in this Fee Study and given the current buildout status, DTA used a normalized growth rate of 0.50% for hotel development and 0.25% for the other non-residential sectors. This was discussed with the City staff and is considered best practices absent an official projection. The best practices constant percentage growth methodology is generally suitable for areas with stable, established growth patterns, or for short-term projections. For new industrial areas experiencing rapid initial growth, this method might be acceptable for a few decades. This assumption assumes a constant growth rate and no major changes in migration. (It's understood that projections based on this methodology become less reliable the further into the future they project, as these methods don't account for changes in fertility, mortality, or migration patterns, which are the primary drivers of population change.) Based on the EPSF derived above, this translates to the addition of 11 hotel rooms and the development of approximately 78,884 square feet of non-residential development over the build-out period. This is presented for each of the non-residential categories below in Table 6.

Table 6: Projected Non-Residential Development <sup>1</sup>

Non-Residential Land Use	Future Employees	Persons Served <sup>2</sup>	Hotel Rooms	Projected Building Square Feet
Hotel	11	6	11	
Commercial Retail	102	51		37,752
Office	19	10		14,275
Industrial	7	4		12,814
Institutional / Other	16	8		14,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>78,884</b>

Notes:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
2. Persons served represents 50% of existing employees.

## V METHODOLOGY USED TO CALCULATE FEES

There are several accepted methodologies used in calculating fees, but they are all based on determining the cost of needed improvements and assigning those costs equitably to various types of development. In determining a reasonable nexus for each specific type of public facility, DTA utilized the methodologies described below, depending upon the data and information available from the City and its current infrastructure policies.

### A Standards-Based Fee Methodology

The methodology used to establish the Development Impact Fees outlined in this Study for Police, Fire, and Parks facilities are based on “standards,” where costs are based on existing Level of Service (LOS). This Standards-Based Methodology establishes a generic unit cost for capacity which is then applied to each land use per the existing LOS. The LOS is based on the existing number of applicable units, such as square feet of building space or acres of land or per resident for each facility. This standard is not based on cost but rather on a standard of service. The Standards-Based Methodology ensures that City facilities are appropriately developed and sized so that future residents and employees do not cause a reduced LOS by unduly burdening the infrastructure system, thus leading to decay and deterioration. This methodology provides several advantages, including not needing to know the cost of a specific facility, how much capacity or service is provided by the current system, or having to commit to a specific size of the facility.

### B Plan-Based Fee Methodology

The methodology used to establish the Development Impact Fees outlined in this Study for Water, Sewer and Stormwater Management Facilities fees are based on a “plan,” such as a Master Plan of Facilities, Capital Improvement Plan, or General Plan, which identifies a finite set of improvements to be implemented. These Facility Plans generally identify a finite set of facilities needed by the public agency and are developed according to assessments of facilities needs prepared by staff and/or outside consultants and adopted by the public agency’s legislative body. Using this plan-based approach, specific costs can be projected and assigned to all land uses planned, often with a specific time period in mind that reflects new development projections. By using population, units, and residential and non-residential square footage numbers, it is possible to assign a cost allocation percentage for both new and existing development. In preparing an impact fee analysis, facilities costs attributed to future development can then be allocated to each land use class in proportion to the demand caused by each type of development.

### C Capacity-Based Fee Methodology

Another method of fee assessment used is based on the “capacity” of a service or system, such as a water tank, a sewer plant, or a Stormwater Management Facilities. This kind of fee is not dependent on a particular land use plan (i.e., amount or intensity) but rather it is based on a rate or cost per unit of capacity that can be applied to any type of development, as long as the system has adequate capacity. This fee is useful when the costs of the facility or system are unknown at the outset. However, it requires that the capacity used by a

particular land use type be measurable or estimable and the information to be available. Capacity-based impact fees are assessed based on the demand rate per unit. Although this methodology is not used to calculate any of the fees generated in this Study, the description is provided so that the City understands the various methodologies available for calculating fees.

**D Summary of Fee Methodology**

In this Fee Study, the Standards-based LOS methodology based on a City facilities inventory is used to generate fees for Police, Fire, and Parks, and a Plan-based methodology is used to generate the fees for Water, Sewer and Stormwater Management Facilities. This is summarized in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Fee Methodology (by Fee Category Type)**

Fee Category	Methodology	Basis of Methodology
Police	LOS	Existing Standard
Fire	LOS	Existing Standard
Parks	LOS	Existing standard
Water	Plan-based	Needs List
Sewer	Plan-based	Needs List
Stormwater Management Facilities	Plan-based	Needs List

For Fee calculations using the Plan-Based approach, the City has provided DTA with the City’s Capital Improvement Plan listing the Future Facilities to be included in the Fee Study (the “Needs List”). For the purposes of the City’s DIF program, the Needs List is intended to be the official public document identifying the facilities eligible to be financed, in whole or in part, through the imposition of a DIF on new development within the City. The Needs List is organized by facility element (or type) and includes cost information, as outlined in Table 8 below.

**E Calculation of Land Costs**

To determine a fair and accurate land acquisition costs used in the following sections, DTA utilized the CoStar Real Estate Software Platform and created a comparable land inventory of 70 undeveloped properties ranging from 0.30 acres to 33.0 acres in the City. (CoStar is a leading real estate and analytics source of information covering the real estate industry. The company provides a wide range of real estate information, analytics, and online marketplaces, covering areas such as property listings, lease transactions, sales data, and market trends. CoStar Group updates its information frequently, with some data points updated in real-time, and property listings subject to removal if not verified within a 75-day window. Financial information is typically updated on a 30 to 60 day basis. Each of the properties in the inventory were sold between 2020 and 2025 and an average of their sales price was determined. (It was determined that sales price was a more accurate measure of land value than current land asking price) The land inventory produced totaled

46 properties, meeting the proper criteria. Based on this inventory, DTA used an average of \$1,023,037 per acre as an estimated cost of land acquisition in the calculations.

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**Table 8: Description of Needs List Cost Sections**

Column Title	Contents	Source
Total Cost for Facility	The total estimated facility cost, including engineering, design, construction, land acquisition, and equipment (as applicable).	City
Offsetting Revenues to New and Existing Development	Share of total offsetting revenues allocated to new and existing development.	City
Net Cost to City	The difference between the total cost and the offsetting revenues (column 1 plus column 2).	Calculated by DTA
Percent of Cost Allocated to New Development	Net cost allocated to new development based on new development's share of facilities.	Calculated by DTA and the City
Net Cost Allocated to New Development	The net cost to the City multiplied by the percentage cost allocated to new development.	Calculated by DTA
Policy Background or Objective	Identifies the policy source or rationale for facility need.	City General Plan, CIP, City Staff

The facilities included on the Needs List for each Fee (presented in **Appendix B**) are provided by the City and reflect either the City's goals of maintaining and improving a specific area, or they are part of a more formal policy document, such as a General Plan, Master Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, or other official policy or document etc. Specific estimated facility costs are provided by the City and used as a basis for determining the allocation of revenues between new and existing development. DTA surveyed City staff and comparable development on the required facilities needed to serve new development as a starting point for its fee calculations.

**F Allocation of Benefit**

**F.1 Equivalent Dwelling Units ("EDUs") and Equivalent Benefit Units ("EBUs")**

The methodologies employed in this Fee Study use EDUs and EBUs as the method of identifying and quantifying benefits of certain facilities and ensuring that an equitable portion of the total facilities costs are allocated to future growth, based on the proportion of need generated by that growth. Specifically, EDUs are generated in the demographic portion of this Fee Study and are used to generate the land use calculations. EDUs are a means of quantifying different land uses in terms of their equivalence to a residential dwelling unit, where equivalence is measured in terms of potential infrastructure use or benefit for each type of public facility. In this Study, EDUs are used as a basis of allocation for Police, Fire, and Parks. EBUs are used to allocate costs to future growth and generate fees for Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Management Facilities. This is explained further in this section and in detail in **Appendix A**.

**F.1.i Residential Example**

For example, if the cost per EDU is determined to be \$1,000 for a given fee category (such as Police, Fire, library, etc.), the single-family residential development impact fee is generated by multiplying 1 EDU x \$1,000 generating a single-family residential fee of \$1,000 per unit. This calculation is the same for each residential land use. Below, the multi-family EDU was calculated to be 0.75 and the mobile home is 0.65. A table presenting the residential fee calculation for the three residential land uses is presented below.

**Table 9: Residential EDU Calculation (Example)**

Land Use	EDUs <sup>1</sup>	Cost per EDU	Fee per Unit
	[a]	[b]	[c] = [a] * [b]
Single Family	1.00	\$1,000	\$1,000
Multi-Family	0.75	\$1,000	\$750
Mobile Home	0.65	\$1,000	\$650

Notes:

1. Single Family Residences always equal 1.00 EDU
2. The methodology and calculations used to calculate EDUs for each land use is presented in detail in Appendix A.

**F.1.ii Non-Residential Example**

The methodology is the same for non-residential development, as the cost per EDU will be the same. For example, the non-residential fees are calculated by multiplying the same cost per EDU of \$1,000 by the EDUs for each non-residential land use. A table presenting the non-residential calculation for four non-residential land uses is presented below.

**Table 10: Non-Residential EDU Calculation (Example)**

Land Use	EDUs <sup>1</sup>	Cost per EDU	Fee per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
	[a]	[b]	[c] = [a] * [B]
Commercial Retail	0.68	\$1,000	\$680
Office	1.04	\$1,000	\$1,040
Industrial	0.68	\$1,000	\$680
Institutional	0.48	\$1,000	\$480

Notes:

1. The methodology used to calculate EDUs for each land Use is presented in Appendix A

Equivalent Benefit Units (EBUs) are calculated the same way as EDUs are calculated except instead of persons served as the unit of measure, another measurement such as water flow or water runoff is used.

**G Allocation of Benefits by Categories and EDUs / EBUs**

Tables 11 and Table 12 below present the allocation by fee category and by EDU / EBU. This is presented in detail in Appendix A.

**Table 11: Basis of Allocation (by Fee Category Type)**

Fee Category	Basis of Allocation of Benefit (EDU / EBU Factor)
Police	Persons Served
Fire	Persons Served
Parks	Acres per 1,000 Residents
Water	Water Usage Rates (Gallons per Day)
Sewer	Sewer Usage Rates (Gallons per Day)
Stormwater Management Facilities	Storm Water Runoff (Impervious Acres)

Finally, a summary of the EDUs / EBUs applied in the Fee Study is presented in the table below.

**Table 12: EDUs / EBUs**

Facility Type	EBU/EDU	Existing	Projected	Total
Police	EDU	49,970	6,601	56,572
Fire	EDU	49,970	6,601	56,572
Parks	EDU	38,733	6,557	45,290
Water <sup>1</sup>	EBU	14,640,133	2,381,596	17,021,730
Sewer <sup>1</sup>	EBU	6,473,920	1,048,031	7,521,951
Stormwater Management Facilities <sup>2</sup>	EBU	2,588	266	2,855

Notes:

1. Water and Sewer use gallons per day which is measured in equivalent benefit units (EBU)
2. Stormwater Management Facilities uses total runoff which is measured in equivalent benefit units (EBU)

**G.2 Persons Served**

For many of the facilities considered in this Fee Study, service population (or Persons Served) will be used to allocate benefits among fee categories. For the purposes of this Fee Study, the Persons Served calculations are based on the number of residents per dwelling unit (i.e., persons per household) and number of employees per 1,000 sq. ft. generated by each land use class. Based on years of performing a variety of fiscal and economic impact studies and with experience in a variety of both public and private sectors, DTA has determined that utilizing a service population, or

Persons Served population, comprised of all residents and 50% of employees is common fiscal practice in quantifying the impact of a new development in each service area. This number suggests that a resident generally has twice the fiscal impact of an employee.

### **G.3 Stormwater Runoff Coefficients**

The methodology used to allocate drainage costs to future development is relative runoff contribution. Stormwater Management Facilities Fees were calculated for each of the six (6) land use categories based on the runoff rates, measured in terms relative contribution of runoff, (i.e., the EBU factor - see Section V) generated by each land use. Specifically, the reasonable relationship used to allocate Stormwater Management Facilities costs between existing, converted use and future development is relative runoff contribution. A rational method of computing runoff rates was used in the form of  $Q = C \times I \times A$ , where "Q" is equal to runoff volume, "C" is the ratio of impervious area to total area studied, "I" is rainfall intensity, and "A" is Area, in acres of the study area. A runoff factor, "C" of 1.00, indicates a totally impervious site, where every drop of rain would find its way to the public streets as runoff. However, it can be shown that only the relative contribution of runoff needs to be considered if a unit of runoff is computed (Q/I), where only the runoff factor and acreage are considered. This is the assumption used in this calculation.

The Following sections present the reasonable relationship of benefit, impact, and proportionality tests for each fee element (i.e., Police facilities, Fire facilities Parks facilities, Sewer and Water facilities, and Stormwater Management Facilities facilities, as well as the analysis undertaken to apportion costs for each type of facility. More detailed fee calculation worksheets for each type of facility are included in **Appendix A**.

**VI CALCULATION OF FEES**

**A City Administration**

**A.1 City Administration Facilities**

The City Administration Facilities element includes those facilities used by the City City Administration Department to maintain City services. The fees collected from the new development will be used exclusively for City Administration Department purposes. All new development within the City contributes to the direct and cumulative impacts of development on City Administration Department facilities and creates the need for new facilities to accommodate growth. The facilities in this section are defined as buildings, land, vehicles, and property and equipment; basically, any capital asset with a life of five (5) years or longer. The buildings, land, equipment, and vehicles used to provide these services will have to be purchased, expanded or replaced to meet this increased demand. Thus, a reasonable relationship exists between the need for City Administration Facilities and impact of residential and non-residential development.

The table below identifies the current inventory for City Administration facilities. Notably, all furniture, fixtures, and equipment have been consolidated into one integrated unit that includes all department equipment, such as furniture modules and other equipment, to simplify the representation of the data.

**Table 13: City Administration Facilities Inventory as of 2025**

Facility	Quantity
Buildings (Square Feet)	76,090
Land (Acres)	27
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	177
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (One Integrated Unit)	1

**A.2 Calculation Methodology**

The City Administration Facilities fee was calculated using the Standards-Based Methodology (LOS) discussed in Section V. For future development to receive the same LOS as exists today, the City will need to acquire or construct additional City Administration facilities, vehicles and equipment. Assuming the City’s growth over the next 15 years, the City will need to acquire or construct additional infrastructure in order to continue to maintain the existing LOS.

The Standards-Based Methodology (LOS) ensures that City facilities are appropriately developed and sized so that future residents and employees do not cause a reduced LOS by unduly burdening the infrastructure system, thus leading to decay and deterioration. This methodology provides several advantages, including not needing to know the cost of a specific facility, how much capacity or service is provided by

the current system, or having to commit to a specific size of the facility. Another advantage of this methodology is that it does not involve the planning of any future facilities. This methodology assigns 100% of the fees to new development and allows the City to apply the fee revenue to any eligible project they want to.

**A.3 Level of Service**

The level of service used to calculate the City Administration Facilities Impact fees in this section is the existing level of service as defined as the relationship between the replacement cost of City Administration Facilities (as described in this section) and the City’s existing persons served population as discussed in Section IV. The current LOS is calculated by dividing the total inventory of a facility type, as noted above, by the existing number of Persons Served within the City. As indicated below, the existing level of service for every 1,000 persons served is 856 square feet of building space. The same LOS methodology applies to land, vehicles and integrated equipment and is presented below in **Table 14**.

**Table 14: City Administration Facilities Current LOS as of 2025**

Facility Type	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served
Buildings (Square Feet)	856
Land (Acres)	0.303
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	1.992
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (Integrated Unit)	0.011

The facility units generated in the table above are used to determine future City Administration Facility Units (buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment) funded by new development in 2040. This is presented below in **Table 15**. The mathematics behind these calculations are presented in detail in **Appendix A**.

**Table 15: City Administration Future Facilities in 2040**

Facility Type	Number of Facility Units Funded by New Development
Buildings (Square Feet)	10,052
Land (Acres)	3.552
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	23.382
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (Integrated Unit)	0.132

Notably, it’s important to note that construction and acquisition costs are dependent on the real estate market at the time of development. Location, demand for land, encumbrances, comparable acquisitions, and construction costs are a few of the

many variables that play into appraisals and negotiations. Each facility will have its own location and improvement requirements. However, DTA determined general cost estimates, on a per square foot basis, for City Administration Facilities, based on historical and current data available. It's also important to note that building costs for public safety facilities are somewhat higher than conventional structures as they must be built to a higher standard and assume a higher level of use (24-hour use). These cost estimates were then applied to the future facility units. Please see **Table 16** below for additional detail regarding the costs for City Administration facilities.

**Table 16: City Administration Total Facilities Costs in 2040 <sup>1</sup>**

Facility Type	Facility Units Funded by New Development	Cost Per Unit <sup>2</sup>	Total Facility Cost for Future Development
Buildings (Square Feet)	10,052	\$671	\$6,745,039
Land (Acres)	3.552	\$1,023,037	\$3,634,115
Vehicles (Number)	23.382	\$398,569	\$9,319,514
Equipment (Integrated Unit)	0.132	\$3,366,190	\$444,688
<b>Minus Current Account Balance</b>			<b>\$0.0</b>
<b>Total Facilities Cost</b>			<b>\$20,143,355</b>
<b>Total Future EDUs <sup>3</sup></b>			<b>6,601</b>
<b>Cost per EDU</b>			<b>\$3,051</b>

**Note:**

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
2. These calculations are presented in detail in Appendix A and B.
3. EDU calculation presented in Appendix A.

**A.4 Current DIF Account Balance**

In calculating DIFs, it is important to consider any existing account balance in the City Administration Services facilities calculations total. In Florida, when calculating new development impact fees, the existing account balance (fund balance) for a specific impact fee account is factored in by subtracting it from the total projected capital costs attributed to new growth. The overall methodology ensures that new development is only charged for the net incremental cost of new or expanded infrastructure it necessitates, not for existing deficiencies or facilities that benefit current residents. As this is a new fee to the City, there is no existing account balance. This is shown in **Table 16** above.

**A.5 City Administration Facilities Fee Calculation**

Once the total future facility cost has been determined, the maximum calculated fee for each land use category can be generated. This is done by dividing the total future facility cost by the projected City Administration Facilities EDUs to generate a per EDU rate, which totals \$3,051 per EDU as shown above.

The Residential Fee per square foot was determined by first multiplying the cost per EDU of \$3,051 by the total number of residential EDUs (6,557), resulting in the total amount funded from residential development of 20,009,615 million. This result was then divided by the total anticipated residential 14,437,688 square feet to generate the fee per square foot of \$1.39. Details of this calculation are shown in the table below.

**Table 17: Residential City Administration Facilities Costs Financed by Fees Summary per Land Use Category <sup>1</sup>**

Land Use Type	EDUs per Unit	Number of Projected Units	Calculation	Total EDUs
Residential	1.00	6,557		6,557
		6,557	[a]	6,557
<b>Total Cost per EDU</b>			[b]	<b>\$3,051</b>
<b>Total Fees</b>			[c] = [a] x [b]	\$20,009,615
<b>Total Residential Sq. Ft.</b>			[d]	14,437,688
<b>Total Cost per Residential Sq. Ft.</b>			[e] = [c]/[d]	<b>\$1.39</b>

Note:

- Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Similarly, the non-residential fee per 1,000 sq. ft. was determined by multiplying the cost per EDU of \$3,051 by the total number of non-residential EDUs applicable with each land use type. The table below summarizes the non-residential Fee amounts per room and 1,000 sq. ft. and the total cost financed by Fees imposed on non-residential land uses.

**Table 18: Non-Residential City Administration Facilities Costs Financed by Fees Summary per Land Use Category <sup>1</sup>**

Land Use Type	EDUs per Non-Res. SF <sup>1</sup>	Fee per Room and Non-Res. Sq. Ft	Number of Projected Rooms and Non-Res. SF	Costs Financed by Fees
	[a]	[b]= [a] x cost per EDU	[c]	[e] = [c] x [b]
Hotel	0.28	\$858	11	\$9,839
Commercial/Retail	0.76	\$2,320	37,752	\$87,584
Office	0.38	\$1,162	14,275	\$16,586
Industrial	0.16	\$482	12,814	\$6,171
Institutional/Other	0.32	\$966	14,043	\$13,560
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$133,740</b>

Note:

- Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

**A.6 Proposed Development Impact Fees**

A summary of the proposed City City Administration fees is presented in **Table 19** below. The fees recommended within this Fee Study reflect the maximum calculated fee level that may be imposed on new residential and non-residential development

**Table 19: City Administration Facilities Costs Financed by Fees Summary per Land Use Category**

Land Use Type	Fee per Sq. Ft./ per Room / per Non-Res. Sq. Ft.	Number of Projected Res Sq. Ft./ Rooms/ Non-Res. Sq. Ft	Total Costs Financed by Fees
Residential	\$1.39	14,437,688	\$20,009,615
Hotel	\$858	11	\$9,839
Commercial/Retail	\$2.32	37,752	\$87,584
Office	\$1.16	14,275	\$16,586
Industrial	\$0.48	12,814	\$6,171
Institutional/Other	\$0.97	14,043	\$13,560
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$20,143,355</b>

Note:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

City City Administration Facilities DIFs for residential development and non-residential development are summarized in **Table 20** below. Although these are the maximum supportable fees per Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), which limit fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. As this is a new DIF to the City, this law will not apply to this fee calculation.

**Table 20: City Administration DIF Summary (Maximum Supportable Fees)**

Land Use	Calculated Fees
Residential (Per Sq. ft.)	\$1.39
Hotel (Per Room.)	\$858
Commercial (Per SF)	\$2.32
Office (Per SF)	\$1.16
Industrial (Per SF)	\$0.48
Institutional/Other (Per SF)	\$0.97

The maximum DIF levels calculated in this section and shown in Table 20 are the highest the Commission can set the Fee levels at. Once these fees are in place, they are the base rate applied to all projects per unit for residential development, per room for hotel development, and by square foot for the other non-residential development. Its important to note that once these fees are in place, they apply to all projects within each individual fees category, they are not a changing fee based on individual projects.

