COMMON HOMEBUILDER INCENTIVES:

STEPS TO A SAFER COMMUNITY

- Street-Width Reduction: Traffic lanes may be narrowed, substantially reducing the amount of pavement in every linear foot of street in the development.
- Longer Dead-End Streets: Dead-end streets may be increased in length, allowing additional house lots to be built.
- Tee Turnarounds Permitted: The permitted use of tee turnarounds in sprinklered developments can create at least one additional lot per cul-desac.
- Increased Street Grades and Building Setbacks: Steeper street grades and building locations are allowed further from where the homes' access leaves the main road.
- Additional Units Permitted: Development plans allow homes to be closer together.
- Expansion of Existing Water Supply May Not Be Needed: Required fire flows for fully sprinklered developments can be greatly reduced compared to non-sprinklered developments.
- Increased Hydrant Spacing: Supply mains may be reduced and hydrant spacing can be increased.
- Subdivision Single Access Point: A fully sprinklered subdivision allows for a single public access road. This decreases infrastructure costs and significantly increases the number of single family dwellings allowed.
- Gated Communities: Gated communities delay fire department access. A fully sprinklered subdivision provides mitigation for this impact, allowing developers to utilize this security option when desired.
- Reduced Basement Windows: Fire sprinklers reduce the number of required rescue openings in every basement sleeping room.



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Visit HomeFireSprinkler.org/CRR for more information on how to increase fire sprinkler use in your community