**A.7 DIF Annual Cost Escalation Recommendations**

The DIFs proposed in this Fee Study are based on Facilities costs in 2025 dollars. Florida law does not allow development impact fees to be increased directly by the cost of living index. As mentioned above, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. This was discussed in the Legal Section of this report.

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**B Police**

**B.1 Police Facilities**

The Police Facilities element includes those facilities used by the City Police Department to maintain police services. The fees collected from the new development will be used exclusively for Police Department purposes. All new development within the City contributes to the direct and cumulative impacts of development on Police Department facilities and creates the need for new facilities to accommodate growth. The facilities in this section are defined as buildings, land, vehicles, and property and equipment; basically, any capital asset with a life of five (5) years or longer. The buildings, land, equipment, and vehicles used to provide these services will have to be purchased, expanded or replaced to meet this increased demand. Thus, a reasonable relationship exists between the need for Police Facilities and impact of residential and non-residential development.

The table below identifies the current inventory for Police facilities. Notably, all furniture, fixtures, and equipment have been consolidated into one integrated unit that includes all department equipment, such as furniture modules and other equipment, to simplify the representation of the data.

**Table 21: Police Facilities Inventory as of 2025**

Facility	Quantity
Buildings (Square Feet)	39,700
Land (Acres)	4.13
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	237
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (One Integrated Unit)	1

**B.2 Calculation Methodology**

The Police Facilities fee was calculated using the Standards-Based Methodology (LOS) discussed in Section V. For future development to receive the same LOS as exists today, the City will need to acquire or construct additional Police facilities, vehicles and equipment. Assuming the City’s growth over the next 15 years, the City will need to acquire or construct additional infrastructure in order to continue to maintain the existing LOS.

The Standards-Based Methodology (LOS) ensures that City facilities are appropriately developed and sized so that future residents and employees do not cause a reduced LOS by unduly burdening the infrastructure system, thus leading to decay and deterioration. This methodology provides several advantages, including not needing to know the cost of a specific facility, how much capacity or service is provided by the current system, or having to commit to a specific size of the facility. Another advantage of this methodology is that it does not involve the planning of any future

facilities. This methodology assigns 100% of the fees to new development and allows the City to apply the fee revenue to any eligible project they want to.

**B.3 Level of Service**

The level of service used to calculate the Police Facilities Impact fees in this section is the existing level of service as defined as the relationship between the replacement cost of Police Facilities (as described in this section) and the City’s existing persons served population as discussed in Section IV. The current LOS is calculated by dividing the total inventory of a facility type, as noted above, by the existing number of Persons Served within the City. As indicated below, the existing level of service for every 1,000 persons served is 447 square feet of building space. The same LOS methodology applies to land, vehicles and integrated equipment and is presented below in Table 22.

**Table 22: Police Facilities Current LOS as of 2025**

Facility Type	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served
Buildings (Square Feet)	447
Land (Acres)	0.046
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	2.667
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (Integrated Unit)	<b>0.011</b>

The facility units generated in the table above are used to determine future Police Facility Units (buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment) funded by new development in 2040. This is presented below in Table 23. The mathematics behind these calculations are presented in detail in Appendix A.

**Table 23: Police Future Facilities in 2040**

Facility Type	Number of Facility Units Funded by New Development
Buildings (Square Feet)	5,243
Land (Acres)	0.55
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	31.30
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (Integrated Unit)	<b>0.132</b>

Notably, it’s important to note that construction and acquisition costs are dependent on the real estate market at the time of development. Location, demand for land, encumbrances, comparable acquisitions, and construction costs are a few of the many variables that play into appraisals and negotiations. Each facility will have its own location and improvement requirements. However, DTA determined general

cost estimates, on a per square foot basis, for Police Facilities, based on historical and current data available. It's also important to note that building costs for public safety facilities are somewhat higher than conventional structures as they must be built to a higher standard and assume a higher level of use (24-hour use). These cost estimates were then applied to the future facility units. Please see **Table 24** below for additional detail regarding the costs for Police facilities.

**Table 24: Police Total Facilities Costs in 2040 <sup>1</sup>**

Facility Type	Facility Units Funded by New Development	Cost Per Unit <sup>2</sup>	Total Facility Cost for Future Development
Buildings (Square Feet)	5,243	\$1,181	\$6,192,847
Land (Acres)	0.545	\$1,023,037	\$558,022
Vehicles (Number)	31.301	\$59,235	\$1,854,129
Equipment (Integrated Unit)	0.132	\$2,090,321	\$276,073
<b>Minus Current Account Balance</b>			<b>\$0.0</b>
<b>Total Facilities Cost</b>			<b>\$8,883,245</b>
<b>Total Future EDUs <sup>3</sup></b>			<b>6,601</b>
<b>Cost per EDU</b>			<b>\$1,346</b>

**Note:**

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
2. These calculations are presented in detail in Appendix A and B.
3. EDU calculation presented in Appendix A.

**B.4 Current DIF Account Balance**

In calculating DIFs, it is important to consider any existing account balance in the Police Services facilities calculations total. In Florida, when calculating new development impact fees, the existing account balance (fund balance) for a specific impact fee account is factored in by subtracting it from the total projected capital costs attributed to new growth. The overall methodology ensures that new development is only charged for the net incremental cost of new or expanded infrastructure it necessitates, not for existing deficiencies or facilities that benefit current residents. As this is a new fee to the City, there is no existing account balance. This is shown in **Table 24** above.

**B.5 Police Facilities Fee Calculation**

Once the total future facility cost has been determined, the maximum calculated fee for each land use category can be generated. This is done by dividing the total future facility cost by the projected Police Facilities EDUs to generate a per EDU rate, which totals \$1,346 per EDU as shown above.

The Residential Fee per square foot was determined by first multiplying the cost per EDU of \$1,346 by the total number of residential EDUs (6,557), resulting in the total

amount funded from residential development of \$8,824,265 million. This result was then divided by the total anticipated residential 14,437,688 square feet to generate the fee per square foot of \$0.61. Details of this calculation are shown in the table below.

**Table 25: Residential Police Facilities Costs Financed by Fees Summary per Land Use Category <sup>1</sup>**

Land Use Type	EDUs per Unit	Number of Projected Units	Calculation	Total EDUs
Residential	1.00	6,557		6,557
		6,557	[a]	6,557
<b>Total Cost per EDU</b>			[b]	<b>\$1,346</b>
<b>Total Fees</b>			[c] = [a] x [b]	\$8,824,265
<b>Total Residential Sq. Ft.</b>			[d]	14,437,688
<b>Total Cost per Residential Sq. Ft.</b>			[e] = [c]/[d]	<b>\$0.61</b>

Note:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Similarly, the non-residential fee per 1,000 sq. ft. was determined by multiplying the cost per EDU of \$1,346 by the total number of non-residential EDUs applicable with each land use type. The table below summarizes the non-residential Fee amounts per room and 1,000 sq. ft. and the total cost financed by Fees imposed on non-residential land uses.

**Table 26 Non-Residential Police Facilities Costs Financed by Fees Summary per Land Use Category <sup>1</sup>**

Land Use Type	EDUs per Non-Res. SF <sup>1</sup>	Fee per Room and Non-Res. Sq. Ft	Number of Projected Rooms and Non-Res. SF	Costs Financed by Fees
	[a]	[b]= [a] x cost per EDU	[c]	[e] = [c] x [b]
Hotel	0.28	\$378	11	\$4,339
Commercial/Retail	0.76	\$1,023	37,752	\$38,625
Office	0.38	\$512	14,275	\$7,314
Industrial	0.16	\$212	12,814	\$2,721
Institutional/Other	0.32	\$426	14,043	\$5,980
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$58,980</b>

Note:

2. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

**B.6 Proposed Development Impact Fees**

A summary of the proposed City Police fees is presented in **Table 27** below. The fees recommended within this Fee Study reflect the maximum calculated fee level that may be imposed on new residential and non-residential development

**Table 27: Police Facilities Costs Financed by Fees Summary per Land Use Category**

Land Use Type	Fee per Sq. Ft./ per Room / per Non-Res. Sq. Ft.	Number of Projected Res Sq. Ft./ Rooms/ Non-Res. Sq. Ft	Total Costs Financed by Fees
Residential	\$0.61	14,437,688	\$8,824,265
Hotel	\$378	11	\$4,339
Commercial/Retail	\$1.02	37,752	\$38,625
Office	\$0.51	14,275	\$7,314
Industrial	\$0.21	12,814	\$2,721
Institutional/Other	\$0.43	14,043	\$5,980
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$8,883,245</b>

Note:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

City Police Facilities DIFs for residential development and non-residential development are summarized in **Table 28** below. Although these are the maximum supportable fees per Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), which limit fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. As this is a new DIF to the City, this law will not apply to this fee calculation.

**Table 28: Police DIF Summary (Maximum Supportable Fees)**

Land Use	Calculated Fees
Residential (Per Sq. ft.)	\$0.61
Hotel (Per Room.)	\$378
Commercial (Per SF)	\$1.02
Office (Per SF)	\$0.51
Industrial (Per SF)	\$0.21
Institutional/Other (Per SF)	\$0.43

The maximum DIF levels calculated in this section and shown in Table 28 are the highest the Commission can set the Fee levels at. Once these fees are in place, they are the base rate applied to all projects per unit for residential development, per room for hotel development, and by square foot for the other non-residential development. Its important to note that once these fees are in place, they apply to all projects within each individual fees category, they are not a changing fee based on individual projects.

***B.7 DIF Annual Cost Escalation Recommendations***

The DIFs proposed in this Fee Study are based on Facilities costs in 2025 dollars. Florida law does not allow development impact fees to be increased directly by the cost of living index. As mentioned above, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. This was discussed in the Legal Section of this report.

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**C Fire**

**C.1 Fire Facilities**

The Fire Facilities element includes the facilities and equipment to necessary to provide fire suppression, emergency medical services, fire prevention, marine safety, emergency management, fire investigation, and rescue services throughout the City and surrounding jurisdictions. The facilities in this section are defined as buildings, land, vehicles, and property and equipment; basically, any capital asset with a life of five (5) years or longer. The proposed DIF discussed in this section, if adopted, would be imposed, collected, and spent on the acquisition of land, construction, and expansion of existing City facilities to accommodate new growth. The fees collected from the new development will be used exclusively for Fire Department purposes. All new development within the City contributes to the direct and cumulative impacts of development on Fire Department facilities and creates the need for new facilities to accommodate growth. The Fire element includes the facilities necessary to provide basic Fire Department services and facilities services throughout the City.

The table below identifies the current inventory for Fire facilities. All the furniture, fixtures, and property and equipment have been consolidated into one integrated unit that includes all department equipment, such as furniture modules and other equipment, to simplify the representation of the data.

**Table 29 Fire Facilities Inventory as of 2025**

Facility	Quantity
Buildings (Square Feet)	72,077
Land (Acres)	7.84
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	62
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (One Integrated Unit)	1

**C.2 Calculation Methodology**

The Fire Development Impact Fee was calculated using the Standards-Based Methodology discussed in Section V. For future development to receive the same level of service (LOS) as exists today, the City will need to acquire or construct additional Fire facilities, land, vehicles and property and equipment. Assuming the City's growth generally over the next 15 years, the City will need to acquire or construct additional infrastructure in order to continue to maintain the existing LOS.

The Standards-Based Methodology (LOS) ensures that City facilities are appropriately developed and sized so that future residents and employees do not cause a reduced LOS by unduly burdening the infrastructure system, thus leading to decay and deterioration. This methodology provides several advantages, including not needing to know the cost of a specific facility, how much capacity or service is provided by the current system, or having to commit to a specific size of the facility. Another

advantage of this methodology is that it does not involve the planning of any future facilities. This methodology assigns 100% of the fees to new development and allows the City to apply the fee revenue to any eligible project they want to.

**C.3 Level of Service**

The level of service used to calculate the Fire Development Impact fees in this section is the existing level of service as defined as the relationship between the replacement cost of Fire Facilities (as described in this section) and the City’s existing persons served population as discussed in Section IV. The current LOS is calculated by dividing the total inventory of a facility type, as noted above, by the existing number of Persons Served within the City. As indicated below, the existing level of service for every 1,000 persons served is 811 square feet of building space. The same LOS methodology applies to land, vehicles and integrated equipment and is presented below in **Table 30**.

**Table 30: Fire Facilities Current LOS as of 2025**

Facility Type	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served
Buildings (Square Feet)	811
Land (Acres)	0.088
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	0.686
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (Integrated Unit)	0.011

The facility units generated in the table above are used to determine future Fire Facility Units (buildings, land, vehicles, and property and equipment) funded by new development in 2040. This is presented below in **Table 31**. The mathematics behind these calculations are presented in detail in **Appendix A**.

**Table 31: Fire Future Facilities in 2040**

Facility Type	Number of Facility Units Funded by New Development
Buildings (Square Feet)	9,519
Land (Acres)	1.036
Vehicles (Number of Vehicles)	8.056
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (Integrated Unit)	0.132

Notably, it’s important to note that construction and acquisition costs are dependent on the real estate market at the time of development. Location, demand for land, encumbrances, comparable acquisitions, and construction costs are a few of the

many variables that play into appraisals and negotiations. Each facility will have its own location and improvement requirements. However, DTA determined general cost estimates, on a per square foot basis, for Fire Facilities, based on historical and current data available. It's also important to note that building costs for public safety facilities are somewhat higher than conventional structures as they must be built to a higher standard and assume a higher level of use (24-hour use). These cost estimates were then applied to the future facility units. Please see **Table 32** below for additional detail regarding the costs for Fire facilities.

**Table 32: Fire Total Facilities Costs in 2040 <sup>1</sup>**

Facility Type	Facility Units Funded by New Development	Cost Per Unit <sup>2</sup>	Total Facilities Costs for Future Development
Buildings (Square Feet)	9,519	\$1,309	\$12,461,293
Land (Acres)	1.036	\$1,023,037	\$1,059,905
Vehicles (Number)	8.056	\$398,569	\$3,211,024
Equipment (Integrated Unit)	0.132	\$7,837,037	\$1,035,052
		<b>Offsetting Revenue</b>	<b>\$0</b>
		<b>Total Facilities costs</b>	<b>\$17,771,621</b>
		<b>Total Future EDUs <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6,601</b>
		<b>Cost Per EDU</b>	<b>\$2,692</b>

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
2. These calculations are presented in detail in Appendix A and B.
3. EDU calculation presented in Appendix A.

**C.4 Current Account DIF Balance**

In calculating DIFs, it is important to consider any existing account balance in the Fire Services facilities calculations total. In Florida, when calculating new development impact fees, the existing account balance (fund balance) for a specific impact fee account is factored in by subtracting it from the total projected capital costs attributed to new growth. The overall methodology ensures that new development is only charged for the net incremental cost of new or expanded infrastructure it necessitates, not for existing deficiencies or facilities that benefit current residents. As this is a new fee to the City, there is no existing account balance. This is shown in **Table 32** above.

**C.5 Fire Development Impact Fee Calculation**

Once the total future facility cost has been determined, the maximum calculated fee for each land use category can be generated. This is done by dividing the total future facility cost by the projected Fire Facilities EDUs to generate a per EDU rate, which equals \$2,692 per EDU as shown above.

The Residential fee per square foot was determined by first multiplying the cost per EDU of \$2,692 by the total number of residential EDUs (6,557), resulting in the total

amount funded from residential property of \$17,653,628. This result was then divided by the total anticipated residential 14,437,688 square feet to generate the Fee per square foot of \$1.22. Details of this calculation are shown in the table below.

**Table 33: Residential Fire Facilities Costs Financed by Fees Summary per Land Use Category <sup>1</sup>**

Land Use Type	EDUs per Unit	Number of Projected Units	Calculation	Total EDUs
Residential	1.00	6,557		6,557
		<b>6,557</b>	[a]	6,557
<b>Total Cost per EDU</b>			[b]	<b>\$2,692</b>
<b>Total Fees</b>			[c] = [a] x [b]	\$17,653,628
<b>Total Residential Sq. Ft.</b>			[d]	14,437,688
<b>Total Cost per Residential Sq. Ft.</b>			[e] = [c]/[d]	<b>\$1.22</b>

Note:

- Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Similarly, the non-residential Fee per room and per 1,000 sq. ft. was determined by multiplying the cost per EDU of \$2,692 by the total number of non-residential EDUs applicable with each land use type. The table below summarizes the Fee amounts per room and per 1,000 sq. ft. and the total cost financed by Fees imposed on non-residential land uses.

**Table 34: Non-Residential Fire Facilities Costs Financed by Fees Summary per Land Use Category <sup>1</sup>**

Land Use Type	EDUs per Non-Res. SF <sup>1</sup>	Fees per Room and 1,000 Non-Res. Sq. Ft	Projected Rooms and Number of Non-Res. SF	Costs Financed by Fees
	[a]	[b]= ax	[c]	[e] = [c] x [b]
Hotel	0.28	\$757	11	\$8,861
Commercial	0.76	\$2,047	37,752	\$77,271
Office	0.38	\$1,025	14,275	\$14,633
Industrial	0.16	\$425	12,814	\$5,444
Institutional /Other	0.32	\$852	14,043	\$11,964
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$117,993</b>

Note:

- Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

**C.6 Proposed Development Impact Fees**

A summary of the proposed City Fire fees is presented in **Table 35** below. The fees recommended within this Fee Study reflect the maximum calculated fee level that may be imposed on new residential and non-residential development

**Table 35: Fire Facilities Costs Financed by**

Land Type	Res. Fee per Sq. Ft./Room/1,000 Non-Res Fee per Sq. Ft.	Projected Res. Sq. Ft./Room/ Non-Res. Sq. Ft.	Costs Financed by Fees
Residential	\$1.22	14,437,688	\$17,653,628
Hotel	\$757	11	\$8,681
Commercial Retail	\$2.05	37,752	\$77,271
Office	\$1.03	14,275	\$14,633
Industrial	\$0.42	12,814	\$5,444
Institutional / Other	\$0.85	14,043	\$11,964
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,771,621</b>

**Note:**

1. These are calculated fees are before administration costs.
2. Numbers may not sum due to rounding

City Fire Facilities DIFs for residential development and non-residential development are summarized in **Table 36** below. Fire DIFs for residential development and non-residential development are summarized in **Table 28** below. Although these are the maximum supportable fees, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. As this is a new DIF to the City, this law will not apply to this fee calculation.

**Table 36: Fire Fee Summary (Maximum Calculated Fees)**

Land Use	Calculated Fees
Residential (Per Sq. ft.)	\$1.22
Hotel (Per Room)	\$757
Commercial (Per Sq. ft.)	\$2.05
Office (Per Sq. ft.)	\$1.03
Industrial (Per Sq. ft.)	\$0.42
Institutional/other (Per Sq. ft.)	\$0.85

The maximum DIF levels calculated in this section and shown in Table 36 are the highest the Commission can set the Fee levels at. Once these fees are in place, they are the base rate applied to all projects per unit for residential development, per room for hotel development, and by square foot for the other non-residential development. Its important to note that once these fees are in place, they apply to all projects within each individual fees category, they are not a changing fee based on individual projects.

**C.7 DIF Annual Cost Escalation Recommendations**

The DIFs proposed in this Fee Study are based on Facilities costs in 2025 dollars. Florida law does not allow development impact fees to be increased directly by the cost of living index. Instead, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. This was discussed in the Legal Section of this report.

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**D Parks and Recreation**

**D.1 Parks Development Facilities Fees**

The Parks and Recreation Development Facilities element will serve the residents of Delray Beach by providing facilities for recreation while enhancing the community's appeal and quality of life. The type of Park and Recreation facilities described in this section include those presented below in **Table 29**. The Fee Study includes a component for the development of new park and recreation facilities to serve new residential development for the City through 2040. Covered in this fee section are park improvements, and parks and recreation renovation. In contrast to the fees covered earlier in this Study, with the exception of hotels, non-residential development will be excluded from the fee calculation. Improving the overall quality of life for residents, excellent park and recreation programs are important for the well-being of a city's community. Not only do parks make the community more attractive to residents (providing a stronger market base for local businesses), but they can also directly influence a city's ability to enhance its fiscal base by attracting commercial and industrial businesses. This analysis will be limited to City Residents and Hotel Guests, and will exclude other non-residential development

**D.2 Calculation Methodology**

Park DIFs in this study are calculated utilizing the "Standards-Based" level of service methodology introduced in Section V. According to the City's 2019 Open space, Parks and Recreation Element, along with information provided by the City, DTA has determined that the City has 184.61 total acres of usable Park Land as shown in the Park Land Summary presented below in **Table 37**. According to the City's Parks Element, the City's policy for evaluation of park impacts addresses both residential and hotel developments. Using this as a guideline, the City currently has 2.68 acres per 1,000 residents.

**Table 37: Delray Beach Park Land Inventory Summary <sup>1</sup>**

Park Land Categories	Acres
Boat Marine Facilities	13.2
Community	96.9
Neighborhood	47.3
Preserve / Natural Area	17.5
Special Facilities	9.8
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>184.61</b>

Notes:

1. Source City of Delray Beach

According to the City's Open Space, Parks and Recreation Element in the 2019 Comprehensive Plan, the City has conventionally utilized a citywide (per capita) level of service standard for parkland acreage. The amount of land currently provided in activity based recreation facilities, the municipal beaches, and the two public golf courses, represented a level of service of 6.2 acres per 1,000 residents, based on population data from 2015. However, this Study is based on the usable park acreage presented above. Using the City's current level of 2.68 acres per 1,000 residents and employing the concept of an EBU, DTA links the demand for park facilities (per residential dwelling unit for each land use type) to the acreage of park land needed to be developed and improved to satisfy this level of demand. By adding the specified acreage of parks facilities based on the demand resulting from new development, the City can maintain the requirements of its Future Park Standard.

The Standards-Based Methodology (LOS) ensures that City facilities are appropriately developed and sized so that future residents and employees do not cause a reduced LOS by unduly burdening the infrastructure system, thus leading to decay and deterioration. This methodology provides several advantages, including not needing to know the cost of a specific facility, how much capacity or service is provided by the current system, or having to commit to a specific size of the facility. Another advantage of this methodology is that it does not involve the planning of any future facilities. This methodology assigns 100% of the fees to new development and allows the City to apply the fee revenue to any eligible project they want to.

Despite that fact that the City is virtually built out, in this analysis both park development costs and land acquisition costs will be included to determine an accurate level of service in the fee calculation. Using information provided by City staff and cost research into comparable facilities, DTA determined that the cost for Park Development, which includes buildings, vehicles, property and equipment, was \$419,132 per acre.

To determine the fair and accurate land acquisition costs used in the calculation, DTA utilized the CoStar Real Estate Software Platform and created a comparable land inventory of 70 undeveloped properties ranging from 0.30 acres to 33.0 acres in the City. Each of the properties in the inventory were sold between 2020 and 2025 and an average of their sales price was determined. (It was determined that sales price was a more accurate measure of land value than current land asking price) The land inventory produced totaled 46 properties, meeting the proper criteria. Based on this inventory, DTA used an average of \$1,023,037 per acre as an estimated cost of land acquisition in the calculations. Combined the Parks and development costs total \$1,442,169 per acre as shown below in **Table 38**. An inventory listing the subject properties is presented in **Appendix B**.

**Table 38: Delray Beach Parks and Development Cost Summary**

Park Land Cost Categories	Costs per Acre
Land Acquisition	\$1,023,037
Park Development	\$419,132
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$1,442,169</b>

Once the costs were calculated, DTA then proceeded to allocate the costs among the various land use types according to the total demand generated by each category of new development. Total Park facilities demand for each land use type is given by the Equivalent Dwelling Units (“EDUs”) associated with the land use type, multiplied by the projected number of dwelling units and hotel units of new development through 2040 for the category.

**D.3 Level of Service (LOS)**

As indicated earlier in this section, the City currently has 2.68 acres of parks per 1,000 residents. In an effort to maintain consistency with the current park fee calculation, the proposed park fees are calculated at 2.68 acres of park per 1,000 residents. By adding the specified acreage of parks facilities based on the demand resulting from new development, the City can maintain the requirements of its existing level of service.

**Table 39: Total Acre Requirements 1**

Park Type	Dedication Requirement Acres per 1,000 Residents
Total Acre Requirement	2.68

**D.4 Growth Driving Demand**

The Parks and Recreation DIFs calculated in this Fee Study are based on the projected population growth resulting from new development. Using numbers provided by the US Census tables discussed in the Demographics Section, DTA maintains that the average residents in the City is 1.78 per unit and 1.0 guests per hotel room. As indicated in Table 40 below, multiplying the projected residential unit and hotel room growth by the number of residents and guests per unit for each unit type yields a total anticipated population growth of 11,674 through 2040.

Table 40: Population Demand driving New Development through 2040 <sup>1</sup>

Unit Type	Projected Number of Units	Residents per Unit	Population Growth
	[a]	[b]	[c] = [a] x [b]
Residential	6,557	1.78	11,663
Hotel	11	1.0	11
<b>Total</b>	6,569		11,674

Note:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

The City's current park ratio of 2.68 acres per 1,000 residents, which the City intends to use as its park standard for future development, is used to satisfy the demand created by new development. As shown above in Table 40, there is a projected 11,674 additional residents and guests by 2040. Therefore, as illustrated below in Table 33, the City requires a total of 31.3 additional acres to maintain the desired LOS of 2.68 acres per 1,000 residents.

Table 41: Total Acres to Meet Future Parks and Recreation Standard <sup>1</sup>

Unit Type	Residents/Guests per Unit	Number of Units	Total Acres Required
	[a]	[b]	[c] = [a] x [b/1,000]* Req. Acres per 1,000
Residential	1.78	6,557	31.254
Hotel	1.00	11	0.031
<b>Total</b>		6,569	31.3

Note:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

**D.5 Fee Calculation**

After determining that the City requires a total of 31.3 acres of new park facilities to meet the proposed standard of 2.68 acres per 1,000 residents and satisfy the demand created by new development, DTA proceeded to calculate the amount of funding needed to pay for the required cost of new facilities. Table 42 below presents the total net costs of new park land and facilities which total \$44,245,763 in projected park development costs necessary to meet the proposed level of service. Dividing the total cost of \$44,245,763 by the projected residents generates a cost of \$3,790 per resident which will be used in calculating the fee.

Table 42: Financing Required to Meet Future Parks and Recreation Standards <sup>1</sup>

Category	Acres	Cost Per Acre		Facility Costs
	[a]	[b]		c = [a] x [b]
Park Development	31.3	\$1,442,169		\$45,118,273
Minus Current Account Balance			[d]	<b>\$872,510</b>
Total			[e] = [c] - [d]	\$44,245,763
No. of Residents			[f]	11,674
Cost Per Resident			[g] = [e]/[f]	\$3,790

Note:

1. Due to rounding, totals may not sum.

**D.6 Current DIF Account Balance**

In calculating DIFs, it is important to consider any existing account balance in the Parks facilities calculations total. In Florida, when calculating new development impact fees, the existing account balance (fund balance) for a specific impact fee account is factored in by subtracting it from the total projected capital costs attributed to new growth. The overall methodology ensures that new development is only charged for the net incremental cost of new or expanded infrastructure it necessitates, not for existing deficiencies or facilities that benefit current residents. As of December 2025, there is \$872,510 in the current Account Balance that must be subtracted from the existing account. This is shown in Table 42 above.

**D.7 Proposed Maximum Calculated DIFs**

The maximum proposed fee calculations are presented below in Table 43. The residential fee is calculated as follows; 1.78 residents per unit x \$3,790 cost per resident generates a fee of \$6,741 per unit and the fee for a hotel room is 1.0 guest per unit x \$3,790 cost per resident generating a fee of \$1,367 per unit. The Parks and Recreation cost allocation totaling \$44,245,763 between the two unit types is presented below.

Table 43: Parks and Recreation Cost Allocation by Unit Use Type <sup>1</sup>

Unit Type	Residents per Unit	Cost per Unit	Number of Future Units	Costs Financed
	[a]	[b] = [a] x Cost per Resident <sub>2</sub>	[c]	[d] = [b] x [c]
Residential	1.78	\$6,741	6,557	\$44,202,291
Hotel	1.00	\$3,790	11	\$43,471
Total			6,569	\$44,245,763

Notes:

1. Due to rounding, totals may not sum.

A summary of the maximum calculated Parks and Recreation Fees is presented in Table 44 below.

**Table 44: Parks and Recreation Summary (Maximum Calculated Fees)**

Unit Type	Fee per Unit
Residential	\$6,741
Hotel	\$3,790

**D.8 Proposed DIFs Adjusted per HB 337**

As stated in Section III of this Study, recent legislation (HB 337) places certain limits on increases to impact fees and provides certain limitations on the amount by which a local government may increase its impact fees. Specifically, HB 337 states that the new fees adopted by the City may only be increased once every four (4) years and by no more than 50%. Increases between 25% and 50% must be phased in over four years in four equal installments and increases of less than 25% must be phased in over two years in two equal installments. To comply with this legislation, DTA has adjusted the maximum calculated fees to reflect the respective assigned fee schedules for both Residential and Hotel. (The calculated fees reflecting the 50% increase limit will be referred to as the Assigned Fees per Statute).

**Table 45: Parks and Recreation Summary (Per HB 337)**

Land Use	Current Fees per Unit	Maximum Calculated Fees	Assigned Fees per Statute			
			2026	2027	2028	2029
Residential	\$500	\$6,741	\$562.50	\$625.00	\$687.50	\$750.00
Hotel	\$500	\$3,790	\$562.50	\$625.00	\$687.50	\$750.00

Table 37 above presents the current proposed fee schedule, the maximum calculated fees, the assigned fees per statute and the fees to be imposed for each land use covered in this section. The fees to be imposed on new development are presented in the shaded column and are the maximum fees allowed by law and must be phased-in over a four-year (4) period in four (4) equal installments and a two-year [2] period in two [2] equal installments. In this case the maximum calculated fees have been adjusted to reflect the assigned fees per statute in each land use type.

The maximum DIF levels calculated in this section and shown in Table 45 are the highest the Commission can set the Fee levels at. Once these fees are in place, they are the base rate applied to all projects per unit for residential development and per room for hotel development, Its important to note that once these fees are in place, they apply to all projects within each individual fees category, they are not a changing fee based on individual projects.

***D.9 DIF Cost Escalation Requirements***

The DIFs proposed in this Fee Study are based on Facilities costs in 2025 dollars. Florida law does not allow development impact fees to be increased directly by the cost of living index. Instead, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. This was discussed in the Legal Section of this report.

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**E  
E Water**

**E.1 Water Facilities**

The Water Facilities element includes the facilities and equipment to necessary to provide Water supply services throughout the City and surrounding jurisdictions. The facilities in this section and presented below in **Table 46** consist of the projects listed in the City's Capital Improvement Plan. The proposed DIF discussed in this section, if adopted, would be imposed, collected, and spent on the acquisition of land, construction, and expansion of existing City facilities to accommodate new growth. The fees collected from the new development will be used exclusively for Water Department purposes. All new development within the City contributes to the direct and cumulative impacts of development on Water Department facilities and creates the need for new facilities to accommodate growth. The Water facilities category includes those planned facilities to be used by the City and are included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan to provide basic water supply and distribution services to residents and employees within the City. Projects listed below at 50% have been allocated between water and sewer projects.

**Table 46: Water Facilities Costs**

<b>Water Facilities</b>	<b>Facility Costs</b>
Fluoride and Phosphate Chemical Tanks & 4 Lof Project	\$4,000,000
Upgrade to Telemetry System SCADA	\$2,500,000
South Pump Generator Replacement	\$3,500,000
Variable Frequency Drives (VFD) (50%)	\$5,250,000
Reclaimed Water area 5 & connecting services in area 10 & 14 (50%)	\$650,000
Lab Analytical Instrument ICP-OES or MS	\$150,000
Membrane softening plant	\$280,000,000
Tropic Isle Projects (50%)	\$8,465,000
Marine Roadway Projects (50%)	\$750,000
N Swintom Ave Projects (50%)	\$100,000
Wter Treatment Plant Projects (50%)	\$2,500,000
Water Meters	\$15,100,000
Contingency (50%)	\$1,638,620
WTP Filter Valve Actuator	\$360,000
Owens Baker Tank repiping Project	\$1,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$325,963,620</b>
<b>Minus Current Account Balance</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$325,963,620</b>

**E.2 Current Account DIF Balance**

In calculating DIFs, it is important to consider any existing account balance in the Water Services facilities calculations total. In Florida, when calculating new development impact fees, the existing account balance (fund balance) for a specific

impact fee account is factored in by subtracting it from the total projected capital costs attributed to new growth. The overall methodology ensures that new development is only charged for the net incremental cost of new or expanded infrastructure it necessitates, not for existing deficiencies or facilities that benefit current residents. As this is a new fee to the City, there is no existing account balance. This is shown in **Table 46** above.

**E.3 Calculation Methodology**

Water Fees were calculated for each of the six (6) land use categories and are based on the water usage, measured in terms of the number of gallons per day (“GPD”), (i.e., the EBU factor – see Section V) generated by each land use. Total GPDs were calculated by applying these water usage rates to the various dwelling unit counts, hotel rooms, and non-residential square feet identified in the demographics section of this Fee Study.

All proposed Water facilities were sized to provide water to both existing and future residents and employees. Therefore, the costs of these facilities would typically be allocated between existing development and new development based on their percentage of build-out EBUs. According to the City, it has been determined that these facilities are needed to serve new development. Currently, these facilities are generally operating at an appropriate and acceptable level of service; therefore, the costs of facilities have been allocated to new development and existing development based on their expected usage at build-out. Consequently, given the planned project information provided by the City and using the Plan-based fee approach, DTA has determined that 88.33% of the costs will be allocated to existing development and 11.67% of the costs will be allocated to new development.

**Table 47: Water Facilities Cost Allocation Summary**

Development Type	EBUs	Percentage Allocated	Facility Cost Allocation
Existing Development	15,108,523	86.37%	\$281,548,178
New Development	2,383,435	13.63%	\$44,415,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,491,958</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$325,963,620</b>

Notes;

- EBUs represent existing and projected water volume presented in detail in Appendix A.

In order to calculate the facility cost allocation percentage of new development shown in the table above, the number of EBUs (assigned to new development is divided by the overall total number of EBUs and is illustrated with the following calculation.) As shown in **Table 47** above, 13.63% of the \$325,963,620 in total facilities costs equals \$44,415,442. So, \$44,415,442 out of the total water facilities costs would be covered by impact fees on new development.

It's important to note that construction costs are dependent on the real estate market at the time of development. Location, demand for land, encumbrances, comparable acquisitions, and construction costs are a few of the many variables that play into appraisals and negotiations. Each facility will have its own location and improvement requirements. In this Study, costs were provided by the City.

To generate the water fees, DTA calculated the number of gallons per day (GPDs) expected through 2040, based on projected residential and non-residential growth in the City, to generate a GPD water flow. As shown in **Table 48** below, the analysis estimates that a maximum of 2,383,435 additional GPDs would be generated by new development. The calculations behind these numbers are explained in detail in **Appendix A**.

**Table 48: Water Usage by Land Use**

Land Use	Projected Units / Sq. Ft.	Water Usage Rate	Total GPD (EBUs)
Residential	6,557	363	2,379,252
Hotel	11	38	439
Commercial	37,752	38	1,444
Office	14,275	46	655
Industrial	12,814	61	784
Institutional / Other	14,043	61	860
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,383,435</b>

**Table 49** below summarizes the cost per EBU, which is generated by dividing the cost of new residential and non-residential development of \$44,415,442 by the total water volume (projected EBUs) of 2,383,435, generating a cost per GPD (EBU) of \$18.64.

**Table 49: Water Cost per EDU**

Proposed Facilities Costs	Calculation	Total
Cost Allocated to New Development	[a]	\$44,415,442
Total GPDs Added by New Development	[b]	2,383,435
Multiplier	[c]	1,000
DIF Costs per 1,000 EBU	{[a] / [b]} x [c]	\$18,635
Cost Per EBU	[c] / 1,000	\$18.64

**E.4 Water Facilities Fee Calculation**

Presented below in **Table 42**, the calculation for a  $\leq 1$ " meter was calculated by multiplying the average GPD per  $\leq 1$ " meter of 363 GPD x the \$18.64 costs per EBU and generating a  $\leq 1$ " water DIF of \$6,761. For hotel, commercial/retail, office, industrial and institutional/other land uses, a cost apportionment based on meter size is appropriate since average water consumption varies widely between different uses permitted on property designated for non-residential land use. To determine fees based on fixture counts for new units is both cumbersome and difficult to enforce when fixture additions occur.

**Table 50: Average GPD per  $\leq 1$ " Meter**

Residential Water Usage Rate	Total Cost per EBU	Fee per $\leq 1$ " Meter
363	\$18.64	\$6,761

Residential and non-residential are grouped together by meter size. Assessing fees based upon meter size has the advantage of charging a fee based upon an upper limit of usage inherent in the meter size, covering potential changes in demand as building uses and fixture counts change over time. The disadvantage of meter size fee structuring is that larger meters have a much wider capacity range, which may not necessarily reflect actual usage levels.

For non-residential land uses, a cost apportionment based on meter size is particularly appropriate, as average water consumption varies significantly between different uses permitted on properties designated for non-residential land use. To determine fees based on fixture counts for new units is both cumbersome and difficult to enforce when fixture additions occur.

Assessing fees based upon meter size has the advantage of charging a fee based upon an upper limit of usage inherent in the meter size, covering potential changes in demand as building uses and fixture counts change over time. The disadvantage of meter size fee structuring is that larger meters have a much wider capacity range, which may not necessarily reflect actual usage levels.

Actual consumption could be considerably lower than meter capacity. However, engineering plans for building water systems likely call for meter sizes that reasonably correspond with the potential water consumption of the proposed building usage. Consequently, using the design capacity of installed meters is reasonable and provides a conservative assumption of future demand for the purpose of this study. Meter capacities as ratios of the standard  $\leq 1$ " meter were used to compute the related capacity fees presented in **Table 51** below. As illustrated below, the fee amounts vary greatly depending on the meter size, ranging from \$6,761 for a residence or business with a  $\leq 1$ " meter to \$225,357 with an 8" meter.

Calculated maximum Water Facilities DIFs for residential development and non-residential development are summarized below. Water Facilities DIFs for residential development and non-residential development are summarized below. Although these are the maximum supportable fees, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. As this is a new DIF to the City, this law will not apply to this fee calculation.

**Table 51: Water DIF by Meter <sup>1</sup>**

Meter Size	Sizing Factor <sup>2</sup>	Water Fee
≤ 1"	1.0	\$6,761
1.5"	1.67	\$11,292
2"	3.33	\$22,515
3"	5.33	\$36,038
4"	10.0	\$67,614
6"	16.7	\$112,712
8"	33.3	\$225,357

Notes:

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
2. Sizing factor refers to a mathematical coefficient that quantifies the relationship between the water movement and the hydraulic gradient. It essentially reflects how easily water can flow through a given material under a certain hydraulic gradient.

The maximum DIF levels calculated in this section and shown in Table 51 are the highest the Commission can set the Fee levels at. Once these fees are in place, they are the base rate applied to all projects per meter for both residential and non-residential development. Its important to note that once these fees are in place, they apply to all projects within each individual fees category, they are not a changing fee based on individual projects.

**E.5 DIF Annual Cost Escalation Recommendations**

The DIFs proposed in this Fee Study are based on Facilities costs in 2025 dollars. Florida law does not allow development impact fees to be increased directly by the cost of living index. Instead, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four

equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. This was discussed in the Legal Section of this report.

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**F  
F Sewer Facilities**

**F.1 Sewer Facilities**

The Sewer Facilities category includes those facilities used by the City to provide basic sanitary sewer services to residents and employees within the City. These elements consist of the projects listed in the City’s Capital Improvement Plan. These proposed facilities have Citywide benefit by ensuring that there will be sufficient system-wide capacity to collect wastewater from new and existing development to the year 2040. This section of the study takes into consideration existing and future needs to accommodate the City at build-out and addresses the need for expansion of City sewer facilities. In order to serve future development through build-out, the City has identified the need for sewer facilities presented below in **Table 44**. Projects listed below at 50% have been allocated between water and sewer projects.

**Table 52: Sewer Facilities Needs List**

<b>Sewer Facilities</b>	<b>Facility Cost</b>
SCRWWTP Gravity Belt Thickener	\$750,000
Upgrade to Telemetry System SCADA	\$2,500,000
Utilities Lift Station Generator	\$1,200,000
Forcemain 50 to SCRWWTP	\$6,917,200
Pump station #50 upgrade	\$5,000,000
Safety Grates for Life Stations	\$600,000
Area 10 and 14 Projectss	\$1,300,000
Tropic Isle Projects (50%)	\$8,465,000
Marine Roadway Projects (50%)	\$750,000
N Swinton Ave Projects (50%)	\$100,000
Water Treatment Plant Projects (50%)	\$2,500,000
Log Project	\$4,000,000
Pump Station 50 Project	\$5,000,000
Liftstation 80 Project	\$22,500
Liftstation Fenicng	\$330,000
Liftstation Safety Grates	\$600,000
Contingency (50%)	\$1,638,620
Variable Frequency Drives (VFD) (50%)	\$5,250,000
Reclaimed Water area 5 & connecting services in area 10 & 14 (50%)	\$650,000
Owens Baker Tank repiping Project	\$1,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$48,573,320</b>
<b>Minus Current Account Balance</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Sewer Facilities Total</b>	<b>\$48,573,320</b>

**F.2**

**F.2 Current DIF Account Balance**

In calculating DIFs, it is important to consider any existing account balance in the Sewer Services facilities calculations total. In Florida, when calculating new development impact fees, the existing account balance (fund balance) for a specific impact fee account is factored in by subtracting it from the total projected capital costs attributed to new growth. The overall methodology ensures that new development is only charged for the net incremental cost of new or expanded infrastructure it necessitates, not for existing deficiencies or facilities that benefit current residents. As this is a new fee to the City, there is no existing account balance. This is shown in **Table 52** above.

**F.3 Calculation Methodology**

Sewer Fees were calculated for each of the six (6) land use categories and are based on the Sewer usage, measured in terms of the number of gallons per day (“GPD”), (i.e., the EBU factor – see Section V) generated by each land use. Total GPDs were calculated by applying these Sewer usage rates to the various dwelling unit counts, hotel rooms, and non-residential square feet identified in the demographics section of this Fee Study.

All proposed Sewer facilities were sized to provide Sewer to both existing and future residents and employees. Therefore, the costs of these facilities would typically be allocated between existing development and new development based on their percentage of build-out EBUs. According to the City, it has been determined that these facilities are needed to serve new development. Currently, these facilities are generally operating at an appropriate and acceptable level of service; therefore, the costs of facilities have been allocated to new development and existing development based on their expected usage at build-out. Consequently, given the planned project information provided by the City and using the Plan-based fee approach, DTA has determined that 86.47% of the costs will be allocated to existing development and 13.53% of the costs will be allocated to new development.

**Table 53: Sewer Facilities Cost Allocation Summary**

Development Type	EBUs	Percentage Allocated	Facility Cost Allocation
Existing Development	6,705,773	86.47%	\$42,003,050
New Development	1,048,941	13.53%	\$6,570,270
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,754,715</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$48,573,320</b>

In order to calculate the facility cost allocation percentage of new development shown in the table above, the number of EDUs assigned to new development is divided by the overall total number of EDUs and is illustrated with the following calculation. As shown in **Table 53** above, 13.53% of the \$48,573,320 in total facilities

costs equals \$6,570,270. So, \$6,570,270 out of the total Sewer facilities costs would be covered by impact fees on new development.

It's important to note that construction costs are dependent on the real estate market at the time of development. Location, demand for land, encumbrances, comparable acquisitions, and construction costs are a few of the many variables that play into appraisals and negotiations. Each facility will have its own location and improvement requirements. In this Study, costs were provided by the City.

To generate the Sewer fees, DTA calculated the number of gallons per day (GPDs) expected through 2040, based on projected residential and non-residential growth in the City, to generate a GPD Sewer flow. As shown in **Table 54** below, the analysis estimates that a maximum of 1,048,941 additional GPDs would be generated by new development. The calculations behind these numbers are explained in detail in **Appendix A**.

**Table 54: Sewer Usage by Land Use**

Land Use	Projected Units / Sq. Ft.	Sewer Usage Rate	Total GPD (EBUs)
Residential	6,557	160	1,046,871
Hotel	11	18.9	217
Commercial	37,752	18.9	715
Office	14,275	22.7	324
Industrial	12,814	30.3	388
Institutional / Other	14,043	30.3	426
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,048,941</b>

**Table 55** below summarizes the cost per EBU, which is generated by dividing the cost of new residential and non-residential development of \$6,570,270 by the total Sewer volume (projected EBUs) of 1,048,941, generating a cost per GPD (EBU) of \$6.26.

**Table 55: Sewer Cost per EDU**

Proposed Facilities Costs	Calculation	Total
Cost Allocated to New Development	[a]	\$6,570,270
Total GPDs Added by New Development	[b]	1,048,941
Multiplier	[c]	1,000
DIF Costs per 1,000 EBU	{[a] / [b]} x [c]	\$6,264
<b>Cost Per EBU</b>	<b>[c] / 1,000</b>	<b>\$6.26</b>

**F.4 Sewer Facilities Fee Calculation**

Presented below in **Table 56**, the calculation for a  $\leq 1$ " meter was calculated by applying the density factors in the General Plan and multiplying the average GPD per  $\leq 1$ " meter of 160 GPD x the \$6.26 costs per EBU and generating a  $\leq 1$ " Sewer DIF of \$1,000. For hotels, commercial/retail, office, industrial, and institutional/other land uses land uses, a cost apportionment based on meter size is appropriate since average Sewer consumption varies widely between different uses permitted on property designated for non-residential land use. To determine fees based on fixture counts for new units is both cumbersome and difficult to enforce when fixture additions occur.

**Table 56: Average GPD per  $\leq 1$ " Meter**

Residential Sewer Usage Rate	Total Cost per EBU	Fee per $\leq 1$ " Meter
160	\$6.26	\$1,000

Residential and non-residential are grouped together by meter size. Assessing fees based upon meter size has the advantage of charging a fee based upon an upper limit of usage inherent in the meter size, covering potential changes in demand as building uses and fixture counts change over time. The disadvantage of meter size fee structuring is that larger meters have a much wider capacity range, which may not necessarily reflect actual usage levels.

For non-residential land uses, a cost apportionment based on water meter size is particularly appropriate, as average Sewer consumption varies significantly between different uses permitted on properties designated for non-residential land use. To determine fees based on fixture counts for new units is both cumbersome and difficult to enforce when fixture additions occur.

Assessing fees based upon meter size has the advantage of charging a fee based upon an upper limit of usage inherent in the meter size, covering potential changes in demand as building uses and fixture counts change over time. The disadvantage of meter size fee structuring is that larger meters have a much wider capacity range, which may not necessarily reflect actual usage levels.

Actual consumption could be considerably lower than meter capacity. However, engineering plans for building sewer systems likely call for meter sizes that reasonably correspond with the potential sewer consumption of the proposed building usage. Consequently, using the design capacity of installed water meters is reasonable and provides a conservative assumption of future demand for the purpose of this study. Meter capacities as ratios of the standard  $\leq 1$ " meter were used to compute the related capacity fees presented in **Table 57** below. As illustrated

below, the fee amounts vary greatly depending on the meter size, ranging from \$1,000 for a residence or business with a  $\leq 1$ " meter to \$33,329 with an 8" meter.

Calculated maximum Sewer Facilities DIFs for residential development and non-residential development are summarized below. Sewer Facilities DIFs for residential development (and non-residential development are summarized below. Although these are the maximum supportable fees, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. As this is a new DIF to the City, this law will not apply to this fee calculation.

**Table 57: Sewer DIF by Meter <sup>1</sup>**

Meter Size	Sizing Factor <sup>2</sup>	Sewer Fee
$\leq 1$	1.0	\$1,000
1.5"	1.67	\$1,670
2"	3.33	\$3,330
3"	5.33	\$5,330
4"	10.0	\$10,000
6"	16.7	\$16,670
8"	33.3	\$33,329

**Notes:**

1. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
2. Sizing factor refers to a mathematical coefficient that quantifies the relationship between the Sewer movement and the hydraulic gradient. It essentially reflects how easily Sewer can flow through a given material under a certain hydraulic gradient.

The maximum DIF levels calculated in this section and shown in Table 57 are the highest the Commission can set the Fee levels at. Once these fees are in place, they are the base rate applied to all projects per meter size for residential development, and non-residential development. Its important to note that once these fees are in place, they apply to all projects within each individual fees category, they are not a changing fee based on individual projects.

**F.5 DIF Annual Cost Escalation Recommendations**

The DIFs proposed in this Fee Study are based on Facilities costs in 2025 dollars. Florida law does not allow development impact fees to be increased directly by the cost of living index. Instead, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living.

Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. This was discussed in the Legal Section of this report.

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**G Stormwater Management Facilities**

**G.1 Stormwater Management Facilities Facilities**

The Stormwater Management Facilities Facilities element will serve the residents of City by providing facilities that ensure proper water drainage in those areas susceptible to storm water runoff. Stormwater Management Facilities Facilities include those used to provide Stormwater Management Facilitiesage services to both residents and employees within the City. The Stormwater Management Facilities Fee will include facilities and improvements necessary to handle the Stormwater Management Facilities runoff created by new development through build-out by the year 2040.

For Stormwater Management Facilities Facilities, the City has provided DTA with a Capital Improvement Plan listing the Future Facilities to be included in the Fee Study (the "Needs List"). Please refer to Section V for details on the Needs List. **Table 58** below provides a summary of the Needs List. The facility costs presented below are based on cost estimates provided by the City.

**Table 58: Stormwater Management Facilities Costs**

<b>Stormwater Management Facilities Facilities</b>	<b>Facility Cost</b>
Thomas Street Pump Station Rebuild	\$11,150,000
Lakeview Drive Drainage Projects	\$550,000
Marine Way Seawall Roadway Drainage	\$32,150,000
Tropic Isle Neighborhood Projects	\$38,270,000
Seawall Projects	\$10,000,000
George Bush Boulevard Drainage Projects	\$1,350,000
	\$890,000
Future Projects	\$20,000,000
<b>Stormwater Management Facilities Subtotal</b>	<b>\$114,360,000</b>
<b>Minus Current Account Balance</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Stormwater Management Facilities Total</b>	<b>\$114,360,000</b>

According to the City, it has been determined that these facilities are needed to serve new development. Currently, these facilities are generally operating at an appropriate and acceptable LOS. Therefore, the costs of facilities have been allocated to new development and existing development based on their expected usage at build-out.

### G.2 Current Account DIF Balance

In calculating DIFs, it is important to consider any existing account balance in the Stormwater Management Facilities facilities calculations total. This includes everything from passive swales and raising roadway elevations to creation of new stormwater pump stations and seawall elevations. In Florida, when calculating new development impact fees, the existing account balance (fund balance) for a specific impact fee account is factored in by subtracting it from the total projected capital costs attributed to new growth. The overall methodology ensures that new development is only charged for the net incremental cost of new or expanded infrastructure it necessitates, not for existing deficiencies or facilities that benefit current residents. As this is a new fee to the City, there is no existing account balance. This is shown in **Table 58** above.

### G.3 Calculation Methodology

Stormwater Management Facilities Fees were calculated for each of the six (6) land use categories based on the runoff rates, measured in terms relative contribution of runoff, (i.e., the EBU factor - see Section V) generated by each land use. Specifically, the reasonable relationship used to allocate Stormwater Management Facilities costs between existing, converted use and future development is relative runoff contribution. A rational method of computing runoff rates was used in the form of  $Q = C \times I \times A$ , where "Q" is equal to runoff volume, "C" is the ratio of impervious area to total area studied, "I" is rainfall intensity, and "A" is Area, in acres of the study area. A runoff factor, "C" of 1.00, indicates a totally impervious site, where every drop of rain would find its way to the public streets as runoff. However, it can be shown that only the relative contribution of runoff needs to be considered if a unit of runoff is computed (Q/I), where only the runoff factor and acreage are considered. This is the assumption used in this calculation.

Total Runoff was calculated by applying these runoff factors to the estimated acreage attributable to the various dwelling unit counts and non-residential square feet identified in the demographics section of this Fee Study. As discussed in Section V, runoff factors per acre for residential units and non-residential development, are based on standard levels used in comparable Stormwater Management Facilities fee Studies

All proposed Stormwater Management Facilities facilities were sized to meet the needs of both existing and future residents and employees. Therefore, the costs of these facilities have been allocated between existing development and new development based on their percentage of build-out EBUs. As illustrated in **Table 51 below**, 90.67% of the costs will be allocated to existing development and 9.33% of the costs will be allocated to new development. Based on this allocation between new and existing development, \$10,670,000 of the \$114,360,000 in Stormwater Management Facilities facilities costs would be funded by the Fee imposed on new

development. The remaining \$103,689,384 must be funded through other sources to be determined by the City.

**Table 59: Stormwater Management Facilities Cost Allocation Summary**

Development Type	Percentage Allocated	Facility Cost Allocated
Existing Development	90.67%	\$103,689,384
New Development	9.33%	\$10,670,616
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$114,360,000</b>

Notes:

1. Some figures may not sum due to rounding.

**G.1 Floor Area Ratios (FARs) and Runoff Coefficients**

To generate the Stormwater Management Facilities Fees, DTA calculated the total runoff expected through 2040 based on the anticipated residential and non-residential growth in the City. To do this, residential development was calculated using dwelling units per acre, and non-residential development was calculated using floor area ratios (FAR) described in the City's General Plan, with information reviewed and provided by the City.

In addition, runoff coefficients were estimated for each of the land uses. Runoff coefficients are used to calculate the volume of water that will flow from the surface during a storm event. They represent the fraction of rainfall that becomes surface runoff and are used to estimate peak flow rates for drainage systems. A coefficient of 0 means all rainfall is absorbed or lost, while a coefficient of 1 signifies all rainfall becomes runoff. Essentially, runoff coefficients help determine how much water a drainage system needs to handle. Runoff coefficients generally vary by project but based on current Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) guidelines, most new developments are in the .75 range. The calculations explaining this in detail are presented in Appendix A at the end of this study.

Table 60 presented below summarizes the cost per unit runoff which is generated by dividing the cost to new development of \$10,670,616 by the unit runoff that will be generated by new development (266). (The calculation generating this total is presented in detail in Appendix A) When accounting for the anticipated unit runoff from new development, the cost per unit runoff totals \$40,061 as shown in the table below. This cost was then applied to the various land uses and their respective total runoff rates to determine the proposed Fee.

Table 60: Cost per EBU <sup>1</sup>

Proposed Facilities Costs	Calculation	Total
Cost Allocated to New Development	[a]	\$10,670,616
Total Runoff Added by New Development	[b]	266
<b>DIF Cost Per Unit Runoff</b>	<b>[a]/[b]</b>	<b>\$40,061</b>

Note:

- Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

**G.2 Stormwater Management Facilities Facilities Fee Calculation**

The Stormwater Management Facilities fees are calculated based on the amount of impervious surface area on a property. Impervious surfaces are hard surfaces, such as buildings, driveways, patios, and parking lots, that prevent rainwater from soaking into the ground, leading to increased stormwater runoff. This runoff needs to be managed to prevent flooding and protect water quality. In this analysis, the Stormwater Management Facilities fees are based on impervious square footage.

The residential Stormwater Management Facilities Fee per acre was determined by first multiplying the runoff coefficient of 0.60 by the cost per unit runoff of \$40,061, generating a residential fee of \$24,036 per acre. This calculation is repeated for each of the non-residential land uses listed and is summarized along with the total projected acres and total cost financed below in Table 61.

Table 61: Projected Stormwater Management Facilities Usage by Land Use

Land Use	Runoff Rate Coefficient	Cost per Unit Runoff Allocation per Acre	Total Acres	Cost Financed
	[a]	[b] = [a] x \$40,061	[c]	[d] = [b] x [c]
Residential	0.60	\$24,036	437.16	\$10,507,867
Hotel	0.85	\$34,052	0.44	\$14,944
Commercial Retail	0.95	\$38,058	2.17	\$82,458
Office	0.90	\$36,055	0.55	\$19,692
Industrial	0.80	\$32,049	0.59	\$18,855
Institutional / Other	0.83	\$33,250	0.81	\$26,798
<b>Total New Development</b>				<b>\$10,670,616</b>

Notes:

- Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

**G.3 Proposed fees**

Stormwater Management Facilities Facilities DIFs for residential development and non-residential development are summarized below. Although these are the maximum supportable fees, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. As this is a new DIF to the City, this law will not apply to this fee calculation.

**Table 62: Stormwater Management Facilities Fee Summary (Maximum Supportable Fees)**

Land Use	Fee per Acre
Residential	\$24,036
Hotel	\$34,052
Commercial Retail	\$38,058
Office	\$36,055
Industrial	\$32,049
Institutional / Other	\$33,250

The maximum DIF levels calculated in this section and shown in Table 62 are the highest the Commission can set the Fee levels at. Once these fees are in place, they are the base rate applied to all projects per impervious acre for both residential and non-residential development. Its important to note that once these fees are in place, they apply to all projects within each individual fees category, they are not a changing fee based on individual projects.

**G.4 DIF Annual Cost Escalation Recommendations**

The DIFs proposed in this Fee Study are based on Facilities costs in 2026 dollars. Florida law does not allow development impact fees to be increased directly by the cost of living index. Instead, Florida law, specifically the Florida Impact Fee Act (Section 163.31801), limits fee increases to specific increments and frequency and requires them to be tied to the cost of infrastructure, not general cost of living. Increases are allowed in either two equal annual increments (up to 25%) or four equal installments (over 25% but less than 50%) and can't be increased more than once every four years. This was discussed in the Legal Section of this report.

## VII SUMMARY OF FEES

The total proposed fee amounts to finance new development's share of the costs of new facilities are summarized below.

**Table 63: Preliminary Proposed Delray Beach Development Impact Fees <sup>6</sup>**

Land Use <sup>1 2 3 4</sup>	City Administration	Police	Fire	Parks <sup>5</sup>
Residential (per SF)	\$1.39	\$0.61	\$1.22	\$562.50 per Room
Hotel (Per Room)	\$858	\$378	\$757	\$562.50 per Room
Commercial / Retail (per SF)	\$2.32	\$1.02	\$2.05	-
Office (Per SF)	\$1.16	\$0.51	\$1.03	-
Industrial (Per SF)	\$0.48	\$0.21	\$0.42	-
Institutional / Other (Per SF)	\$0.97	\$0.43	\$0.85	-

**Notes:**

- 1 Non-residential Development Impact Fees can be broken out into individual square footage ranges later
- 2 Residential fees are presented on square footage of floor space; they include single-family, multi-family, and mobile homes.
- 3 Hotels include hotels, motels, spas, and resorts and are presented on a per-room basis.
- 4 Police and Fire non-residential fees are presented per square feet.
- 5 Parks fee residential and hotel fee increase are limited to levels allowed under HB 337 and are calculated per unit. \$562.50 for residential and \$528.50 for hotel are the maximum allowable fees for 2026. The maximum calculated allowable fee per HB 337 and must be phased in over four years. This is outlined in detail in Section VI of the report and in the appendix.

In contrast to the fees presented in Table 63, the proposed Water and Sewer DIFs presented in Table 64 and Table 65 below are presented by meter size.

**Table 64: Proposed Water DIF (Maximum Allowable Fee)**

Meter Size	Sizing Factor <sup>1</sup>	Water
≤ 1"	1.0	\$6,761
1.5"	1.67	\$11,292
2"	3.33	\$22,515
3"	5.33	\$36,038
4"	10.0	\$67,614
6"	16.7	\$112,712
8"	33.3	\$225,357

**Note:**

1. Hydraulic capacity factor (sizing) refers to a mathematical coefficient that quantifies the relationship between the water movement and the hydraulic gradient. It essentially reflects how easily water can flow through a given material under a certain hydraulic gradient.

**Table 65: Proposed Sewer DIF (Maximum Allowable Fee)**

Meter Size	Sizing Factor <sup>1</sup>	Water
≤ 1	1.0	\$1,000
1.5"	1.67	\$1,670
2"	3.33	\$3,330
3"	5.33	\$5,330
4"	10.0	\$10,000
6"	16.7	\$16,670
8"	33.3	\$33,329

The Stormwater Management Facilities fees presented Below in **Table 66** below are calculated based on the amount of impervious surface area on a property. Impervious surfaces, such as buildings, driveways, patios, parking lots, are hard surfaces that prevent rainwater from soaking into the ground, lead to increased stormwater runoff. This runoff needs to be managed to prevent flooding and protect water quality. In this analysis, the Stormwater Management Facilities fees are based on impervious acres.

**Table 66: Proposed Stormwater Management Facilities DIF Summary**

Land Use Category	Fee per Acre <sup>12</sup>
Residential	\$24,036
Hotel	\$34,052
Commercial/Retail	\$38,058
Office	\$36,055
Industrial	\$32,049
Institutional/Other	\$33,250

**\*Notes**

1 One acre = 43,560 Sq. ft.

2 Example Stormwater Management Facilities Fee Calculation

2,000 Sq. Ft. Residential structure on a 5,000 Sq. Ft. Lot.

$5,000 / 43,560 = .1148$

$.1148 \times \$24,036 \text{ per acre fee} = \$2,759 \text{ Stormwater Management Facilities Fee}$

# **APPENDIX A**

City of Delray Beach  
Development Impact Fee Justification Study

**DRAFT**

**FEE DERIVATION  
WORKSHEETS**

**APPENDIX A-1  
DELRAY BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
CITY ADMINISTRATION FEE CALCULATION**

<b>I. Inventory of Existing City Administration Facilities</b>		
Facility	Facility Units	Quantity
Buildings	Square Feet	76,090
Land	Acres	26.9
Vehicles	Vehicle	177
Equipment	Integrated Unit	1

<b>II. Existing City Administration Facilities EDU Calculation</b>					
Land Use Type	Number of Persons Served	Number of Units/ Non-Res 1,000 SF	Residents per Unit/ Persons Served per 1,000 Non-Res. SF	EDUs per Unit/ per 1,000 Non-Res SF	Total Number of EDUs
Residential	68,890	38,733	1.78	1.00	38,733
<b>Subtotal Residential</b>	<b>68,890</b>	<b>38,733</b>			<b>38,733</b>
Hotel	762	1,524	0.50	0.28	428
Commercial Retail	13,590	10,049,596	1.35	0.76	7,641
Office	2,574	3,800,000	0.68	0.38	1,447
Industrial	958	3,411,076	0.28	0.16	538
Institutional / Other	2,104	3,738,252	0.56	0.32	1,183
<b>Subtotal Non-residential</b>	<b>19,987</b>		NA	NA	<b>11,237</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,877</b>				<b>49,970</b>

<b>III. Existing Facility Standard</b>			
Facility Type [3]	Facility Units	Quantity	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served
Buildings	Square Feet	76,090	856
Land	Acres	26.9	0.303
Vehicles	Vehicle	177	1.992
Equipment	Integrated Unit	1	0.011

<b>IV. Future City Administration Facilities EDU Calculation</b>					
Land Use Type	Number of Persons Served	Number of Units/ Non-Res 1,000 SF	Residents per Unit/ Persons Served per 1,000 Non-Res. SF	EDUs per Unit/ per 1,000 Non-Res SF	Total Number of EDUs
Residential	11,663	6,557	1.78	1.0	6,557
<b>Subtotal Residential</b>	<b>11,663</b>	<b>6,557</b>			<b>6,557</b>
Hotel	6	11	0.50	0.28	3,224
Commercial Retail	51	37,752	1.35	0.76	29
Office	10	14,275	0.68	0.38	5
Industrial	4	12,814	0.28	0.16	2
Institutional / Other	8	14,043	0.56	0.32	4
<b>Subtotal Non-Residential</b>	<b>78</b>		NA	NA	<b>44</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,741</b>		NA	NA	<b>6,601</b>

<b>V. Future Facility Standard</b>			
Facility Type	Facility Units	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served by New Development	Units Funded
Buildings	Square Feet	856	10,052
Land	Acres	0.303	3.552
Vehicles	Vehicle	1.992	23.38
Equipment	Integrated Unit	0.011	0.132

<b>VI. City Administration Summary Cost Data</b>					
Facility Type	Facility Units	Facility Units Funded by Future Development	Cost Per Unit	Total Facility Cost for Future Development	Cost per EDU
Buildings	Square Feet	10,052	\$671	\$6,745,039	\$1,021.78
Land	Acres	3.552	\$1,023,037	\$3,634,115	\$850.52
Vehicles	Vehicle	23.382	\$398,569	\$9,319,514	\$1,411.77
Equipment	Integrated Unit	0.132	\$3,366,190	\$444,688	\$67.36
<b>Offsetting Revenue</b>				\$0	\$0.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$20,143,355</b>	<b>\$5,051</b>

Land Use	Fees	Units / Sq. Ft	Costs Financed by DIP
Residential	\$1.39	6,557	\$20,009,615
Hotel	\$858	11	\$9,839
Commercial Retail	\$2.32	37,752	\$87,584
Office	\$1.16	14,275	\$16,586
Industrial	\$0.48	12,814	\$6,171
Institutional / Other	\$0.97	14,043	\$13,560
			<b>\$20,143,355</b>

Land Use	Fees
Residential (Per SF)	\$1.39
Hotel (Per Room)	\$858
Commercial (Per SF)	\$2.32
Office (Per SF)	\$1.16
Industrial (Per SF)	\$0.48
Institutional / Other (Per SF)	\$0.97

**APPENDIX A-1  
DELRAY BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
POLICE FEE CALCULATION**

<b>I. Inventory of Existing General Government Facilities</b>		
Facility	Facility Units	Quantity
Buildings	Square Feet	39,700
Land	Acres	4.1
Vehicles	Vehicle	237
Equipment	Integrated Unit	1

<b>II. Existing General Government Facilities EDU Calculation</b>					
Land Use Type	Number of Persons Served	Number of Units/ Non-Res 1,000 SF	Residents per Unit/ Persons Served per 1,000 Non-Res. SF	EDUs per Unit/ per 1,000 Non-Res SF	Total Number of EDUs
Residential	68,890	38,733	1.78	1.00	38,733
<b>Subtotal Residential</b>	<b>68,890</b>	<b>38,733</b>			<b>38,733</b>
Hotel	762	1,524	0.50	0.28	428
Commercial Retail	13,590	10,049,596	1.35	0.76	7,641
Office	2,574	3,800,000	0.68	0.38	1,447
Industrial	958	3,411,076	0.28	0.16	538
Institutional / Other	2,104	3,738,252	0.56	0.32	1,183
<b>Subtotal Non-residential</b>	<b>19,987</b>		NA	NA	<b>11,237</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,877</b>				<b>49,970</b>

<b>III. Existing Facility Standard</b>			
Facility Type [3]	Facility Units	Quantity	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served
Buildings	Square Feet	39,700	447
Land	Acres	4.1	0.046
Vehicles	Vehicle	237	2.667
Equipment	Integrated Unit	1	0.011

<b>IV. Future General Government Facilities EDU Calculation</b>					
Land Use Type	Number of Persons Served	Number of Units/ Non-Res 1,000 SF	Residents per Unit/ Persons Served per 1,000 Non-Res. SF	EDUs per Unit/ per 1,000 Non-Res SF	Total Number of EDUs
Residential	11,663	6,557	1.78	1.0	6,557
<b>Subtotal Residential</b>	<b>11,663</b>	<b>6,557</b>			<b>6,557</b>
Hotel	6	11	0.50	0.28	3,224
Commercial Retail	51	37,752	1.35	0.76	29
Office	10	14,275	0.68	0.38	5
Industrial	4	12,814	0.28	0.16	2
Institutional / Other	8	14,043	0.56	0.32	4
<b>Subtotal Non-Residential</b>	<b>78</b>		NA	NA	<b>44</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,741</b>		NA	NA	<b>6,601</b>

<b>V. Future Facility Standard</b>			
Facility Type	Facility Units	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served	Facilities Units Funded by New Development
Buildings	Square Feet	447	5,245
Land	Acres	0.046	0.546
Vehicles	Vehicle	2.667	31.31
Equipment	Integrated Unit	0.011	0.132

<b>VI. General Government Summary Cost Data</b>					
Facility Type	Facility Units	Facility Units Funded by Future Development	Cost Per Unit	Total Facility Cost for Future Development	Cost per EDU
Buildings	Square Feet	5,245	\$1,181	\$6,194,363	\$938.36
Land	Acres	0.546	\$1,023,037	\$558,159	\$84.55
Vehicles	Vehicle	31,309	\$59,235	\$1,854,583	\$280.94
Equipment	Integrated Unit	0.132	\$2,090,321	\$276,140	\$41.83
<b>Offsetting Revenue</b>				<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$8,883,245</b>	<b>\$1,346</b>

Land Use	Fees	Units / Sq. Ft	Costs Financed by DIF
Residential	\$0.61	6,557	\$8,824,265
Hotel	\$378	11	\$4,339
Commercial Retail	\$1.02	37,752	\$38,625
Office	\$0.51	14,275	\$7,314
Industrial	\$0.21	12,814	\$2,721
Institutional / Other	\$0.43	14,043	\$5,980
			<b>\$8,883,245</b>

Land Use	Fees
Single Family	\$0.61
Hotel	\$378
Commercial Retail	\$1.02
Industrial	\$0.51
Office	\$0.21
Institutional / Other	\$0.43

**APPENDIX A-1  
DELRAY BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
FIRE FEE CALCULATION**

<b>I. Inventory of Existing General Government Facilities</b>		
Facility	Facility Units	Quantity
Buildings	Square Feet	72,077
Land	Acres	7.8
Vehicles	Vehicle	61
Equipment	Integrated Unit	1

<b>II. Existing General Government Facilities EDU Calculation</b>					
Land Use Type	Number of Persons Served	Number of Units/ Non-Res 1,000 SF	Residents per Unit/ Persons Served per 1,000 Non-Res. SF	EDUs per Unit/ per 1,000 Non-Res SF	Total Number of EDUs
Residential	68,890	38,733	1.78	1.00	38,733
<b>Subtotal Residential</b>	<b>68,890</b>	<b>38,733</b>			<b>38,733</b>
Hotel	762	1,524	0.50	0.28	428
Commercial Retail	13,590	10,049,596	1.35	0.76	7,641
Office	2,574	3,800,000	0.68	0.38	1,447
Industrial	958	3,411,076	0.28	0.16	538
Institutional / Other	2,104	3,738,252	0.56	0.32	1,183
<b>Subtotal Non-residential</b>	<b>19,987</b>		NA	NA	<b>11,237</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,877</b>				<b>49,970</b>

<b>III. Existing Facility Standard</b>			
Facility Type [3]	Facility Units	Quantity	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served
Buildings	Square Feet	72,077	811
Land	Acres	7.8	0.088
Vehicles	Vehicle	61	0.686
Equipment	Integrated Unit	1	0.011

<b>IV. Future General Government Facilities EDU Calculation</b>					
Land Use Type	Number of Persons Served	Number of Units/ Non-Res 1,000 SF	Residents per Unit/ Persons Served per 1,000 Non-Res. SF	EDUs per Unit/ per 1,000 Non-Res SF	Total Number of EDUs
Residential	11,663	6,557	1.78	1.0	6,557
<b>Subtotal Residential</b>	<b>11,663</b>	<b>6,557</b>			<b>6,557</b>
Hotel	6	11	0.50	0.28	3,224
Commercial Retail	51	37,752	1.35	0.76	29
Office	10	14,275	0.68	0.38	5
Industrial	4	12,814	0.28	0.16	2
Institutional / Other	8	14,043	0.56	0.32	4
<b>Subtotal Non-Residential</b>	<b>78</b>		NA	NA	<b>44</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,741</b>		NA	NA	<b>6,601</b>

<b>V. Future Facility Standard</b>			
Facility Type	Facility Units	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served by New Development	Units Funded
Buildings	Square Feet	811	9,522
Land	Acres	0.088	1,036
Vehicles	Vehicle	0.686	8.06
Equipment	Integrated Unit	0.011	0.132

<b>VI. General Government Summary Cost Data</b>					
Facility Type	Facility Units	Facility Units Funded by Future Development	Cost Per Unit	Total Facility Cost for Future Development	Cost per EDU
Buildings	Square Feet	9,522	\$1,309	\$12,464,342	\$1,888.17
Land	Acres	1,036	\$1,023,037	\$1,060,164	\$160.60
Vehicles	Vehicle	8,058	\$398,569	\$3,211,810	\$486.54
Equipment	Integrated Unit	0.132	\$7,837,037	\$1,035,305	\$156.83
<b>Offsetting Revenue</b>				\$0	\$0.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$17,771,621</b>	<b>\$2,692</b>

Land Use	Fees	Units / Sq. Ft	Costs Financed by DIP
Residential	\$1.22	6,557	\$17,653,628
Hotel	\$757	11	\$8,681
Commercial Retail	\$2.05	37,752	\$77,271
Office	\$1.03	14,275	\$14,633
Industrial	\$0.42	12,814	\$5,444
Institutional / Other	\$0.85	14,043	\$11,964
			<b>\$17,771,621</b>

Land Use	Fees
Residential	\$1.22
Hotel	\$757
Commercial Retail	\$2.05
Office	\$1.03
Industrial	\$0.42
Institutional / Other	\$0.85

**APPENDIX A-1  
DELRAY BEACH, FLORIDA  
PARK DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE CALCULATION**

Park Facilities	Acres
Boat Marine Facilities	13.20
Community	96.87
Neighborhood	47.34
Preserve / Natural Area	17.45
Special Facilities	9.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>184.61</b>

Summary	Cost per Acre
Land Acquisition	\$1,023,037
Park Development	\$419,132
Total Park	\$1,442,169

Park Type	Dedication Requirement Acres per 1,000 Residents
Total Acre Requirement	2.68

**Population Demand Driving New Development**

II. Unit Type	Projected Number of Units	Residents / Guests per Unit	Total Population EBUs
	<b>[a]</b>	<b>[b]</b>	<b>[c] = [a] x [b]</b>
Residential	6,557	1.78	11,663
Hotel	11	1.00	11
	<b>6,569</b>		<b>11,674</b>

**Total Acres to Meet Future Park Standard**

III. Unit Type	Residents / Guests per Unit	Number of Future Units	Total Number of Park Acres Required
	<b>[a]</b>	<b>[b]</b>	<b>[c] = [a] x [b/1,000]* Req. Acres per 1,000</b>
Residential	1.78	6,557	31.254
Hotel	1.00	11	0.031
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>31.3</b>

**Financing Required to Meet Future Park Standard**

IV. Category	Acres	Cost Per Acre	Facility Costs
	<b>[a]</b>	<b>[b]</b>	<b>c = [a] x [b]</b>
Park Development	31.3	\$1,442,169	\$45,118,273
		Offsetting Revenues	<b>[d]</b> \$872,510
		Total	<b>[e] = [c] - [d]</b> \$44,245,763
		No. of Residents / Guest	<b>[f]</b> 11,674
		Cost Per Resident	<b>[g] = [e] / [f]</b> \$3,790

**Cost Allocation by Land Type**

V. Unit Type	Residents per Unit	Cost per Unit	Number of Units	Cost Financed
	<b>[a]</b>	<b>[b] = [a] x Cost per PPH</b>	<b>[c]</b>	<b>[d] = [b] x [c]</b>
Residential	1.78	\$6,741	6,557	\$44,202,291
Hotel	1.00	\$3,790	11	\$43,471
			<b>6,569</b>	<b>\$44,245,763</b>

**Summary (Maximum Supportable Fee)**

VI. Unit Type	Fees
Residential	\$6,741
Hotel	\$3,790

**HB 337**

VII. Unit Type	Current Fees	Maximum Calculated	2026	2017	2028	2029
Residential	\$500	\$6,741	\$562.50	\$625.00	\$687.50	\$750.00
Hotel	\$500	\$3,790	\$562.50	\$625.00	\$687.50	\$750.00

**APPENDIX A-1  
DELRAY BEACH, FL  
WATER FEE CALCULATION**

Land Use	Water Generation Rate (gal/day per DU)	Existing [2]			Future [3]			Water volume	FEE SCHEDULE (per DU)	Expected Revenue from New Development
		Dwelling Units (DU)	Density (DU per Acre)	Water Volume (gal/day)	Dwelling Units (DU)	Density (DU per Acre)	Water Volume (gal/day)			
<b>Residential</b>										
[1] Residential	363	38,733	-	14,053,560	6,557	-	2,379,252	16,432,812	<b>\$6,761.39</b>	\$44,337,494
<b>Total Residential</b>		<b>38,733</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,053,560</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,379,252</b>	<b>16,432,812</b>		<b>\$44,337,494</b>
Land Use	Water Generation Rate / Room 1,000 SF)	Rooms	Floor Area (square feet)	Water Volume (gal/day)	Rooms	Floor Area (square feet)	Water Volume (gal/day)	Total Water volume	FEE SCHEDULE (per 1,000 SF)	Expected Revenue from New Development
<b>Non-Residential</b>										
[2] [3] Hotel	38.26	1,524	-	58,310	11	-	439	58,749	<b>713.00</b>	\$8,178
[2] [3] Commercial	38.26		10,049,596	384,512		37,752	1,444	385,956	<b>713.00</b>	\$26,917
[2] [3] Office	45.91		3,800,000	174,472		14,275	655	175,127	<b>855.60</b>	\$12,214
[2] [3] Industrial	61.22		3,411,076	208,820		12,814	784	209,605	<b>1,140.81</b>	\$14,618
[2] [3] Institutional / Other	61.22		3,738,252	228,849		14,043	860	229,709	<b>1,140.81</b>	\$16,020
<b>Total Non-Residential</b>			<b>20,998,924</b>	<b>1,054,963</b>		<b>76,884</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>1,059,146</b>		<b>\$77,948</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>				<b>15,108,523</b>			<b>2,383,435</b>	<b>17,491,958</b>		<b>\$44,415,442</b>

Total Water Cost (Needs List) **\$325,963,620**  
Revenue from New Development **\$44,415,442**  
Funded From Other Sources: **\$281,548,178**  
Cost per 1,000 gal/day volume **\$18,635**

Existing Development	<b>96.37%</b>	<b>15,108,523</b>
New Development	<b>13.63%</b>	<b>2,383,435</b>
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>17,491,958</b>

Revenue from New Development **\$44,415,442**  
GPDs from New Development **2,383,435**  
DIF Costs per 1,000 GPDs **\$18,635**  
Total Cost per EBU **\$18.64**  
Fee Per 3/4 Inch Meter **\$6,761**

Meter Size	Hydraulic Capacity Factor	Water Fee
≤ 1"	1.0	<b>\$6,761</b>
1.5"	1.67	<b>\$11,292</b>
2"	3.33	<b>\$22,515</b>
3"	5.33	<b>\$36,038</b>
4"	10.0	<b>\$67,614</b>
6"	16.7	<b>\$112,712</b>
8"	33.3	<b>\$225,357</b>

[1] Residential Water flow rate per the South Florida Management District Study dated 2.4.24

[2] Non - Residential Assumptions - Water Flow

Land Use

- Hotel 2,500 GPD / acre
- Commercial 2,500 GPD / acre
- Office 3,500 GPD / acre
- Industrial 2,000 GPD / acre
- Institutional 2,000 GPD / acre

There are a range of Non-Residential GPD/acre rates for the City for each category  
DTA utilized a "typical" GPD/acre for this calculation

[3] Non - Residential Assumptions - Floor Area Ratios (FAR) for Water Calculations

Land Use

- Hotel FAR 1.5
- Commercial FAR 1.5
- Office FAR 1.5
- Industrial FAR .75
- Institutional FAR .75

There are a range of Non-Residential Floor Area Ratios for the City for each category  
DTA utilized a "typical" FAR for this calculation

**APPENDIX A-1  
DELRAY BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
SEWER FEE CALCULATION**

Land Use	Sewer Generation Rate (gal/day per DU) [1]	Existing			Future			Total Sewer volume	FEE SCHEDULE (per DU)	Expected Revenue from New Development
		Dwelling Units (DU)	Density (DU per Acre)	Sewer Volume (gal/day)	Dwelling Units (DU)	Density (DU per Acre)	Sewer Volume (gal/day)			
[1] Residential	160	38,733	-	6,183,566	6,557	-	1,046,871	7,230,437	\$999.98	\$6,557,301
<b>Total Residential</b>		<b>38,733</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,183,566</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,046,871</b>	<b>7,230,437</b>		<b>\$6,557,301</b>
Land Use	Sewer Generation Rate / Room 1,000 SF	Rooms	Floor Area (square feet)	Sewer Volume (gal/day)	Rooms	Floor Area (square feet)	Sewer Volume (gal/day)	Total Sewer volume	FEE SCHEDULE (per 1,000 SF)	Expected Revenue from New Development
[2] Hotel	18.9	1,524	-	28,864	11	-	217	29,081	118.63	\$1,361
[2] Commercial	18.9		10,049,596	190,333		37,752	715	191,048	118.63	\$4,479
[2] Office	22.7		3,800,000	86,364		14,275	324	86,688	142.36	\$2,032
[2] Industrial	30.3		3,411,076	103,366		12,814	388	103,754	189.81	\$2,432
[2] Institutional / Other	30.3		3,738,252	113,280		14,043	426	113,706	189.81	\$2,665
			<b>20,998,924</b>	<b>522,207</b>		<b>78,884</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>524,277</b>		<b>\$12,969</b>
[4] Total Wastewater Costs (Needs List) [2]	\$75,801,631									
<b>TOTALS</b>				<b>6,705,773</b>			<b>1,048,941</b>	<b>7,754,715</b>		<b>\$6,570,270</b>

Total Wastewater Costs (Needs List) \$48,573,320  
Revenue from New Development \$6,570,270  
Funded From Other Sources: \$42,003,050  
Cost per 1,000 gal/day volume \$6,264

Existing Developm	86.47%	6,705,773
New Development	13.53%	1,048,941
	100.00%	7,754,715

Revenue from New Development \$6,570,270  
GPDs bfrom New Development 1,048,941  
DIF Costs per 1,000 GDPs \$6,264  
Total Cost per EBU \$6.26  
Fee Per 3/4 Inch Meter \$1,000.0

Meter Size	Hydraulic Capacity Factor	Sewer Fee
≤ 1	1.0	\$1,000
1.5"	1.67	\$1,670
2"	3.33	\$5,330
3"	5.33	\$5,330
4"	10.0	\$10,000
6"	16.7	\$16,670
8"	33.3	\$33,329

**[1] Sewer Calculation SFR**

SFR gallons per day x 80% ( the other 20% goes to irrigation) x 55% (which is the percentage that goes to waste water) = Total SFR  
 $363 \times 80\% \times 55\% = 160$

**[2] Non-residential GPD x 90% ( assumes 10% goes to irrigation) x 55% (percentage that goes to wastewater) = Total**

Hotel  $38.26 \times .90\% \times 55\% = 18.9$   
Commercial  $38.26 \times .90\% \times 55\% = 18.9$   
Office  $45.91 \times 90\% \times 55\% = 22.7$   
Industrial  $61.22 \times .90\% \times 55\% = 30.3$   
Institutional  $61.22 \times .90\% \times 55\% = 30.3$

**APPENDIX A-1  
DELRAY BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
STORM DRAIN FEE CALCULATION**

[1] Existing	Units/SQ ft.	Units per Acre / FAR	Developed Acreage
Residential	38,733	15	2,582
Hotel	1,524,000	0.60	58.3
Commercial Retail	10,049,596	0.40	576.8
Office	3,800,000	0.60	145.4
Industrial	3,411,076	0.50	156.6
Institutional / Other	3,738,252	0.40	214.5

I Run off Rate Coefficient Calculation			
Land Use Category	Runoff Rate Coefficient *C'	Developed Acreage	Current Total Unit Runoff
[2] Residential	0.60	2,582	1,549
Hotel	0.85	58	50
Commercial Retail	0.95	577	548
Office	0.95	145	138
Industrial	0.80	157	125
Institutional / Other	0.83	215	178
		3,734	2,588

Build out thru 2043	Units/SQ ft.	Units per Acre / FAR	Developed Acreage
Residential	6,557	15	437
Hotel	11,470	0.60	0.44
Commercial Retail	37,752	0.40	2.17
Office	14,275	0.60	0.55
Industrial	12,814	0.50	0.59
Institutional / Other	14,043	0.40	0.81

I Run off Rate Coefficient Calculation			
Land Use Category	Runoff Rate Coefficient *C'	Developed Acreage	Future Total Unit Runoff
Residential	0.60	437	262
Hotel	0.85	0.44	0.37
Commercial Retail	0.95	2.17	2.06
Office	0.90	0.55	0.49
Industrial	0.80	0.59	0.47
Institutional / Other	0.83	0.81	0.67
		442	266

Allocation by			
Land Use Category	Total Unit Runoff (EBUs)	Percentage	New Development Costs
Existing Development	2,588	90.67%	\$103,689,384
New Development	266	9.33%	\$10,670,616
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$114,360,000</b>
		<b>Cost per Unit of Runoff</b>	<b>\$40,061</b>

Land Use Category	Runoff Rate Coefficient *C'	Cost per Unit Runoff Allocation Rate per Acre	Total Acres	Cost Financed
	[a]	[b] = [a] x \$40,061	[c]	[d] = [b] x [c]
Residential	0.60	\$24,036	437.16	\$10,507,867
Hotel	0.85	\$34,052	0.44	\$14,944
Commercial Retail	0.95	\$38,058	2.17	\$82,458
Office	0.90	\$36,055	0.55	\$19,692
Industrial	0.80	\$32,049	0.59	\$18,855
Institutional / Other	0.83	\$33,250	0.81	\$26,798
			<b>Total New Development</b>	<b>\$10,670,616</b>

Land Use Category	Fee per Acre
Residential	\$24,036
Hotel	\$34,052
Commercial Retail	\$38,058
Office	\$36,055
Industrial	\$32,049
Institutional / Other	\$33,250

[1] Units per acre FAR Assumptions for Storm Drain Calculations  
Delray Beach Muni Code

Residential FAR	15
Hotel	0.60
Commercial Retail	0.40
Office	0.60
Industrial	0.50
Institutional / Other	0.40

[2] Runoff coefficients

Residential	0.600
Hotel	0.850
Commercial Retail	0.950
Office	0.950
Industrial	0.800
Institutional / Other	0.830

There are a range of Runoff Coefficients for the City for each category  
DTA utilized a "typical"runoff coefficient for this calculation

## **APPENDIX B**

City of Delray Beach  
Development Impact Fee Justification Study

**DRAFT**

## **INVENTORY AND FACILITIES NEEDS LIST**

**APPENDIX A-1  
DELRAY BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
CITY ADMINISTRATION FEE CALCULATION**

<b>I. Inventory of Existing City Administration Facilities</b>		
Facility	Facility Units	Quantity
Buildings	Square Feet	76,090
Land	Acres	26.9
Vehicles	Vehicle	177
Equipment	Integrated Unit	1

<b>II. Existing City Administration Facilities EDU Calculation</b>					
Land Use Type	Number of Persons Served	Number of Units/ Non-Res 1,000 SF	Residents per Unit/ Persons Served per 1,000 Non-Res. SF	EDUs per Unit/ per 1,000 Non-Res SF	Total Number of EDUs
Residential	68,890	38,733	1.78	1.00	38,733
<b>Subtotal Residential</b>	<b>68,890</b>	<b>38,733</b>			<b>38,733</b>
Hotel	762	1,524	0.50	0.28	428
Commercial Retail	13,590	10,049,596	1.35	0.76	7,641
Office	2,574	3,800,000	0.68	0.38	1,447
Industrial	958	3,411,076	0.28	0.16	538
Institutional / Other	2,104	3,738,252	0.56	0.32	1,183
<b>Subtotal Non-residential</b>	<b>19,987</b>		NA	NA	<b>11,237</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,877</b>				<b>49,970</b>

<b>III. Existing Facility Standard</b>			
Facility Type [3]	Facility Units	Quantity	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served
Buildings	Square Feet	76,090	856
Land	Acres	26.9	0.303
Vehicles	Vehicle	177	1.992
Equipment	Integrated Unit	1	0.011

<b>IV. Future City Administration Facilities EDU Calculation</b>					
Land Use Type	Number of Persons Served	Number of Units/ Non-Res 1,000 SF	Residents per Unit/ Persons Served per 1,000 Non-Res. SF	EDUs per Unit/ per 1,000 Non-Res SF	Total Number of EDUs
Residential	11,663	6,557	1.78	1.0	6,557
<b>Subtotal Residential</b>	<b>11,663</b>	<b>6,557</b>			<b>6,557</b>
Hotel	6	11	0.50	0.28	3,224
Commercial Retail	51	37,752	1.35	0.76	29
Office	10	14,275	0.68	0.38	5
Industrial	4	12,814	0.28	0.16	2
Institutional / Other	8	14,043	0.56	0.32	4
<b>Subtotal Non-Residential</b>	<b>78</b>		NA	NA	<b>44</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,741</b>		NA	NA	<b>6,601</b>

<b>V. Future Facility Standard</b>			
Facility Type	Facility Units	Facility Units per 1,000 Persons Served by New Development	Units Funded
Buildings	Square Feet	856	10,052
Land	Acres	0.303	3.552
Vehicles	Vehicle	1.992	23.38
Equipment	Integrated Unit	0.011	0.132

<b>VI. City Administration Summary Cost Data</b>					
Facility Type	Facility Units	Facility Units Funded by Future Development	Cost Per Unit	Total Facility Cost for Future Development	Cost per EDU
Buildings	Square Feet	10,052	\$671	\$6,745,039	\$1,021.78
Land	Acres	3.552	\$1,023,037	\$3,634,115	\$850.52
Vehicles	Vehicle	23.382	\$398,569	\$9,319,514	\$1,411.77
Equipment	Integrated Unit	0.132	\$3,366,190	\$444,688	\$67.36
<b>Offsetting Revenue</b>				\$0	\$0.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$20,143,355</b>	<b>\$5,051</b>

Land Use	Fees	Units / Sq. Ft	Costs Financed by DIP
Residential	\$1.39	6,557	\$20,009,615
Hotel	\$858	11	\$9,839
Commercial Retail	\$2.32	37,752	\$87,584
Office	\$1.16	14,275	\$16,586
Industrial	\$0.48	12,814	\$6,171
Institutional / Other	\$0.97	14,043	\$13,560
			<b>\$20,143,355</b>

Land Use	Fees
Residential (Per SF)	\$1.39
Hotel (Per Room)	\$858
Commercial (Per SF)	\$2.32
Office (Per SF)	\$1.16
Industrial (Per SF)	\$0.48
Institutional / Other (Per SF)	\$0.97

**APPENDIX B  
DELRAY BEACH, FL  
POLICE INVENTORY**

<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>(Sq. Ft.)</b>	<b>Unit Cost / SF</b>	<b>Value</b>
Police Headquarters Building	300 W Atlantic Avenue	33,600	\$1,200	\$40,320,000
Pistol Range Building: Police Headquarters	300 W Atlantic Avenue	4,600	\$1,200	\$5,520,000
Garage/Evidence Building	300 W Atlantic Avenue	1,500	\$700	\$1,050,000
		<b>39,700</b>	<b>\$1,181</b>	<b>\$46,890,000</b>

<b>Land</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>(Acres)</b>	<b>Land Cost / Acre</b>	<b>Value</b>
Police Headquarters Building	300 W Atlantic Avenue	4.13	\$1,023,037	\$4,225,144
Pistol Range Building: Police Headquarters	300 W Atlantic Avenue	Same as above		
Garage/Evidence Building	300 W Atlantic Avenue	Same as above		
		<b>4.13</b>	<b>\$1,023,037</b>	<b>\$4,225,144</b>

<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Original Cost</b>	<b>Replacement Cost</b>
TOYOTA CAMRY	2020	\$27,176	\$35,688
TOYOTA CAMRY	2020	\$27,176	\$35,688
TOYOTA CAMRY	2020	\$27,176	\$35,688
NISSAN ALTIMA	2020	\$24,406	\$35,688
NISSAN ALTIMA	2020	\$24,406	\$35,688
NISSAN ALTIMA	2020	\$24,406	\$35,688
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV-K9 Unit	2020	\$54,112	\$69,345
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV	2020	\$45,679	\$63,853
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV	2020	\$48,470	\$63,853
FORD TRANSIT CONNECT 7 PASSENGER VAN	2020	\$33,232	\$53,018
CHEVROLET 2500 CARGO VAN-CRIME SCENE	2020	\$60,654	\$64,520
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV	2020	\$42,699	\$63,853
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV	2020	\$42,699	\$63,853
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV	2020	\$42,699	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
PACE ENCLOSED TRAILER-Special Ops - Dept. Funds	2020	\$2,570	\$0
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$48,380	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY CSO	2020	\$45,686	\$61,098
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY CSO	2020	\$45,686	\$61,098
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY CSO	2020	\$45,686	\$61,098
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY CSO	2020	\$45,686	\$61,098
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY CSO	2020	\$45,686	\$61,098
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY CSO	2020	\$45,686	\$61,098
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY CSO	2020	\$45,686	\$61,098
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2020	\$54,234	\$63,853
TOYOTA CAMRY	2021	\$28,532	\$35,688
TOYOTA CAMRY	2021	\$28,532	\$35,688
CHEVROLET TRAVERSE	2021	\$31,073	\$34,864
CHEVROLET TRAVERSE	2021	\$31,073	\$34,864
TOYOTA CAMRY	2021	\$28,532	\$35,688
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV	2021	\$42,699	\$47,907
FORD CV POLICE INTERCEPTOR	2011	\$35,071	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$49,280	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$49,280	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$49,280	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$53,070	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$53,070	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$52,500	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$52,500	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$52,500	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$52,500	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2021	\$52,500	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY-Drone Car	2022	\$54,440	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY-Drone Car	2022	\$54,440	\$63,853
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV	2022	\$53,790	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY-Drone Car	2022	\$54,440	\$63,853
CENTURY TRAILER-MOTORS UNIT(donation to dept.)	2012	\$7,925	\$8,894
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV-K9 Unit	2022	\$61,410	\$68,901
CHEVROLET TAHOE PPV-K9 Unit	2022	\$61,410	\$68,901
CHEVROLET IMPALA-Spare CSO	2012	\$29,402	\$61,098
CHEVROLET IMPALA-Spare CSO	2012	\$29,402	\$61,098
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2022	\$55,900	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2022	\$55,900	\$63,853
FORD POLICE INTERCEPTOR UTILITY	2022	\$55,900	\$63,853
BAE ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER (US Govt)	2012	\$0	\$0
CHEVROLET IMPALA ADMIN.	2012	\$22,891	\$35,688
TOYOTA CAMRY	2022	\$28,532	\$35,688
TOYOTA CAMRY	2022	\$28,532	\$35,688
TOYOTA CAMRY	2022	\$28,532	\$35,688
CHEVROLET TRAVERSE	2022	\$33,115	\$37,154

Estimated









FZ-40CEAAHKM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Laptop	\$3,700.00
FZ-40CEAAHKM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Laptop	\$3,700.00
FZ-40CEAAHKM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Laptop	\$3,700.00
FZ-40CEAAHKM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Laptop	\$3,700.00
FZ-40CEAAHKM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Laptop	\$3,700.00
FZ-40CEAAHKM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Laptop	\$3,700.00
FZ-G2BQCBBVM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Tablet	\$3,400.00
FZ-G2BQCBBVM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Tablet	\$3,400.00
FZ-G2BQCBBVM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Tablet	\$3,400.00
FZ-G2BQCBBVM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Tablet	\$3,400.00
FZ-G2BQCBBVM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Tablet	\$3,400.00
FZ-G2BQCBBVM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Tablet	\$3,400.00
FZ-G2BQCBBVM	Panasonic	Fully Rugged Tablet	\$3,400.00
FZ-G2 (1 Extra) still needs to be purchased			\$3,400.00
Additional Qty 15			\$55,500.00

**Computers/Monitors**

HP Compaq Pro 6300 MT	PCPDMUG001.mydelraybeach.net	\$780.00
HP EliteBook 8570p	PDCANB001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,265.00
HP EliteBook 8570p	PDNBTRNRM.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,265.00
Latitude 5401	PDMB1145.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,079.00
Latitude 5401	PDNB1165.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,079.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB0880.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB0909.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB0920.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1013.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1116.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1137.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1209.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1214.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1252-Records.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1264.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1280.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDMB1292.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDNB1112.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDNB1208.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDNB506Dell.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDNB607.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDNB779.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDNB831NEW.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDNB996.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5411	PDNBIBRS005.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,160.00
Latitude 5430	PDMB1289.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,777.00
Latitude 5531	PDMB0506.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,347.00
Latitude 5531	PDMB1222.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,347.00
Latitude 5531	PDMB1223.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,347.00
Latitude 7350	PDMB1033.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,665.00
Latitude 7350	PDMB1287.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,665.00
Latitude 7350	PDMB506Dell.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,665.00
Latitude 9450 2-in-1	PDMB1068NEW.mydelraybeach.net	\$3,065.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDCOMMGR.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDCRSPA002.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDMB0163.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDMCCPD.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDMCCTEL.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDMCCT1.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDMCCT2.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDSSFRT001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDSSFRT002.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDSSFRT003.mydelraybeach.net	\$893.00
OptiPlex 3000	PDSSFRT004.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,093.00
OptiPlex 3060	PDSSUCR001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,075.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDAOCPT001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDCOMTV001.mydelraybeach.net	\$870.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDCOMTV002.mydelraybeach.net	\$870.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDCRSPA001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDCRSPA003.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDCSILAB.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDDJMS.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDDRUGRM001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDIAADPRS.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDIAADPRS002.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDIDCARD.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDINCONFRM.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDINEVD001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDINEVD002.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDINEVD003.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDITINT.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDLTTV001.mydelraybeach.net	\$870.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDCAO002.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDREPLAY.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDRMA001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDRPTRM001.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDSSADM.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDTRNADM.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,270.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDTRNSEA.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDVOLADM.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDVOLCOR.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,070.00
OptiPlex 3070	PDVINREDACT.mydelraybeach.net	\$1,677.00
Precision 3630 Tower	PDINCA001.mydelraybeach.net	\$3,290.00
Precision 3650 Tower	PDINCA002.mydelraybeach.net	\$3,290.00
Precision 3650 Tower	PDRTRCC001.mydelraybeach.net	\$3,290.00
Precision 3660	PDCOMCT1.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,458.00
Precision 3660	PDCOMCT2.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,458.00
Precision 3660	PDCOMCT3.mydelraybeach.net	\$2,458.00

Precision 3660	PDCOMFD.mydelraybeach.net	\$3,258.00
Precision 3660	PDCOMPD.mydelraybeach.net	\$3,258.00
Precision 3660	PDCOMSUP.mydelraybeach.net	\$3,258.00
Precision 3660	PDTHISCAN.mydelraybeach.net	\$4,700.00
Precision 7730	PDNBFARO.mydelraybeach.net	\$3,336.00
		<b>\$149,395</b>

**IT Gear**

2130 cisco firewall	firewall	\$10,603
2130 cisco firewall	firewall	\$10,603
N3048P switch	switch	\$3,432
cisco 1921 router	router	\$975
C9500-24Y4C	switch	\$6,855
C9500-24Y4C	switch	\$6,855
C9300-48P	switch	\$5,503
C9300-48P	switch	\$5,503
n3048p	switch	\$3,432
n3048p	switch	\$3,432
n3048p	switch	\$3,432
C1000-48P-4G-L	switch	\$1,200
n3048p	switch	\$3,432
C9200-48P-E	switch	\$2,053
C9200-48P-E	switch	\$2,053
n3048p	switch	\$3,432
cisco sg300-10P	switch	\$250
UniFi Switch 16 POE-150W	switch	\$462
n3048p	switch	\$3,432
		<b>\$94,094</b>

**Additional Equipment and Firearms**

RTCC VIDEO WALL			\$50,000
PLANAR 5X2 LX55X2 VIDEO WALL			\$59,870
Axon Body 3 Camera	344	<del>\$800</del>	\$275,200
Eight Bay Dock - Body 3	26	\$1,500	\$39,000
Fleet 2 System (In car video)	72	\$2,700	\$194,400
Signal Sidearm	169	\$249	\$42,081
Taser 7	175	\$1,800	\$315,000
Taser 7 Six Bay Dock	3	\$1,700	\$5,100
Interview Room System	8	\$10,000	\$80,000
Drones - Skidoo X10 Ready Kit, Cell, IR VT300-Z 1.0			
Incl X10 w/ Sensor Package	1	\$15,000	\$15,000
Drones - Skidoo X10 Starter Kit, Cell IR VT300-Z	2	\$15,000	\$30,000
Desks (regular or L shape)	105	\$400	\$42,000
Desks (U shape)	23	\$350	\$8,050
Tables	38	\$200	\$7,600
Office Chairs	161	\$150	\$24,150
Guest/Conference chairs	211	\$100	\$21,100
Couch	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
Shredder	4	\$400	\$1,600
Hutches	83	\$1,200	\$99,600
S&W M&P 2.0 9mm handguns	209	\$495	\$103,455
1033 rifles (loan)	166		\$0
Remington 870 Magnum Shotguns	6	\$150	\$900
			<b>\$1,415,106</b>

**Miscellaneous**

JDJ CONTENDER PATROL BOAT-PBSO Donation (2004)			\$150,000
FLOAT-ON BOAT TRAILER-PBSO Donation (2004)			\$50,000
CONTINENTAL BOAT TRAILER FOR 1399 (2023)			\$1,500
			<b>\$201,500</b>

**APPENDIX B  
DELRAY BEACH, FL  
FIRE INVENTORY**

<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>(Sq. Ft.)</b>	<b>Unit Cost / SF</b>	<b>Value</b>
Delray Beach Fire Rescue Station 111/Headquarters	501 W Atlantic Ave, Delray Beach FL 33444	25,500	\$1,600	\$40,800,000
Delray Beach Fire Station 112	35 N. Andrews Ave. Delray Beach FL	11,191	\$1,200	\$13,429,200
Delray Beach Fire Station 113	651 Linton Blvd	15,857	\$1,200	\$19,028,400
Delray Beach Fire Station 114	4321 Lake Ida Rd, Delray Beach FL	10,864	\$1,200	\$13,036,800
Delray Beach Fire Station 115	4000 Old Germantown Rd, Delray Beach FL	6,715	\$1,200	\$8,058,000
Ocean Rescue HQ Building Anchor Park	340 South Ocean Park (Leased)	1,950		\$0
		<b>72,077</b>		<b>\$94,352,400</b>

<b>Land</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>(Acres)</b>	<b>Land Cost / Acre</b>	<b>Value</b>
Delray Beach Fire Rescue Station 111/Headquarters	501 W Atlantic Ave, Delray Beach FL 33444	2.18	\$1,023,037	\$2,228,277
Delray Beach Fire Station 112	35 N. Andrews Ave. Delray Beach FL	0.46	\$1,023,037	\$467,221
Delray Beach Fire Station 113	651 Linton Blvd	0.95	\$1,023,037	\$975,364
Delray Beach Fire Station 114	4321 Lake Ida Rd, Delray Beach FL	0.66	\$1,023,037	\$675,102
Delray Beach Fire Station 115	4000 Old Germantown Rd, Delray Beach FL	1.08	\$1,023,037	\$1,104,062
Ocean Rescue HQ Building Anchor Park	340 South Ocean Park	2.52	\$1,023,037	\$2,575,189
		<b>7.84</b>	<b>\$1,023,037</b>	<b>\$8,025,216</b>

<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Original Cost</b>	<b>Replacement Cost</b>
PIERCE 100' Ladder AERIAL, DASH	2003	\$630,838	\$1,624,248
PIERCE SPECIAL OPS, DASH (Heavy Rescue)	2006	\$407,997	\$1,000,000
PIERCE PUMPER, DASH	2007	\$428,804	\$1,142,000
PIERCE PUMPER, DASH	2007	\$428,804	\$1,142,000
PIERCE PUMPER, VELOCITY	2008	\$477,193	\$1,142,000
PIERCE PUMPER, VELOCITY	2011	\$548,901	\$1,142,000
PIERCE PUMPER, VELOCITY	2017	\$614,337	\$1,142,000
PIERCE PUMPER, VELOCITY	2017	\$749,582	\$1,142,000
PIERCE PUMPER, VELOCITY	2017	\$750,192	\$1,142,000
PIERCE 75" ladder AERIAL, VELOCITY	2017	\$907,544	\$1,624,248
PIERCE 100' Platform AERIAL, VELOCITY	2021	\$1,464,172	\$2,000,000
PIERCE SPEC OPS, ENFORCER ( Heavy Rescue)	2022	\$889,033	\$1,000,000
PIERCE 75" ladder AERIAL, IMPEL	2024	\$1,395,236	\$1,480,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2011	\$248,812	\$570,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2014	\$279,334	\$570,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2015	\$274,339	\$570,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2016	\$284,596	\$570,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2017	\$343,740	\$570,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2017	\$334,610	\$570,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2019	\$377,776	\$570,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2020	\$540,728	\$570,000
HORTON AMBULANCE	2022	\$435,781	\$570,000
2012 FORD F350	2012	\$57,921	\$64,500
2013 FORD F150	2013	\$55,540	\$64,500
2013 FORD F250	2013	\$55,540	\$64,500
2013 CHEVY SUBURBAN	2013	\$65,515	\$90,000
2014 CHEVY IMPALA	2014	\$29,777	\$35,000
2014 CHEVY IMPALA	2014	\$29,777	\$35,000
2016 FORD EXPLORER	2016	\$35,600	\$64,500
2016 FORD FUSION-HYBRID	2016	\$35,600	\$64,500
2016 FORD EXPLORER	2016	\$35,600	\$64,500
2016 CHEVY TAHOE	2016	\$57,092	\$64,500
2017 FORD T350 VAN	2017	\$51,870	\$64,500
2017 FORD EXPLORER	2017	\$43,942	\$64,500
2017 FORD EXPLORER	2017	\$43,942	\$64,500
2017 FORD FUSION-HYBRID	2017	\$36,014	\$64,500
2017 FORD T250	2017	\$43,106	\$64,500
2017 FORD TRANSIT CONNECT	2017	\$51,978	\$64,500
2017 CHEVY TAHOE	2017	\$57,092	\$64,500
2017 CHEVY TAHOE	2017	\$57,092	\$64,500
2020 CHEVY SILVERADO, 3500	2020	\$87,832	\$95,000
2020 CHEVY SILVERADO, 3500	2020	\$87,832	\$95,000
2020 CHEVY SILVERADO, 1500	2020	\$54,102	\$64,500
2020 CHEVY TAHOE	2020	\$57,092	\$64,500
2020 CHEVY TAHOE	2020	\$57,092	\$64,500
2020 CHEVY TAHOE	2020	\$57,092	\$64,500
2022 FORD F-150	2022	\$53,809	\$64,500
2022 FORD F-150	2022	\$53,809	\$64,500
2022 FORD F-150	2022	\$53,809	\$64,500
2022 FORD F-150XL	2022	\$53,809	\$64,500
2022 CHEVY TAHOE	2022	\$57,092	\$64,500
2023 CHEVY TAHOE	2023	\$57,092	\$64,500
2023 GMC SIERRA 1500	2023	\$54,102	\$64,500
2024 FORD F-150 HYBRID	2024	\$64,500	\$64,500









TNT Hydraulic Cutters SLC292304	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Cutters SLC292305	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Cutters SLC292307	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302621	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302622	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302623	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302624	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302625	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302626	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302657	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302658	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Ram R302659	2017	\$3,000	\$3,600
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321341	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321342	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321343	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321344	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321345	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321346	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321372	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321373	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
TNT Hydraulic Spreaders SN321374	2017	\$4,500	\$5,400
Dive Bottle 53 AX0007571	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 53 AX0007579	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 53 AX0007590	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 63 B10026375	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 63 BJ0030648	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 63 BJ0030713	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 63 P060809	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0464083	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0486953	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0486984	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0586699	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0586709	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0586724	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0586744	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0586747	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AS0686743	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 AX0007572	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P361889	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P361889	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P361889	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P362023	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P362160	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P364949	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P365472	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P365489	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P365493	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P365498	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P36551	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P365511	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P366121	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P564910	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P668658	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P672960	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P758640	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 P758708	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 PP758660	2015	\$110	\$132
Dive Bottle 80 PYS8648	2015	\$110	\$132
Fire Cam 1080 130224	2023	\$1,100	\$1,320
Fire Cam 1080 130225	2023	\$1,100	\$1,320
Fire Cam 1080 130226	2023	\$1,100	\$1,320
Fire Cam 1080 130227	2023	\$1,100	\$1,320
Fire Cam 1080 130228	2023	\$1,100	\$1,320
Fire Cam 1080 130229	2023	\$1,100	\$1,320
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake Elkhart	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
Large Intake TFF	2020	\$2,500	\$3,000
AJX 911 Air Chisel 3700S-3	2016	\$1,800	\$2,160





LUCAS3 (3523HN27)	2024	\$17,213	\$20,655
LUCAS3 (3523HN28)	2024	\$17,213	\$20,655
LUCAS3 (3523HN29)	2024	\$17,213	\$20,655
LUCAS3 (3523HN30)	2024	\$17,213	\$20,655
LUCAS3 (3523HN32)	2024	\$17,213	\$20,655
35' Ext ladder	2003	\$1,500	\$1,800
35' Ext ladder	2009	\$1,750	\$2,100
35' Ext ladder	2017	\$2,000	\$2,400
35' Ext ladder	2021	\$2,000	\$2,400
24' ext ladder	2007	\$1,500	\$1,800
24' ext ladder	2007	\$1,500	\$1,800
24' ext ladder	2008	\$1,500	\$1,800
24' ext ladder	2011	\$1,650	\$1,980
24' ext ladder	2003	\$1,450	\$1,740
24' ext ladder	2009	\$1,550	\$1,860
24' ext ladder	2017	\$1,800	\$2,160
24' ext ladder	2017	\$1,800	\$2,160
24' ext ladder	2017	\$1,800	\$2,160
24' ext ladder	2017	\$1,800	\$2,160
24' ext ladder	2021	\$1,800	\$2,160
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2003	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2009	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2017	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2021	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2007	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2007	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2008	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2011	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2003	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2009	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2017	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2017	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2017	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2017	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2017	\$800	\$960
Roof ladder w/ hooks	2021	\$800	\$960
Attic ladder	2003	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2009	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2017	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2021	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2007	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2007	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2008	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2011	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2003	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2009	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2017	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2017	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2017	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2017	\$300	\$360
Attic ladder	2021	\$300	\$360
Ferno Stair Chair (17N376923)	2017	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (17N376925)	2017	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (18N396210)	2018	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (18N396217)	2018	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (18N396218)	2018	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (18N396614)	2018	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (18N396618)	2018	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (18N396619)	2018	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (18N403484)	2018	\$10,000	\$12,000
Ferno Stair Chair (19N419636)	2019	\$10,000	\$12,000
Stretcher (17S013928)	2017	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher (17S013929)	2017	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher (17S014052)	2017	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher (17S014053)	2017	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher (18S015616)	2018	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher (18S015743)	2018	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher (18S016387)	2018	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher (19S018086)	2019	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher (22S026040)	2022	\$40,000	\$48,000
Stretcher Power X1 21S024843	2024	\$40,000	\$48,000
Bunker Boots Shadow 14" 8.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.5 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 11.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 11.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 11.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex 11.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840









Bunker Pants 6249921	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6249942	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6249962	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6249972	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250011	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250032	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250062	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250081	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250092	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250101	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250102	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250141	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6250172	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6252001	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6252221	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6268884	2022	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6268885	2022	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6268886	2022	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6268887	2022	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6268888	2022	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6268889	2022	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6268890	2022	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6268891	2022	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6324015	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6333123	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370520	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370521	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370522	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370523	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370524	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370525	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370526	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370527	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370528	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370529	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370530	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370531	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370532	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370533	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 6370534	2023	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7025411	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7025922	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7025941	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7025952	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7025982	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026001	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026012	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026022	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026031	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026082	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026092	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026102	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026131	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026142	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7026151	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7097782	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7097802	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7097811	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7097822	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7097831	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7461632	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7461642	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7461652	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7461661	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7461672	2015	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 77011218152	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701165942	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 770116599	2013	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701504261	2014	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701896022	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701896032	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701896191	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701896251	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701896371	2017	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701896401	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701896811	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701896832	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701902722	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701902761	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701903461	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701957491	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701957931	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701958282	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7701958322	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7943512	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800
Bunker Pants 7943521	2016	\$1,500	\$1,800



































Knox Box Key 4010060	2023	\$900	\$1,080
Knox Box Key 4010061	2023	\$900	\$1,080
Knox Box Key 4043043	2023	\$900	\$1,080
Knox Box Key 4048131	2023	\$900	\$1,080
Knox Box Key 4070000	2023	\$900	\$1,080
Knox Box Key 4070001	2023	\$900	\$1,080
Knox Box Key 8164	2023	\$900	\$1,080
Bunker Boots Supraflex CSA 14" 11.5 W 06154046	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex CSA 14" 11.5 W 06154047	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex CSA 14" 12.0 W 06154044	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex CSA 14" 12.5 W 06154050	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex CSA 14" 8.5 W 06153788	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex CSA 14" 8.5 W 06153790	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex CSA 14" 9.5 W 06153793	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supraflex CSA 14" 9.5 W 06153794	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots SupraLITE 10.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots SupraLITE 10.5 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots SupraLITE 11.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 10.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 10.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 10.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 10.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 11.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 11.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 11.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 11.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 11.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 11.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 12.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 12.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 12.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 12.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 12.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 12.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 13.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 13.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 13.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 13.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 14.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 9.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 9.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supralite 14" 9.5 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme 14" 10.5 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme 14" 12.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme 14" 12.0 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme 14" 13.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme 14" 14 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme 14" 7.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme 14" 7.5 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme 14" 8.0 M	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 10.0W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 10.0W 6386021	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 10.5W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 10.5W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 10.5W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 11 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 11.5W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 11.5W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 12 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 13 W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Boots Supreme CSA 14" 14.5W	2015	\$700	\$840
Bunker Coat	2018	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2019	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2019	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2019	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2015	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5543486-2S0610	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5194819	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5194820	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5194824	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5194826	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5202908	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5203814	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5206912	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5206913	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5210862	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5210863	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 5210864	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040







Bunker Coat 6252181	2013	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6268876	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6268877	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6268878	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6268879	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6268880	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6268881	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6268882	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6268883	2022	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6324014	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6333122	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370505	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370506	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370507	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370508	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370509	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370510	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370511	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370512	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370513	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370514	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370515	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370516	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370517	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370518	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 6370519	2023	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025381	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025401	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025421	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025431	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025451	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025461	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025482	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025541	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025578	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025582	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025591	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025602	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025612	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025621	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7025992	2014	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7097651	2015	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7097691	2015	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7098361	2015	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7461362	2015	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7461371	2015	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7461402	2015	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7461412	2015	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701779071	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701779081	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701779091	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701884861	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701894972	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701895521	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701895612	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701895681	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701896582	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701904012	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701904031	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701911222	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7701913081	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7943492	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 7943501	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8221891	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8221921	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8221932	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8221942	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8221951	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8221961	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8222271	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8222962	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8433942	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8433951	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8433961	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8440981	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8441232	2016	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8557121	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8557141	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8557152	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8557161	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8557171	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8557181	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
Bunker Coat 8557191	2017	\$1,700	\$2,040
K-12 saw	?	\$2,800	\$3,360
K-12 saw	?	\$2,800	\$3,360







X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
X3 PRO AIR-PAK - SCBA - FIRE DPT	2021	\$6,450	\$7,740
HOLMATRO PENTHEON SPREADER-HYDRAULIC VEH EXTF	2023	\$15,017	\$18,020
HOLMATRO PENTHEON CUTTER- HIDRAULIC VEH EXTRIC	2023	\$14,614	\$17,537
HOLMATRO PENTHEON RAM- HYDRAULIC VEH EXTRICAT	2023	\$12,564	\$15,077
KEYTRACK VSP2.0 BASE UNIT & DRAWER - FIRE DEPT	2023	\$12,295	\$14,755
KEYTRACK - 12 LOCKDOWN KEY MODULE FIRE DEPT	2023	\$4,000	\$4,800
RES-Q-JACK SUPER X DELUXE 4 POINT - FIRE DPT FY22	2022	\$19,082	\$22,898
RED WAVE THREAD ID - FIRE DPT FT 22	2022	\$71,899	\$86,279
FERNO INX STRETCHER - FIRE DPT FY22	2022	\$37,989	\$45,587
STRETCHER FERNO POWER X1 - FIRE DPT FY 22	2022	\$20,076	\$24,091
ATTACK DIGITAL FIRE TRAINING SYSTEM	2022	\$23,588	\$28,305
MATRIX C3X CLIMBMILL - @ FIRE STATION 112	2022	\$5,284	\$6,341
MATRIX C3X CLIMBMILL LED CONSOLE- FIRE DPT FY20-21	2021	\$5,434	\$6,521
FIRE POLES KIT @ FIRE STATION # 112	2021	\$37,000	\$44,400
QUANTIFIT2 RESPIRATOR TESTING SYSTEM - FIRE	2021	\$10,567	\$12,681
DRONE - PARROT ANAFI USA - FIRE DPT FY 21	2021	\$7,000	\$8,400
DRONE - PARROT ANAFI USA - FIRE DPT FY 21	2021	\$7,000	\$8,400
SOFTWARE-OPERATIVE IQ SOFTWARE	2017	\$32,000	\$38,400
WASHER-EXTRACTOR /FS 112 UNIMAC MODEL UWTO65D-	2019	\$13,087	\$15,704
WASHER-EXTRACTOR /FS 115 UNIMAC MODEL UWTO65D-	2019	\$13,087	\$15,704
FITNESS EQUIPMENT-MATRIX AURA FUNC TRAINER CABL	2018	\$5,864	\$7,037
STRECHER-POWER PRO XT AMBULANCE COT	2017	\$14,025	\$16,830
SIMULATOR - FIRE DEPT	2017	\$24,990	\$29,988
AIR & HEATING UNIT & VENTILATING EQUIP-501 W ATL	2017	\$8,596	\$10,315
AIR & HEATING UNIT & VENTILATING EQUIP-501 W ATL	2017	\$8,596	\$10,315
AIR & HEATING UNIT & VENTILATING EQUIP-501 W ATL	2017	\$8,596	\$10,315
AIR & HEATING UNIT & VENTILATING EQUIP-4321 LAKE	2017	\$8,596	\$10,315
AIR & HEATING UNIT & VENTILATING EQUIP-501 W ATL	2017	\$8,596	\$10,315
AIR & HEATING UNIT & VENTILATING EQUIP-501 W ATL	2017	\$8,596	\$10,315
COT-AMBULANCE COT FERNO INX INLINE	2017	\$30,688	\$36,825
COT-AMBULANCE COT FERNO INX INLINE	2017	\$30,688	\$36,825
STABILIZATION KIT-PARTIECH VEH STAB FY15-16 FIRE	2016	\$5,704	\$6,845
CONDENSING UNIT-TRANE FIRE-ST2 MODEL#4TTA43036	2016	\$5,950	\$7,140
AIR CONDITIONER- TRANE MODEL#TSC102F3E0A0	2016	\$8,125	\$9,750
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
CAMERA-THERMAL BULLARD LDX 240X180	2016	\$7,000	\$8,400
AIR CONDITIONER/CONDENSER/HANDLER LENNOX FY14-	2015	\$4,092	\$4,910
GAS RANGE- 60" STARFIE PRO 6 BURNER FY14016 FIRE	2015	\$4,669	\$5,603
AIR CONDITIONER- TRANE ROOF TOP 10 TON FY15-16	2015	\$12,858	\$15,430
CONDENSING UNIT-TRANE FY15-16 FIRE-ST4 BUNK	2015	\$5,392	\$6,470
GAS MONITOR-MULTIRAE PRO UNIT PUMPED FY14-15	2015	\$6,592	\$7,911
GAS MONITOR-MULTIRAE PRO UNIT PUMPED FY14-15	2015	\$6,592	\$7,911
GENERATOR/BOSS ORODOX HYDROXOL-FIRE DEPT FY13-:	2014	\$3,600	\$4,320
GENERATOR/SLIMLINE ORODOX HYDROXOL FD FY 13-14	2014	\$2,400	\$2,880
GENERATOR/IDU ORODOX HYDROXOL-FIRE DEPT FY13-14	2014	\$2,000	\$2,400
GENERATOR/IDU ORODOX HYDROXOL-FIRE DEPT FY13-14	2014	\$2,000	\$2,400
LIGHT-FOX FURY PORTABLE AREA FY14-15 FIRE RESCUE	2014	\$1,990	\$2,388
MULTI-FORCE DOOR SIMULATOR- 001-2313--6490 FY12/1	2013	\$1,186	\$1,424
MULTI-FORCE DOOR SIMULATOR- 001-2315--6490 FY12/1	2013	\$5,960	\$7,152
SCUBA FILL STATION CONTAINMENT	2013	\$9,013	\$10,816
DESK UNIT (CHIEF CONNOR)	2012	\$2,371	\$2,845
STAIR PRO-MODEL 6252	2012	\$2,740	\$3,288
TREADMILL (AT FS#6 FY11/12)DE	2012	\$3,305	\$3,966
DESK UNIT	2012	\$3,862	\$4,635
SCUBA CONTAINMENT FILL STATION MAKO MODEL	2012	\$10,500	\$12,600
TWO-WAY PORTABLE RADIOS APX6000	2011	\$4,559	\$5,471
TWO-WAY PORTABLE RADIOS APX6000	2011	\$4,559	\$5,471
TWO-WAY PORTABLE RADIOS APX6000	2011	\$4,559	\$5,471
TWO-WAY PORTABLE RADIOS APX6000	2011	\$4,559	\$5,471
WEATHER TRACKING STATION	2011	\$7,000	\$8,400
DESK UNIT	2011	\$1,584	\$1,901
FLOWMETER	2011	\$2,509	\$3,010
DESK UNIT	2010	\$1,965	\$2,359
COMPRESSOR SYSTEM-MAKO BREATHING AIR MODULE	2010	\$24,983	\$29,980
DRI HARDWIRE COMMUNICATION PKG (Dive)	2010	\$8,063	\$9,675
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 001-6412 FY 05-06	2006	\$469	\$562
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE(INSTALL)001-6412 FY 06-0	2006	\$2,119	\$2,542
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 001-6412 FY 05-06	2006	\$707	\$848
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE(INSTALL)001-6412 FY06-07	2006	\$1,877	\$2,252

PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 001-6412 FY 05-06	2006	\$626	\$751
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE(INSTALL)001-6412 FY 06-07	2006	\$2,119	\$2,542
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 001-6412 FY 05-06	2006	\$707	\$848
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE(INSTALL)001-6412 FY06-07	2006	\$2,119	\$2,542
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 001-6412 FY 05-06	2006	\$707	\$848
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE(INSTALL)001-6412 FY06-07	2006	\$1,877	\$2,252
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 001-6412 FY 06-07	2006	\$626	\$751
PHONE-SATELLITE PROTABLE(INSTALL)001-6412 FY 06-07	2006	\$1,877	\$2,252
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 001-6412 FY 05-06	2006	\$626	\$751
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE(INSTALL)001-6412 FY06-07	2006	\$2,127	\$2,552
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 441-6412 FY 05-06	2006	\$312	\$374
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 441-6412 FY6-07	2006	\$397	\$477
PHONE-SATELLITE PORTABLE 441-6412 FY6-07	2006	\$1,405	\$1,686
LEG EXTENSION MACHINE-SIGNATURE	2007	\$3,613	\$4,336
SURFBOARDS-SONIC	2007	\$1,345	\$1,614
SURFBOARDS-SONIC	2007	\$1,345	\$1,614
DESK UNIT-COMplete	2008	\$1,779	\$2,135
DESK UNIT-COMplete	2008	\$1,779	\$2,135
WORKOUT MACHINE-CABLE MOTION DUAL ADJ PULLEY	2008	\$4,854	\$5,825
DESK UNIT	2008	\$2,442	\$2,930
DESK UNIT	2008	\$1,964	\$2,357
COMPRESSOR-CURTIS MODEL# 5E2HT8UP	2008	\$3,225	\$3,870
HOSE CART-MOBILE (RED)	2008	\$2,070	\$2,484
HOSE CART-MOBILE (RED)	2008	\$1,530	\$1,836
HOSE CART-MOBILE (RED)	2008	\$1,530	\$1,836
HOSE DRYER	2008	\$1,386	\$1,663
TENT-PORTABLE GARAGE	2008	\$1,735	\$2,082
PHONE SYSTEM-CABINET & ENTIRE SYSTEM	2008	\$6,650	\$7,980
STORAGE UNIT-HEAVY DUTY HOSE/SCBA BOTTLE-FIRE D	2002	\$1,665	\$1,997
PADDLE BOARD-SONIC RACING MALIBU PVC W/HAND GF	2002	\$863	\$1,036
PADDLEBOARD-SONIC RACING MALIBU W/HAND GRIP	2002	\$863	\$1,036
BELL, 12" WITH EAGLE STAND-FIRE STATION #1	2003	\$852	\$1,022
WORKSTATION-DESK,TACKBOARD,HUTCH-MAHOG/CHAI	2003	\$1,228	\$1,473
WORKSTATION-DESK,TACKBOARD,HUTCH-MAHOG/CHAI	2003	\$1,228	\$1,473
		<b>\$6,530,864</b>	<b>\$7,837,037</b>

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**APPENDIX  
DELRAY BEACH, FLORIDA  
PARKS FACILITIES LIST**

<b>Parks</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>(Acres)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Cost / Acre</b>	<b>Value</b>
Knowles Park	1001 S Federal Hwy, Delray Beach, FL	3.0	Boat Marine / Facilities	\$1,023,037	\$3,069,112
Lakeview Park	1100 Lake Dr, Delray Beach FL	5.2	Boat Marine / Facilities	\$1,023,037	\$5,319,794
Magrove Park	1211 S Federal Highway Delray Beach FL	5	Boat Marine / Facilities	\$1,023,037	\$5,115,186
"505" Teen Center and Hobbit Skate Park	505 SE 5th Avenue, Delray Beach FL	1.6	Community	\$1,023,037	\$1,636,860
Barwick Park	735 Barwick Road, Delray Beach FL	9.6	Community	\$1,023,037	\$9,821,158
Catherine Strong Splash Park	1500 SW 6th St, Delray Beach FL	9.8	Community	\$1,023,037	\$10,025,765
Community Center / Tennis Center	50 NW 1st Ave, Delray Beach FL	9.9	Community	\$1,023,037	\$10,128,069
Delray Swim and Tennis Club Pool	2350 Jaeger Drive, Delray Beach FL	5.5	Community	\$1,023,037	\$5,626,705
Family Recreation and Fitness Center Playground	850 N Congress Ave, Delray Beach FL	6.7	Community	\$1,023,037	\$6,854,350
Old School Square Park	95 NE 1st Ave, Delray Beach FL	3.67	Community	\$1,023,037	\$3,754,547
Pompey Park	1101 NW 2nd St, Delray Beach FL	13.9	Community	\$1,023,037	\$14,220,218
Veterans Parks Recreation Center	802 NE 1st St, Delray Beach FL	4.2	Community	\$1,023,037	\$4,296,757
Sandoway Park	200 Block of A1a South of Atlantic Ave	32	Community	\$1,023,037	\$32,737,193
13th Street Playground	238 E 13th St, Delray Beach FL	0.3	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$306,911
Bexley Trail Community Park	1400 W. Bexley Park Dr. Delray Beach FL	11	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$11,253,410
Carver Square Park	SW 3rd St and SW 7th Ave, Delray Beach FL	0.2	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$204,607
Cornell Park	301 NW 9th St, Delray Beach FL	3.5	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$3,580,630
Currie Commons Park	750 SE 2nd Ave, Delray Beach FL	3.1	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$3,171,416
Del Ida Park	NE 2nd Ave and NE 6th St, Delray Beach FL	0.1	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$102,304
Eagle Park	55 Coral Trace Boulevard, Delray Beach FL	3.7	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$3,785,238
Elizabeth "Libby" Jackson Wesley Plaza	SW 5th Ave and Atlantic Ave, Delray Beach FL	0.2	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$204,607
Fern Court Park		0.09	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$92,073
LaHacienda Gardens	Lake Ave N, Delray Beach FL	0.3	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$306,911
Merritt Park	316 SW 2nd Ave, Delray Beach FL	3.9	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$3,989,845
Mike Machek Boy Scout Park	405 Lake Ida Rd, Delray Beach FL	4.8	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$4,910,579
Oakmont Park	2200 SW 35th Ave, Delray Beach FL	1.4	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$1,432,252
Orchard View Park	4060 Old Germantown Rd, Delray Beach FL	5.9	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$6,035,920
Pine Grove Park	1041 SW 7th Ave, Delray Beach FL	4.7	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$4,808,275
Plumosa Park	1720 NE 3rd Ave, Delray Beach FL	2.9	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$2,966,808
Rev JWH Thomas Jr Park	SW 9th Ave and SW 1st St, Delray Beach FL	0.35	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$358,063
Rosemont Park	550 SW 4th Ave, Delray Beach FL	0.3	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$306,911
Sunshine Park	145 SW 15th Ave, Delray Beach FL	0.3	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$306,911
Worthing Park	150 E Atlantic Ave, Delray Beach FL	0.3	Neighborhood	\$1,023,037	\$306,911
Lake Ida Open Space		5.05	Preserve / Natural Area	\$1,023,037	\$5,166,338
Leon M Weekes Environmental Preserve	2800 Albatross Road, Delray Beach FL	12.4	Preserve / Natural Area	\$1,023,037	\$12,685,662
Anchor Park	340 South Ocean Blvd, Delray Beach FL	2.5	Special Facilities	\$1,023,037	\$2,557,593
Atlantic Dunes Park	1605 S Ocean Blvd, Delray Beach FL	7	Special Facilities	\$1,023,037	\$7,161,261
Sarah Gleason Park	2 S. Ocean Blvd, Delray Beach FL	0.25	Special Facilities	\$1,023,037	\$255,759
		<b>184.61</b>			<b>\$188,862,912</b>

<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Make</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Original Cost</b>	<b>Replacement Cost</b>
FORD F-150 PICK UP		2023	\$34,620	\$36,014
TOYOTA RAV-4		2022	\$30,138	\$33,150
CHEVROLET 2500 CARGO VAN		2017	\$26,529	\$43,106
STAR EV ELECTRIC GOLF CAR		2018	\$9,916	\$11,540
FORD F-150 PICK UP		2016	\$22,297	\$36,014
CLUBCAR CARRY ALL 500 UTILITY		2025	\$12,703	\$12,703
FORD TRANSIT 350 15 PASS. VAN REPLACES 7401		2025	\$58,580	\$58,580
FORD VAN T-350 15 PASS. VAN		2019	\$31,962	\$45,434
JOHN DEERE 4310		2003	\$14,354	
TOYOTA RAV 4 COMPACT SUV		2020	\$30,432	\$33,475
VERMEER RT200 TRENCHER		2008	\$8,930	
FORD TRANSIT CONNECT VAN		2017	\$24,710	\$43,444
FORD TRANSIT CONNECT VAN		2022	\$28,760	\$43,444
FORD F-250 UTILITY BODY		2009	\$25,942	\$44,508
TORO WORKMAN 3100 APV		2017	\$17,487	\$19,235
FORD F-250 CREW CAB UTILITY		2018	\$51,185	\$35,776
FORD F-250 CREW CAB UTILITY		2016	\$51,185	\$33,023
FORD F-250 CREW CAB		2013	\$51,185	\$24,012
INTERNATIONAL BUCKET TRUCK-Spare		2002	\$264,020	\$104,181
FORD F-350 CREW CAB ALUMINUM DUMP BODY-NEW		2023	\$55,900	\$50,819
FORD F-350 CREW CAB ALUMINUM DUMP BODY-NEW		2023	\$55,900	\$50,819
FORD F-350 CREW CAB ALUMINUM DUMP BODY-NEW		2023	\$55,900	\$50,819
FORD F-350 CREW CAB ALUMINUM DUMP BODY-NEW		2023	\$55,900	\$50,819
FORD F-350 CREW CAB ALUMINUM DUMP BODY-NEW		2023	\$55,900	\$50,819
FORD F-250 CREW CAB UTILITY		2019	\$64,260	\$33,234
FORD F-250 CREW CAB UTILITY		2019	\$64,260	\$33,234
FORD F-250 CREW CAB UTILITY		2019	\$64,260	\$33,234
CHEVROLET 2500 CREW CAB UTILITY		2022	\$64,260	\$42,955
CHEVROLET 2500 CREW CAB UTILITY		2022	\$64,260	\$42,955
FORD F-250 CREW CAB UTILITY		2019	\$64,260	\$33,234
FORD F-350 CREW CAB DUMP		2020	\$55,900	\$49,454
CHEVROLET 2500 CREW CAB UTILITY		2021	\$64,260	\$41,070
CHEVROLET 2500 CREW CAB UTILITY		2021	\$64,260	\$41,070
CHEVROLET 2500 CREW CAB UTILITY		2021	\$64,260	\$41,070
FORD F-250 CREW CAB UTILITY		2020	\$64,260	\$39,105
INTERNATIONAL BUCKET TRK-NEW, Replaces 769		2024	\$264,040	\$240,945
FORD F-250 UTILITY BODY		2009	\$64,260	\$23,185
FORD F-650 DUMP BODY		2013	\$70,350	\$63,955
CASE FARMALL110C TRACTOR		2024	\$78,000	\$78,000
CASE FARMALL110C TRACTOR		2024	\$75,200	\$75,200
FORD F-150 PICK UP		2022	\$36,014	\$29,549
FORD F-150 PICK UP		2019	\$36,014	\$23,054
FORD F-150 PICK UP		2019	\$36,014	\$23,054
FORD F-150 PICK UP		2020	\$36,014	\$24,149
FORD F-150 PICK UP		2020	\$36,014	\$24,149
FORD F-150 PICK UP		2019	\$36,014	\$23,054
FORD F-650 DUMP BODY		2021	\$81,617	\$74,198
KAWASAKI MULE 4010 4X4		2019	\$13,510	\$9,613
FORD F-550 REFUSE COMPACTOR		2016	\$96,763	\$87,967
JOHN DEERE 1200A BUNKER RAKE		2018	\$14,127	\$12,843

# of Vehicles 50 Total: \$2,746,886 \$2,155,264

Individual Park Buildings	Square feet	Cost SF	Cost
Admin/Gymnasium Building: Pompey Park	22,200	\$550	\$12,210,000
Pool Administration Building: Pompey Park: Equipment	3,200	\$550	\$1,760,000
Community Center/Gym Building	18,100	\$550	\$9,955,000
Press Box/ Restrooms Building	2,400	\$450	\$1,080,000
Bathrooms Building: Atlantic Dunes Park	720	\$300	\$216,000
Admin/Restrooms Building: Catherine Strong Park	1,400	\$300	\$420,000
Concession Stand/Restrooms Building: Currie Commons Park	780	\$300	\$234,000
Concession Stand/Restrooms Building: Miracle League Field: Miller Park	670	\$300	\$201,000
Restrooms Building: Knowles Park	470	\$300	\$141,000
Restrooms Building: Mangrove Park	440	\$300	\$132,000
Restrooms Building: Lake View Park	400	\$300	\$120,000
Restrooms Building: Merritt Park	500	\$300	\$150,000
Restrooms Building: Orchard View Park	500	\$300	\$150,000
Bathrooms Building: Atlantic Dunes Park	720	\$500	\$360,000
Maintenance Storage Building: Miller Park	2,860	\$500	\$1,430,000
Ocean Rescue HQ Building: Anchor Park	3,200	\$500	\$1,600,000
Clubhouse Building: Delray Tennis/Swim Club	3,960	\$500	\$1,980,000
Restrooms Building: Tennis Center	2,000	\$500	\$1,000,000
Pool Building: Delray Tennis/Swim Club: Pumps, Equipment	480	\$500	\$240,000
Pro Shop Building: Tennis Center	5,800	\$500	\$2,900,000
Storage Building: Tennis Center	1,100	\$500	\$550,000
Maintenance Building: Delray Tennis/Swim Club	1,000	\$500	\$500,000
Adult Center & Restrooms Building: Veterans Park	3,860	\$500	\$1,930,000
Restrooms Building/Mike Macheck Boy Scout Park	420	\$300	\$126,000
Visitor Information Center Building: Sarah Gleason Park	1,400	\$500	\$700,000
Teen Center/Woman's Club Building	3,600	\$500	\$1,800,000
Skate Park: Teen Center/Woman's	8,300	\$500	\$4,150,000
Administration/Garage Building: Parks Maintenance	14,000	\$500	\$7,000,000
			\$53,035,000

Individual Park Property Equipment	Cost
<b>*905* Teen Center and Hobbit Skate Park</b>	
Basketball court	\$180,000
Bicycle Rack (4)	\$6,000
Computer lab	\$100,000
Kitchen	\$100,000
Recording Studio	\$75,000
Recreation Center	\$900,000
Restrooms Skate Park	\$125,000

<b>13th Street Playground</b>	
Playground	\$30,000

<b>Anchor Park</b>	
2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
4. Playground	\$30,000
5. Restrooms	\$125,000

<b>Atlantic Dunes Park</b>	
2. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
3. Nature Trail	\$150,000
4. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000

<b>Barwick Park</b>	
1. BBQ	\$1,600
2. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
3. Fitness Trail	\$150,000
4. Grass Area	\$100,000
5. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
6. Picnic Pavilion	\$115,000
7. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
8. Playground	\$30,000
9. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
10. Restrooms	\$125,000
11. Walking Trail	\$100,000

<b>Bexley Trail Community Park</b>	
1. BO	
2. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
3. Grass Area	\$100,000
4. Nature Trail	\$150,000
5. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
6. Picnic Pavilion	\$115,000
7. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
8. Playground	\$30,000
9. Walking Trail	\$100,000

<b>Carver Square Park</b>	
1. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
2. Playground	\$30,000

<b>Catherine Strong Splash Park</b>	
1. Basketball Court	\$180,000
2. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
3. Fitness Trail	\$150,000
4. Grass Area	\$100,000
5. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000

6. Pickleball Court	\$100,000
7. Picnic Pavilion	\$115,000
8. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
9. Playground	\$30,000
10. Restrooms	\$125,000
12. Walking Trail	\$150,000

**Community Center / Tennis Center**

1. Badminton	\$75,000
2. Basketball Court	\$180,000
3. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
4. Grass Area	\$100,000
5. Gymnasium	\$500,000
6. Indoor Stage	\$25,000
7. Kitchen	\$100,000
8. Locker Rooms	\$250,000
9. Meeting Room	\$300,000
11. Pickleball Court	\$50,000
12. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
13. Recreation Center	\$900,000
14. Restrooms	\$125,000

**Cornell Park**

1. Grass Area	\$100,000
2. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
3. Walking Trail	\$150,000

**Currie Commons Park**

1. Grass Area	\$100,000
2. Little League Field	\$35,000
3. Playground	\$30,000
4. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000

**Del Ida Park**

**Delray Swim and Tennis Club Pool**

1. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
3. Tennis Courts	\$600,000

**Eagle Park**

1. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
2. Grass Area	
3. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
4. Picnic Pavilion	\$115,000
5. Picnic Tables	\$125,000
6. Playground	\$30,000
7. Walking Trail	\$100,000

**Elizabeth "Libby" Jackson Wesley Plaza**

1. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
2. Outdoor Stage	

**Family Recreation and Fitness Center Playground**

1. Accessible Playground	\$20,000
2. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
3. Playground	\$30,000
4. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Garden	\$25,000

**Fern Court Park**

**Knowles Park**

1. Boat Ramp	
2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
4. Playground	\$30,000

**LaHacienda Gardens**

1. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
4. Playground	\$30,000

**Lake Ida Open Space**

**Lakeview Park**

1. Boat Ramp	
2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
4. Picnic Pavilion	\$115,000
5. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
6. Playground	\$30,000
7. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
8. Walking Trail	\$150,000

**Leon M Weekes Environmental Preserve**

1. Bat House	
2. Nature Trail	\$150,000
3. Playground	\$30,000
4. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
5. Walking Trail	\$150,000

**Magrove Park**

1. Boat Ramp	
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**Merritt Park**

1. Basketball Court	\$180,000
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2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Playground	\$30,000
5. Softball Field	\$35,000

**Mike Machek Boy Scout Park**

1. BBQ	\$1,600
2. Fitness Trail	\$100,000
3. Grass Area	\$100,000
4. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
5. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
7. Restrooms	\$125,000

**Oakmont Park**

1. Grass Area	\$100,000
2. Picnic Tables	\$3,200

**Old School Square Park**

1. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Playground	\$30,000
4. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
5. Restrooms	\$125,000

**Orchard View Park**

1. BBQ	\$1,600
2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
4. Picnic Pavilion	\$115,000
5. Playground	\$30,000
6. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
8. Walking Trail	\$150,000

**Pine Grove Park**

1. Grass Area	\$100,000
2. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
3. Picnic Pavilion	\$115,000
4. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000

**Plumosa Park**

**Pompey Park**

1. Baseball Diamond	\$50,000
2. Basketball Court	\$180,000
3. Batting Cage	\$10,000
4. BBQ	\$1,600
5. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
6. Grass Area	\$100,000
10. Little League Field	\$35,000
14. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
15. Pickleball Court	\$50,000
16. Picnic Pavilion	\$115,000
17. Picnic Tables	\$6,000
18. Playground	\$30,000
20. Press Box	\$15,000
21. Recreation Center	\$900,000
22. Restrooms	\$125,000
23. Tennis Courts	\$600,000

**Rev JWH Thomas Jr Park**

**Robert P Miller Park**

1. Accessible Playground	\$30,000
2. Baseball Diamond	\$50,000
3. Batting Cage	\$1,500
4. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
5. Grass Area	\$100,000
6. Little League Field	\$35,000
7. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
8. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
9. Playground	\$30,000
10. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
11. Press Box	\$750,000
12. Concessions Stand Restrooms	\$255,000
13. Softball Field	\$50,000

**Rosemont Park**

1. Playground	\$30,000
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**Sandoway Park**

2. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
3. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
4. Restrooms	\$125,000

**Sarah Gleason Park**

1. Restrooms	\$125,000
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**Seacrest Soccer Complex**

1. Football Field	\$50,000
2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
4. Press Box	\$25,000
5. Restrooms	\$125,000
6. Soccer Field	\$35,000

**Sunshine Park**

1. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
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2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Walking Trail	\$150,000

**Veterans Parks Recreation Center**

1. Grass Area	\$100,000
2. Kitchen	\$75,000
3. Meeting Room	\$50,000
4. Pavilion Rental	\$450,000
5. Picnic Tables	\$3,200
6. Playground	\$30,000
7. Pocket Refuge Parks and Pollinator Gardens	\$25,000
8. Recreation Center	\$900,000

**Worthing Park**

1. Bicycle Rack	\$6,000
2. Grass Area	\$100,000
3. Picnic Tables	\$3,200

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<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,185,700</b>
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**DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES  
 DELRAY BEACH FLORIDA  
 WATER FACILITIES NEEDS LIST THROUGH 2040 Appendix B**

Facility Name [1] [2]	Project Cost
<b>Water</b>	
Fluoride and Phosphate Chemical Tanks & 4 Lof Project	\$4,000,000
Upgrade to Telemetry System SCADA	\$2,500,000
South Pump Generator Replacement	\$3,500,000
Variable Frequency Drives (VFD) (50%)	\$5,250,000
Reclaimed Water area 5 & connecting services in area 10 & 14 (50%)	\$650,000
Lab Analytical Instrument ICP-OES or MS	\$150,000
Membrane softening plant	\$280,000,000
Tropic Isle Projects (50%)	\$8,465,000
Marine Roadway Projects (50%)	\$750,000
N Swintom Ave Projects (50%)	\$100,000
Wter Treatment Plant Projects (50%)	\$2,500,000
Water Meters	\$15,100,000
Contingency(50%)	\$1,638,620
WTP Filter Valve Actuator	\$360,000
Owens Baker Tank repiping Project	\$1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$325,963,620</b>

**Offsetting Revenue** **\$0**  
**Total** **\$325,963,620**

[1] Source: City Capital Improvement Plan

[2] Projects listed at 50% are allocated between water and sewer projects

DRAFT

**DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES  
 DELRAY BEACH FLORIDA  
 SEWER FACILITIES NEEDS LIST THROUGH 2040 Appendix B**

Facility Name [1] [2]	Project Cost
<b>Sewer</b>	
SCRWWTP Gravity Belt Thickener	\$750,000
Upgrade to Telemetry System SCADA	\$2,500,000
Utilities Lift Station Generator	\$1,200,000
Forcemain 50 to SCRWWTP	\$6,917,200
Pump station #50 upgrade	\$5,000,000
Safety Grates for Life Stations	\$600,000
Area 10 and 14 Projectss	\$1,300,000
Tropic Isle Projects (50%)	\$8,465,000
Marine Roadway Projects (50%)	\$750,000
N Swintom Ave Projects (50%)	\$100,000
Water Treatment Plant Projects (50%)	\$2,500,000
Log Project	\$4,000,000
Pump Station 50 Project	\$5,000,000
Liftstation 80 Project	\$22,500
Liftstation Fenicng	\$330,000
Liftstation Safety Grates	\$600,000
Contingency(50%)	\$1,638,620
Variable Frequency Drives (VFD) (50%)	\$5,250,000
Reclaimed Water area 5 & connecting services in area	\$650,000
Owens Baker Tank repiping Project	\$1,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$48,573,320</b>
<b>Offseting Revenue</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,573,320</b>

[1] Source: City Capital Improvement Plan

[2] Projects listed at 50% are allocated between water and sewer projects

**DRAFT**

**DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES  
 DELRAY BEACH FLORIDA  
 STORM DRAIN FACILITIES NEEDS LIST THROUGH 2040 Appendix B**

Facility Name [1]	Project Cost	Notes
<b>Storm Drain</b>		
Thomas Street Pump Station Rebuild	\$11,150,000	Construct new stormwater pump station and improvements to upstream drainage system
Lakeview Drive Drainage Projects	\$550,000	Installation of new drainage system and modifications
Marine Way Seawall Roadway Drainage	\$32,150,000	Construct new seawall, stormwater pump station and improvements to water/sewer/drainage systems
Tropic Isle Neighborhood Projects	\$38,270,000	Installation of new water/sewer/drainage systems and roadway improvements
Seawall Projects	\$10,000,000	Replacement of various City-owned seawalls to improve coastal resiliency
George Bush Boulevard Drainage Projects	\$1,350,000	Installation of new drainage system and modifications
	\$890,000	Installation of backflow prevention valves in outfall pipes to Intracoastal Waterway
Fuuture Projects	\$20,000,000	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$114,360,000</b>	

**Offsetting Revenues**                      **\$0**  
**Total**    **\$114,360,000**

[1] City Capital Improvement Plan

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# **APPENDIX C**

City of Delray Beach  
Development Impact Fee Justification Study

**DRAFT**

**PROPERTY  
INVENTORY FOR  
LAND ACQUISITION  
COSTS**

**APPENDIX B  
DEL REY BEACH, FLORIDA  
LAND INVENTORY**

Address / Location	Property Location	County	Proposed Use	Sale Date	Acres	Total Price	Price/Acre
Delray Beach	5828 W Atlantic Ave	Palm Beach	Hold for Development, Office, F	9/15/2025	0.98	\$800,000	\$ 812,926
Delray Beach	514 NE 3rd Ave	Palm Beach	Single Family Development, Sin	4/29/2025	0.30	\$1,200,000	\$ 4,000,000
Delray Beach	2419-2605 N Federal Hwy	Palm Beach	Apartment Units, Apartment Un	3/13/2025	4.40	\$15,000,000	\$ 3,412,011
Delray Beach	10 SW 4th Ave	Palm Beach	Apartment Units, Commercial, D	3/7/2025	0.33	\$1,300,000	\$ 3,939,394
Delray Beach	3047 N Federal Hwy	Palm Beach	Apartment Units, Commercial	10/7/2024	0.89	\$3,150,000	\$ 3,527,436
Delray Beach	N Congress Ave Ave	Palm Beach		5/20/2024	1.96	\$3,950,000	\$ 2,015,306
Delray Beach	301 SE 1st Ave	Palm Beach	Apartment Units, Apartment Un	2/12/2024	1.46	\$5,500,000	\$ 3,767,123
Delray Beach	9625 Happy Hollow Rd	Palm Beach	Commercial	11/9/2023	5.12	\$1,854,000	\$ 362,109
Delray Beach	14065 Smith Sundry Rd	Palm Beach	Commercial	10/31/2023	5.13	\$2,850,000	\$ 555,556
Delray Beach	1 West Atlantic Ave	Palm Beach		10/16/2023	1.00	\$3,050,000	\$ 3,050,000
Delray Beach	342 N Swinton Ave	Palm Beach	Apartment Units - Senior	9/14/2023	3.00	\$3,000,272	\$ 1,000,091
Delray Beach	08130 Atlantic Ave	Palm Beach		6/28/2023	1.93	\$1,850,000	\$ 958,549
Delray Beach	1302 Poinsettia Dr	Palm Beach		11/28/2022	0.34	\$600,000	\$ 1,764,706
Delray Beach	W Atlantic Ave	Palm Beach	Commercial	10/20/2022	0.42	\$900,000	\$ 2,142,857
Delray Beach	40 N Congress Ave	Palm Beach	Restaurant, Retail	9/20/2022	0.55	\$775,000	\$ 1,409,091
Delray Beach	2800 Florida Blvd	Palm Beach	Apartment Units, Apartment Un	9/13/2022	0.60	\$1,750,000	\$ 2,916,667
Delray Beach	15321 Lyons Rd	Palm Beach		8/12/2022	6.00	\$6,436,923	\$ 1,072,821
Delray Beach	4594 133rd Rd	Palm Beach	MultiFamily, Planned Unit Deve	7/25/2022	5.00	\$3,000,000	\$ 600,000
Delray Beach	180 Congress Park Dr	Palm Beach	Hold for Development, Medical.	5/2/2022	1.48	\$1,650,000	\$ 1,114,865
Delray Beach	TBD NE 3rd Ave	Palm Beach	Parking Lot	3/30/2022	0.33	\$474,280	\$ 1,437,212
Delray Beach	214 NE 4th St	Palm Beach	MultiFamily	3/22/2022	0.33	\$1,550,000	\$ 4,754,601
Delray Beach	3456 N Old Dixie Hwy	Palm Beach	Apartment Units - Condo	2/28/2022	0.68	\$950,000	\$ 1,395,026
Delray Beach	3466 N Old Dixie Hwy	Palm Beach	Commercial	2/28/2022	0.69	\$950,000	\$ 1,376,812
Delray Beach	0000 N Federal Hwy	Palm Beach	Apartment Units - Condo, Com	1/26/2022	0.51	\$450,000	\$ 891,001
Delray Beach	2650 N Federal Hwy	Palm Beach		1/24/2022	2.12	\$6,232,769	\$ 2,939,985
Delray Beach	14145 S Military Trl	Palm Beach	Apartment Units, Commercial, D	12/7/2021	1.00	\$600,000	\$ 600,000
Delray Beach	N Federal Hwy	Palm Beach	MultiFamily	11/30/2021	7.08	\$3,559,422	\$ 502,743
Delray Beach	101 NW 18th Ave	Palm Beach	Commercial	6/23/2021	2.54	\$2,500,000	\$ 984,252
Delray Beach	625-643 W Atlantic Ave	Palm Beach	Commercial	6/3/2021	0.42	\$2,100,000	\$ 5,042,017
Delray Beach	239 NE 11th St	Palm Beach	Single Family Development	5/25/2021	0.41	\$1,150,000	\$ 2,804,878
Delray Beach	302-346 SE 5th Ave	Palm Beach	Apartment Units, Commercial, I	3/16/2021	0.88	\$3,900,000	\$ 4,440,482
Delray Beach	1215 Milfred St	Palm Beach	Industrial	2/26/2021	0.40	\$675,000	\$ 1,687,500
Delray Beach	13038-13132 Barwick Rd	Palm Beach	Single Family Development	2/9/2021	6.67	\$4,900,000	\$ 734,633
Delray Beach	704 SW 4th Ave	Palm Beach	Single Family Development	12/30/2020	0.45	\$250,000	\$ 555,556
Delray Beach	14444 Three Ponds Trl	Palm Beach		9/30/2020	7.38	\$27,635,403	\$ 3,746,649
Delray Beach	905 NE 6th Ave	Palm Beach	Commercial, MultiFamily	8/21/2020	0.33	\$500,000	\$ 1,515,152
Delray Beach	2621 Frederick Blvd	Palm Beach	MultiFamily	8/10/2020	0.40	\$475,000	\$ 1,199,495
Delray Beach	8728 W Atlantic Ave	Palm Beach	Commercial	2/17/2020	4.60	\$4,240,000	\$ 921,739
Delray Beach	1027 Mango Dr	Palm Beach	Single Family Development	1/6/2020	0.36	\$301,000	\$ 842,429
Delray Beach	9888 West Atlantic Ave	Palm Beach	Industrial, Industrial Park, Ware	4/21/2025	14.22	\$20,000,000	\$ 1,406,470
Delray Beach	2101 S Congress Ave	Palm Beach	Hospitality, MultiFamily	7/18/2024	12.30	\$21,875,000	\$ 1,778,455
Delray Beach	14068 Smith Sundry Rd	Palm Beach	Commercial	8/1/2023	19.28	\$4,000,000	\$ 207,469
Delray Beach	Atlantic Rd	Palm Beach	Office	8/12/2022	33.00	\$35,403,077	\$ 1,072,821
Delray Beach	14375 Starkey Rd	Palm Beach		8/8/2022	20.00	\$7,000,000	\$ 350,000
Delray Beach	14930 Smith Sundry Rd	Palm Beach	Commercial, Community Center	1/4/2022	10.86	\$8,500,000	\$ 782,689
Delray Beach	15100 Persimmon Ave	Palm Beach	Commercial, Retail	10/20/2021	10.20	\$5,250,000	\$ 514,706
Delray Beach	15023 Lyons Rd	Palm Beach	Apartment Units, Apartment Un	2/23/2021	29.48	\$9,000,000	\$ 305,292

227.79      \$233,037,146

**Average / Acre      \$1,023,037**

# dtA

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